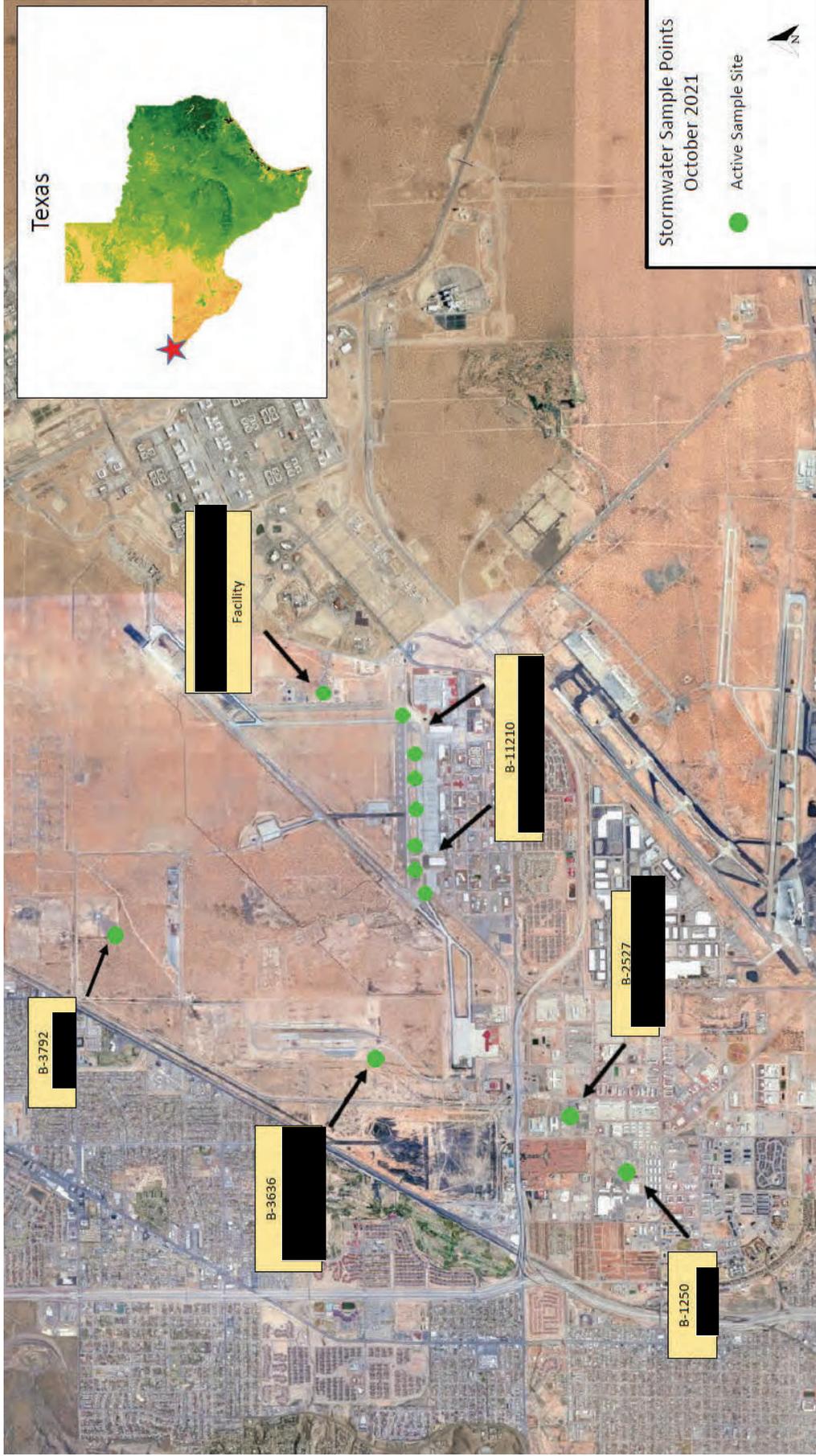


Map 1.1, Fort Bliss Location and Samplers Map



1.2 Site Description

Fort Bliss is a post of the United States Army and is owned and operated by the Department of Defense. The permitted stormwater sites within the installation are described in Section 7.0.

1.3 Activities at the Facility

As a military post, the activities at the facility consist of military support. In addition, the facility has an inactive landfill, recycling facilities, storage facility, a railhead and airfield operations. The permitted facilities fall under Permit Sectors: L, N, P and S. For a complete list of permitted sites and activities see Section 2.

1.4 Maintenance and Updating of Plan

This plan is a living document and will be updated if at any time there is a significant change in design, construction, operation or maintenance at the site that could affect the potential pollutant discharge. The plan will be amended if site inspections determine that the best management practices (BMPs) used at the site are ineffective, as designed, requiring new or additional measures to be implemented. Revisions to the plan, including the site maps, will be complete within thirty calendar days of the inspection or modification.

1.5 Consistency with Other Plans

This plan is consistent with other Fort Bliss Clean Water Act plans including the Fort Bliss Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan, 2017. All MSGP regulated operators and the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) operator at Fort Bliss are provided a copy of the Fort Bliss SWPPP.

1.6 Site-Specific Maps

Site-specific maps for the MSGP areas are included in Section 7.0.

1.7 Location of Signed Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

A signed copy of the Fort Bliss SWPPP is maintained onsite and readily available for review by authorized Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) personnel upon request. The certification and signature page is located in Appendix 1. The master copy is under control of the Fort Bliss Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division (DPW-ED), Stormwater Compliance Manager. Copies are also maintained at each industrial activity site listed in the SWPPP under the control of the site's point of contact. Stormwater discharge from industrial activities and the Fort Bliss MS4 could contribute stormwater discharges to the adjacent and interconnected City of El Paso MS4; a copy of the Fort Bliss SWPPP will be furnished to the City of El Paso. The Fort Bliss SWPPP has been developed according to the requirements of MSGP TXR050000, 14 August 2021.

1.8 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team has been established. The team completes an annual review of stormwater compliance program statistics prepared by the stormwater compliance manager, including inspection results, analytical results and provides recommendations for emphasis in training, inspections, processes or BMPs. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team is listed in Table 1.1 below.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team, Table 1.1		
Name	Contact Information	Responsibilities
██████████ Stormwater Program Manager	██████████	Development, maintenance, revision and implementation of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
██████████ Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team	██████████	Implementation of the SWPPP and stormwater compliance.
██████████ Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team	██████████	Implementation of the SWPPP and stormwater compliance.
██████████ Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team	██████████	Implementation of the SWPPP and stormwater compliance.
██████████ Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team	██████████	Implementation of the SWPPP and stormwater compliance.
██████████ Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team	██████████	Implementation of the SWPPP and stormwater compliance.

2.0 Potential Pollutant Sources

2.1 Industrial Activities

Industrial activities on Fort Bliss that may be potential sources of pollution include: scrap and waste recycling facilities; landfilling; warehousing; land transportation; and aircraft operations.

The most widespread potential pollutant is petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL). Section 7.0 of this SWPPP identifies specific industrial sites that have a potential for pollution.

2.2 Non-Stormwater Discharge

Allowable non-storm water discharges permitted under the MSGP are described below.

- a. Discharges from firefighting activities and uncontaminated fire hydrant flushings (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated [$< 4\text{ppm}$] and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life).

- b. Potable water sources (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life).
- c. Lawn watering and similar irrigation drainage, provided that all pesticides, herbicides and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling.
- d. Water from the routine external washing of buildings, conducted without the use of detergents or other chemicals.
- e. Water from the routine washing of pavement conducted without the use of detergents or other chemicals and where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed).
- f. Uncontaminated air conditioner condensate, compressor condensate, and steam condensate.
- g. Water from foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with pollutants (e.g., process materials, solvents, and other pollutants).
- h. Uncontaminated water used for dust suppression.
- i. Springs and other uncontaminated ground water.
- j. Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility but excluding intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., 'piped' cooling tower blowdown or drains).

3.0 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Practices

3.1 Best Management Practices

The following BMPs apply to specific outdoor activities at Fort Bliss occurring at both industrial and nonindustrial sites throughout the installation. Failure to implement these BMPs often results in prohibited stormwater discharges and potential regulatory violations.

1. Discharge of wash water from washing of military/contractor equipment, aircraft, tactical vehicles, government-owned vehicles, mobile commercial-washing vehicles, food preparation or food byproduct handling equipment and washing of privately-owned vehicles is prohibited. These discharges are not permitted except into wash racks served by oil/water separators or into collection systems where all sediment and wash water is completely recovered and disposed of at an approved treatment facility.
2. Outdoor storage or staging of material accumulated for turn in is often a source of contamination of stormwater runoff. If stored outdoors, oil-coated materials such as automotive and aircraft parts, generators, hydraulically-operated equipment or components, must be stored elevated on pallets, to prevent direct contact with flowing

or ponded stormwater runoff, and in a manner that prevents exposure to actual or potential rainfall such as in closed containers or under secured, functional tarps. This material may also be stored on secondary containment pallets without a functional cover. Electronics, such as computers, electronic devices or electrical components must also be stored elevated on pallets, to prevent direct contact with flowing or ponded stormwater runoff, and in a manner that prevents exposure to actual or potential rainfall such as in closed containers or under secured, functional tarps. Scrap tires need to be stored on pallets and covered with tarps. New tires need to be stored on pallets or be elevated off the ground. Fluid-containing items such as engines, differentials or petroleum, oil and lubricant (POL) containers must be stored on secondary containment or be properly drained prior to storage. Any liquid hazardous material, of all volumes, will be stored on secondary containment. All vehicle batteries, except sealed gel batteries, need to be stored on secondary containment. Drip pans that are actively being used to capture a spill need to be emptied on a daily basis to prevent overflow or overfill by rain water causing a spill.

3. Active secondary containment in the form of a 55-gallon spill kit is required for any loaded or partially loaded mobile fuel tanker on the installation. The 55-gallon spill kit must always be kept on the mobile fuel tanker, regardless if it is parked inside concrete secondary containment. If the fuel tanker is parked inside a concrete secondary containment, assure no cracks are present inside the concrete containment and drain valves are closed. Mobile fuel tankers must always be parked inside concrete secondary containment, when available, and must never be parked on landscaped areas or areas where curb storm drains are present. All other mobile bulk storage containers must have a spill kit.

4. The discharge of rainwater that has accumulated in secondary containment curbs, berms, dikes and pallets may be discharged to the ground surface only upon visual confirmation that there is no POL sheen visible or similar evidence of contamination by stored or leaked material. This visual determination should be made by the Environmental Officer. If a sheen is present, use absorbent material to skim petroleum from water's surface and dispose of absorbent at satellite accumulation point. After determination of no contamination to rainwater, contact the Stormwater Program Manager to have the drain opened and water released at [REDACTED]. If oil sheen is present, call DPW Help Desk at [REDACTED] to have contaminated water pumped. Drain valves must be functional and maintained in closed position except when actively draining rainwater that contains no sheen. A log will be kept by DPW-ED staff of water release volumes, those facilities that have manual valves need to maintain their proper release log.

5. Military mobile kitchen waste or byproducts collected and/or stored at outdoor locations of food-handling facilities must be stored in covered containers with secondary containment. Discharge of wash water from washing of food waste or food byproduct containers or their loading or storage areas must be collected for disposal and may not be discharged into storm drains, streets or other paved areas. If Dry Sweep is used to clean up spills on ground, the waste may be double-bagged and disposed of in dumpster.

6. Military and private food trucks will assure no waste material is released from vehicles whether it be from food preparation or from the vehicle itself. All grease produced as a result of food preparation will be disposed of at an off post facility. On post disposal of gray water produced from dishwashing or handwashing activities must be coordinated through Fort Bliss Water Systems but will not be disposed of in a stormwater drain.

7. Landscape waste resulting from landscape maintenance activities must be collected from the work site where it is generated for disposal. Landscape waste at housing areas may not be disposed of by washing, sweeping or blowing into storm drains, streets or other paved areas. If landscape material/waste is being stored/staged outdoors, straw swales must surround material to prevent it from being washed into the storm drains. Similarly, cleanup activities at motor pools must not result in trash and sediment being disposed of down storm drains.

8. Concrete washout may only take place in designated locations of the job site where liquids are prevented from flowing away from the washout location. Solidified concrete waste must be removed at conclusion of job for disposal or recycling.

9. Washout from cleaning of painting, coating, drywall, stucco application equipment and containers may not be discharged to ground surface or to storm drains, streets or other paved areas. Power washing of asphalt coated in POL can be done if water is recovered and not washed into the storm drains. Liquid and solid waste from chemical treatment of masonry and pavement or de-scaling of plumbing boilers or other heating, ventilation and air conditioning equipment using acid or other chemical additives may not be discharged to the environment and must be recovered for proper disposal. Spray painting must not be conducted on the ground as stormwater runoff can wash contaminants into storm drains.

10. Highly chlorinated water from water line disinfection or swimming pool maintenance to be discharged to the environment (or storm water conveyance system) shall be neutralized to achieve a maximum residual chlorine concentration of 4 parts per million, in accordance with American Water Works Association standard C651.

11. Stormwater basins may be used for pedestrian or dismounted activities subject to the following conditions: (1) Activities that involve excavation or filling are strictly prohibited, including wheeled or tracked vehicle travel on highly erodible areas such as basin slopes and floors. (2) Activities that release, or have potential to release, pollutants such as petroleum products, kitchen waste, debris or other solid waste such as garbage, are prohibited.

12. All trash recycling collection dumpsters, hoppers, bins and roll offs that are staged temporarily or on a permanent basis must at all times have plugs in any drain openings that functionally prevent the release of any wet or liquid waste to the ground surface. Functional lid covers are required to be securely in place to prevent accumulation of rain water or escape of windblown material when trash or recycling containers are not actively being loaded. There shall be no overflow of refuse or recyclable material

staged outside and around the dumpsters. Hoppers containing spent munitions or scrap metal must also be covered when not actively being loaded.

13. If welding activities take place outdoors, all shavings must be recovered, bagged and disposed of in trash.

3.2 Good Housekeeping Measures

Areas of the facility that contribute or potentially contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges need to be maintained in a clean and orderly manner. Good housekeeping measures include measures to eliminate or reduce exposure of garbage or refuse materials to precipitation or runoff prior to their disposal. The following measures are being implemented installation wide:

- a. Outdoor work areas free of trash and debris, including recycling/trash collection areas.
- b. Regular sweeping of loading docks and other outdoor surfaces are not to be swept into storm drains, storm drains must be kept clean of debris.
- c. Proper labeling of all materials and chemicals being stored outdoors.
- d. Outdoor stockpiles have straw swales around perimeter.
- e. Dumpsters regularly inspected for functioning lids and plugs.
- f. Drip pans are utilized under vehicles when necessary.
- g. Regularly inspect all storm drain inlets to ensure they are free of debris.
- h. Clean up work-area spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants.
- i. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage for turn in or disposal.
- j. Ensure that all waste water is discharged into the proper collection system, such as mop water.
- k. Properly dispose of accumulated rain water from drum tops after rain events.

3.3 Spill Prevention and Response Measures

The installation has an existing Fort Bliss SPCC Plan as required under the general guidelines of 40 CFR Part 112. This plan incorporates inspections, trainings and control measures. The Fort Bliss SPCC Plan is readily available for review by authorized TCEQ personnel upon request. The master copy is under control of the Fort Bliss DPW-ED, POL Compliance Manager, at Building 622, Room 109, (915) 568-0931.

In addition, signs are posted at stormwater sites that display the Emergency Spill Response Procedures and Contacts.

3.4 Facility Training

The DPW-ED provides a one hour on-site storm water training that includes testing, conducted annually at each facility focused on the preceding BMPs and following site specific aspects of activity at each site. All stormwater training and testing records are maintained by the Stormwater Compliance Manager with the master copy of the SWPPP, at Building [REDACTED].

3.5 Structural Control

Physical structures may be used in conjunction with other pollution-prevention measures and controls. This includes: vegetated swales, catch basins, concrete berms and other physical structures. All BMPs and structural controls are inspected by a member of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team during both the regular MSGP Stormwater Inspections and the internal Annual MSGP Comprehensive Site Compliance Inspection. Section 7.0 of this SWPPP includes specific inspection schedules for each site.

4.0 Stormwater Quality Monitoring

The requirement and frequency of visual and analytical monitoring of discharges of stormwater runoff from the regulated sites is summarized in the sampling schedules located in Section 7.0.

4.1 Quarterly Visual Monitoring

Stormwater discharges from permitted outfalls must be visually examined on a quarterly basis. Monitoring may be conducted during the normal hours of operation for the facility and samples be collected in a clean, clear, glass or plastic container and examined in a well-lit area. Findings must document the following observations: color; clarity; floating solids; settled solids; suspended solids; foam; oil sheen; other obvious indicators of pollution and noticeable odors.

4.2 Semi-Annual Benchmark Effluent Monitoring

Certain industrial activities are required to conduct additional sampling for the purpose of characterizing the discharge from the regulated activities. Sampling and analysis is required by Sectors L, N, and P on a semiannual basis. Exceedances of benchmark values indicate that modifications to the SWPPP and current BMPs may be necessary. For a complete and site specific sampling and analytical schedule see Section 7.0.

4.3 Annual Numeric Effluent Limitations

A grab sample must be collected at a minimum frequency of once per year at the final outfall or a designated sampling location. For the purpose of collecting samples for hazardous metals, all designated sampling points must be representative of the discharge from the facility that would reach surface water in the state.

4.4 Reporting

Fort Bliss will report annual results of benchmark and numeric effluent limitations sampling to TCEQ by 31 March following the calendar year in which the samples were collected. Results will be submitted to the TCEQ's Storm Water and Pretreatment Team (MC-148). All annual reports submitted to TCEQ will be maintained with the SWPPP by the Stormwater Compliance Manager, at Building [REDACTED].

4.5 Qualifying Storm Events

Monitoring, sampling, examinations and inspections of storm water discharges that are required as a provision of TXR050000 shall be conducted on discharges of runoff from a representative storm event. For the purposes of this general permit, a representative storm event is an event with at least 0.1 inches of measured precipitation that occurs with a minimum interval of at least 72 hours from the preceding measurable storm event. The 72 hour interval requirement does not apply if the preceding storm event did not yield a discharge that was sufficient for obtaining a sample or if it is documented in the SWPPP that an interval of fewer than 72 hours is representative for local storm events for the sampling period.

Data recorded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Weather Service gauge at the El Paso International Airport can be used for execution of this SWPPP. Rain gauges are located at four locations to accurately represent rainfall throughout the installation.

4.6 Rain Gauges

Rain gauges are located at areas where a good representation of rainfall can be measured for the sites covered under this plan. The rain gauges must be monitored a minimum of once per week and once per day during storm events. Rain gauges are located at Buildings: 1250, 3636, 3792 and 11607.

4.7 Representative Discharge Samplers

Fort Bliss will utilize Vortex samplers at representative outfalls to ensure samples are collected immediately after rain event. For site maps showing sampler locations and the analytical schedule see Section 7.0.

5.0 Inspections

For a complete inspection schedule see Section 7.0.

5.1 Quarterly Facility Inspections

Quarterly site inspections are performed using the checklist in Appendix 2 by a member of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team who is familiar with the industrial activities performed on site. Inspection records are maintained by the Stormwater Compliance Manager in the shared drive, at [REDACTED].

5.2 Monthly Facility Inspections

Sector L covered by this plan requires monthly inspections. The Fort Bliss Landfill, Building 3792, is required to be inspected once a month using the checklist provided in Appendix 2.

5.3 Weekly Facility Inspections

The rain gauges located throughout the identified locations on the installation require weekly inspections. A checklist for the inspections are provided in Appendix 2.

5.4 Internal Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Inspections

The internal Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Inspection is performed by members of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team. It is performed annually in accordance with the permit. This evaluation is completed using the internal Environmental Performance Assessment System (EPAS) process.

6.0 Documentation

6.1 Records Requirement

A master copy of the SWPPP and all associated records are retained by the Stormwater Compliance Manager, at [REDACTED]. Associated records include inspection and training records. Associated records are maintained for a period of three years. In addition, the SWPPP is updated annually within and three months of the internal Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Inspection's final report.

6.2 Notice of Intent and Signatory Pages

This version of the SWPPP is a revision of a previous version which will be implemented under the new Multi-Sector General Permit effective 14 August 2021. A Notice of Intent (NOI) was submitted to TCEQ on 22 October 2021, a final copy of the NOI is included in Appendix 3 and the MSGP permit is included in Appendix 4. The SWPPP will be signed and certified in accordance with Part III, Section E.6.(c) of the general permit. Signature pages are located in Appendix 1.

7.0 Facilities

7.1 Hazardous Waste Yard, Building 11607

7.1.1 Description of Facility

Sampler L-1

Sector N: Scrap and Waste Recycling Facility

The Hazardous Waste Yard is a 90-day holding facility for hazardous waste. Hazardous waste that is picked up at the installation is taken to Building 11607 where it is processed

and consolidated. Waste is stored in aboveground storage tanks, drums and roll-off dumpsters. The facility recycles antifreeze and solvent for parts washers at an indoor facility. There is an oily-water evaporator that is housed under a canopy which is not in operation, but would contain totes with oily water if it were. There is an activity that cuts open empty fire extinguishers for scrap-metal recycling. The Hazardous Waste Yard is operated using forklifts and vehicles which may produce oil and fuel spills. There is no maintenance that occurs at this facility.

7.1.2 Actual and Potential Sources of Pollution

Table 7.1 lists actual and potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the facility.

, Table 7.1	
Inventory of Exposed Materials	Potential Pollutant
Two Contaminated Soil Roll-Off Dumpsters	POL and Metal Stormwater Runoff From Material in Dumpster
Scrap Metal Roll-Off Dumpster	
Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant (POL) - Contaminated Rags Roll-Off Dumpster	
Contaminated Dry Sweep Roll-Off Dumpster	
POL Spills on Pavement From Equipment	Oil and Fuel
Drums with Hazardous Waste	POL, Contaminated Antifreeze, Water Contaminated With Oil, Corrosives, Flammables, Toxics and Water-Reactive Material
Aboveground Storage Tanks with Hazardous Waste	Used Oil and Used F-24
Oily-Water Evaporator	Water Contaminated With Oil
Processing of Hazardous Waste	POL, Contaminated Antifreeze, Water Contaminated With Oil, Corrosives, Flammables, Toxics and Water-Reactive Material
Fire Extinguisher Residue After Being Cut Open for Scrap Metal Recycling	Monoammonium Phosphate and Sodium or Potassium Bicarbonate

7.1.3 Effectiveness of Practices and Control Measures

Table 7.2 lists established practices and any necessary controls measures that will prevent or effectively reduce pollution in stormwater discharges from the facility and how each will effectively prevent or reduce pollution.

, Table 7.2

Source	Practices/Controls	Effectiveness
Two Contaminated Soil Roll-Off Dumpsters	Roll-off dumpsters are covered when not in use or at the end of the day.	Covering of dumpsters will prevent water from entering dumpster and leaching out into the environment.
Scrap Metal Roll-Off Dumpster		
Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant (POL) -Contaminated Rags Roll-Off Dumpster		
Contaminated Dry Sweep Roll-Off Dumpster		
POL Spills on Pavement From Equipment	Maintaining equipment to prevent spills, having clean-up material available and conducting power washing of pavement on a weekly basis.	Regular maintenance prevents equipment leaks. Using a dry method for spill clean ups prevent spreading. Conducting washing of pavement cleans all spill material that could not be recovered using a dry method, the contaminated water is recovered.
Drums with Hazardous Waste	Drums with liquid waste are kept on secondary containment pallets. Drums are cleaned of spills or rainwater. A spill kit is available to clean any spills that may occur.	Spill pallets contain spills that may occur and keeping the drums clean prevents contaminating stormwater runoff. Spill kits allow cleaning of spills as soon as they are discovered.
Aboveground Storage Tanks with Hazardous Waste	Spill kits are available to clean spills during transfer.	Spill kits and dry sweep prevent spills from spreading and gets spills cleaned.
Oily-Water Evaporator		
Processing of Hazardous Waste		
Fire Extinguisher Residue After Being Cut Open for Scrap Metal Recycling	Scrap metal pieces are triple rinsed to remove dry chemicals and put into covered scrap metal roll-off dumpster.	The triple rinse removes the dry chemical and covering of the dumpster prevents stormwater runoff.

7.1.4 Monitoring, Inspections, Sampling and Training

The Hazardous Waste Yard personnel is trained for stormwater on an annual basis. Training includes implementation of BMPs and pollution prevention methods. Following a training event, if schedule permits, an inspection is conducted to apply the training into a real-world scenario with the type of activity that occurs at the facility. As new personnel arrives at facility, training is conducted on an as-needed basis. Table 7.3 shows the monitoring, inspections and sampling events that occur at this facility.

Table 7.3 Monitoring, Inspections and Sampling	
Inspection and Intervals	Parameters
Daily Stormwater Inspections	Checklist in Appendix 2, Maintained On Site
Weekly Pavement Power Washing	Weekly Log is Provided Maintained at Building 11607
Quarterly Facility Inspections	Checklist in Appendix 2, Maintained at DPW-ED
Quarterly Visual Monitoring	1) Color 2) Clarity 3) Floating Solids 4) Settled Solids 5) Suspended Solids 6) Foam 7) Oil Sheen 8) Other Obvious Indicators of Stormwater Pollution 9) Noticeable Odors
Annual Numeric Effluent Limitations Sampling	1) Total Arsenic 2) Total Barium 3) Total Cadmium 4) Total Chromium 5) Total Copper 6) Total Lead 7) Total Manganese 8) Total Mercury 9) Total Nickel 10) Total Selenium 11) Total Silver 12) Total Zinc
Once Every Six Months Sampling (Sector N)	1) Total Copper 2) Total Aluminum 3) Total Iron 4) Total Lead 5) Total Zinc 6) Total Suspended Solids 7) Chemical Oxygen Demand

Map 7.1 [Redacted] Yard, Building 11607



7.2 [REDACTED]

7.2.1 Description of Facility

Sampler L-10

Sector L, Landfills and Land Application Sites

The Fort Bliss Municipal Landfill is currently inactive and is awaiting final closure. The landfill has not received waste since 2016. Upkeep at the landfill continues to occur to maintain integrity and effectiveness of the intermediate cover, including repairing the cover as necessary, for the purpose of minimizing the effects of settlement, sinking and erosion.

7.2.2 Actual and Potential Sources of Pollution

Table 7.4 lists actual and potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the facility.

Inventory of Exposed Materials	Potential Pollutant
Spills From Heavy Equipment When Maintenance is Occurring	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
Erosion	Sand, Silt, Clay and Organic Particles
Leachate	Iron

7.2.3 Effectiveness of Practices and Control Measures

Table 7.5 lists established practices and any necessary controls measures that will prevent or effectively reduce pollution in stormwater discharges from the facility and how each will effectively prevent or reduce pollution.

Source	Practices/Controls	Effectiveness
Spills From Heavy Equipment When Maintenance is Occurring	Heavy equipment used for landfill maintenance is not stored on site. If there is a spill of any petroleum, oil or lubricant resulting from the usage of the heavy equipment, the spill will be immediately cleaned and reported to DPW-ED.	Cleaning the spill immediately as it is discovered prevents the spread of the spill and further contamination.
Erosion	Conduct monthly maintenance on the landfill to correct erosion and assure no material is showing through cap.	Proper maintenance of the landfill will reduce erosion and runoff of sediment.
Leachate	Conduct quarterly inspections and remove leachate for disposal when it has reached 12 inches when measured with a dip stick.	Removing the leachate when it has reached 12 inches when measured with a dip stick prevents release of leachate through port holes.

7.2.4 Monitoring, Inspections, Sampling and Training

There is no annual training that occurs for the Fort Bliss Landfill due to there being no personnel on site. Table 7.6 shows the monitoring, inspections and sampling events that occur at this facility.

Table 7.6 Sector L Monitoring, Inspections and Sampling	
Inspection and Intervals	Parameters
Monthly Facility Inspections	Checklist in Appendix 2, Maintained at DPW-ED
Leachate Inspections	Log Maintained at DPW-ED
Quarterly Visual Monitoring	1) Color 2) Clarity 3) Floating Solids 4) Settled Solids 5) Suspended Solids 6) Foam 7) Oil Sheen 8) Other Obvious Indicators of Stormwater Pollution 9) Noticeable Odors
Annual Numeric Effluent Limitations Sampling	1) Total Arsenic 2) Total Barium 3) Total Cadmium 4) Total Chromium 5) Total Copper 6) Total Lead 7) Total Manganese 8) Total Mercury 9) Total Nickel 10) Total Selenium 11) Total Silver 12) Total Zinc
Once Every Six Months Sampling (Sector L)	1) Total Suspended Solids 2) Total Iron