



Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Young Brothers, LLC and Foss Maritime Company, LLC

Headquarters:

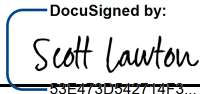
1331 North Nimitz Highway

Piers 39 and 40

Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

SWPPP Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

DocuSigned by:

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Scott Lawton

Director of Health, Safety, Quality & Environment

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is to document the selection, design, and installation of control measures to meet the Permit's requirements at each Young Brothers, LLC (Young Brothers, YB) facility (herein referred to as Facility or Facilities) including the Facility at Honolulu Pier 21, co-operated with Foss Maritime Company, LLC. For the purposes of this plan, only Young Brothers is further referenced in relation to this Facility.

This plan identifies potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to adversely affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity; schedules and procedures to utilize control measures; inspection and assessments of the Facilities; and monitoring and reporting requirements. This SWPPP follows the guidelines set forth in the [Code of Federal Regulations \(CFR\) Title 40, Part 122](#), and [Hawaii Administrative Rules \(HAR\) Chapter 11-55, Appendix B](#) and [Chapter 11-54](#).

2. Scope

This SWPPP covers operations at the following Young Brother's Facilities. Operations at the Facilities are generally the same. Any information specific to a Facility is noted.

Facility	Address	NGPC File Number
Hilo, Hawai'i	Pier 4 72 Kumau Street Hilo, HI 96720-4726	HIR80G824
Honolulu Pier 21, O'ahu	Pier 21 499 North Nimitz Highway Honolulu, HI 96817	HIR80G825
Honolulu Piers 39 and 40, O'ahu	Pier 40 1331 North Nimitz Highway Honolulu, HI 96817	HIR80G827
Kahului, Maui	Pier 2 80 Wharf Street Kahului, HI 96732	HIR80G826
Kaunapau, Lāna'i	Kaunapau Pier Kaunapau, HI 96763	HIR80G828
Kaunakakai, Moloka'i	Kaunakakai Wharf Kaunakakai, HI 96748	HIR80G829
Kawaihae, Hawai'i	Pier 2 Kawaihae, HI 96743	HIR80G830
Nāwiliwili, Kaua'i	Pier 3 3020 Wa'apa Road Līhu'e, HI 96766	HIR80G831

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team

The Facilities storm water pollution prevention team is led by the Director of Health, Safety, Quality, and Environment, with the respective Port Managers responsible for monitoring, inspections, repair, and maintenance of storm water related equipment. The team is responsible for, but not limited to, overseeing development of the SWPPP, any modifications to it, and for implementing and maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions when required. Each member of the storm water pollution prevention team has ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP) ([HAR 11-55 Appendix B](#)), the most updated copy of the SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that is required to be kept with the SWPPP. A current list of site contacts is available on the shared network drive and attached for reference.

4. Site Description

4.1 Facility Descriptions

Young Brothers facilities are located on Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT), Harbors Division property leased from the State, all having varying levels of shared use. Each of the Facilities share common operations and facility descriptions except for the Facility at Honolulu Pier 21, which manages vessel operations and repair. The remaining Facilities primary function are loading and unloading cargo from barges that are used to transport cargo among the Hawaiian Islands. Containerized, palletized, roll-on roll-off, and other types of cargo are loaded and unloaded using industrial trucks having various load capacities. The Facilities have a maintenance area varying in size and capabilities for servicing hi-lifts and other equipment. Additional areas include fueling, storage of equipment and materials, and other light industrial activities.

The hours of operations for each port Facility are posted on Young Brother's website and are subject to change – <https://htbyb.com/contact-us/>

4.2 Site Specific Description

Hilo
The Facility occupies approximately thirteen acres on Pier 4 at Hilo Harbor. It is bordered on the north by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by an industrial area, on the east by the Hilo harbor main entrance and asphalt paved parking lot that includes other industrial activities, and on the west by a mixed-used commercial/residential area. The equipment repair area is located in the northeast corner, along Kuhio Street. A fuel tank is located in the southeast area of the facility.

Honolulu Pier 21

The Facility occupies approximately three acres at the end of Pier 21 at Honolulu Harbor. It is bordered on the north by a public access road, on the south by Honolulu Harbor, on the east by a neighboring business, and on the west by Honolulu Harbor. Dispatch, operations, and maintenance offices are located here. Towing vessels are berthed here and routine maintenance and repairs to equipment are performed under cover in the welding and maintenance shop. There are two covered storage areas for portable containers containing lubricants and used oil. Cargo is not handled or stored, and there is no fueling here.

Honolulu Piers 39 and 40

The Facility occupies approximately forty acres on Piers 39 and 40 at Honolulu Harbor. It is bordered on the north by Nimitz Hwy, on the south by Honolulu Harbor, on the east by Kapalama Stream, and on the west by industrial and commercial buildings and Honolulu Harbor. The maintenance and repair area and building and fuel tanks are located at the north end of the Facility. Drum and tote storage areas are located in the maintenance area. A covered wash rack and oil water separator are located on the southwest side of the maintenance building.

Kahului

The Facility occupies approximately twenty-one acres at Kahului Harbor. The Facility is located at Piers 2 and 3, at the north end of Wharf Street. It is bordered on the north by Kahului Harbor, on the south by Ka'ahumna Avenue, on the east by Ala Luina Street and industrial buildings, and on the west by North Puunene Avenue and Kahului Harbor. The maintenance and repair area and a fuel tank are located in the middle of the yard.

Kaunapali

The Facility occupies approximately three acres at Kaunapali Harbor and is open to the public during the day outside of hours of operation. It is bordered on the north and west by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by Kaunapali Harbor, and on the east by the Lanai Oil Company. The equipment repair area is located on the north side of the Facility. A portable fuel tank is located in the middle of the Facility.

Kaunakakai

The Facility occupies approximately three acres of the Kaunakakai Wharf. It is bordered to the north, south, east, and west by Kaunakakai Harbor and to the northeast by an access road. The equipment repair area and a fuel tank are located in the middle of the yard.

Kawaihae

The Facility occupies approximately fifteen acres on Piers 2A and 2B at Kawaihae Harbor. It is bordered on the north by a concrete lined drainage canal and Par Hawaii, on the south by Matson, on the east by a concrete lined drainage canal and Kawaihae Harbor, and on the west by Kawaihae Commercial Harbor. The equipment repair area is located in the north corner and the fuel tank and oil drum storage is located near the northwest corner.

Nāwiliwili

The Facility occupies approximately ten acres on Pier 3 at Nawiliwili Harbor. It is bordered on the north by Waapa Road and Hawaii Gas Company, on the south by the Nāwiliwili Small Boat Harbor, on the east by Nawiliwili Harbor, and on the west by Niumlau Road. Hawaii Gas Company conducts transfers of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG or propane) from barges to a manifold at the end of Pier 3. Pier 3 is also occasionally used as a cruise ship terminal. The equipment repair area is located near the middle, and a fuel tank is located on the northeast side of the Facility.

4.3 Site Maps

Site maps for each Facility's location are provided as attachments. The site-specific descriptions and/or site maps include:

- Boundaries of the property and the size of the property in acres.
- Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces.
- Directions of storm water flow.
- Locations of storm water control measures.
- Locations of receiving waters, including wetlands, in the immediate vicinity of the facility, including which waterbodies are listed as impaired.
- Locations of storm water conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales.
- Locations of potential pollutant sources.
- Locations where significant spills or leaks have occurred.
- Locations of storm water monitoring points.
- Locations of storm water inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall.
- MS4s and where storm water discharge to them.
- Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
 - Fueling stations.
 - Vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas.
 - Loading/unloading areas.
 - Locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes.
 - Liquid storage tanks.
 - Processing and storage areas.
 - Immediate access roads used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility.
 - Transfer areas for substances in bulk.
 - Machinery.
 - Locations and sources of run-on to the site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

5. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

5.1 Operational Areas and Activities

The following industrial activities are exposed to storm water at Young Brothers Facilities:

5.1.1 Vehicle, Machinery, and Equipment Operations

Vehicles at the Facilities include hustlers, golf carts, and work trucks. Machinery at the Facilities include hi-lifts and lift trucks. Equipment at the Facilities includes, but is not limited to, chassis, containers, g-vans, flat racks, and reefers.

5.1.2 Maintenance and Repair Areas

The maintenance and repair areas are used to conduct general maintenance and repair at the Facilities. Typical minor repairs and servicing include but are not limited to changing fluids and tires, lubricating, repairing broken or damaged hydraulic lines, electrical work, and welding. Major repairs to equipment are completed at the Honolulu Maintenance Facility. Whether areas are covered or uncovered is notated in section 5.2 below.

5.1.3 Cargo Operations

Cargo movement throughout the Facilities is governed by Tariff 5-A and the established schedule posted on the Young Brothers website. Cargo is delivered to Young Brothers for temporary staging, barge loading, and shipment to neighbor island ports. The transported cargo includes but is not limited to automobiles and other roll-on roll off equipment such as trailered boats, tractors, all-terrain vehicles, livestock, construction materials and equipment, scrap materials, dry and refrigerated food products such as consumer goods, produce and dairy products, aviation gasoline, hot asphalt, used oil, welding gases, paint, explosives, etc. Hazardous materials are shipped in various size containers ranging from one-quart cans to 5,000-gallon intermodal shipping tanks. Hazardous material cargo is staged in a designated area in the Facilities' yards.

5.1.4 Fuel Storage and Loading

The fuel storage areas include fuel tanks and are used to load, store, and dispense diesel fuel (and gasoline in Honolulu) for the vehicles and machinery at the Facilities. Honolulu Pier 21 does not have a fuel storage or loading area.

5.2 Site Specific Operational Activities

Hilo
The maintenance area is uncovered. Petroleum products including new and used motor oil and hydraulic oil are stored in 55-gallon drums and used for vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair. A steel single-wall 1,000-gallon diesel fuel tank with secondary containment is stored in a covered container.

Honolulu Pier 21

The maintenance area is covered. Petroleum products such as new and used motor oil, lubrication, and hydraulic oil are stored in 55-gallon drums in two covered areas of the Facility.

Additional operational activities at this Facility include vessel fueling and contractors used to remove bilge water and other waste products from the vessels. The public access roadways running through the Facility are commonly used by vehicles and machinery from neighboring facilities.

Honolulu Piers 39 and 40

The maintenance area is mostly covered. Petroleum products are stored in several types of aboveground bulk storage containers at the Facility (e.g., ASTs, drums, totes, gen-sets). Totes and a variable stock of drums containing various lubricating oils are stored in the drum and tote storage area and wash bay. The Facility's Spill Prevention Countermeasures and Controls (SPCC) Plan provides detailed information about the quantity and location of the ASTs, totes, and drums on site.

Barges are berthed at Piers 39 and 40. Routine barge maintenance and repair work is done alongside Piers 39 and 40 and at the maintenance shop. Maintenance and repair work for freight containers, powered industrial trucks, and transportation equipment is done in the maintenance shop. Major repairs are completed in a shipyard.

The maintenance area trench drain and sump collect wash water and any potential oil spills from the maintenance shop and wash facility. Material collected in the trench drain and sump is passed through the oil/water separator before being discharged to the sanitary sewer per the City and County Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit (IWDP).

The Facility's wash water recycling system (Tank 6 and oil/water separator) has a capacity of six hundred gallons. Oil collected in the oil/water separator (typically less than 1 pint per month) is manually removed using absorbent pads once per month or as needed. Spent absorbent pads are disposed as municipal waste in the dumpster on-site. Recycled water that has gone through the filtration system is stored in two small water tanks and reused at the wash rack. Excess post-treatment water is disposed into the industrial wastewater system as allowed by the IWDP. Residual oil and heavy solids generated from the recycle water treatment system are removed and properly disposed of by a service contractor.

Kahului

The maintenance area is uncovered. Petroleum products including new and used motor oil and hydraulic oil are stored in 55-gallon drums near the fuel storage area and used for vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair. A steel double-wall 1,000-gallon diesel fuel tank is stored in a covered container.

Additional operational activities at this Facility include cement dust produced and operated by Hawaiian Cement, located in the center of the Facility.

Kaumalapau

The maintenance area is uncovered. Petroleum products including new and used motor oil and hydraulic oil are stored in 55-gallon drums and used for vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair. A steel double-wall 525-gallon diesel fuel tank is located in the middle of the yard.

Other activities stemming from the shared use nature of the Facility are public vehicles leaking oil and other fluids, garbage left on site from public use, and shipments from Pulama Sand Barges. The sand barge operations offloads sand onto the Facility, loads it onto trucks, and hauls it away. To prevent and minimize the potential pollution from the sand shipments, Young Brothers works with Pulama Sand Barges to ensure best management practices and control measures are implemented and followed.

Kaunakakai

The maintenance area is uncovered. Petroleum products including new and used motor oil and hydraulic oil are stored in 55-gallon drums and used for vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair. A steel double-wall 525-gallon diesel fuel tank and several small 5-gallon buckets of petroleum products are stored in this area.

Other activities include the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and State of Hawaii harbor policing. The DLNR and local boat owners perform maintenance on their watercrafts such as sanding, painting, and fiberglass repairs.

Kawaihae

The maintenance area is uncovered. Petroleum products including new and used motor oil and hydraulic oil are stored in 55-gallon drums and used for vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair. A steel double-wall 525-gallon diesel fuel tank is located at the northwest corner of the facility.

Other activities include dust from Par Hawaii operations, directly adjacent to the Facility.

Nāwiliwili

The maintenance area is uncovered. Petroleum products including new and used motor oil and hydraulic oil are stored in 55-gallon drums and used for vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair. A steel single-wall 1,081-gallon diesel fuel tank is stored in secondary containment under cover in the north end of the yard.

A decommissioned wash rack is located in the northeast area of the Facility adjacent to the fuel storage area. The area consists of a concrete pad surrounded by a concrete curb and a chain linked fence. A sump drain is located in the middle of the concrete pad. Any storm water that accumulates in the area eventually evaporates.

The pier surface is experiencing structural issues including a gradual sinking of the pier. As a result, the uneven surfaces were filled and paved with asphalt in an attempt to restore the original grade. Because the asphalt pavement is prone to damage during barge loading and unloading (unlike concrete surfaces), the Facility uses steel plates to help prevent further damage to pier surfaces.

5.3 Potential Pollutants

The following potential pollutants are associated with each identified Facility operational area and activities in sections 5.1 and 5.2 which could be exposed to rainfall and discharged from the Facilities. This includes where potential spills or leaks may occur and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected. Outfalls are defined as the point where discharge from a Facility enters a receiving body of water. The Facilities are paved, with limited areas of perimeter landscaping that contribute to erosion and sediment. Feral cat feces are also a potential source of pollution.

Vehicles, Machinery, and Equipment	
Corresponding Outfall Affected by Spills and Leaks: Due to the nature of operations any outfall at each Facility may be affected by the potential pollutants below.	
Potential Pollutants:	
Spills or Leaks	Oil and lubricants
	Antifreeze
	Transmission fluid
	Hydraulic fluid
	Windshield wiper fluid
	Diesel fuel
	Gasoline
Metals	Iron (rust, flaking, shavings)
	Zinc
	Break dust

Maintenance and Repair Areas	
Corresponding Outfall Affected by Spills and Leaks:	
Hilo	Outfall 1
Honolulu Pier 21	N/A
Honolulu Piers 39 and 40	Outfall 1
Kahului	Outfall 3
Kaumalapau	Outfall 1
Kaunakakai	Outfall 1
Kawaihae	Outfall 1
Nāwiliwili	Outfall 1
Potential Pollutants:	
Spills or Leaks	Oil and lubricants
	Antifreeze
	Transmission fluid
	Hydraulic fluid
	Paints
	Solvents
	Windshield wiper fluid

Metals	Diesel fuel
	Gasoline
	Iron (rust, flaking, shavings)
	Zinc
	Welding slag
Break dust	

Cargo Operations

Corresponding Outfall Affected by Spills and Leaks:

Due to the nature of operations any outfall at each Facility may be affected by the potential pollutants below.

Potential Pollutants:

Spills or Leaks	Lubricating oils
	Diesel fuel
	Gasoline
	Livestock waste
	Various cargo materials
Metals	Iron (rust, flaking, shavings)
	Zinc
	Brake dust

Fuel Storage and Loading Area

Corresponding Outfall Affected by Spills and Leaks:

Hilo	Outfall 1
Honolulu Pier 21	N/A
Honolulu Piers 39 and 40	Outfall 1
Kahului	Outfall 1
Kaunapali	Outfall 1 and 2
Kaunakakai	Outfall 1
Kawaihae	Outfall 1
Nāwiliwili	Outfall 1
Potential Pollutants:	
Spills or Leaks	Motor oil
	Waste and used oil
	Hydraulic oil
	Lubricants
	Diesel fuel
	Gasoline
Metals	Iron (rust, flaking, shavings)
	Zinc

5.4 Unauthorized Non-Storm Water Discharges

The presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges is continually evaluated as part of the inspection requirements of the Permit. Evaluation criteria include an inspection of the entire Facility identifying any spills, leaks, or discharges not related to storm water, utilizing an inspection form to record any instances of noncompliance. Facility outfalls and onsite drainage points are observed during the inspection. Below are the dates of the most recent evaluations and any actions taken relating to non-storm water discharges.

Facility	Date of Evaluation	Actions Taken
Hilo	03/06/2024	No corrective actions required.
Honolulu Pier 21	11/13/2023	
Honolulu Piers 39 and 40	02/19/2024	
Kahului	11/15/2023	
Kaunalapau	12/13/2023	
Kaunakakai	03/13/2024	
Kawaihae	12/14/2023	
Nāwiliwili	12/12/2023	

6. Control Measures to Meet Technology-Based and Water Quality-Based Parameter Limits

6.1 General Control Measures

- Monitor and maintain the areas along pier and wharf surfaces, and areas draining to inlets. Ensure that these areas are clean and free of debris or other sources of pollution.
- Perform routine inspections of each storm drain inlet onsite. If debris or other sources of pollution are discovered on grates or around them, immediately remove these to prevent them from entering storm drains and harbor waters.
- Ensure that storm drain inlets are fitted with filter fabric or other adequate protective devices to capture any debris and sediments. Inspect and maintain the protective devices on a routine basis.
- Clean up releases of petroleum products or other industrial chemicals immediately by using materials provided in spill kits located at the Facilities. Spill kit locations are shown on the Site Map.
- Train employees and ensure that they understand proper cleanup procedures.
- Label hazardous materials containers on-site and store under cover in a protected area away from drains.
- Clean catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth and keep the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe.
- Utilize ecology blocks, berms, and booms for erosion control as applicable.
- Divert, infiltrate, contain, and allow runoff to evaporate to minimize the discharge of

pollutants to the extent practicable.

6.2 Area and Activity Specific Control Measures

Vehicles, Machinery, and Equipment	
Potential Pollutant	Control Measures Used to Meet Parameter Limits – BMPs
Spills or Leaks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil and lubricants Antifreeze Transmission fluid Hydraulic fluid Windshield wiper fluid Diesel fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect vehicles and machinery on a daily basis, checking for obvious leaks, rust, metal flakes, and other potential pollutants. If pollutants are identified, take the equipment out of service for repair. Perform routine preventive maintenance on company-owned vehicles and machinery to prevent leaks from occurring. To the extent possible, maintenance is conducted indoors. Park vehicles and machinery in designated areas overnight and during breaks. Place drip pans, petroleum absorbent pads under expanded metal, or some other equivalent type of operational best practice, on the ground under the equipment to minimize the potential for pollution. Immediately clean up releases of petroleum product or other automotive fluids from vehicles and machinery using spill kits onsite. Wash vehicles, equipment, and machinery on a routine basis to prevent the buildup of sediment and prevent rusting. Take proper precautions to ensure wash water does not enter any storm drains if conducted on site. Sweep up and remove metal flakes from rusty equipment stored outdoors on a routine basis to prevent metals from discharging into harbor waters with storm water runoff. Remove any rusty equipment or equipment observed to be causing excessive metal flaking from service. Repair and restore equipment prior to being put back in service. Temporarily cover any rusty metal equipment (e.g., ramps, freight containers) that is not actively used or has been decommissioned with tarps and secured to prevent exposure to the elements until the equipment can be removed from the Facility. Inventory and assess the need for equipment on a routine basis and remove any equipment that is no longer used or that has been deemed unsuitable for service. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect for leaks.
Metals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zinc Iron (rust, flaking, shavings) 	
Brake dust	

Maintenance Areas	
Potential Pollutant	Control Measures Used to Meet Parameter Limits – BMPs
Spills or Leaks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the area on a routine basis to ensure that the paved pad and general area are kept clean.




<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil and lubricants • Antifreeze • Transmission fluid • Hydraulic fluid • Windshield wiper fluid • Solvents • Paints <p>Metals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zinc • Iron (rust, flaking, shavings) • Welding slag <p>Brake dust</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use drip pans and petroleum absorbent pads during maintenance and repair work. • Place 55-gallon drums and other portable containers on secondary containment such as spill pallets. • Label portable drums, totes, and containers for hazard communication and identification of contents. • Sweep up and remove any metal shavings and welding slag using a broom and dustpan. • Keep paint-related material under shelter when not in use. • Dispose of waste products through a qualified waste disposal contractor. • Immediately clean up releases of petroleum product or other automotive fluids from vehicles and machinery using spill kits onsite. • Wash vehicles, machinery, and equipment only in designated areas ensuring wash water is properly segregated, collected, and disposed of. • Place tires off the ground and under cover to prevent contact with rain and runoff. Schedule tire pickup regularly for recycling. • Cover stored equipment and materials to prevent contact with storm water. • Use dry cleanup methods only. Hosing down of maintenance area floors is prohibited.
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Cargo Operations	
Potential Pollutant	Control Measures Used to Meet Parameter Limits – BMPs
<p>Petroleum Products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lubricating oils • Fuels <p>Metals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zinc • Iron (rust, flaking, shavings) <p>Livestock waste</p> <p>Various cargo materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cargo that is so damaged as to permit the escape of its contents or that appears to have leaks or showing evidence of failure to properly contain the contents (e.g., crushed scrap metal, livestock waste, etc.) is not acceptable for shipment. Prior to acceptance, Facility personnel inspect cargo shipment to confirm that it does not contain potential pollutants that could enter harbor waters during transport. • Immediately clean up any oil staining observed on exposed cargo equipment or the surrounding impervious surfaces using dry absorbent methods (i.e., absorbent pads or kitty litter) to prevent oil from co-mingling with storm water runoff and entering harbor waters. • Reposition small containers which are leaking to stop or slow the flow. • Minimize shipments of cargo known to leach aluminum and zinc and, when possible, request that the shipper wrap and cover cargo materials with shrink wrap or plastic wrap. • Monitor possible sources of metals such as oil staining, excessive dirt, and scrap metal bins during normal work activities. If such pollutant sources are identified, immediately notify management, and take action to remove the pollutant source using dry cleanup methods.

Fuel Storage and Loading Areas	
Potential Pollutant	Control Measures Used to Meet Parameter Limits – BMPs
Petroleum products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor oil • Waste oil • Hydraulic oil • Lubricants • Diesel fuel • Gasoline Metals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zinc • Iron (rust, flaking, shavings) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stationary diesel and gasoline tanks are double walled. • Portable fuel tanks and containers are stored within adequate secondary containment that consists of a steel basin. The tanks and containments are stored on racks and under shelter to prevent storm water from coming into contact with the containers. • Closely supervise fueling to prevent release of petroleum products from overfilling or spills. • Place drip pans and/or petroleum absorbent pads on the ground beneath vehicles and machinery during fueling. • Immediately cleanup releases of petroleum products from vehicles and machinery by using spill kits onsite. • Properly label ASTs, drums, totes, and containers for hazard communication and identification of contents.

6.3 Facility Specific Control Measures

The tables below provide examples of treatment BMPs potentially in place at each facility depending on the need.

Description	Item Number	Size (LxWxH)	Flow Rate (gpm)	Photo
UltraTech Ultra-Drain Guard Plus	9358	60"x60"x18"	900	
GutterGuard Curb Inlet Oil Sediment & Debris	FLT561/3NJF4	9"x12'	600	
PIG Stormwater Filter Sock - Heavy Metals, Oil, Sediment, Debris	FLT718	5"x10'	4.2	

7. Schedules and Procedures

Below are the general housekeeping and maintenance procedures in place at the Facilities. Additional operationally specific housekeeping and maintenance items are addressed as applicable in the control measures outlined in section six above.

7.1 Good Housekeeping

- Sweep the Facilities on a routine basis to mitigate the amount of road dust, sediment, and excess rust particles.
- Store materials in appropriate containers.
- Minimize the potential for waste, garbage, and floatable debris to be discharged by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are discharged.
- Separate waste streams for proper disposal.
- Do not overfill trash receptacles on-site and keep lids closed when not in use. Do not leave trash outside of these receptacles to ensure that it will not commingle with storm water runoff. Reduce waste wherever possible.
- Remove and properly dispose of litter and debris on a regular basis. Waste materials are disposed of by standard waste transporters on a scheduled basis. To assist in the determination of proper waste disposal, employees follow procedure P033 Manage Material and Waste Products.
- Conduct inspections of tanks, drums, totes, and containers for leaks, condition of the equipment and other items for maintenance and repair.
- Conduct routine cleaning of the Facilities surface, equipment, and storm drains.

7.2 Maintenance

Control measures that are used to achieve parameter limits are kept in effective operating condition, as well as industrial equipment and systems, to minimize pollutant discharges.

Maintenance at the Facility includes:

- Routine maintenance of control measures to minimize pollutant discharges.
- Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of storm water drainage, source controls, and systems that could fail and result in contamination of storm water based on the schedules outlined in section eight below.
- Diligently maintaining non-structural control measures such as spill response supplies and personnel training.
- Immediately repair or replace control measures and take reasonable steps to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants until the final repair or replacement is implemented, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not be discharged during subsequent storm events.
 - "Immediately" requires Young Brothers, on the same day it is identified that a control measure needs to be addressed, take reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is implemented. If, however, a problem is identified at a time in the workday when it is too late to act, the problem will be addressed the following workday.

- Final repairs/replacement of storm water controls are completed as soon as feasible but no later than 14 days from the time the issue is identified, or if that is infeasible, within 45 days. If the completion of storm water control repairs/replacement will exceed the 45-day timeframe, notify Department of Health (DOH) of the intention to exceed 45 days, and document the rationale for the modified maintenance timeframe.
- If a control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly or not in accordance with the Permit, or is not being properly operated or maintained, a corrective action is taken.

7.3 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

There is a defined hierarchy of responsibility for managing spill prevention at the Facilities. Members of this hierarchy are familiar with the SWPPP, its implementation, and contingency measures. The Young Brothers Director of Health, Safety, Quality, and Environment oversees environmental aspects of the Facilities including spill prevention and response. The Port Managers, with assistance from the Barge Superintendents, are responsible for spill prevention and for coordinating spill prevention programs and activities at the Facilities.

Specific procedures and plans are outlined below. Control measures such as material handling and storage, container labeling requirements, and secondary containment are addressed in section six above.

7.3.1 Procedures for Preventing Spills and Leaks

Oil Spill Prevention and Control Plan

In compliance with Used Oil Transporter Permit requirements, Young Brothers has developed a plan to prevent new, used, or recycled oil, or petroleum-contaminated wastewater from being discharged or allowed to enter sewers, drainage systems, surface or groundwater, water courses, marine waters, or onto the ground. A copy of the plan can be found on the shared drive.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan

The Honolulu Piers 39 and 40 Facility has a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan that is certified by a professional engineer. The plan is the basis for the spill prevention measures addressed below as well as detailing potential spill predictions, volumes rates, and control; and prevention measures such as drainage control, bulk storage tanks, secondary containment, facility transfer operations, spill control equipment, and training. A copy of the plan can be found on the shared drive.

7.3.2 Procedures for Responding to Spills and Leaks

Hazardous Materials Spill Response Procedures

Spill response procedures for spills, unanticipated releases of petroleum-based products, and hazardous materials are posted at each Facility where the potential for such occurrences exists. Spill response procedures are included in the YB Hazardous Materials Release Response Plan located on the shared drive.

7.3.3 Notification Procedures

An emergency notification list indicating the Facility personnel to whom spills and unanticipated releases are reported to is available on the shared drive.

As part of the emergency notification list, the appropriate federal and state agencies are notified (i.e., Department of Health – Clean Water Branch, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, Harbors Division, etc.). In the event of large uncontrolled releases that may have the potential to impact the ocean, a contractor is on call 24 hours a day to respond.

Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either [40 CFR Part 110](#), [40 CFR Part 117](#), or [40 CFR Part 302](#), occurs during a 24-hour period, the Clean Water Branch (CWB) is notified at (808) 586-4309 during regular office hours (Monday through Friday (excluding holidays) from 7:45 a.m. until 4:15 p.m.) or the Hawaii State Hospital Operator at (808) 247-2191 outside of regular office hours. Contact information is posted in locations that are readily accessible and available.

7.3.4 Cleanup Equipment

Equipment needed for emergency response to spills, leaks, and unanticipated releases of petroleum-based products and hazardous substances is located within a close distance from Facility areas where there is a potential for such occurrences (see Facilities site maps). There are two types of spill response kits:

- 1) General spill response kit (Gray Spill Kit) – used by Facility personnel for general cleanup.
- 2) Large spill response kit (G-Van Spill Kit) – used for larger uncontrolled releases that may potentially impact the ocean.

Emergency spill response equipment includes but is not limited to sorbent materials, buckets, and moveable booms. These materials are listed in the YB Spill Response Plan located on the shared drive.

7.3.5 Spill Log

Spill events are managed in the company-wide software program.

7.4 Employee Training

Employees are trained annually on this SWPPP, including members of the storm water pollution prevention team. A log of the dates on which specific employees received training is maintained on the shared drive.

Personnel Required to be Trained:

- Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures).
- Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in storm water discharges.
- Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections.

- Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions.

Training Topics:

- An overview of what is in the SWPPP.
- Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices.
- The location of control measures at the Facility and how they are maintained.
- Pollution prevention procedures and requirements.
- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.
- Hazardous materials management (e.g., used batteries, used oil, spent solvent, vessel wastewaters).
- Fueling procedures.

8. Inspections and Assessments

8.1 Routine Facility Inspections

Inspections are conducted during normal Facility operating hours of the following areas and items:

- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water.
- Areas identified in this plan and those that are potential pollutant sources.
- Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years.
- Discharge points.
- Control measures used to comply with parameter limits.

Inspections are conducted at least quarterly. At least once each calendar year, the inspection is conducted during a period when a storm water discharge is occurring.

Inspections are performed by qualified personnel, as defined in the Permit, with at least one member of the storm water pollution prevention team participating. The results of visual and analytical monitoring (if any) for the past year are considered when planning and conducting inspections.

8.1.1 Routine Facility Inspection Procedure

During the inspection, the following is examined or looked out for, including, but not limited to:

- Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with storm water.
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers and cargo.
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site.
- Tracking or blowing of industrial materials, cargo, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.
- Facility outfalls and areas of the Facilities with sheet flow off of the pier discharging to the ocean.

- The following operational areas as applicable:
 - Painting areas
 - Material storage areas
 - Equipment maintenance and repair areas
 - Fuel tanks
 - Oil Storage
 - Cargo handling areas – chassis, containers, LCL, auto ro-ro, hazmat, and livestock
 - Lift truck parking
 - General yard area

Inspections occurring during a storm water event or discharge:

- The functionality of control measures implemented to meet the requirements of the Permit are observed (e.g., filter fabric, witches' hats).
- Discharge points, as defined below, are also observed during this inspection. If the discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations are inspected.

A "Discharge Point" is the location(s) where storm water leaves the facility either directly or through a separate storm sewer system to a water body.

8.1.2 Routine Facility Inspection Documentation

The findings of facility inspections are documented and maintained as a report on the shared drive. The findings of the inspections are summarized in the annual report to DOH as required.

Inspection findings are documented, including but not limited to, the following information:

- The inspection date and time.
- The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s).
- Weather information.
- Observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the facility, including:
 - A description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection.
 - Any previously unidentified discharges from and/or pollutants at the site.
 - Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
 - Observations regarding the physical condition of and around outfalls, including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water.
 - Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement.
- Any additional control measures needed to comply with Permit requirements.
- Any incidents of noncompliance.
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with [HAR Chapter 11-55, Appendix A, Subsection 15](#).

8.2 Quarterly Visual Assessments

8.2.1 Quarterly Visual Assessment Procedure

A storm water sample is collected and assessed by the Port Manager or a member of the storm water pollution prevention team quarterly from each outfall (except as noted in Section 8.2.3 below) and a visual assessment is conducted of each of these samples. These samples are not

required to be collected consistent with [40 CFR Part 136](#) procedures but are required to be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the storm water discharge.

Visual assessment requirements:

- Collect the sample in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container, and examine in a well-lit area.
- Collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes, and the reason it was not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes is required to be documented.
- Ensure discharge occurs at least 72 hours (three days) from the previous discharge. The 72-hour (three-day) storm interval does not apply if it is documented that less than a 72-hour (three-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

The sample is visually inspected for the following water quality characteristics:

- Color
- Odor
- Clarity (diminished)
- Floating solids
- Settled solids
- Suspended solids
- Foam
- Oil sheen
- Other obvious indicators of storm water pollution

Whenever the visual assessment shows evidence of storm water pollution, corrective action procedures are required.

8.2.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment Documentation

Visual assessment findings are documented and maintained as a report on the shared drive.

The findings of the assessment are summarized in the annual report to DOH. The documentation of the visual assessment includes, but is not limited to:

- Sample location(s) (note the substantially identical outfall exception in Section 8.2.3 below).
- Sample collection and visual assessment date and time for each sample.
- Personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment and their signatures.
- Nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff).
- Results of observations of the storm water discharge.
- Probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.
- Any corrective actions taken.
- If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes.
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with [HAR Chapter 11-55, Appendix A, Subsection 15](#).

8.2.3 Exceptions to Quarterly Visual Assessments

Adverse Weather Conditions:

When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples during the quarter, a substitute sample is taken during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the quarter is included with SWPPP records as described above. Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical.

Climates with Irregular Storm Water Runoff:

For Facilities located in an area where limited rainfall occurs (e.g., arid, semi-arid climate, tropical savanna climate) preventing storm water runoff for extended periods, samples for the quarterly visual assessments may be distributed during seasons when runoff occurs.

Substantially Identical Outfalls:

For Facilities that have two or more outfalls that discharge substantially identical effluents (see section 9.1), quarterly visual assessments of the discharge are conducted at just one of the outfalls. The report states that the results apply to the substantially identical outfall(s). When this exception is used, visual assessments are conducted on a rotating basis of each substantially identical outfall throughout the period of coverage under this permit.

If storm water contamination is identified through visual assessment performed at a substantially identical outfall, the control measures implemented for each outfall is assessed and modified as appropriate to reduce or eliminate the contamination.

9. Monitoring

The monitoring program involves taking storm water samples and having them analyzed by a lab. This analysis is used for determining the concentrations of pollutants (parameters) discharged in storm water associated with industrial activity at the Facilities and adjusting control measures as needed to reduce exceedances and overall amounts of pollutants in the discharge.

There are four types of analytical monitoring required under the permit:

- 1) **Quarterly benchmark monitoring** – Industrial sector-specific parameter concentrations used to determine the effectiveness of control measures. Benchmark monitoring exceedances are not a “permit/NGPC effluent limitation exceedance.”
- 2) **Annual effluent limitation guidelines monitoring** – Regulated activity-specific parameter concentration limits. Exceedances are a permit violation. This does not apply to Young Brothers Facilities because operations do not include a regulated activity under the permit.
- 3) **Photographic documentation of control measure/SWPPP implementation corresponding to an analytical monitoring event** – Required recorded documentation that clearly depicts the presence or absence of physical control measures required by the Permit.

- 4) **Impaired waters monitoring** – Parameter concentrations collected to determine levels of pollutants based on impaired waters specific to the discharge location in that geographical area pursuant to section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.

Monitoring programs have specific requirements including sampling locations, frequency, procedures, reporting, recordkeeping, and photographic documentation of the monitored storm event.

9.1 Storm Water Drainage, Outfalls, and Sampling Locations

Discharge from the Facilities consists entirely of storm water runoff associated with industrial activity, as defined in [40 CFR 122.26\(b\)](#). The drainage areas and storm water flow for each Facility are shown in the respective site maps. Sampling locations are indicated for each Facility with the rationale for choosing that location and for any determination that two or more outfalls are substantially identical.

For the substantially identical outfall exception to apply, it must be based on these three factors:

- 1) The similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures.
- 2) Exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to storm water.
- 3) Runoff coefficients of the drainage areas.

“Runoff coefficients” means the ratio of volume of water drained during rainfall to the total volume of precipitation during a certain period.

When this applies, samples are taken from one location and the report will indicate that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall. The runoff coefficient, i.e., the fraction of total rainfall that runs off the property, for each of the Facilities is high because they are mostly paved.

Hilo
<p>There are two drainage areas at the Facility which direct storm water runoff to the Pacific Ocean at Hilo Harbor (Reeds Bay). The outfalls are not accessible.</p> <p>Drainage Area A - Storm water runoff from Pier 4, parking, auto ro-ro, LCL and hazmat staging, and a portion of the container staging area comprises this drainage area. Storm water sheet flows into three trench drains that bisects the edge of the pier. There is a pipe in the center of each trench drain that runs approximately 4' into the harbor through a pipe located in the center of each trench drain.</p> <p>Drainage Area B - Storm water runoff from Piers 2 and 4, auto ro-ro, the equipment repair area, container and chassis staging, reefer staging, a fuel tank, and a portion of the container staging area comprises this drainage area. There are three storm drains in this area. Storm water sheet flows into a catch basin to the harbor through an offsite Outfall 1 and as sheet flow off the pier.</p>

During a measurable storm event, storm water samples are collected from two sample points per DOH-CWB inspection findings from January 2024. Samples are collected from sheet flow as it enters the drains.

The first sample point is at SD-1 as indicated on the site map. It was chosen as it collects storm water from Drainage Area B, with potential pollutants from the equipment repair area, container, chassis, and reefer staging, and the fuel tank.



The second sample point is at the west end of the trench drain (TD-1) as indicated on the site map. It was chosen as it represents Drainage Area A, with potential pollutants from parking, auto ro-ro, LCL and hazmat staging, and a portion of the container staging area.

Drainage Area C has limited potential pollution due to the nature of the auto ro-ro staged there which is largely new vehicles. There are no storm drains in this drainage area, storm water sheet flows off the pier.

Honolulu Pier 21

There are two drainage areas at the Facility which direct storm water runoff to the Pacific Ocean at Honolulu Harbor. The outfalls are not accessible.

Drainage Area A – Storm water runoff from the paved public roadways connecting Pier 21 and Pier 22, a materials storage area, and the paved portions adjacent to the maintenance shop, offices, and welding shop compromise this area. There are four storm drains in this area. The majority of storm water runoff at the Facility collects in storm drain SD-1. Storm water runoff sheet flows off the edge of the pier to the harbor from the paved strip along the side of the offices and welding shop. The pier is curbed with small scuppers to allow storm water to run off. SD-2 and SD-3 are under cover from the welding shop roof with no storm water discharging through these drains. SD-4 is located at the northwest end of the facility with runoff from the road. Runoff discharges to Honolulu Harbor through Outfall 1 with a small amount of sheet flow directly off of the pier into the harbor.

Drainage Area B – Storm water runoff from a materials storage area compromises this area. Storm water largely flows away from the pier, although a small amount of sheet flow discharges directly off of the pier.



During a measurable storm event, storm water samples are collected from the sample point, SD-1, indicated on the site map. The samples are collected from sheet flow as it enters the drain. This location was selected for sampling as sheet flows towards this point from the major operational areas of the Facility which are representative of the volume and nature of the total discharge at the

Facility. SD-1 is substantially identical to SD-4 based on operational activities in the drainage area, while SD-2 and SD-3 are under cover and not exposed to storm water runoff. Because the drainage areas convey similar storm water discharges, storm water samples will not be collected from the other substantially identical outfalls.

Honolulu Piers 39 and 40

There are two drainage areas at the Facility which direct storm water runoff to the Pacific Ocean at Honolulu Harbor. The outfall is not accessible.

Drainage Area A – Storm water runoff in the northern area of the Facility collects in the four storm drains near the learning center, admin building, and maintenance building and in the open grated trench drain that transects the Facility in a generally east to west direction. The grated, open trench drain provides storm water drainage for approximately 70 percent of the total Facility area. This drainage area receives runoff from employee parking, the maintenance area, auto ro-ro, LCL and hazmat staging, tire staging, container wash area, and the fuel storage and loading areas. The trench drain discharges to Outfall 1 into Honolulu Harbor in the slip between Piers 39 and 40.

Drainage Area B – Storm water runoff from Piers 39 and 40 comprises this drainage area. This area receives runoff from container and chassis staging. The pier aprons are mostly flat and do not drain toward the trench drain. The pier edge around Piers 39 and 40 is protected by an 8-inch curb with small scuppers to allow storm water to run off. Approximately 1,900 linear feet of this curb has been removed to allow for the placement of the barge loading ramps. In this area, storm water sheet flows off the edge of the pier into Honolulu Harbor.



During a measurable storm event when operationally feasible and safe, storm water samples are collected from the sample point, TD-1, indicated on the site map. The samples are collected from sheet flow as it enters the drain. When operational conditions are not safe, the samples are collected as close as possible to the discharge point in the trench drain. This location was selected for sampling as sheet flows towards this point from the major operational areas of the Facility which are representative of the volume and nature of the total discharge at the Facility. Because the drainage areas convey similar storm water discharges, storm water samples will not be collected from the other substantially identical outfalls.



Kahului

There are four drainage areas at the Facility which direct storm water runoff to the Pacific Ocean at Kahului Harbor. The outfalls are not accessible.

Drainage Area A - Storm water runoff from the middle portion of the Facility is directed to the catch basin in this area. This drainage area receives runoff from the freight clerk station, vehicle parking, office, cargo handling area, LCL cargo staging area, equipment maintenance and repair area, fuel tank, and reefer staging. Hawaiian Cement, a separate facility, operates in this drainage area. There are seven storm drains in this area. Runoff discharges to Kahului Harbor through Outfalls 1, 3, and 4.

Drainage Area B - Storm water runoff from Pier 2 is directed to the catch basins in the middle of the pier. This drainage area receives runoff from container and chassis staging, lift truck parking, and hazmat staging. This area discharges to Outfall 6 and 7 and sheet flows to Kahului Harbor. Note: Portions of the surface of Pier 2 would drain to SD 2, but that drain is blocked with sand, causing flooding during heavy storm events.

Drainage Area C - Storm water runoff from the western area of the Facility is directed to the open drainage canal which transects the Facility in a generally north to south direction. This drainage area receives runoff from mixed, less than container load (LCL), and container staging, employee parking, and chassis staging. Runoff discharges to the beach via one storm drain through Outfall 3.

Drainage Area D - Storm water runoff from the northern portion of Pier 3 is directed to a total of 4 storm drains in this area. This drainage area receives runoff from livestock staging, auto ro-ro, container and chassis staging, and potentially from Hawaiian Cement. Runoff discharges to Kahului Harbor through Outfalls 4 and 5.

During a measurable storm event, storm water samples are collected from the sample point, SD-1, indicated on the site map. The samples are collected from sheet flow as it enters the drain. The sample location is located within Drainage Area A which receives runoff from the major operational areas of the Facility which are representative of the volume and nature of the total discharge at the Facility.



Because the drainage areas convey similar storm water discharges, storm water samples will not be collected from the other substantially identical outfalls.

Kaumalapau

The entire Facility is one drainage area which directs storm water runoff to Kaumalapau Harbor. Storm water runoff from the majority of the Facility sheet flows generally in a south direction off the edge of the pier to the harbor. This drainage area receives runoff from the



equipment repair area, lift truck parking, hazmat staging, fuel tank, and cargo staging area. Some runoff discharges to the Pacific Ocean through a drainage hole in the wall on the western side of the Facility at Outfall 1. Note: there are eight “storm drains” at the facility but it is not clear if they are operational.

During a measurable storm event, storm water samples are collected from the sample point, Outfall 2, as indicated on the site map. The samples are collected from sheet flow as it flows off the edge of the pier. This sample point was chosen as it receives runoff from operational areas at the Facility and is substantially identical to Outfall 1. Because the drainage area conveys similar storm water discharges to the two outfalls, storm water samples are collected from Outfall 1.

Kaunakakai

The entire Facility is one drainage area which directs storm water runoff to the center of the wharf to a drainage system that flows to Kaunakakai Harbor. The outfalls are not accessible.

This drainage area receives runoff from the container staging, flat rack storage, equipment repair area, hazmat staging, fuel tank, equipment parking, LCL and reefer staging, auto ro-ro, chassis and mixed cargo staging. There are a series of catch basins that direct storm water into a trench that spans the length of the wharf. Outfall 1 is submerged under water depending on the tide, therefore the trench under the pier is often filled with ocean water backflowing under the wharf. Along the southeastern edge of the pier are two outfalls that discharge storm water directly to Kaunakakai Harbor.



During a measurable storm event, storm water samples are collected from the sample point, SD-3, as indicated on the site map. The samples are collected from sheet flow as it enters the storm drain between the equipment repair area and the LCL cargo shed. Because the drainage area conveys similar storm water discharges to the outfalls, storm water samples will not be collected from the other substantially identical outfalls.

Kawaihae

There are two drainage areas at the Facility which direct storm water runoff to Kawaihae Harbor. The outfall is not accessible.

Drainage Area A – The majority of storm water runoff from the surfaces of the western half of the Facility is directed to two trench drains, one of which has three dry wells, and the other has two dry wells. It is important to note the dry wells do not discharge any water from the facility. The northwestern portion of the drainage area discharges to Outfall 1 into the drainage canal to Kawaihae Harbor. This drainage area receives runoff from container, chassis, and reefer staging, fuel tank, livestock staging, and auto ro-ro areas.

Drainage Area B – Storm water runoff from the surfaces of the northeastern half is directed towards a trench drain that connects to a dry well. Storm water runoff in the southeastern half flows through curb drains to a concrete lined drainage canal along Kawaihae Road which discharges into Kawaihae Harbor near Outfall 1. This drainage area receives runoff from the equipment repair area, used oil and tire storage area, container, hazmat, palletized cargo, and LCL staging areas, lift truck parking, and vehicle parking.



During a measurable storm event, storm water samples are collected from sheet flow as it enters the sample point, Outfall 1, as indicated on the site map. The site was designed so that the majority of the storm water is directed into dry wells that do not discharge to the harbor. The sample point receives runoff from operational areas that do

discharge into the harbor.

Because the facility was designed to contain a majority of the operational area storm water into dry wells, the sample point is most representative of the discharge to Kawaihae Harbor.



Nāwiliwili

There are three drainage areas at the Facility which direct storm water runoff to Nāwiliwili Harbor. The outfalls are not accessible.

Drainage Area A – Storm water runoff in the northwestern, western, and southern areas of the Facility is directed to eight catch basins and seven curb drains that discharge offsite. This drainage area receives runoff from container and chassis staging, equipment repair area, and vehicle parking.

Drainage Area B – Storm water runoff in the northern area of the Facility is directed to a series of storm drains that discharge to Outfall 1. This drainage area receives runoff from auto ro-ro, fuel tank, hazmat staging, and LCL staging.

Drainage Area C – Storm water runoff in the eastern and southeastern areas of the Facility is intended to be directed to a trench drain that transects the eastern portion in a generally north to south direction, that discharges to Outfalls 2 through 6. However, the storm water pools in three general locations because the trench drain is elevated due to the pier sinking. The majority of the storm water that flows into the trench drain is the result of rainfall, not from

surface runoff. The drainage area receives runoff from barge loading and unloading operations.



During a measurable storm event, storm water samples are collected from the sample point, SD-17, a curb drain indicated on the site map. Because there

is minimal if any discharge to Outfalls 1 through 6, this sample point is most representative of the discharge from the Facility.

9.2 Measurable Storm Events

Required monitoring is performed on a storm event that results in an actual discharge from a Facility (measurable storm event) that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (three days). The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if a less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

Documentation of this exception is required.

9.3 Monitoring Procedures

Due to active operations during business hours, it is sometimes impractical and unsafe to access the sample points in order to take a representative sample after the runoff has passed through a control measure, such as a storm drain filter. In the instances where a sample cannot be obtained after the control measure, it is passed through a representative filter of the exact same make and model, to more adequately represent the storm water being discharged. In other instances, a filter may not be available resulting in a sample that is not representative of the storm water discharging from the facility.

Samples are collected using standard EPA sampling guidelines, by a member of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team and are stored and shipped to ensure that the integrity of the sample is maintained. Point source sampling at the sampling locations involves the filling of clean laboratory-supplied bottles.

After collection, samples are placed in a cooler with ice as required and delivered to the laboratory. Chain-of-custody documents track the samples from collection to final disposition.

9.4 Storm Event Data

For each monitoring event, the following is recorded on the chain of custody (CoC) included with the sample.

- The date and duration (in hours) of the rainfall event
- Rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event
- Time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event

Digital copies of completed CoCs are saved to the shared drive.

9.5 Photographic Documentation of Control Measures

When conducting storm water sampling, a photograph is taken showing evidence of control measure/SWPPP implementation. The photographs:

- Clearly depict the presence or absence of physical control measures that are required.
- Are wide angle and representative of the Facility/site conditions present at the time the storm water samples are taken.
- Are maintained and submitted consistently with the analytical data required per monitoring requirements.

9.6 Sample Type

Grab samples are collected within the first 30 minutes of a storm event discharge or as soon as practicable after. Documentation is kept with the visual assessment explaining why it was not

possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. Sampling is performed at a point before storm water runoff comes in contact with any other waste streams and unauthorized discharges to the extent practicable.

9.7 Adverse Weather Conditions

When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples, a sample is taken during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse weather conditions are not an exemption from filing a Discharge Monitor Report (DMR). Any failure to monitor, including due to adverse weather conditions, is electronically reported using a “no data” or “NODI” code.

9.8 Alternate Monitoring Schedule for Climates with Irregular Storm Water Runoff

The following Facilities are located in areas where limited rainfall and runoff occur during parts of the year for extended periods of time. Accordingly, monitoring events are distributed as follows during seasons when precipitation occurs. The required number of samples will still be collected, and as applicable the electronic reporting method to report using a “no data” or “NODI” code is used for any of the regular reporting periods where there was no monitoring.

Facility	Precipitation Seasons	Alternate Monitoring Periods
Hilo	Wet Season: November 1 – April 30 Dry Season: May 1 – October 31	November 1 – December 15 December 16 – January 31 February 1 – March 15 March 16 – April 30
Honolulu Pier 21		
Honolulu Piers 39 and 40		
Kahului		
Kaunapapa		
Kaunakakai		
Kawaihae		
Nawiliwili		

Kawaihae is extremely hot and dry year-round with limited precipitation. Samples will be taken when any amount of discharge is observed throughout the year.

9.9 Monitoring Periods

Benchmark Monitoring: Required on a quarterly basis; at least once in each of the following 3-month intervals:

- January 1 – March 31
- April 1 – June 30
- July 1 – September 30
- October 1 – December 31

This monitoring schedule may be modified in accordance with section 9.8 above (Schedule for Alternate Monitoring Periods for Climates with Irregular Storm Water Runoff). See section 9.10.1 below for additional monitoring period frequency considerations.

Impaired Waters Monitoring: Required on an annual basis.

9.10 Benchmark Monitoring

Benchmark monitoring is based on industrial sector-specific parameters. Young Brothers falls under Sector Q – Water Transportation. Benchmark monitoring data is primarily used to determine the overall effectiveness of control measures and to assist in determining when additional corrective actions may be necessary to comply with parameter limitations. Benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. But, if a corrective action is required as a result of a benchmark exceedance, failure to conduct required corrective action is a permit violation.

9.10.1 Schedules and Frequency of Monitoring

As noted in section 9.9 Monitoring Periods above, benchmark monitoring is required on a quarterly basis, with any modification due to climates with irregular storm water runoff documented. When conditions prevent four samples being taken in four consecutive quarters, monitoring will continue until four samples required for calculating the benchmark monitoring average are obtained.

Benchmark Fulfillment Criteria for Sample Cessation:

After collection of four quarterly samples, if the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark, the monitoring requirements for that parameter have been fulfilled for the Permit term. More than four samples may be taken during separate runoff events and used to determine the average benchmark parameter concentration for facility discharges.

Benchmark Exceedance Criteria for Corrective Actions or Cessation:

If the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark after collection of four quarterly samples, corrective actions are taken including review of the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the parameter limits. After this review, the following is required:

- Make the necessary modifications and continue quarterly monitoring until four additional quarters of monitoring have been completed for which the average does not exceed the benchmark.
- Or
- Make a determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice to meet the technology-based parameter limits or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based parameter limitations. In this case monitoring is still required once per year. The rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable is documented and records are retained related to this documentation with this SWPPP.

Mathematically Certain Exceedance:

Control measures are reviewed, and any required corrective actions are performed immediately (or document why no corrective action is required), without waiting for the full four quarters of monitoring data, when an exceedance of the four-quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e.,

the sample result exceeds the monitoring concentration limit by a large enough margin, additional sampling to average it down below the limit is practically impossible). If after modifying control measures and conducting four additional quarters of monitoring, the average still exceeds the benchmark (or if an exceedance of the benchmark by the four-quarter average is mathematically certain prior to conducting the full four additional quarters of monitoring), control measures must again be reviewed and one of the two actions above are taken.

Natural Background Pollutant Levels:

Following the first four quarters of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than four quarters of data), if the average concentration of a pollutant exceeds a benchmark value, and it is determined that exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background, corrective action is not required to be performed or additional benchmark monitoring is not required provided that:

- The average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background.
- The supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels is documented and maintained with this SWPPP. Any data previously collected by Young Brothers or others (including literature studies) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in the storm water discharge is required to be included in the supporting rationale.

“Natural Background Pollutants” means substances that are naturally occurring in native soils and vegetation, wildlife, or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on the site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring, such as other industrial sites or roadways.

DOH may determine that Young Brothers is eligible to discontinue monitoring for pollutants that occur solely from run-on sources.

9.11 Impaired Waters Monitoring

Facilities adjacent to impaired waters are monitored for pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired pursuant to section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and for which a standard analytical method exists (see [40 CFR Part 136](#)) once per year at each outfall (except substantially identical outfalls).

If the pollutant of concern is not detected and not expected to be present in the discharge, or it is detected but it has been determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, monitoring for that pollutant may be discontinued (similar to the natural background exception for benchmark monitoring). To support a determination that the pollutant's presence is caused solely by natural background sources, the following must be documented and maintain with this SWPPP:

- An explanation of why the presence of the pollutant of concern in the discharge is not related to the activities or materials at the Facility.

- Data and/or studies that tie the presence of the pollutant of concern in the discharge to natural background sources in the watershed. Annual monitoring for pollutants that occur solely from legacy pollutants from earlier activity on the site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring may be eligible to be discontinued per authorization from DOH.

9.12 Parameters for Sampling

9.12.1 Benchmark Monitoring Parameters

Sector Q – Water Transportation Benchmarks		
Facility	Parameter	Monitoring Concentration Limit
All Facilities	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead	0.21 mg/L
	Total Zinc	0.09 mg/L

9.12.2 Impaired Waters Parameters

Facility	Parameter	Monitoring Concentration Limit
Hilo	Nitrate + Nitrite	No limit. Report results.
	Total Nitrogen	
	Total Phosphorus	
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	
Honolulu Pier 21	Enterococci	
	Metals*	
	Nitrate + Nitrite	
	Pathogens*	
Honolulu Piers 39 and 40	Total Nitrogen	
	Total Phosphorus	
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	
Kahului	Nitrate + Nitrite	
	Total Nitrogen	
	Total Phosphorus	
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	
Kawaihae	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	
Nāwiliwili	Nitrate + Nitrite	
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	

* In the case of impairment for “pathogens” and “metals,” which do not have specific analytical methods in 40 CFR Part 136, the monitoring performed on enterococci, and metals listed in the benchmark monitoring requirements serve the purpose of detecting the presence of pathogens or metals to protect the impaired waterbody.

10. Corrective Actions

A Corrective Action is any action taken, or required to be taken, to (1) repair, modify, or replace any storm water control used at the site; (2) clean up and dispose of spills, releases, or other deposits found on the site; and (3) remedy a permit violation. The subsections below cover the various scenarios that give rise to implementing corrective actions and the associated requirements under the Permit.

10.1 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review and Revision

When any of the following conditions occur or are detected during an inspection, monitoring, or other means, review and revision of the SWPPP is required (e.g., sources of pollution; spill and leak procedures; non-storm water discharges; the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures), so that the Permit's parameter limits are met:

- An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-storm water not authorized by any NPDES permit to a state water) occurs at the Facility.
- A discharge violates a numeric effluent limit listed in Table 2-1 and in Part 8 sector specific requirements.
- Control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or the non-numeric parameter limits in this permit.
- A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or is not being properly operated or maintained.
- Whenever a visual assessment shows evidence of storm water pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam).

10.2 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary

If any of the following conditions occur, a review of the SWPPP is conducted to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the parameter limits in the Permit:

- Construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the Facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in storm water from the Facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged.
- The average of four quarterly sampling results exceeds an applicable benchmark. If less than four benchmark samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedance of the four-quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly sample results to date is more than four times the benchmark level) this is considered a benchmark exceedance, triggering this review.
- Direction by DOH that the SWPPP fails to adequately address potential pollutant sources identified at the Facility.

Note: A benchmark exceedance does not trigger a corrective action if it is determined that the exceedance is solely attributable to natural background sources, or if a finding is made that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

Note: When run-on to the Facility causes a benchmark exceedance, in addition to reviewing and revising, as appropriate, the SWPPP, Young Brothers notifies the other operators contributing

run-on to the Facility's discharges to abate their pollutant contribution. Where the other operators fail to take action to address the storm water run-on, DOH is contacted.

10.3 Corrective Actions and Deadlines

10.3.1 Immediate Actions

If corrective action is needed, Young Brothers immediately takes all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events.

"All reasonable steps" means initial actions are taken to assess and address the condition causing the corrective action, including, for example, cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping, vacuuming) or making arrangements (i.e., scheduling) for a new BMP to be installed at a later date. "All reasonable steps" may include documenting why a corrective action is unnecessary.

10.3.2 Escalating Actions

If Young Brothers determines that additional actions are necessary beyond those implemented pursuant to Section 10.3.1 or if the conditions in Section 10.1 continue to occur, additional corrective actions are completed by Young Brothers (e.g., install a new or modified control and make it operational, complete the repair) before the next storm event if possible, and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery of the corrective action condition.

If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within 14 calendar days, Young Brothers documents why. The schedule for completing the work is documented, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than 45 days after discovery. If the completion of corrective action will exceed the 45-day timeframe, the minimum additional time necessary to complete the corrective action is taken, notifying the DOH of the intention to exceed 45 days, the rationale for an extension, and a completion date, which Young Brothers includes in the corrective action documentation.

Where corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in the SWPPP, the SWPPP is modified within 14 calendar days of completing corrective action work.

10.4 Corrective Action Documentation

The existence of any of the conditions listed in Section 10.1 or 10.2 is documented within 24 hours. The following information is included in the documentation:

- Description of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review.
 - For any spills or leaks: a description of the incident including material, date/time, amount, location, and reason for spill, and any leaks, spills or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to state waters, through storm water or otherwise.
- Date the condition was identified.

- Description of immediate actions taken pursuant to Section 10.3.1 to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants.
 - For any spills or leaks: response actions, the date/time clean-up completed, notifications made, staff involved, and any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases (see Section 7.3).
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with HAR Chapter 11-55, Appendix A, Subsection 15.

Young Brothers also documents corrective actions taken or to be taken as a result of the conditions listed in Sections 10.1 or 10.2 within 14 days from the time of discovery of any of those conditions. The following information is included in the documentation:

- The dates when each corrective action was initiated and completed (or is expected to be completed).
- If applicable, why it is infeasible to complete the necessary installations or repairs within the 14-day timeframe and the schedule for installing the controls and making them operational as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe.
- If applicable, the rationale for the extension request to the DOH regarding the 45-day timeframe exceedance.
- If applicable, for triggering events in Section 10.2 where Young Brothers determines that corrective action is not necessary, the basis for this determination.

10.5 Effect of Corrective Action

If the event triggering the review is a permit violation, correcting it does not remove the original violation. Additionally, failing to take corrective action, including escalating levels of corrective actions in accordance with this section, is an additional permit violation. DOH will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations. Violations may result in a monetary penalty.

10.6 Substantially Identical Outfalls

If the event triggering corrective action is associated with an outfall that had been identified as a "substantially identical outfall," Young Brothers assesses the need for corrective action for all related substantially identical outfalls. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other outfalls will also be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. Any corrective actions are conducted within the timeframes set forth in Section 10.3.

11. Reporting and Recordkeeping

11.1 Electronic Reporting Requirement

Annual Reports, DMR, and other required information is submitted electronically via the Hawaii Environmental Health e-Permitting Portal.

The e-Permitting Portal is located here – <https://eha-cloud.doh.hawaii.gov/epermit/>

11.2 Monitoring Reports

Storm water monitoring results are documented via the DMR format and submitted to DOH along with monitoring data via the e-Permitting Portal. Monitoring data collected is submitted to DOH no later than the 28th day following the month when the samples were taken.

The following changes to monitoring frequency are required to be reported to DOH via the e-Permitting Portal. The changes trigger updates to electronic monitoring requirements:

- Benchmark monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the Permit term.
- Impaired waters monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the Permit term.

Once monitoring requirements have been completely fulfilled, electronic reporting is no longer required. If monitoring requirements are only partially fulfilled (e.g., the four quarterly sample average is below the benchmark for some, but not all, parameters), electronic reporting will continue to be used to report results, but a "no data" or "NODI" code is used for any monitoring parameters that have been fulfilled.

If samples are collected during multiple storm events in a single quarter (e.g., due to adverse weather conditions or climates with irregular storm water runoff), sampling results are required to be submitted for each storm event to DOH within 30 days of receiving laboratory results for the event. For any of the monitored outfalls that did not have a discharge within the reporting period, a "no data" or "NODI" code for that outfall is required to be reported no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period.

Applicable NODI codes to Young Brothers operations include:

- B – Below Detection Limit/No Detection
- C – No Discharge
- D – Lost Sample/Data Not Available
- E – Failed to Sample/Required Analysis Not Conducted
- F – Insufficient Flow for Sampling
- M – Laboratory Error

11.3 Annual Report

The Annual Report is submitted to DOH electronically by January 30th for each year of permit coverage containing information generated from the past calendar year. The following information is required:

- A summary of the past year's routine facility inspection documentation.
- A summary of the past year's quarterly visual assessment documentation.
- For any four-sample (minimum) average benchmark monitoring exceedance, if after reviewing the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the control measures and considering whether any modifications are necessary to meet the parameter limits, it is determined that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice, the rationale for why no further reductions are achievable is required.

- A summary of the past year's corrective action documentation. If a corrective action is not yet completed at the time of submission of the annual report, the report is required to describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s).
- A description of any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing, or if none, a statement that Young Brothers is in compliance with the Permit.
- The Annual Report must also include a statement, signed and certified in accordance with HAR Chapter 11-55, Appendix A, Subsection 15.

11.4 Additional Reporting

Young Brothers is subject to the standard permit reporting provisions of [HAR Chapter 11-55, Appendix A, Subsection 16](#). Reports are submitted to DOH via the e-Permitting Portal.

The following reports are required to be submitted to DOH. HDOT must also be notified for occurrences at the Facilities at Honolulu Piers 21, 39, and 40 due to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) reporting requirements.

- Immediate - Report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information is required to be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the circumstance of the noncompliance is discovered.
- 5-day follow-up reporting to the 24-hour reporting - A written submission is also required to be provided within five days from the time the circumstance of the noncompliance is discovered.
- Reportable quantity spills - Provide notification as soon as a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity is discovered. See [40 CFR Part 110](#), [40 CFR Part 117](#), or [40 CFR Part 302](#).
- Planned changes - Give notice to DOH promptly, at least 30 days prior to taking any planned physical alterations or additions to the Facility that qualify the Facility as a new source or that could significantly change the nature or significantly increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.
- Anticipated noncompliance - Give advance notice to DOH of any planned changes in the Facility or activity which will likely result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- Compliance schedules - Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the Permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- Other noncompliance - Report instances of noncompliance not reported in the monitoring reporting, compliance schedule report, or 24-hour report at the time monitoring reports are submitted.
- Other information - Promptly submit facts or information if there was a failure to submit relevant facts in the NOI, or that incorrect information was submitted in the NOI or in any report.

11.5 DOH and HDOT Address for Reports

If reports or other documents are required to be delivered to DOH or HDOT via postal mail, they are mailed to the following addresses.

Department of Health Clean Water Branch	Department of Transportation Harbors Division
State of Hawaii Clean Water Branch 2827 Waimano Home Rd #225 Pearl City, HI 96782	State of Hawaii Department of Transportation, Harbors Division Hale Awa Ku Moku Building 79 South Nimitz Highway Honolulu, HI 96813-4898

11.6 Recordkeeping

Relevant Facility records are retained for a period of at least three years from the date that coverage under the Permit expires or is terminated. Records are maintained in the main office and electronically.

Records include but are not limited to:

- Copies of this SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of the Permit).
- Additional documentation requirements pursuant to Part 5.5 of the Permit (e.g., NOI, correspondence from DOH, copy of the permit, etc., including documentation related to corrective actions taken).
- Reports and certifications required by the Permit.
- Monitoring data.
- Records of data used to complete the NOI to be covered by the Permit.

12. SWPPP Revision History and Availability

12.1 SWPPP Revision History

No.	Date	SWPPP Section	Action	Reviewer
1	02/26/2007	All	Update SWPCP in accordance with HAR 11-55, Appendix B	Nathan Kapule, Young Brothers
2	11/25/2015	All	Update SWPCP in accordance with HAR 11-55, Appendix B	Robert Chong, ESI Nathan Kapule, Young Brothers
3	08/04/2017	All	Review and Update SWPCP (consolidate content, update appendices)	Ariana Chong, ESI

No.	Date	SWPPP Section	Action	Reviewer
				Nathan Kapule, Young Brothers
4	05/2019 - 11/2019	All	Review, update, and streamline SWPCP: All sections and appendices.	Freer Consulting Co.
5	10/2019	2 and 3	Added references to SPCC, update spill contact information	Freer Consulting Co.
6	07/2022	All	Update SWPCP to new SWPPP requirements in accordance with HAR 11-55 Appendix B	Freer Consulting Co.
7	11/2022 - 05/2023	2, 9.4, 9.1, 9.12.1, 11.2; Figures 3, 4, 6, 8	Updates to: NGPC file numbers, storm event data process, benchmark parameters, site maps; addition of corrective actions section; clarified monitoring requirements for HON P39/40, terminology update, NODI code additions	Freer Consulting Co.
8	02/2024 - 04/2024	All; 4.2, 5.2, 5.4, 6.3, 9.1, 9.8	General edits to all sections per plan review; updates to: Hilo site specific information, site specific fuel tank details, unauthorized non-storm water discharges date of evaluation, facility specific BMP details, Hilo drainage areas and sample points, and alternative monitoring periods, site map updates	Freer Consulting Co.
9	10/2024 - 05/2025	5.3, 9.1, 11.3; Figures 1-9; Hilo Site Map & 9.1	Updates to outfalls affected by potential pollutants; updates to facility specific control measures; updates to operational areas for inspection; updates to wording re: required additional reporting; updates to drainage areas and outfall descriptions per site map updates; updates to monitoring procedures; creation of general map of all YB facilities; site map updates for naming of operational areas; updated Hilo site map and 9.1 description to include the three outfalls	Freer Consulting Co.

12.2 SWPPP Availability

A complete copy of this SWPPP is retained at the Facilities in electronic format. This includes any documents incorporated by reference and documentation supporting Young Brothers' permit eligibility, as well as the signed and dated certification page.

The SWPPP is immediately available to Facility employees, EPA, DOH, the operator of an MS4 into which Young Brothers discharges, and representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) at the time of an onsite inspection. DOH may request a copy of the SWPPP at any time. Young Brothers is required to submit the SWPPP to DOH within 14 days of the request.

The current SWPPP is available to the public online – <https://htbyb.com/commitment-to-islands/>

To remain current, any SWPPP modifications, records, and other reporting elements required for the previous year must be posted at the same URL as above. The SWPPP update is conducted no later than 45 days after conducting the final routine facility inspection for the year.

Figure 1: General Map

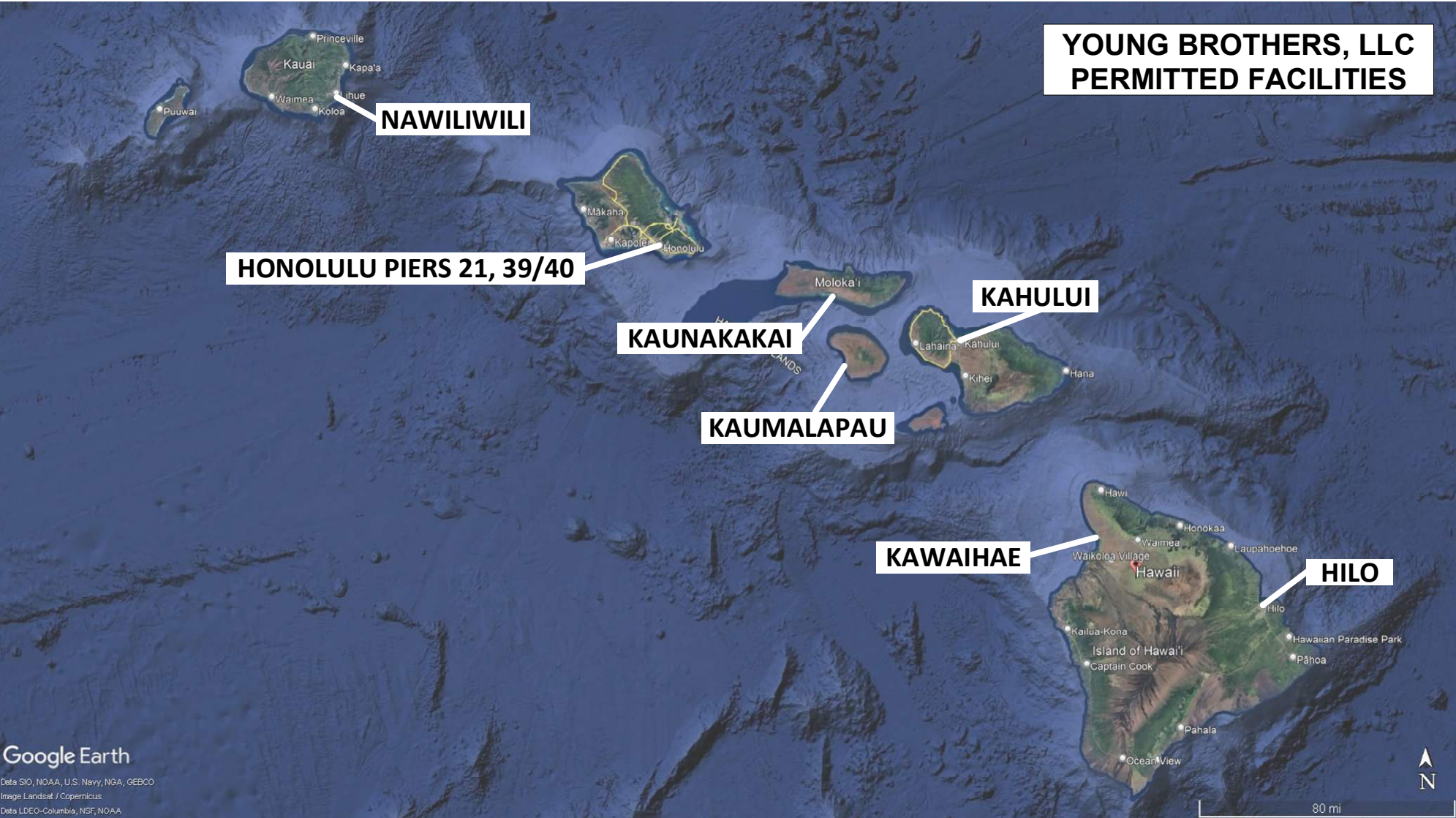


Figure 2: Hilo Site Map

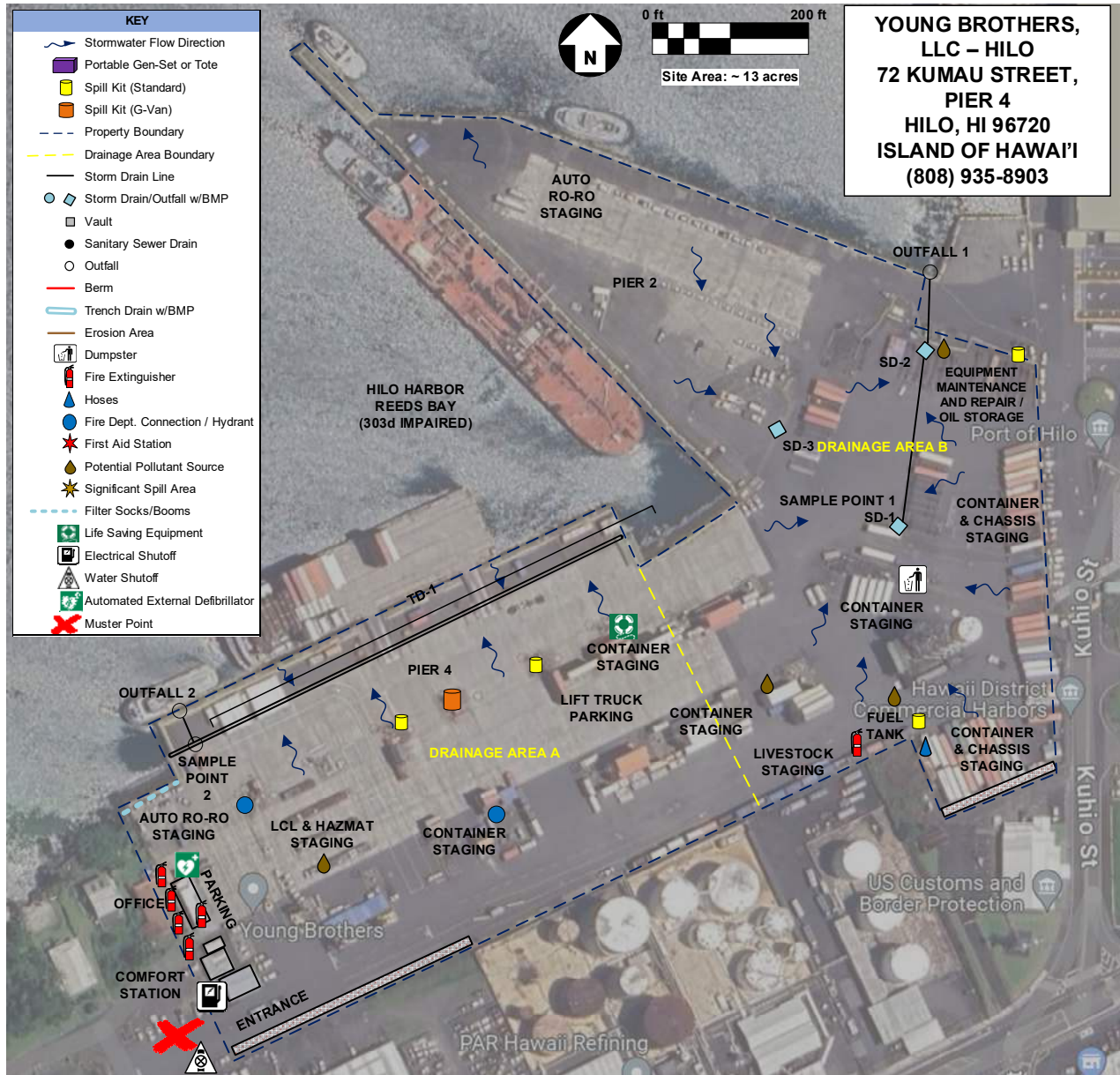


Figure 3: Honolulu Pier 21 Site Map

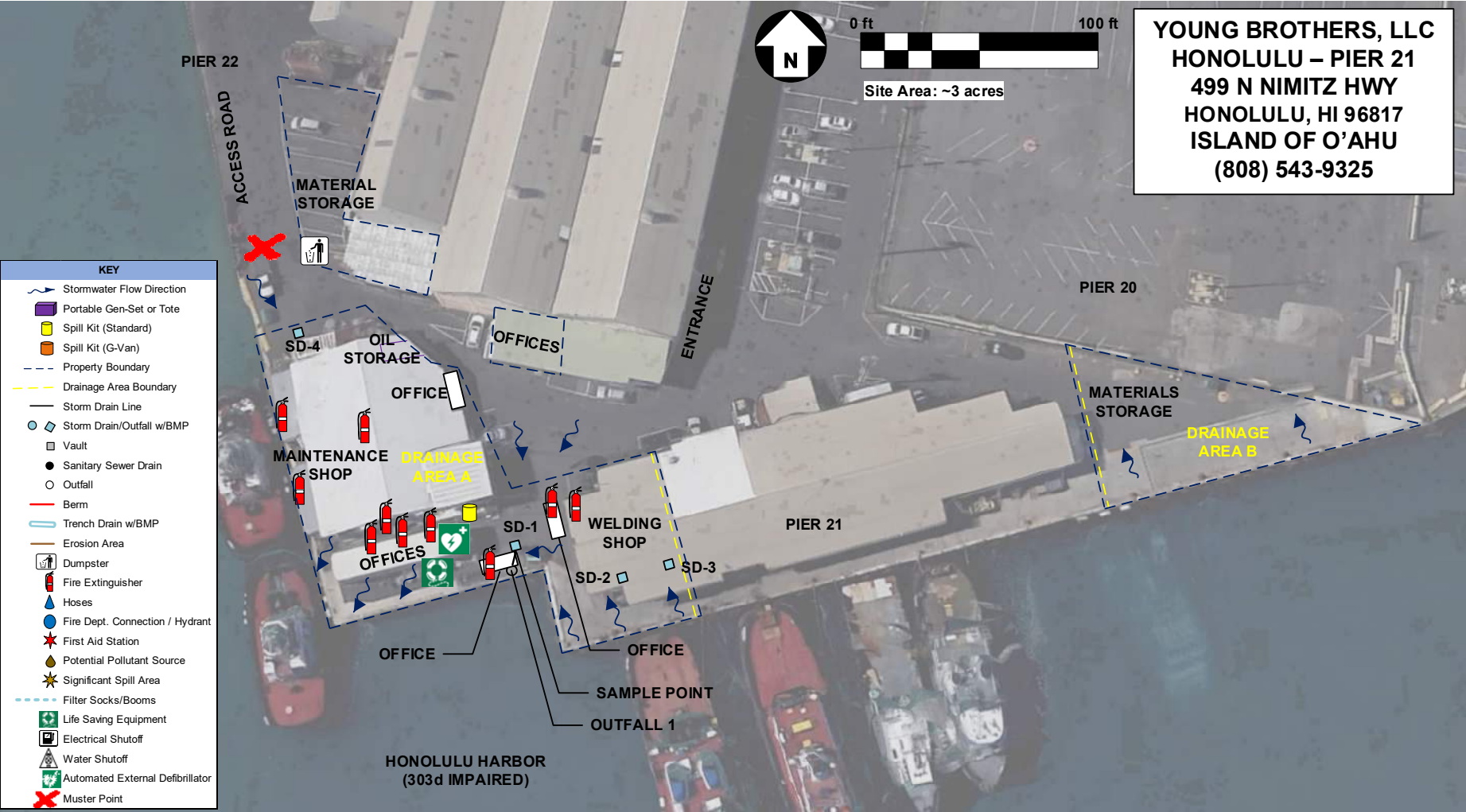


Figure 4: Honolulu Piers 39 and 40 Site Map

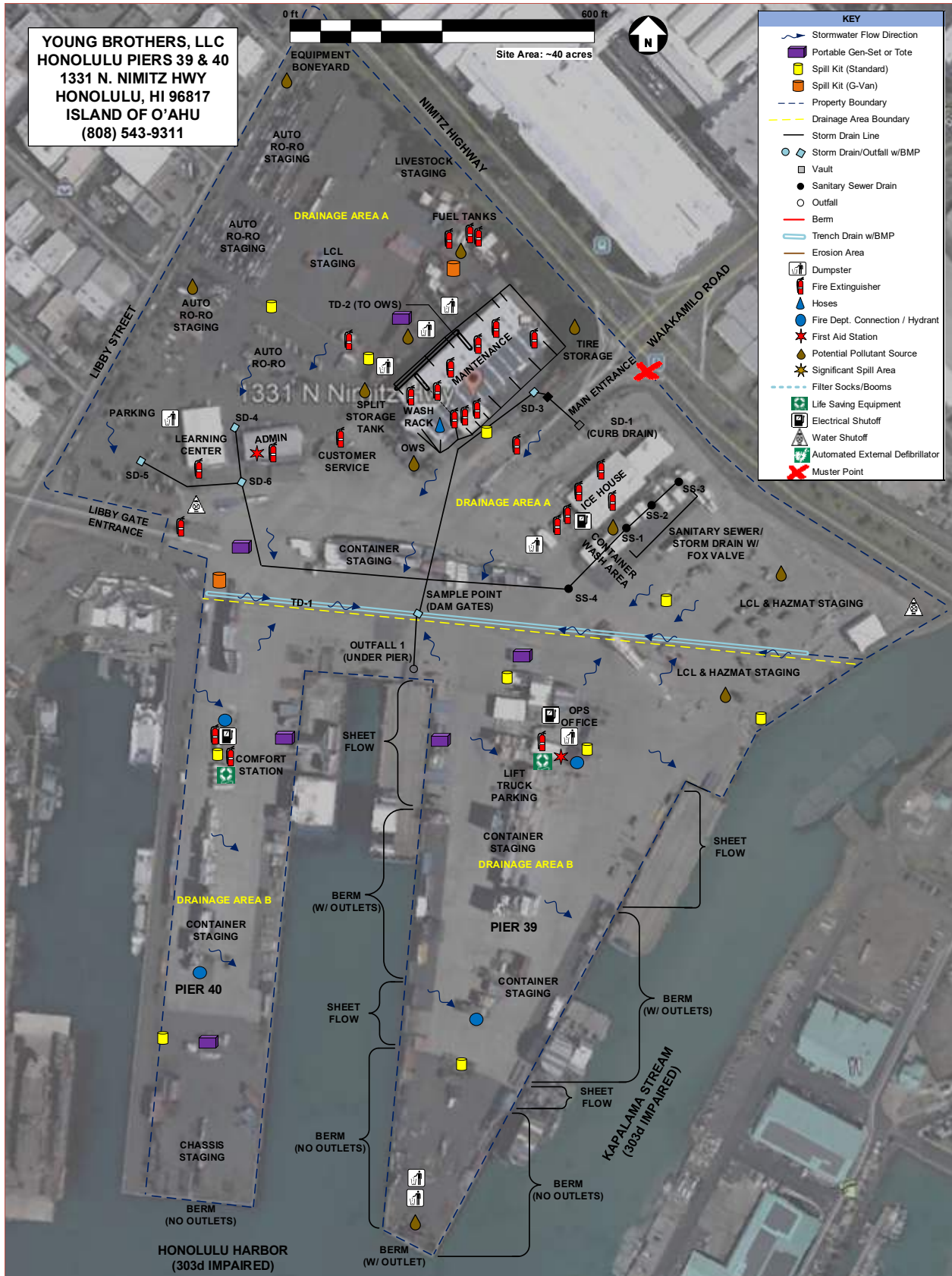


Figure 5: Kahului Site Map



Figure 6: Kaumalapau Site Map



Figure 7: Kaunakakai Site Map



Figure 8: Kawaihae Site Map

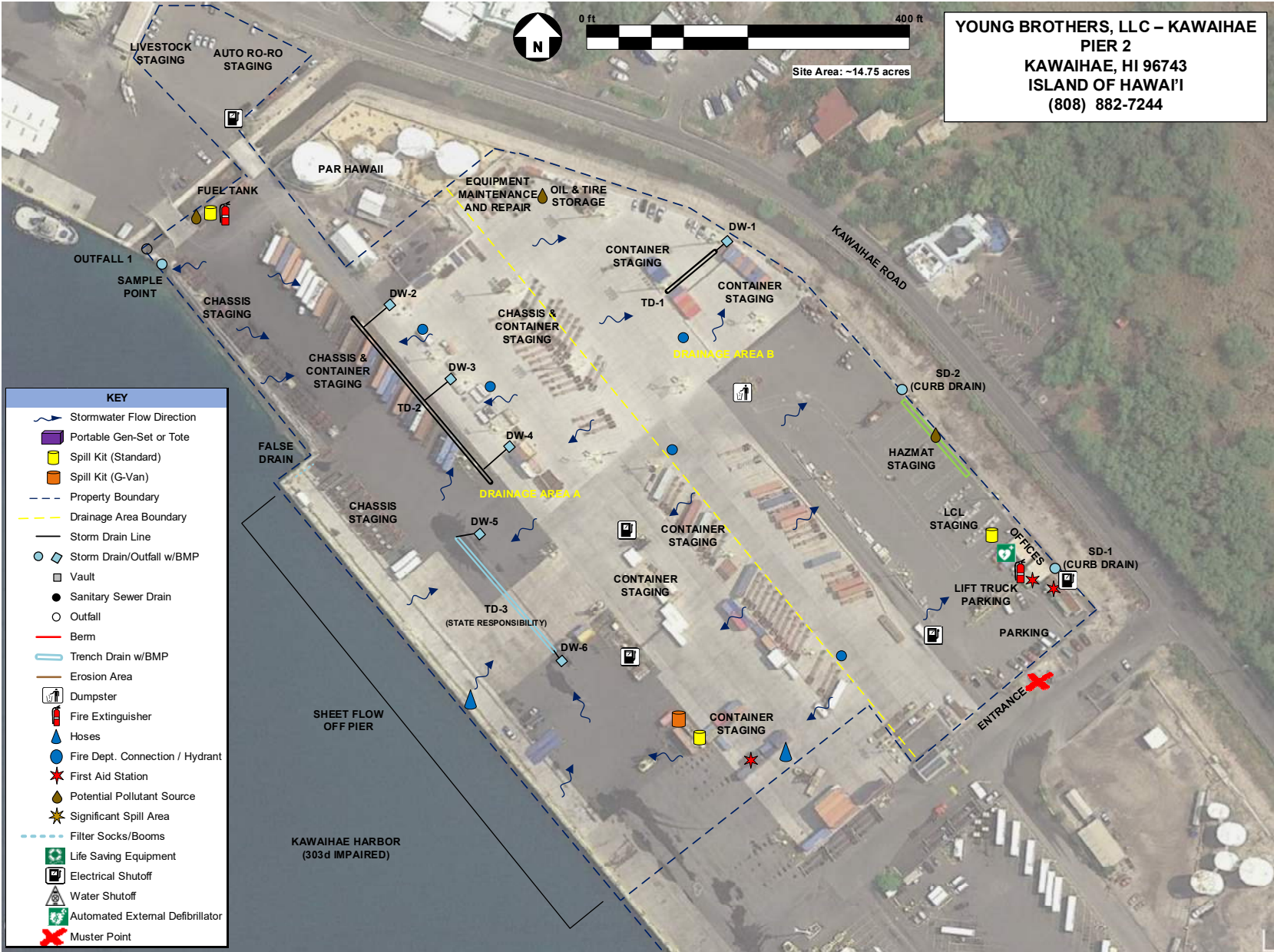


Figure 9: Nāwiliwili Site Map

