

## DFW Airport Storm Water Sampling and Monitoring Plan



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### ATTACHMENTS

- A. DFW Airport Visual Monitoring Report (example)
- B. Quarterly Visual Monitoring of Storm Water Runoff (example)
- C. Tenant Wet Weather Visual Monitoring Report (example)
- D. Discharge Monitoring Report form (example)



## 1.0 Introduction

Storm water monitoring and sampling data provides operators information on the quality of storm water runoff at their facility. This data is used to assist in identifying potential environmental risk associated with the exterior activities being conducted and any impact to the quality of runoff. At DFW Airport, storm water field and analytical data is used to evaluate the quality of storm water runoff by identifying the types of pollutants present, and aid in evaluating the effectiveness of implemented best management practices (BMPs) used to support the activities conducted at the Airport.

DFW Airport is subject to various sampling and monitoring requirements mandated by the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) No. TXR050000, and DFW Airport's TPDES Individual Permit No. WQ0001441000 (Individual Permit). The majority of storm water sampling and monitoring requirements associated with areas discharging storm water associated with industrial activity are mandated by DFW Airport's Individual Permit and not the TPDES MSGP. DFW's Individual Permit currently authorizes storm water discharges from the following areas: the ramp side of the Central Terminal Area (CTA), all DFW Airport centralized deicing pads, the Northwest Cargo ramp area, and DFW Airport's Storm Water Pretreatment Plant. Storm water discharges from airport tenants are not covered under the Individual Permit, and therefore, airport tenants will only be subject to the requirements identified in the TPDES MSGP. The following sections of this sampling plan summarize the monitoring and sampling requirements mandated for DFW Airport and airport tenants under the TPDES MSGP, and the monitoring and sampling requirements mandated for DFW Airport under the Individual Permit.

## 2.0 TPDES Multi-Sector General Permit

DFW Airport and Airport tenants will be subject to the following storm water monitoring and/or sampling activities once coverage under the TPDES storm water multi-sector general permit is obtained:

- Visual Monitoring
- Benchmark Sampling associated with Deicing Activities
- Numeric Effluent Limitation Sampling for Hazardous Metals

### 2.0.1 General Monitoring and Records Requirements

Monitoring, sampling, examinations, and inspections of storm water discharges that are required must be conducted on discharges from a measurable storm event that results in an actual discharge from the site, and that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3-days). The 72-hour storm interval does not apply if the permittee is able to document that less than a 72-hour (3-days) interval is representative for local qualifying storm events during the sampling period. In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring must be performed at the time that a measurable discharge occurs at the site. Per the TPDES MSGP, all Permittees must maintain a rain gauge onsite to determine when a qualifying storm even occurs. The rain gauge must be monitored a minimum once per week and once per day during storm events. Record of the date and rainfall total must be retained on-site or made readily available for review.

The sample should be representative of the discharge and collected within the first 30 minutes of discharge using a grab sample. If is not practicable to collect the sample or to complete the sampling within 30 minutes, then sampling must be completed as soon as possible but within the first hour of discharge and the reason must be documented and attached to all required reports and records of the sampling activity.

If the permittee is unable to collect samples over the course of the visual examination period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the permittee must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation onsite with the records of the visual examinations. The documentation must include the date, time, names of personnel that witnessed the adverse condition, and the nature of the adverse condition. Adverse weather conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricanes, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or that prohibit access to a discharge (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

## 2.1 Visual Monitoring Program

The new TPDES MSGP requires all Permittees to conduct quarterly visual storm water monitoring at outfalls discharging storm water associated with industrial activity. Permittees must begin conducting visual monitoring on storm water discharges for the first full quarter following submission of the NOI until the end of the permit term (or termination of the permit). Storm water discharges from outfalls authorized by the TPDES permit will be examined visually at a minimum of once per quarter (i.e., January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December). Monitoring should be conducted during the normal hours of operation for the facility (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.). Whenever feasible the same person should carry out the collection and examination of discharges throughout the term of the permit in order to ensure consistency.

The samples must be examined in a well lit area, and shall include documented observations of the following parameters:

- Color
- Clarity
- Floating solids
- Foam
- Settled solids
- Suspended solids
- Noticeable odor
- Oil sheen
- Other obvious indicators of storm water pollution.

Visual examination reports should include the sampling location, date and time, personnel conducting the sampling, the nature of the discharge, results of the observations, the visual quality of the storm water discharge, and probable source(s) of any observed storm water contamination. When monitoring is temporarily suspended, that monitoring must be conducted the next quarter, in addition to any monitoring required for that period.

### 2.1.1 DFW Airport

DFW Airport will not be subject to storm water visual monitoring for those outfalls authorized under Permit No. WQ0001441000 (Individual Permit), which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity. However, DFW Airport

will be required to conduct visual monitoring for those outfalls discharging storm water associated with industrial activity associated with Airport Board maintenance operations, and are not covered under the Individual Permit. Whenever applicable, DFW Airport will conduct visual monitoring by utilizing representative discharges from substantially similar outfalls. “Substantially similar outfalls” will include outfalls with storm water discharges identified to be parallel because the industrial activities, significant materials stored and/or handled, and the management practices and pollution prevention measures implemented in areas discharging to those outfalls are similar (refer to section 2.4 for additional details).

### 2.1.2 Airport Tenants

Airport tenants subject to the requirements identified in the TPDES MSGP are also required to conduct visual monitoring for storm water run-off discharging from their respective leaseholds or areas of operation, during the normal hours of operation for the facility. Airport tenants operating under an Individual SWP3 will be required to conduct all visual monitoring for storm water run-off discharging from their respective leasehold area. DFW Airport will conduct visual monitoring at substantially similar outfalls for airport tenants participating in the Shared SWP3 Program. However, airport tenants operating under the Shared SWP3 Program will be required to conduct inspections at their respective leasehold area (or areas of operation) during measurable precipitation events in order to further assess the effectiveness of best management practices on their leasehold or areas of operation. Tenants will be required to evaluate the condition of storm water runoff from their areas of operation by determining the presence/absence of pollutants commonly detected in storm water runoff.

Quarterly visual examinations of storm water discharges must continue throughout the term of the MSGP. A copy of the DFW Airport Visual Monitoring Report and a guidance document provided by the TCEQ entitled “Quarterly Visual Monitoring of Storm Water Runoff” are included as Attachments A and B. A copy of the Tenant Wet Weather Visual Monitoring Report and instructions are included as Attachment C. Tenants operating under the Shared SWP3 Program will be required to complete the Wet Weather Visual Monitoring Report each quarter throughout the term of the permit.

## 2.2 Benchmark Monitoring

Benchmark monitoring is only required for permittees conducting deicing activities using more than 100 tons of urea, or more than 100,000-gallons of glycol based chemicals. The volume of deicing chemicals refers to the combined activities and usage at the Airport. Permittees subject to this requirement must

conduct benchmark monitoring semi-annually, beginning the first full monitoring period (January through June or July through December) after permit issuance and then once during each semi-annual monitoring period during the next four years. All benchmark monitoring must be conducted during the deicing season and when the deicing activity is occurring.

Substantially similar outfalls may be established for benchmark monitoring in accordance with the permit terms. The permittee must compare the results of analysis to the benchmark values listed in the permit for the respective industry sector; the values obtained for benchmark monitoring should be used as a tool to assess the overall effectiveness of the SWP3. **The results of the analyses must be submitted to the TCEQ before March 31<sup>st</sup> of each year during the first two benchmark monitoring years.** If the annual average results for the first two benchmark monitoring years are below benchmark levels, the permittee may be able to obtain a waiver allowing the permittee to not conduct benchmark sampling during the third and fourth monitoring years (refer to Part IV Section B of the TPDES MSGP). The reported values shall be the average yearly results of analysis for each specific pollutant discharged rather than by an outfall-by-outfall basis. The report must be completed on a form provided by the Executive Director and submitted to the TCEQ’s Wastewater Permitting Section (MC-148). The Pollution Prevention Team (PPT) member must investigate the cause for each exceedance and document the results of the investigation within 90 days. Exceedances of benchmark values are not violations of the TPDES permit, but indicators that additional BMPs may need to be implemented. If sampling during any six month period is not conducted for a pollutant due to adverse weather conditions, then the reported average annual result must be based on data collected for that year.

The TPDES MSGP requires air transportation facilities using more than 100,000 gallons of ethylene glycol and/or more than 100 tons of urea in any calendar year in the three years prior to submittal of an NOI to conduct benchmark monitoring. Benchmark sampling is required at all outfalls that discharge runoff from areas where deicing with urea or ethylene glycol is performed at an airport where the total amount used at the airport as a whole meets the criteria listed above. The parameters and their respective benchmark values are listed in the following table:

**Table 1: Benchmark Values**

Parameter	Benchmark Value
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	60 mg/L
Ammonia-Nitrogen	1.7 mg/L
pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.

Table 2 identifies those outfalls that drain areas where aircraft deicing operations are conducted.

**Table 2: Outfalls Requiring Benchmark Monitoring**

Outfall Number	Deicing Activities
19	Southwest Hold Pad, Taxiway W-K & W-L
12	Taxiway C deicing pad
16	Taxiway H-Y
59	Northeast Hold Pad
20	Taxiway Z and E-K
45	Southeast Hold Pad

### 2.2.1 DFW Airport

All of the outfalls listed in Table 2 are located upstream of individually permitted outfalls, and therefore the storm water discharges from those outfalls are authorized under DFW Airport’s Individual Permit. DFW Airport is not subject to benchmark monitoring for those outfalls authorized under the Individual Permit and supporting one of DFW Airport’s nine centralized deicing pads.

### 2.2.2 Airport Tenants

Airport tenants who decide to conduct aircraft deicing activities on their respective leasehold or areas not identified as one of the Airport’s centralized deicing pads (e.g. terminal gate areas or other airfield locations) will be required to conduct benchmark monitoring. Benchmark monitoring should be conducted either at the outfall/end of pipe, or at a point in the storm water runoff associated with the deicing activity, enters DFW Airport’s storm water collection system (e.g. at the storm drain inlet). For many airport tenants at DFW Airport operating on the airfield, benchmark monitoring should be conducted at the inlet or manhole supporting the activity, to ensure the samples collected are not influenced by the upstream storm water runoff being discharged from other airport operators. Any tenants subject to benchmark monitoring will be required to submit all required paperwork to the TCEQ.

## 2.3 Numeric Effluent Limitations

The State of Texas has issued numeric effluent limitations for discharges of hazardous metals to inland waters. Grab samples of storm water discharges are required to be collected at a minimum frequency of once per year. Samples

should be taken of discharges at the final outfall, either immediately prior to entering surface water in the state or immediately prior to leaving the permitted facility property. The analyses must be compared to the daily maximum numeric effluent limitation for compliance purposes. The maximum allowable concentrations for these metals are listed in the Table below.

Table 3: Numeric Limitations for Hazardous Materials

Total Metal	Discharges to Inland Waters (mg/L)	Monitoring Frequency
Arsenic	0.3	1/Year
Barium	4.0	1/Year
Cadmium	0.2	1/Year
Chromium	5.0	1/Year
Copper	2.0	1/Year
Lead	1.5	1/Year
Manganese	3.0	1/Year
Mercury	0.01	1/Year
Nickel	3.0	1/Year
Selenium	0.2	1/Year
Silver	0.2	1/Year
Zinc	6.0	1/Year

The results of monitoring for determining compliance with numeric effluent limitations must be recorded on a DMR. The DMR must either be an original EPA No. 3320-1 form, a duplicate of the form, otherwise provided executive director. Monitoring must be conducted prior to December 31<sup>st</sup> for each annual monitoring period and the results must be recorded and made available for review by March 31<sup>st</sup>. Results of monitoring for determining compliance with numeric effluent limitations shall be retained at the facility and shall be readily available for review by authorized TCEQ personnel upon request. **If the results indicate a violation of one or more of the numeric limitations, the permittee must submit the DMR to the TCEQ's Information Resources division, Central file room "MC-213 by March 31<sup>st</sup> following the annual period in which the violation(s) occurred.**

Facilities may qualify for a waiver from numeric effluent monitoring in one of three ways:

- If the permittee can certify that they do not use a raw material, produce an intermediate product, or produce a final product that contains one of the listed hazardous metals;
- If the permittee certifies that any raw materials, intermediate products, or final products which contain hazardous metals are never exposed to storm water runoff; or
- If the permittee collects a sample of the discharge from the facility, occurring during first sampling period of this permit analyzes the sample for one or more of the listed hazardous metals, and the results indicate the metal(s) is/are not present in detectable levels.

In order to qualify for a waiver, a certification must be completed on a form provided by the Executive Director, and must be maintained onsite or made readily available for review by TCEQ personnel. Refer to Part III Section C of TPDES MSGP TXR050000.

### 2.3.1 DFW Airport

DFW Airport does not use a raw material, produce an intermediate product, or produce a final product that contains any of these hazardous metals. DFW Airport will apply for a waiver for numeric effluent monitoring; a copy of the completed Hazardous Metals Annual Monitoring Exclusion form will be included in Part II of the DFW Airport Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3).

### 2.3.2 Airport Tenants

Airport Tenants operating under the provisions of either the Board's Shared SWP3 or an Individual SWP3 that do not qualify for a waiver or have not completed a Hazardous Metals Annual Monitoring Exclusion form will be required to conduct sampling for their respective leasehold. DFW Airport will not conduct Hazardous Metals Monitoring or any other numeric effluent sampling requirement for tenants participating in the Shared SWP3 Program. The Permittee shall begin sampling, inspections, and examinations in the first full quarter following submission of the NOI.

## 2.4 Impaired Water Bodies and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Requirements

High concentrations of bacteria have been observed in Grapevine Creek (Segment 0822B) and Cottonwood Branch (Segment 0822A). Grapevine Creek and Cottonwood Branch are tributaries to the Elm Fork of the Trinity River (Segment 0822). These two creeks have been listed as impaired water bodies in accordance with section 303(d)(1) of the federal Clean Water Act. On September 21, 2011, TCEQ adopted two TMDLs for bacteria for Cottonwood Branch and Grapevine Creek. The goal of a TMDL is to reduce bacteria concentrations to within acceptable risk levels for contact. It determines the amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still support its designated uses. An Implementation Plan for the TMDL has not yet been established.

Per the TPDES MSGP, requirements are outlined for existing discharges to water quality impaired water bodies without an approved TMDL. The permit states, the permittee shall either:

1. Prevent exposure to storm water of the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired (i.e. the pollutants of concern), and retain on-site documentation of the preventative measures within the SWP3
2. Document that the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired is/are not present in the related industrial activity at the site, and retain documentation of the finding in the SWP3
3. Obtain analytical data to support a showing that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard.
  - If the results indicate that the discharge is below the level of concern or is not present in the discharge, then no additional action is required
  - If the results indicate that the pollutant of concern is present in the discharge at a level that may contribute to water quality impairment (e.g., a result above the benchmark level for pollutants as described in Table 3 of Part IV, Section A.1 of the TPDES MSGP), then the permittee shall implement an interim pollution reduction plan (PRP) for the pollutant of concern.

Refer to Part II, Section B7 for a more complete description of all sampling and monitoring requirements.

Currently, DFW Airport has 15 regulated outfalls that discharge to Grapevine Creek supporting drainage from various industrial activities from board and

tenant operated facilities. Currently, the Airport Board and tenants have no activities or regulated outfalls discharging to Cottonwood Branch Creek.

DFW Airport has determined bacteria is not present in the related industrial activities from the following board maintained and operated facilities: SkyLink (contract maintenance service), Standard Parking (West Cargo Bus Maintenance), Corporate Aviation, and DPS station 2.

Tenants discharging storm water runoff to any of these two water bodies will be required to evaluate the condition of storm water runoff from their individual areas of operation by determining the presence/absence of bacteria detected in storm water runoff.

## **2.5 Representative Discharges from Substantially Similar Outfalls**

According to Part III, Section D of the TPDES general permit, if discharges of storm water through two or more outfalls are substantially the same, then sampling and monitoring may be conducted at one of the outfalls that are substantially identical, and the results may be reported as representative of the discharge from the substantially similar outfalls. In order for outfalls to be classified as substantially similar the following characteristics must be compared:

- The industrial activities that occur in the drainage area of each outfall.
- Significant materials stored or handled within the drainage area of each outfall.
- The management practices and pollution control structures that occur within the drainage area of each outfall.

Per the TPDES MSGP, substantially similar outfalls may be established for Quarterly Visual Monitoring, Hazardous Metals Monitoring, and Benchmark Monitoring. Substantially similar outfalls may not be established for outfalls subject to sector specific effluent limits, or that exhibit the presence of non-storm water discharges.

It is EAD's position that storm water outfalls draining areas at DFW Airport can be categorized into five primary groups, according to the land use in the designated area. The first group includes outfalls draining areas supporting light to heavy industrial activities. The majority of these outfalls drain areas where aircraft/vehicle fueling, aircraft/vehicle maintenance, GSE operations, or aircraft deicing/anti-icing activities occur. The majority of vehicle, aircraft, or equipment maintenance activities occur indoors; however, storm water runoff may come into contact with pollutants associated with aircraft deicing, fueling operations, and vehicle/equipment operation and storage that generally occur outdoors.

The second major group of outfalls observed at DFW Airport is outfalls that drain only taxiway or runway areas. Activities are normally limited to aircraft and emergency vehicle traffic only. No industrial activities occur in these areas.

The third group of outfalls consists of undeveloped areas that may be used for outdoor equipment or vehicle storage. Equipment stored in these areas is generally for outdoor use (e.g. traffic signs, light poles, and earth-moving equipment). No industrial activities occur in these areas.

The fourth group of outfalls observed at DFW Airport consists of areas either draining roadways or parking areas. Activities in these areas would be limited to vehicle parking and loading/unloading operations. No industrial activities occur in these areas.

The fifth group of outfalls observed at DFW Airport consists of those areas supporting facilities or tenants with either no industrial activities or tenants with industrial activities, but not subject to TPDES permitting as a result of the tenant's SIC code. Facilities included in this group include some Airport Board facilities (with no industrial activities), and many airport tenants including rental car facilities, commercial gas stations, office buildings, food catering facilities, and buildings/warehouses (without vehicle maintenance operations) predominately located in the North Foreign Trade Zone, International Commerce Park, and West Cargo.

Part I of the TPDES General Permit No. TXR05000 defines storm water discharges associated with industrial activity as "discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying storm water and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial facility." More specifically, Part V of the general permit states that for Air Transportation facilities, permit coverage is only required for storm water discharges from areas where vehicle maintenance, equipment cleaning, or deicing operations are occurring. For the purpose of this general permit, storm water discharges that qualify for authorization under the provisions of the MSGP are to be identified on an outfall by outfall basis. Only the first group of outfalls discussed above discharge storm water associated with industrial activity (as defined in both state and federal regulations), and qualify for authorization under the provisions of this general permit. The remaining four groups do not discharge storm water associated within an industrial activity, and thus do not require coverage under the MSGP.

Within Group 1, EAD has identified four categories of outfalls that discharge storm water associated with industrial activity:

- Outfalls draining areas around Terminal Ramp Areas where vehicle/aircraft fueling, maintenance, or aircraft deicing/anti-icing activities occur;
- Outfalls draining areas only supporting aircraft deicing/anti-icing activities;
- Outfalls draining cargo ramp areas and/or aircraft hangers. Activities conducted in these areas are limited to aircraft/vehicle fueling, aircraft/vehicle maintenance, material and equipment storage; and
- Outfalls draining areas where vehicle or ground transportation support facilities (i.e. general warehousing/storage with maintenance activities) are located. Activities conducted in these areas include vehicle/equipment fueling, maintenance, and/or material storage.

The following table provides a brief summary of the four major categories of storm water outfalls within Group 1, and a brief justification as to why the discharges from some outfalls are substantially similar. Outfalls with red demarcation discharge into one of DFW Airport's individually permitted outfalls.

Table 4: Representative Discharges from Substantially Similar Outfalls			
Outfalls draining areas around Terminal Ramp Areas <sup>2</sup>	Outfalls draining areas supporting only deicing activities <sup>1,2</sup>	Outfalls draining cargo areas or aircraft hangers <sup>2</sup>	Outfalls draining ground transportation maintenance facilities <sup>2</sup>
16 <sup>1</sup>	45	12 <sup>1</sup>	R2
17	59	23	14
19 <sup>1</sup>		25	24
20 <sup>1</sup>		26	24b
22		27	28
		60	29
		I-7	31
			32
			37
			42
			63
			65
			66a
			66b
			67
			80
			82
			83
			85
			91

<sup>1.</sup> Outfalls subject to benchmark monitoring because they drain areas involved with aircraft deicing

<sup>2.</sup> Outfalls subject to visual monitoring

### 3.0 Individually Permitted Outfalls

DFW Airport has obtained an Individual Wastewater Permit for many of the outfalls supporting the central terminal areas and cargo areas, as part of an Agreed Order between the TCEQ and DFW Airport. Monitoring locations (or outfalls) authorized under the Individual Permit also authorize discharges from upstream storm water sources. DFW Airport will not be subject to general permit monitoring or sampling requirements for any outfall authorized under the Individual Permit. However, discharges from Airport tenants will still be authorized under the general permit and not the Individual Permit. The following table depicts the combined outfalls authorized under the Individual Permit, and the outfalls (associated with industrial activity) upstream from the combined outfall location, which will also be covered under the Individual Permit. Only outfalls associated with industrial activity and not listed in Table 5 will be subject to MSGP requirements (e.g. outfalls 14a, 14b, 25, 26, 27, 28, 60, 91, R2, and those located in the International Commerce Park).

**Table 5: Individually Permitted Outfalls**

<b>Individually Permitted Outfalls (Combined Outfall locations)</b>	<b>MSGP Outfalls Covered Under the Individual Permit</b>
001	001
019	19, 19a
020	20, 21, 24, 37, 42, 24b
023	22, 23, 45
059	12, 16, 17, 59, 63, 65

Table 6 summarizes the primary sampling and monitoring requirements identified in the Individual Permit for permitted outfalls. The sampling and monitoring requirements listed in Table 6 are to be conducted within the first 60 minutes of when individually permitted outfalls are discharging storm water following a representative storm event of 0.1 inch of measurable precipitation.

**Table 6: Individual Permit Monitoring Requirements**

Parameters	Discharge Limitations	Measurement Frequency
Flow	Report	Daily* Avg.
BOD	Report	1/deicing event discharge**
COD	Report	1/week*
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon	15 mg/L	1/week*
Oil and Grease	15 mg/L	1/week*
Ethylene Glycol	Report	1/deicing event discharge**
Propylene Glycol	Report	1/deicing event discharge**
Aluminum, Total	Report	1/week*
Copper, Total	2.0 mg/L	1/month*
Zinc, Total	6.0 mg/L	1/month*
pH	6.0 to 9.0 s.u.	1/month*

\*Sampling and/or monitoring is only required within the first 60 minutes of discharge above baseflow following a representative storm event of at least 0.1 inch Monday through Friday between the hours of 8:00 am and 5:00 pm.

\*\*Rainfall events of at least 0.1 inch occurring in conjunction with deicing/anti-icing activities, causing a discharge above baseflow qualify as deicing event discharges and shall be sampled and/or monitored for each event occurring Monday through Friday between the hours of 8:00 am and 5:00 pm.

## 4.0 Conclusion

The TCEQ reissued DFW Airport's Individual Permit on February 4, 2015, and the permit will expire at midnight on October 1, 2018. The TCEQ reissued the TPDES MSGP on July 13, 2016; the MSGP will expire at midnight on August 14, 2021. Both of the permits discussed above require the permittee to conduct storm water monitoring and sampling during representative storm events. Storm water monitoring and sampling data provides information on the quality of storm water runoff. Storm water analytical data is used to identify the types and sources of pollutants, the effectiveness of implemented best management practices, and to provide a means for evaluating the environmental risk of storm water runoff.

DFW Airport is subject to various sampling and monitoring requirements as mandated by the TPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) No. TXR050000 and DFW Airport's TPDES Individual Permit No. WQ0001441000 (Individual Permit). Airport tenants discharging "storm water associated with industrial activity" are subject to various sampling and monitoring requirements mandated by the TPDES MSGP. DFW Airport and airport tenants shall begin employing the storm water monitoring and sampling requirements mandated by the TPDES MSGP following:

- The first full quarter following submission of the NOI for quarterly visual monitoring, annual hazardous metals monitoring; and
- The first full monitoring period following submission of the NOI (e.g. January 2017) for semi-annual benchmark sampling requirements.

Tenants regulated under the TPDES MSGP have the option of developing an Individual SWP3 or operating under the DFW Airport Shared SWP3 Program. Tenants operating under an Individual or Shared SWP3 are required to conduct all storm water monitoring and sampling for their respective leasehold or areas of operation. DFW Airport will not be subject to the monitoring and sampling requirements mandated by the general permit for individually permitted outfalls or those outfalls located upstream of individually permitted outfalls.