



Annual Stormwater Monitoring Report

for

Seattle-Tacoma International Airport

for the period July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000

September 2000



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Prepared by

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Stormwater Monitoring Report has been prepared pursuant to Special Condition S2.E of the NPDES permit for the Port of Seattle's Seattle-Tacoma International Airport (STIA). The Port took a total of 39 grab and 38 composite stormwater samples in the past year, bringing the 6-year totals to over 350 samples for each type. A total of 20 storms were sampled. The Port complied with all sampling and reporting requirements.

In summary, STIA stormwater quality, especially airfield runoff continues to have constituent concentrations lower than comparable regional studies. Moreover, results continue to demonstrate that typical concentrations in airfield outfall discharges are much lower than from the landside subbasin outfalls. This difference is most likely due to higher vehicular use in the landside areas and a higher degree of biofiltration present in the airfield subbasins. Nonetheless, overall STIA results are generally lower than results from other studies for roadways and commercial areas.

Final rounds of source tracing revealed sources of toxicity present in the SDN1 samples, where most whole effluent toxicity (WET) samples tested in 1998-99 did not meet Ecology performance standards. Forensic sampling and analysis techniques, namely metals chelation, indicated that zinc was the most likely toxicant, and was associated with runoff from two cargo buildings with galvanized metal rooftops. The Port is investigating how to remedy this situation, potentially through the use of media filtration treatment. Samples from the three other principal outfalls passed Ecology's performance standards.

The ongoing source tracing in SDE4 has not revealed any significant sources of fecal contamination associated with baseflow, dry-weather discharges or storm runoff. SDE4 discharges have exhibited sporadically elevated fecal coliform levels. In addition to the conventional methods used to date, this year, the

source-tracing project also used the microbial source tracing (MST) technique developed at the University of Washington. This MST method isolates *E. coli* bacteria DNA in the samples and compares it to isolates from specific sources already characterized in the regional database. The Port plans to issue a separate report for this study at the conclusion of the project.

The Port eliminated several potential sources of contaminants in SDS1 and SDN1 runoff by re-routing drainage to the IWS. Several samples and observations in the past year showed sporadic, limited contamination associated with aircraft and ground service equipment (GSE) servicing. These BMPs are a direct result of the stormwater monitoring program.

Two short periods of winter weather triggered runway and other ground surface deicing at STIA in the past year. The Port monitored stormwater discharges during these events to characterize the presence, magnitude and duration of ground deicing chemicals in runoff. Key locations in receiving waters were continuously monitored for dissolved oxygen (DO) and other parameters before, during and after these events. The data did not indicate a distinct effect on DO in the receiving waters that could be discerned from the highly variable background conditions established through 3 months of monitoring prior to the events. The Port is preparing a report on this study, the second in two years.

Because of increasing interests in assessing aquatic effects of STIA discharges, the Port plans to study relocating several sampling locations for certain subbasins. Doing so increases the potential for samples to better reflect the influence of all factors prior to discharge to the respective receiving streams. Because most current sampling locations are in-pipe or well above the receiving waters, it may not be appropriate to compare STIA stormwater data to Washington State water quality standards. Nonetheless, toxicity testing in the past 2 years has shown no indications of toxicity present in samples from the three key outfalls that serve 67% of the total STIA storm drainage.

2 INTRODUCTION

The STIA stormwater monitoring program has been in place since 1993 pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The first permit was renewed and reissued on February 20, 1998, becoming effective March 1, 1998 (permit number WA-002465-1.) In early 1999, a major permit modification issued by Ecology reduced sampling frequency based upon a permit appeal settlement (WDOE 1999.) The Port will begin the next permit renewal process in 2001.

The Port conducts the required monitoring activities according to the specific guidelines and criteria of the Ecology-approved Procedure Manual for Stormwater Monitoring (POS, 1999a). This report summarizes and discusses results from the sixth year of sampling conducted in the 12-month period July 1999 through June 2000, the conclusions, and potential new initiatives to be undertaken. Results summarized in this report include data already submitted to Ecology in Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) plus additional results from other samples unrelated to DMR reporting. The Port has previously submitted five Annual Reports (1995, 1996, 1997a, 1998a, 1999b)

This report satisfies Special Condition S2.E of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the Port of Seattle's (Port) Sea-Tac International Airport (STIA). Special Condition S2.E of the permit states: "On or before October 1 of each year, the Permittee shall submit a report to the Department summarizing the results of the stormwater monitoring conducted pursuant to Special Condition S2.B or S3.E of this permit during the preceding twelve (12) month period from July 1 through June 30. The report shall present the analytical data, the Port's conclusions as to what is being learned from the data, and any new initiatives to be undertaken as part of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Airport Operations required in Special Condition S12."

Additionally, Special Condition S2B of the permit requires that: "The permittee shall include the following data for each storm event in the Annual Stormwater Monitoring Summary Report...: date, duration, the number of dry hours preceding the storm event, total rainfall during the storm event (inches), maximum flow rate during the rain event (gallons per minute), and the total flow from the rain event (gallons). The permittee shall also include a monthly summary of daily rainfall...". All of the information required under Special Condition S2B appears in Appendix A.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Sea-Tac International Airport

Seattle-Tacoma International Airport (STIA) lies about mid-way between the cities of Seattle and Tacoma, Washington. The airport was built in the 1940s and has expanded throughout the years to become the 18th busiest airport in the U.S. The highly urbanized cities of SeaTac, Des Moines, and Burien surround the airport.

STIA storm drainage discharges through 14 individual outfalls, four that drain to Miller Creek, eight that drain to Des Moines Creek, and two that drain to a City of SeaTac system. These outfalls drain a total of 963 acres which contain about 44% impervious surfaces. Only 17% of this total area (165 acres) drains to Miller Creek, while the remaining 798 acres drains to Des Moines Creek. Another 370 acres, mostly the impervious surfaces of terminal gate and ramp areas, drain to the Industrial Waste System (IWS) and the Industrial Waste Treatment Plant (IWTP.) Three large lagoons detain and equalize runoff flowing to the IWTP which removes suspended solids and petroleum products using the dissolved air flotation unit process. The IWTP discharges directly to Puget Sound via a separate outfall that combines with the Midway sewage treatment plant. IWTP sampling results are not included in nor required to be addressed in this report.

The Port is examining future stormwater management needs in the Preliminary Comprehensive Stormwater Management plan (CSMP) which is part of the Master Plan Update. Issues addressed in this plan include the potential retrofit of existing development to meet state and local guidelines for stormwater quantity and quality BMPs (POS, 2000).

3.2 STIA Storm Drainage Subbasins

The NPDES permit refers to outfalls by number; however, this report refers to subbasins and their outfalls by location names (see Table 1). The Port codes STIA storm drainage subbasin names according to location, for example, "SDS1" means "storm drain south number 1". In addition, the Port identifies all manholes according to an alphanumeric scheme, some of which are referred to in this report. For convenience and consistency, many of these locations were renamed and renumbered in 1999, though physical monitoring locations have not been moved. Drainage area estimates are included in Appendix A. Figure 1 shows the individual stormwater drainage subbasins and the STIA stormwater management boundaries.

STIA stormwater subbasins fall into the general categories listed in Table 1. These categories group subbasins together that have similar land use and other characteristics. These categories include "landside," "airfield," and other non-specific, low-activity areas. Previous reports showed that concentrations of TPH, TSS and other constituents were different for the landside and airfield categories (POS, 1996, 1997a.)

Outfalls SDS3, SDS4, SDN3, and SDN4 drain the principal subbasins of the airfield. These four outfalls drain a total of 626 acres (45% impervious) of the Aircraft Movement Area (AMA), which includes the airport runways, taxiways, and other open space of the "airfield." These four airfield subbasins represent approximately 65 percent of the total STIA storm drainage area. Previously an airfield outfall, SDN2 now discharges to the Industrial Waste System (IWS) via two pump stations constructed as BMPs in 1997.

Four subbasins (SDE4, SDN1, EY, and TY) compose the 165 acres (60% impervious) of "landside" areas of the airport, primarily draining public roads, parking, passenger vehicle areas and rooftops. Although 11 percent of the total impervious area of SDE4 drains portions of Taxiways A and B, the "landside"

designation is appropriate because roads, parking, and other vehicle areas on the landside of the airport dominate the total impervious area of SDE4.

Table 1 Outfall Nomenclature

Outfall #	Port Name	Category	Creek	Proximity to receiving water
002	SDE4	landside	Des Moines	Combines w/Bow Lake & City flows before daylighting in East Branch
003	SDS1	none	Des Moines	Direct outfall to East Branch
004	SDS2	none	Des Moines	Flows through swale, NW Ponds then into W. Branch
005	SDS3	airfield	Des Moines	Flows through swale, NW Ponds then into W. Branch
006	SDN1	landside	Miller	Flows through 1000'+ natural channel and Lake Reba detention Pond
007	SDN2	Drains to IWS ¹	Miller	Same as SDN1
008	SDN3	airfield	Miller	Same as SDN1
009	SDS4	airfield	Des Moines	Direct outfall near confluence of East and West Branches
010	SDS7 ²	none	Des Moines	Combines w/City streets commercial area, via swale & NW Ponds
011	SDN4	airfield	Miller	Same as SDN1
012	EY	landside	Gilliam	Via City drains to stream
013	TY	landside	Gilliam	Via City drains to stream
014	SDS6 ²	none	Des Moines	Same as SDS7
015	SDS5 ²	none	Des Moines	Same as SDS7

Table notes:

1. Two pump stations divert all runoff from the former SDN2 subbasin to the IWS. Discharges to SDN2 only occur when rainfall intensity exceeds the 0.20 inches per hour design for these pump stations. These two pump stations were constructed in 1997 as SWPPP BMPs.
2. Outfalls 010, 014 and 015 were previously named "SDW3", "B" and "D", respectively

In previous reports, the SDS1 subbasin was included in the "terminal" category. However, several stormwater BMPs were undertaken in 1996-97 near the terminal, removing 1.5 acres of ramp areas from SDS1. Other BMPs disconnected yet more ramp area that occasionally drained to SDS1 when

intense rainfall surcharged certain structures. As a result, SDS1 now drains mostly rooftops, plus a minor area of ramp. Therefore, the "terminal" category is no longer appropriate for SDS1. In addition, recently expanded drainage from South 188th Street was added to SDS1 in 1998-99, increasing the total offsite (non-Port) area to 5.1 acres, nearly 50% of the total SDS1 area.¹ Four other outfalls (SDS2, SDW3, B, and D) drain 110 acres, mostly open spaces (11% impervious) in the southwest portion of STIA.

3.3 Sampling locations

The Port monitors stormwater discharges at 14 locations, one for each subbasin within the boundary of the permit. Figure 1 shows the location of the outfalls and monitoring locations.

Four monitoring locations (subbasins SDE4, SDN1, EY, and TY) are upstream from the final discharge point where the outfall actually "daylights". Runoff contributions from other, non-STIA sources that are outside the Port's jurisdiction enter these storm drains and therefore necessitate monitoring at the first location, often a manhole, upstream of the majority of offsite inputs. Table 2 lists these offsite influences. However, offsite runoff is inextricable for sampling stations for SDE4, SDS1, SDS2, and SDS3. Considering that the offsite area for outfalls SDS1 and SDS2 is primarily roadways, the contribution from non-Port entities is substantial.

To remove unfavorable biases from highway SR518 runoff, the sampling location for SDN1 was moved upstream to its current location in 1997. Therefore, outfall SDN1 has two datasets, one for the period prior to January 1997 that includes results influenced by SR518 runoff, and the other for the more-representative

¹ In 1998-99 the City of SeaTac added drainage area to SDS1 through the widening of about 800 linear feet of S. 188th Street, adding curb, gutter, piping and a number of storm drain inlets. This section of roadway previously drained sheetwise off the shoulder to grassed ditches. Prior to these improvements, only one inlet drained a much smaller portion of this public roadway that is outside the Port's jurisdiction.

location at "SDN1up" for the ensuing period. See the discussion for Figure 11 and Figure 12 in Section 4.5.3.

It is important to note that because of their distance from receiving waters, certain current sampling locations do not integrate all possible factors that could influence water quality prior to discharging to the streams. Only two of STIA's current outfalls (SDS1 and SDS4) discharge directly to the receiving waters. These two outfalls are sampled at these "daylight", or end-of-pipe locations.

In contrast, because of factors in addition to those mentioned above, all other outfalls are sampled at points well-removed from the biotic community. See Table 1. As a result, the sampling results do not reflect the complex, interactions with chemical, physical, and biological elements that can enhance water quality prior to where STIA stormwater actually enters receiving waters.

For example, drainage from all four Miller Creek outfalls (SDN1, SDN2, SDN3, and SDN4) passes through additional piping and more than 1000 linear feet of open, natural channels, and the Lake Reba detention pond prior to entering Miller Creek. The potential influences of these factors, especially considering that the detention pond is a constructed BMP, are not accounted for in the current sampling scheme required by the permit. These issues should be addressed in the NPDES permit renewal.

3.4 Storm sampling procedures and analytes

The Port's Procedure Manual for Stormwater Monitoring (POS 1999a) describes the criteria for sampling storm events, and describes all relevant sampling, programming, and handling necessary to comply with requirements of the permit. Table 4 lists required sampling frequencies, constituent analytes, methods, and detection limits. The Port reports data on DMRs only where results from storms and samples meet representativeness criteria of the manual. In addition to data provided in the DMRs, results from samples not meeting these criteria or those

taken for other purposes are also included in this report. Using automatic samplers, the Port generally takes a grab sample then a flow-weighted composite sample during rainstorms of 0.20 inches or greater that are preceded by less than 0.1 inch of rainfall in the previous 24 hours.

Table 2 Offsite Influences Affecting STIA Monitoring Locations¹

Outfall (manhole) ²	Total Area (ac)	Offsite Area (ac)	Percent Offsite	Comment
SDE4 (SDE4-65)	149	0.6	<1%	Offsite area of SR99, may be greater than 0.6 acre
SDS1 (outfall)	10.7	5.1	47%	Offsite area of S. 188th St. includes area added by City in Fall 1998
SDS2 (outfall)	13.2	2.9+	>21%	Offsite 16th Ave S., S. 188th St, and possible non-Port commercial area.
SDS3 (outfall)	462	3	< 1%	Approximate offsite area of S. 188th St.
SDN1 (manhole SDN1-56)	24+	9.9+	>40%	Former SDN1 location includes public road runoff. Runoff from additional 49 acres of non-POS area enters below this point prior to entering Lake Reba
SDN1up (SDN1-41)	13.8	0	0%	Air Cargo Road is about 50% of SDN1.

Table notes

1. All area estimates are as of 27 October 1998 and subject to change.
2. Though manhole number designations were changed in 1999, sampling locations remained the same as in previous years.

Table 3 Analytes, Methods and Detection Limits

Analyte	Method ^(a)	Detection limit (MDL) mg/l	Applicable Subbasins			
			SDE4, SDS3, SDN1, SDN4	EY, TY, SDN2	SDS1, SDN2	SDS1, SDS2, SDN3, SDS4, SDS5, SDS6, SDS7
pH ^(e)	150.1	0.1	X	X	X	X
FOG (Oil and Grease)	413.1	1.0	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
TPH (IR)	418.1 mod ^(b)	1.0	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
TPH (GC)	NWTPH-Dx	0.15	X	X	X	X
Fecal coliforms (MPN)	9221 E	2	X	n/a	n/a	X
TSS (total suspended solids)	160.2	0.5	X	X	X	X
Turbidity	180.1	0.1	X	n/a	X	X
BOD ₅	405.1	4	X	n/a	X	n/a
Total Glycols ^(c)	GC FID	4	X	n/a	X	X
Total Recoverable copper, lead, zinc ^(d)	200	Cu: 2 µg/l Pb: 2 µg/l Zn: 5 µg/l	X	n/a	n/a	n/a

(a) Method refers to EPA-600/4-79-020, March 1979. Fecal coliform method refers to 18th edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (APHA, 1995), or as revised.

(b) Washington State Department of Ecology method WTPH-418.1 Modified.

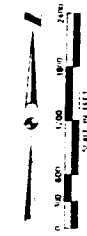
(c) Analyzed by Gas Chromatograph, Flame Ionization Detector

(d) Lead and copper by atomic absorption (AA) furnace, zinc by ICP.

(e) pH is not required by permit, but is used as a reference parameter

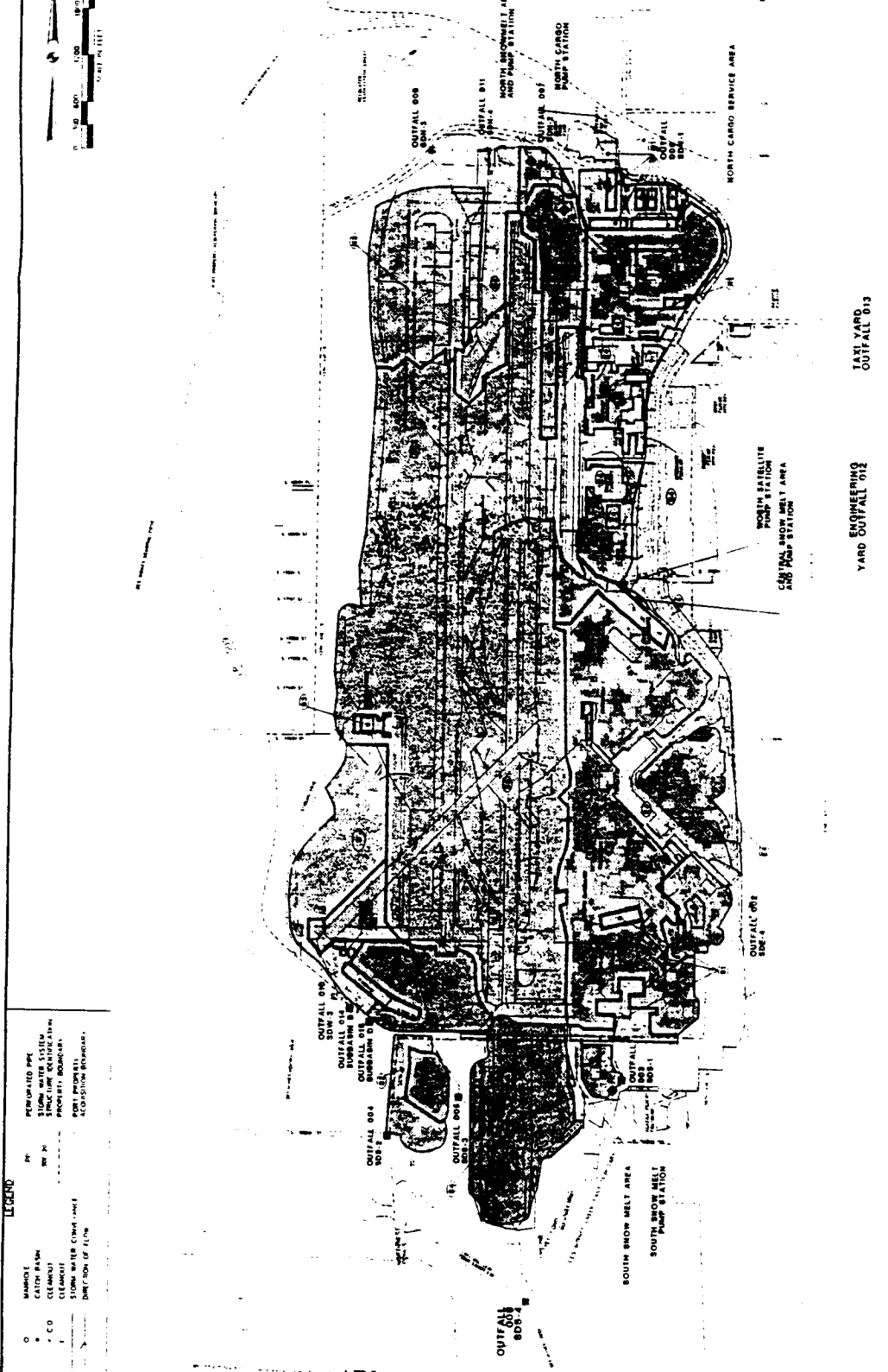
(f) FOG and TPH (IR) methods replaced by NWTPH-Dx March 1, 1998.

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LEGEND

	MANHOLE
	CATCH BASIN
	STORM WATER SYSTEM CLEANOUT
	STORM WATER CONVEYANCE STRUCTURE
	DIRECTION OF FLOW
	PERMEATED PIPE
	STORM WATER SYSTEM PROPERTY BOUNDARY
	SEWER LINE
	STORM WATER CONVEYANCE STRUCTURE ACQUISITION BOUNDARY



	STORMWATER DRAINAGE BASIN COLOR CODE
	SOW1
	SOW2
	SOW3
	SOW4
	SOW5
	SOW6
	SOW7
	SOW8
	SOW9
	SOW10
	SOW11
	SOW12
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ENGINEERING YARD
ENGINEERING TAXI YARD
ENGINEERING TAXI YARD

ENGINEERING YARD
ENGINEERING TAXI YARD

PORT OF SEATTLE
COMPREHENSIVE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM PLAN AND DESIGN
DATE: 1/17/13
SHEET: 101 OF 111

4 SAMPLING RESULTS

4.1 General

This chapter presents and discusses data separately for results from grab samples, composite samples, and deicing event (glycol) samples. These types of samples employ different protocols that represent different temporal periods of the particular stormwater discharge event (i.e., grab samples versus composite samples) and should be addressed separately.

The required hydraulic and hydrologic data are included in Appendix A. Samples were validated according to the representativeness criteria described in the Port's Procedure Manual for Stormwater Monitoring (Port 1999a). Appendix B tabulates and summarizes analytical results for each outfall. Data previously submitted to Ecology in the monthly DMRs represent samples collected strictly from those storms and sampling routines that fully met the criteria of the Procedure Manual. In addition to this DMR data, this report summarizes all other data collected at the storm drain outfalls covered under the NPDES permit (Table 1).

4.2 Data Presentation Methods

This report compares the Port's stormwater data to others' stormwater data listed as reference comparators in Table 4. Most reference comparators discussed in this report were the lowest results from two City of Bellevue studies. These comprehensive, local studies had similar sampling protocols to the Port's. However, the samples in the 1995 Bellevue study were taken at instream stations and therefore reflect receiving water conditions during stormflows, as opposed to just outfall discharges. Nonetheless, contrasting STIA *outfall* discharges to this *instream* comparator results in more conservative conclusions. This report uses the Portland NPDES data for copper because it better represents commercial and industrial outfall discharges *before* mixing with

receiving waters. Again, the reader should consider the nature of the STIA sampling locations discussed in Section 3.3.

Comparator data and outfall sampling results appear on box plots that illustrate the central tendency, spread, and skew of the Port's data (Figures 2 through 9). The bold line within a box represents the median value, while the bottom and top of a box show the 25th and 75th percentiles, respectively. In other words, the interquartile range (central 50 percent) of the data fall within values highlighted by the box. SPSS software was used to generate the box plots (SPSS 1999).

When summarizing data to compare typical values, outliers usually represent unusual conditions, atypical of what could be expected under usual circumstances. In a box plot, the "whiskers" show the largest values that are not considered outliers. SPSS box plots show two types of outliers: those more than 1.5 box-lengths from the 75th percentile plotted with the symbol "o", and those more than 3.0 boxlengths with a star symbol ("*"). In most cases, the boxplots show the outliers, but in some cases the scales selected prevent plotting all outliers. All data are tabulated in Appendix B.

4.3 Storm events sampled

The 1999-2000 sampling season began on July 1, 1999 and ended June 30, 2000. During this 12 month period, 36.8 inches of rain fell at STIA, which is 4% below the 60+ year average. The 9.6 inches of rainfall in November 1999 was about 50% more than the average of 6 inches. Unlike the 1998-99 period, influenced by the very wet La Nina weather pattern, rainfall in the past year was much more typical and no new records were set. See Figure 2.

In the 12 months ending June 2000, the Port sampled 19 rainfall events. Rainfall during these events ranged from 0.1 to 1.76 inches. These events were preceded by less than a day to up to 2 weeks of dry weather. There were no

qualifying sample events in the month of September 1999. Appendix A summarizes daily rainfall and storms sampled.

Table 4 Stormwater Quality Comparators^a

Constituent	Units	Study						WA State Standard ^(a)
		NURP, 1983	BURP, 1984	Metro, 1982	Bellevue, 1995 ^(b)	Highway Runoff, 1981 ^(c)	Portland NPDES ^(d) 1993	
pH	std units		5.2 - 7.4		7.2 - 7.8			6.5 - 8.5
TPH	mg/l				3.7		6.5	<i>no standard</i>
Fecal coliforms	mpn per 100 ml	1000 to 21000	980		201			50
BOD ₅	mg/l	9	6.6				20	<i>no standard</i>
TSS	mg/l	100	50		82.3	106	119	<i>no standard</i>
Turb	mg/l		19		20.1			based on background
glycols	mg/l	<i>not analyzed in any of these studies</i>						<i>no standard</i>
Cu (TR) ^(f)	µg/l	34		20	10.4	43	40	10.3 ^(f)
Pb (TR) ^(f)	µg/l	144	170	210	263	466 ^(e)	25	39 ^(f)
Zn (TR) ^(f)	µg/l	160	120	110	161	638	376	72 ^(f)
statistic reported:		median	mean ^(g) , <i>median</i>	mean	log-normal median	mean	median	metals standards ^(f) at hardness =56 mg/l

- (a) Comparative Values in bold. Blank space means no data available, reported, or applicable.
- (b) Bellevue, 1995 data are for instream samples from the "Sturtevant Creek, downstream" site.
- (c) Highway runoff from an I5 location in Seattle with 57,000 ADT, 43 to 54 storm samples in 1980-81 (Chui, Mar, and Horner, 1982). Because this study was conducted prior to the phase-out of leaded gasoline, lead results were higher than other later studies.
- (d) City of Portland 1993 NPDES Part 2 Municipal Application. Median of 10 samples from 12 "industrial" outfall.
- (e) Standards are for class AA waters, see WAC 173-201A.
- (f) Total recoverable metals. WA State acute standards expressed as total recoverable, calculated at 56 mg/l hardness using Ecology's "TSDCALC8.XLW" spreadsheet. This hardness value is the median of seven instream samples collected in Miller and Des Moines Creeks in 1999.
- (g) For Turb, Cu, Pb, and Zn, BURP 1984 data was mean of grab samples, therefore Bellevue, 1995 data are more representative comparators because they represent median of composite samples.

Unlike the 1998-99 season, in the past year there was only a single summer storm event associated with higher than typical constituent concentrations. In

previous years, thunderstorms producing intense rainfall after protracted dry periods of a month or more caused elevated levels of certain constituents. These meteorological factors resulted in the unusual combination of a lengthy accumulation period and a high scour from the intense rainfall. Several fall 1998 storms followed this pattern. These factors are important to take into account when considering how representative a particular sample result is given the naturally occurring, and perhaps infrequent seasonal influences.

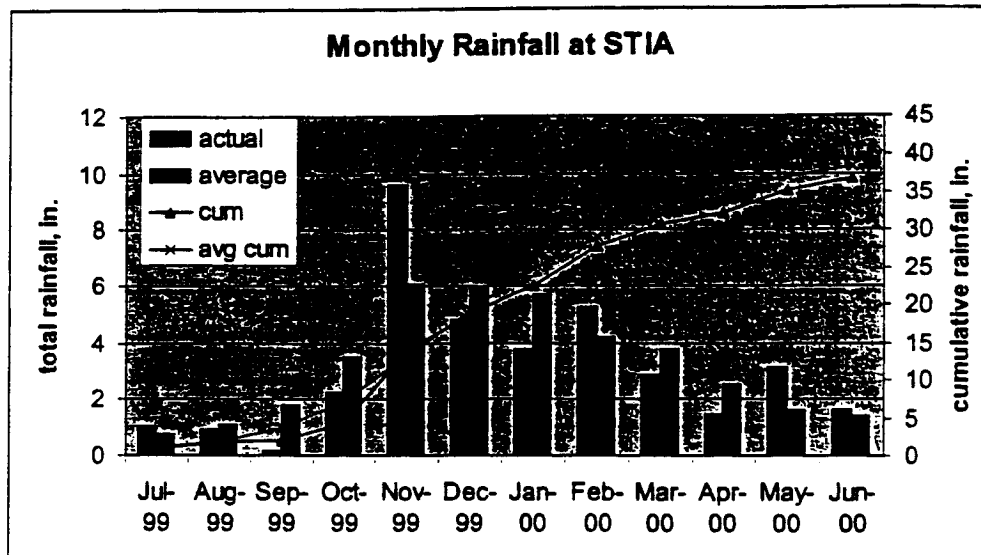


Figure 2 Rainfall Summary

4.4 Grab Sample Results

The following discussion includes results from 39 grab samples collected in the past year, bringing the 6-year total to 399 total grab samples.

4.4.1 Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)

The results from the current year presented in Figure 2 continue to demonstrate that concentrations of petroleum-type constituents in STIA stormwater are consistently less than in stormwater from other urban areas.

The TPH method was changed from an infrared absorbance (IR) method (WTPH 418.1) to a gas-chromatographic (GC) method (NWTPH-Dx.) in 1998. Only results from the new method are discussed below. A previous Annual Report (POS, 1998a) demonstrated that data from the old and new methods are comparable. The results indicate the following:

- STIA stormwater overall continues to have less petroleum-type constituents than typical urban runoff. During the past 3 years, more than 95 percent of the 161 STIA results were less than the Bellevue, 1995 median (instream samples) of 3.7 milligrams per liter (mg/l). All 39 samples in the past year were below the Bellevue median. The overall STIA TPH median dropped from 0.4 to 0.3 mg/l because of low results in the past year. On the whole, TPH was not detected in 58 (36%) of a total of 161 samples taken since March 1998.
- Airfield stormwater (SDS3, SDS4, SDN3, and SDN4) continues to contain far less TPH than runoff from the landside subbasins (SDE4, SDN1, and TY.) To date, median airfield TPH is 0.08 mg/l compared to the 1.0 to 2.5 mg/l median levels for the four landside outfalls. TPH was not detected in 43 (67 percent) of the 64 airfield outfall samples analyzed by the new method in the past three years. The maximum TPH value of these 64 airfield outfall samples was 0.5 mg/l, which is one half the detection limit of the previous TPH (IR) method of 1.0 mg/l. Current results are similar, with no new maxima. See Figure 3.

- Because most of the TPH detected in landside runoff is motor oil, it is likely attributable to cars and trucks. Figure 2 and the tabular data in Appendix B show that motor oil represents the majority of the TPH at these outfalls (SDE4, SDN1, and TY.)
- The IWS effectively isolates aviation-related fuel spills and drips from the storm drains. For all outfalls, measurements of diesel fractions, which would represent certain constituents of aviation fuel (JP4, JP5, etc.) are typically below detection limits (90% of the 161 samples), with a historical maximum of 0.8 mg/l. Considering that subbasins SDE4 and SDS3 are contiguous with aircraft service (IWS) areas where fueling takes place, sample results for these two outfalls show low incidence of TPH. Up to 90% of the 30 samples from SDE4 had TPH less than the 3.7 mg/l comparative value for urban areas. More than 60% of the total of 30 SDS3 samples had non-detectable TPH.

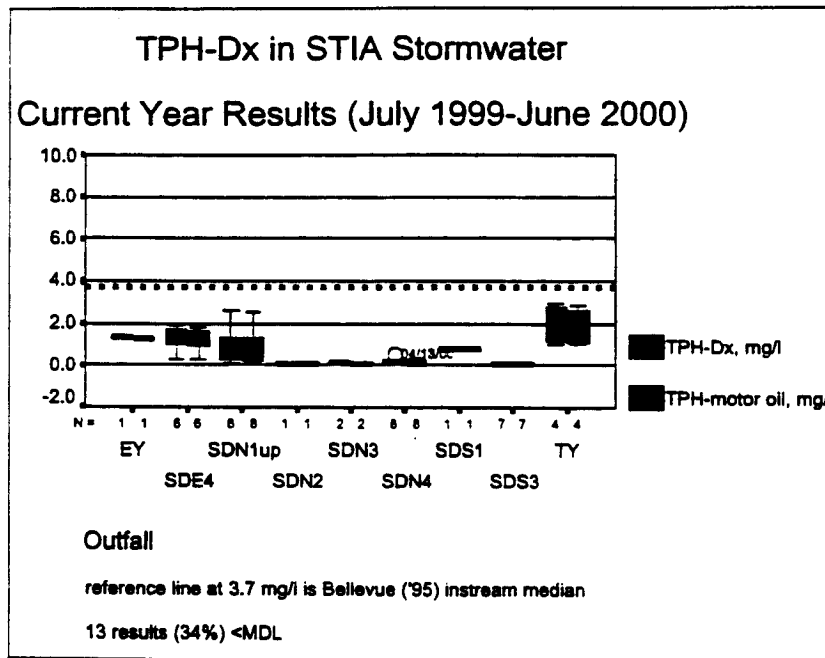


Figure 3 TPH for current year

4.4.2 Fecal Coliforms

Overall, the median value for fecal coliforms in 302 samples to date is 42 per 100 ml, with more than two thirds of the results less than 200 per 100 ml. Relative to the comparative values (Table 4), these overall results indicate that STIA stormwater contains fewer fecal coliforms than typical urban stormwater. More than 81 percent of the 126 airfield subbasin samples taken to date showed fecal coliforms less than the Bellevue (1995) comparative value of 201 per 100 ml (see Figure 4). Current year results from a total of 32 samples from six outfalls continue this pattern, where 81 percent were less than the comparative value.

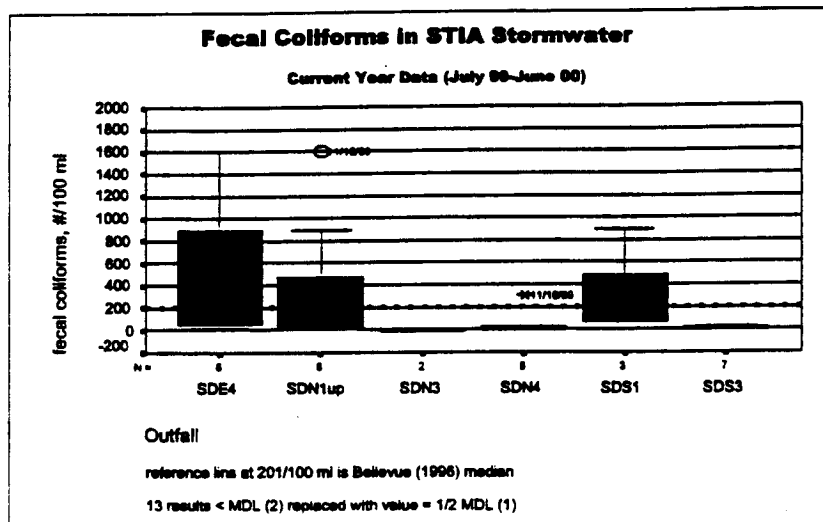


Figure 4 Fecal Coliforms for Current year

There are numerous sources of fecal coliforms including fecal waste products of birds and all mammals. Urban stormwater often contains fecal coliforms at sporadically elevated levels. Human sources, such as septage or sanitary sewage are not always implicated as contaminants. Importantly, all fecal coliform test methods often overestimate true fecal numbers, plus they are susceptible to interference from non-pathogenic coliform bacteria including *Klebsiella* species (U.S. EPA, 1986). Fecal coliforms are a presumptive

indicator, meaning that if present, pathogens are presumed present as well, which may not always be the case.

To remove these sources of uncertainty and to better serve public health, the U.S. EPA stated in 1986 that *E. coli* and enterococcus-based methods and standards should be used by the states (U.S. EPA, 1986) as a means of measuring the presence of pathogens. Ecology is considering these changes in the triennial review of water quality standards process (WDOE, 1998, 2000b).

A method called the Microbial Source Tracing (MST) technique matches "fingerprints" isolated from *E. Coli* bacteria DNA with those previously characterized from known human and animal sources. The University of Washington's School of Environmental Health developed this technique which has been used in several surface water studies in the region. Using the MST technique, the limited sampling for the Des Moines Creek Basin Plan showed that some of the fecal contamination in the lower watershed was attributable to human septage and that animal sources exist as well (KCDNR, 1997). Human sources were less prevalent upstream nearer the airport, where dog and avian sources together comprised up to 34% of the results. This study had limited statistical power due to limited number of samples, plus a number of the isolates were unmatched with known sources. The Port is using the MST technique to identify potential sources in airport runoff. See Section 4.7.3.

In past reports, the Port showed that sporadically elevated numbers of fecal coliforms were found principally in the landside subbasin SDE4. Of the six current year results for SDE4, only two samples showed elevated results, while the remaining four were less than 200 per 100 ml, well within the typical range for STIA and other regional stormwater (see Table 4). Nonetheless, the Port is continuing the source tracing study intended to identify potential sources of contamination. Preliminary results, included in Section 4.7.3, do not indicate sanitary sewage as a source in storm or baseflows. Uncontaminated baseflow

samples indicate that there is no continuous source of fecal coliform bacteria, whether arising from human, animal or other sources. Investigations are targeted for completion by the end of the year.

4.5 Composite Sample Results

In the past year, the Port took a total of 38 flow-weighted composite samples, bringing the six-year total to 354 for all outfalls. The discussion of these composite sample results are segregated from grab samples because grab samples represent only instantaneous values. Composite sample results, especially those from samples that comprise the entire hydrograph, represent an average value or event-mean concentration (EMC) existing over a longer time period. There were no non-representative composite sample results for the past year. All composite samples analyzed met representativeness criteria of the Procedure Manual.

4.5.1 Suspended Solids and Turbidity

STIA outfalls continue to discharge typically less total suspended solids (TSS) and turbidity than urban areas. In the six-year sampling history at STIA, more than 80 percent of the 327 TSS samples and 281 turbidity samples were below the comparative values of 50 mg/l, and 29 NTUs, respectively. As shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6, the majority of results for the past year continue to be consistently low.

The four airfield outfalls (SDS3, SDS4, SDN3, and SDN4) continue to produce less TSS and turbidity than the two principal landside subbasins (SDE4 and SDN1). In the past six years, 86 percent of the 121 TSS results from the airfield outfalls were less than one-half the regional comparative median value. Because these airfield outfalls represent about 61 percent of the total SDS area, the data show that the majority of STIA runoff is much lower in suspended material than runoff from comparable regional urban areas.

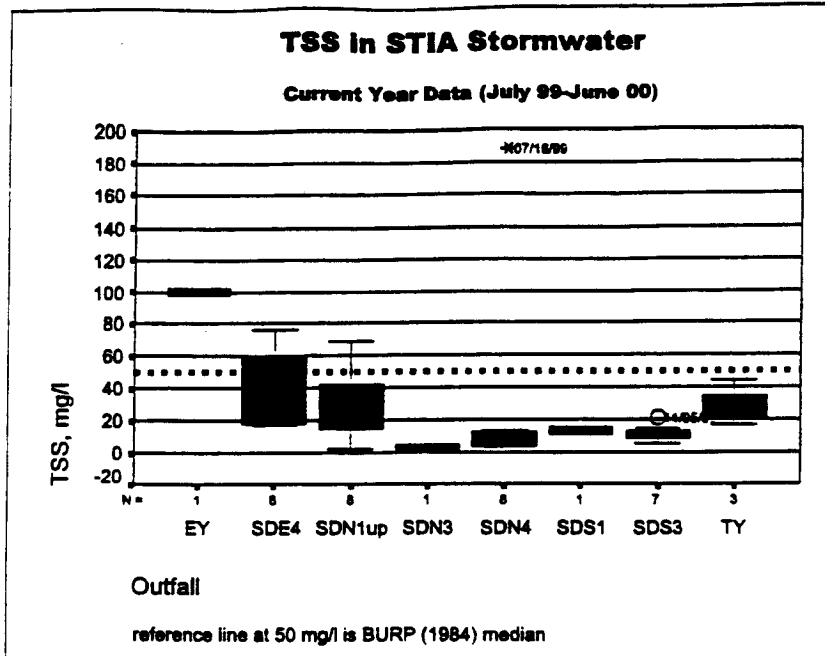


Figure 5 TSS for Current Year

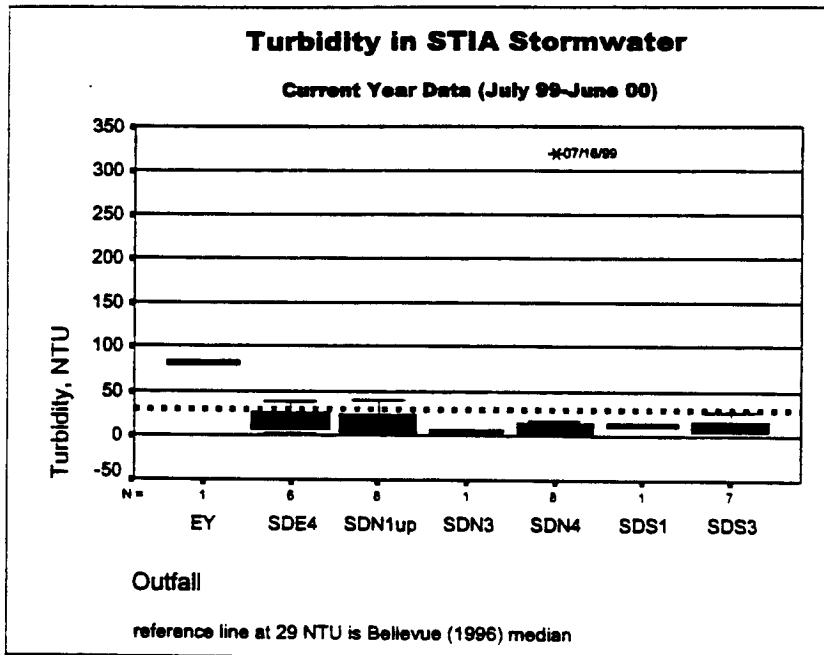


Figure 6 Turbidity for Current Year

Unlike the previous reporting period, in the past year, there was only one storm event associated with higher than typical TSS and turbidity, which occurred at SDN4 on July 17, 1999. This one-time occurrence was due to vehicle activity disturbing a small area of soils on a nearby Port construction project. The erosion control BMPs already in place were adjusted to better prevent recurrence. The next storm sample at SDN4 did not exhibit unusual TSS or turbidity.

The Port's construction erosion and sediment control program provides effective erosion and sediment controls. The stormwater batch treatment system used over the past two seasons for the third runway embankment project was highly effective. Discharges from this system always met water quality standards for turbidity in Miller Creek, and in fact, were typically much cleaner than background conditions in the creek upstream from the project (Tobiason et al., 2000).

4.5.2 Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅)

Results for the past year continue to indicate overall low levels of BOD₅ in STIA stormwater. In 32 samples analyzed in the past year, the median BOD₅ was 5.6 mg/l, and 57 percent of all samples were below the 6.6 mg/l regional urban comparator (BURP, 1984, see Table 4). The 95th percentile of the samples associated with routine, non-ground deicing operations was 22 mg/l. See Figure 7.

Principal sources of elevated BOD₅ concentrations in the past were associated primarily with infrequent and short-lived winter weather episodes and ground surface deicing. During these events, acetate-based ground surface deicing chemicals are the primary sources of BOD₅. The Port discontinued the use of urea and glycol-based ground surface deicers in 1996. There have been only a few isolated indications of limited BOD₅ contributions to stormwater from aircraft deicing glycols. The Port has rerouted drainage from a limited area near the South Satellite that can receive infrequent aircraft deicing/anti-icing fluids

(ADAFs) when and if applied to aircraft at gates S3 and S4. See Section 4.7.3. All other known direct sources of glycols have been eliminated from the storm drains through numerous BMPs (POS, 1998c).

In the past year, two limited periods of winter weather occurred: January 11-12, 2000 and January 18-19, 2000. Section 4.6 discusses these in more detail. The minor snowfall from the first event did not require plowing or storage of snow in the snowmelt BMP areas. There was no snowfall associated with the second event. During both of these events, there were no discharges from outfall SDN2, which could drain the north snowmelt BMP area in the event of an IWS pump station bypass². Compared to past years, snowfall and chemical usage, including aircraft glycols, was far less (POS 1998b, POS 1997b.) One sample taken during the first event had an elevated BOD₅ concentration of 646 mg/l. Both events were monitored at key receiving stream stations as part of the second-year Dissolved Oxygen Study (in press).

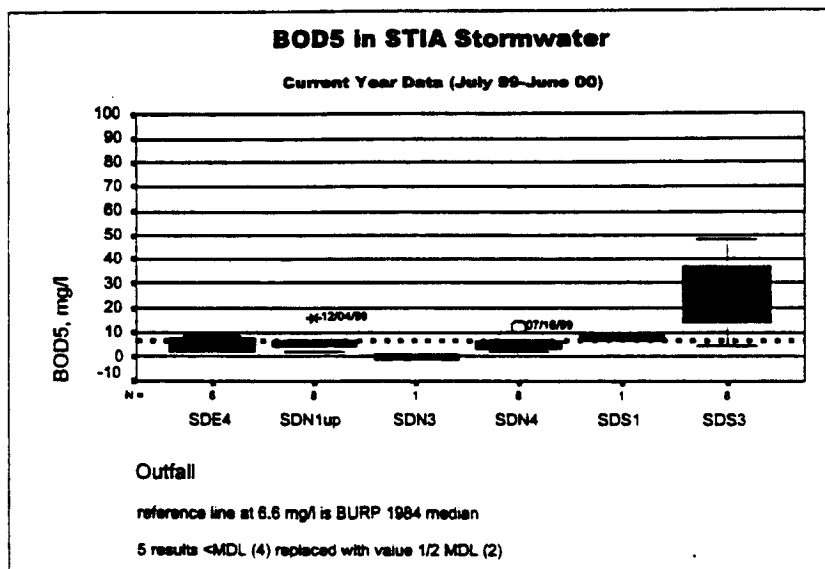


Figure 7 BOD₅ for Current Year

² The entire drainage area of outfall SDN2 was re-routed to the IWS in 1997 as a result of two BMPs.

4.5.3 Metals

All data reported below are for total recoverable metals. It is important to note that Washington State Water Quality Standards (WAC 173-201A) apply to the receiving waters, not to the discharges from a particular outfall. See the discussion in Section 3.3 concerning the STIA monitoring locations relative to the receiving streams.

The Washington State water quality standards for copper, lead, and zinc are based on the dissolved fraction of the metal. Because of complex water chemistry, only a portion of the dissolved fraction is actually bioavailable (Hall et al., 1997). Thus, direct comparisons of dissolved metals with standards may result in "false positives" where a sample is not actually toxic. Limited results for dissolved metals analyzed in source tracing studies appear in Appendix F. The comparisons offered below are based on the total recoverable metal using the non-specific partitioning coefficients provided in the water quality standards and Ecology's TSDCALC8 workbook. The application of site-specific coefficients for these calculations would be more appropriate.

4.5.3.1 Copper

Overall, in 257 samples in the past six years, the median copper value for all outfalls is 0.025 mg/l. Airfield and landside outfall data in this case are similar, with medians ranging from 0.014 to 0.031 mg/l. See Figure 8. Generally, STIA data are less than the 0.040 mg/l median for copper from the City of Portland's sampling results (City of Portland, 1993.) This comparison is more representative of outfall discharges than the Bellevue, 1995 median of 0.01 mg/l which was for *instream* stormwater samples. However, note that the comparators listed in Table 4 show that urban runoff typically exceeds standards for copper.

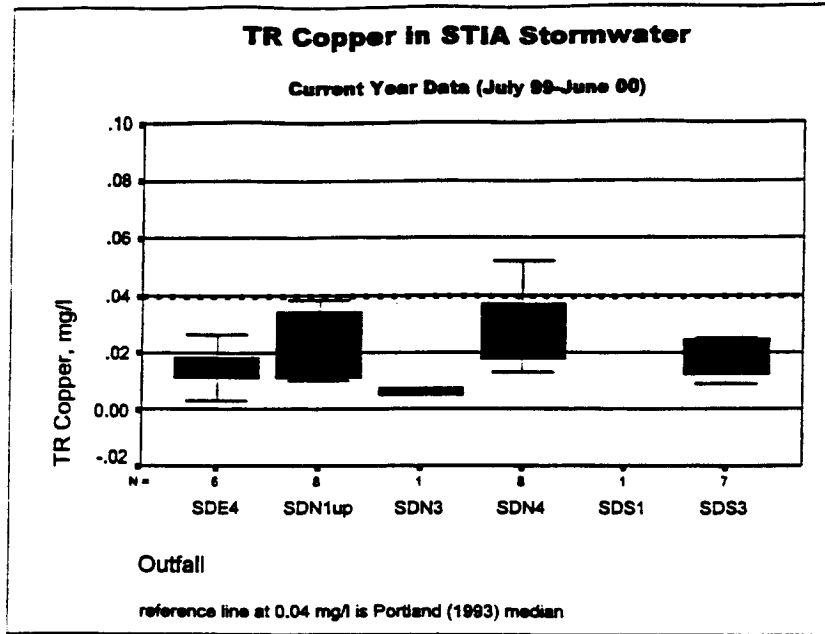


Figure 8 Total Recoverable Copper for Current Year

4.5.3.2 Lead and zinc

Samples from airfield outfalls continue to contain less lead and zinc concentrations than typical urban sources. In the six-year permit sampling history, over 75 percent of the 257 results for copper, lead and zinc in all STIA outfalls were below the median for comparable regional data for commercial areas. For the four airfield outfalls, which comprise more than 65% of the total SDS, nearly all (more than 97%) of the 120 sample results to date for lead and zinc were less than the comparators.

These comparisons have added significance given that the commercial/industrial comparators cited (see Table 4) are the most conservative data available. Plus, the lead and zinc comparators reflect *instream* sample concentrations after outfall discharges were mixed with receiving waters. Thus, metals in the vast majority of STIA stormwater, especially airfield runoff, are far lower than those

measured in other local and regional studies. Current results continue these patterns, See Figure 9 and Figure 10.

Much of the airfield outfall lead and zinc data are below water quality standards. All but one of 120 lead results in the past six years are below the standard of 0.039 mg/l calculated at a hardness of 56 mg/l (Table 4.) In fact, lead was not detected in 49% of these 120 total samples. Airfield zinc was similar in that more than 85% of the 120 results are less than the standard of 0.072 mg/l at 56 mg/l hardness³. See Figure 9 and Figure 10.

It should also be noted that lead and zinc concentrations measured in airfield outfall samples were far lower than those in the landside outfall samples were. The overall median lead and zinc values for principal airfield outfalls SDS3 and SDN4 were nearly 5 times less than for the landside outfalls SDE4 and SDN1. See Figure 9 and Figure 10. This difference is likely due to the amount of passenger and service vehicle usage in the landside areas.

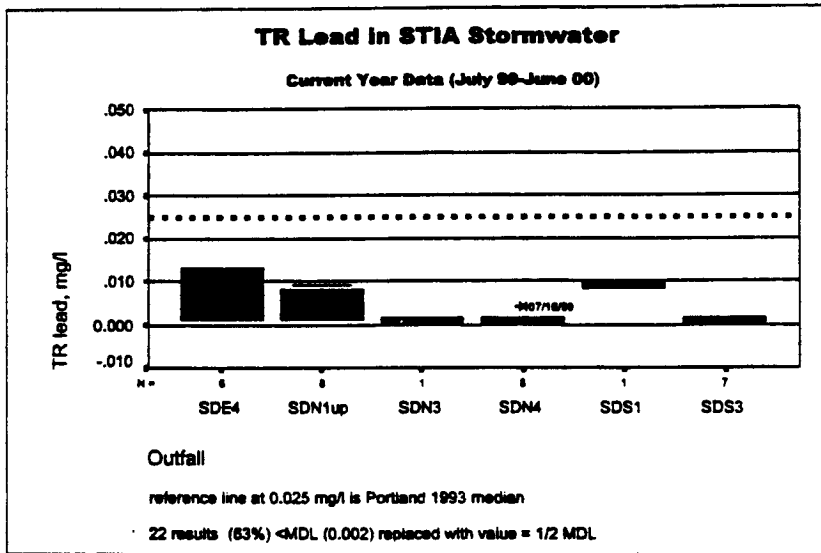


Figure 9 Total Recoverable Lead for Current Year

³ In two storms in 1999, hardness values in seven Miller and Des Moines Creek instream composite samples ranged from 41 to 74 mg/l with a median of 56 mg/l.

The landside subbasins experience considerable vehicle traffic where tire wear is a likely source of zinc (EPA 1993). Roads and parking areas constitute more than 50 percent of the impervious surfaces draining to SDE4 and SDN1. The lower results for the airfield outfall samples are most likely attributable to the fact that airfield runoff flows through grass areas prior to draining to the piping system. Certain portions of landside subbasins SDE4 and SDN1 will be assessed for appropriate BMP retrofits, such as biofiltration, according to the recent CSMP (POS, 2000).

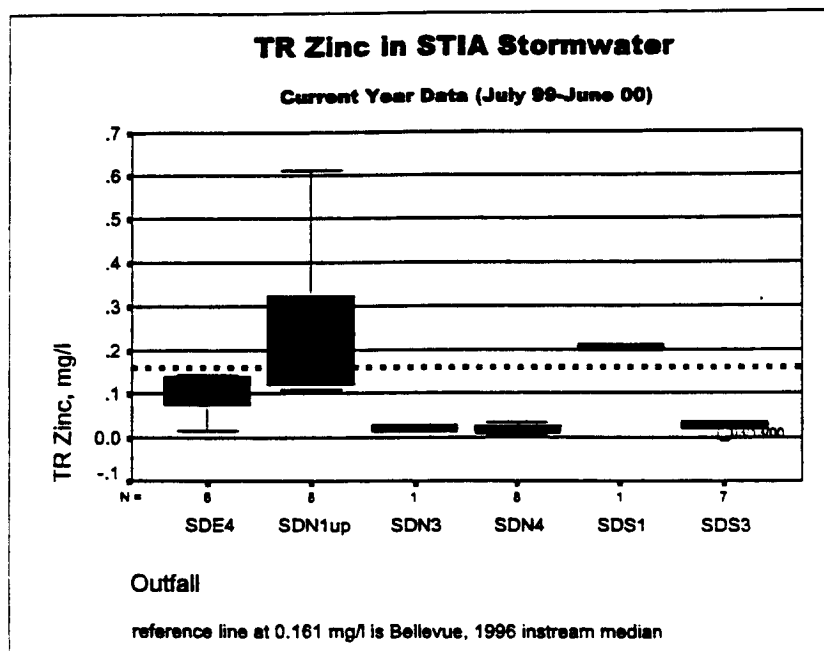


Figure 10 Total Recoverable Zinc for Current Year

4.5.3.3 outliers

There were no copper, lead or zinc outliers that were associated with elevated TSS and/or turbidity as was discussed in last year's Annual Report. However, there was a new maximum copper value from the SDS1 sample of July 2, 1999, which is above the scale in the figure below. This copper result is believed

attributable to an inappropriate connection near the South Satellite that drains to SDS1. The Port implemented a BMP for this situation in September 2000, rerouting the drainage to the IWS. See Section 4.7.3.

4.5.3.4 Comparison of SDN1 sampling Stations

Copper and zinc in SDN1 samples from the current station continue to show lower median values than samples from the previous station sampled until the end of 1996. This difference is attributable to removing the bias imparted by SR 518 runoff that was inextricably combined in samples from the previous location⁴. See Figure 11 and Figure 12. Therefore, the current station, "SDN1up" continues to provide results that are more representative of STIA runoff. Characterization of SDN1 runoff should therefore be limited to the data beginning in 1997 that excludes the high bias imparted by runoff from non-Port entities. Data for the two stations have been segregated and discussed separately in this report and the past three Annual Reports (POS 1999b, 1998a, 1997a.).

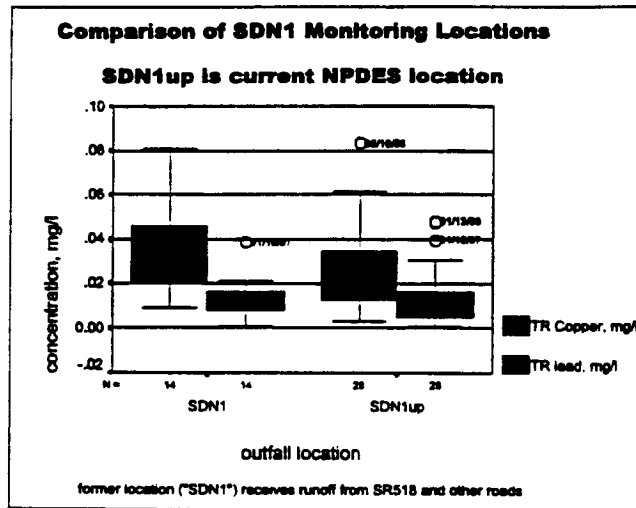


Figure 11

⁴ In October 1996, the Port changed the sampling location for SDN1 from manhole SDN1-27 (now SDN1-56) to manhole SDN1-22 (now SDN1-41), upgradient from 10.5 acres of public road runoff. Ecology approved this action. Past annual reports compare data from both locations.

Note that despite removing the bias from non-POS road runoff, SDN1 exhibits higher zinc concentrations than other outfalls. The Port has traced the source of this zinc to galvanized metal rooftops and is investigating several BMPs. See Section 4.7.3.

It is important to note that the SDN1 dataset for either location represents in-pipe water quality and not in a receiving environment with a biotic community. The sampling location, for reasons mentioned in Section 3.4, is several thousand linear feet above the final discharge to Miller Creek. Considerable chemical, physical and biological factors exist between the sampling points and this final discharge point. These include open, natural channels and the Lake Reba detention pond system common to the other three north-end outfalls (SDN2, SDN3, and SDN4) See the discussion of outfall monitoring locations in Section 3.3

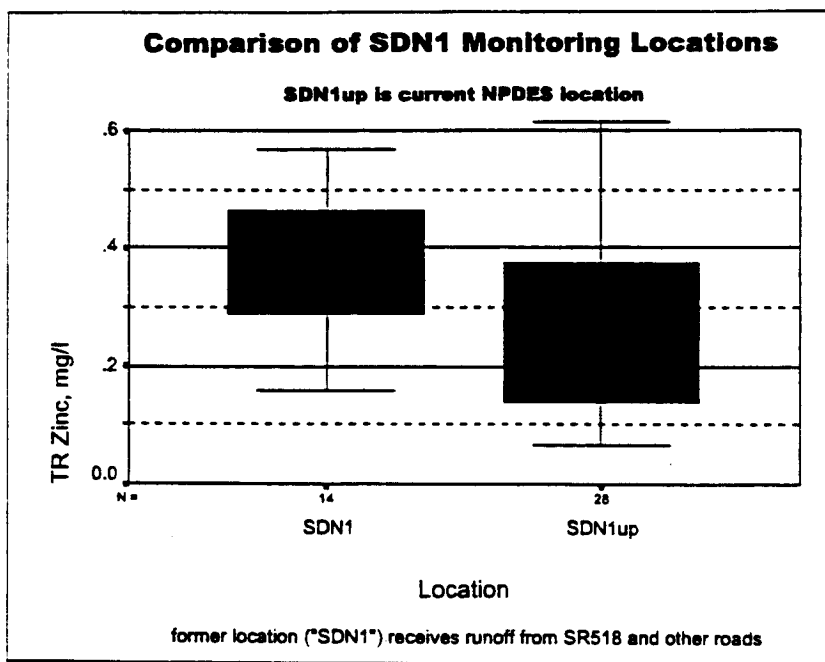


Figure 12

4.6 Deicing Event Samples

The permit requires sampling and analysis for glycols during "deicing events". The Port conducts this sampling according to the Ecology-approved Procedure Manual (POS, 1999a.) The glycol data discussed below encompass mostly composite samples collected during periods of aircraft deicing, representing average values during a storm event discharge. Some of the data are from grab samples as required for outfalls SDS1 and SDN2.

4.6.1 Background.

In 1995-1997, as recommended by the SWPPP, the Port implemented seven BMPs that rerouted drainage to the IWS from certain areas in four SDS subbasins: SDE4, SDS1, SDS3, and SDN2 (POS 1998c). Several limited areas within these subbasins were subject to aircraft servicing, including periodic ADAF (glycol) application. Two of these BMPs use multiple pump stations that have performed as intended over the past three years.

Two of these pump stations divert runoff from the entire SDN2 subbasin to the IWS. In the past year, there were only two storms (December 15, 1999 and May 10, 2000) that resulted in bypasses from these pump stations to the SDN2 outfall. Both bypasses were of very short duration compared to the length of the rainfall event. As intended in the station design, these bypasses to SDN2 represented only a fraction of the peak flows of the hydrograph.

The Port's Annual Glycol Reports (POS 2000a) detail ADAF (glycol) application at STIA. These reports summarize data reported by the airlines for the volumes of both ethylene and propylene glycol applied and number of aircraft treated each day. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) authorizes only ethylene and propylene glycols for aircraft deicing and anti-icing. Port tenants perform all glycol application at STIA (applied by airlines or their ground service providers).

Importantly, to ensure public safety, aircraft pilots make the ultimate decision on whether to apply glycols or not.

4.6.2 Results

Glycols have been present infrequently, usually limited to the rare, one to two day winter weather episodes, amounting to just a few days annually. In the past year, glycols were analyzed in a total of 33 samples from six outfalls. The majority of samples were collected at the regular sampling locations (SDE4, SDS3, and SDN4.) Total glycol concentrations ranged from non-detectable to a maximum of 801 mg/l in an SDS1 grab sample. Twenty four of these 33 results (73 percent) were below the detection limit of 2 mg/l. The total number of aircraft deiced in the dry period before sampling events ranged from 3 to 261, with a median of 31. Data appear in Figure 13 and are summarized in tabular form in Appendix C. These results continue to indicate that glycols are typically absent in STIA stormwater discharges.

In the past year, two limited periods of winter weather occurred: January 11-12, 2000 and January 18-19, 2000. During the first event, the minor snowfall of 2 to 3 inches did not require plowing because it melted rapidly with the ensuing rainfall. The second event had no snow but was associated with heavy frost formation on ground surfaces during clear night skies. In both events, deicing/anti-icing chemicals were applied to ground surfaces during brief periods of 24 hours or less.

These were the only periods in the winter of 1999-2000 when the Port applied chemicals to ground surfaces (primarily runways and taxiways.) Storms following both events were sampled at various outfalls. In addition to this NPDES sampling, both of these events were also monitored for the Dissolved Oxygen

Study (POS, in press.) There were no discharges from outfall SDN2 during either of these events⁵.

Snowfall and chemical usage in the past year, including aircraft glycols, was less than in previous years. During the January 11-12 event, glycol results were 12 mg/l, 801 mg/l and 364 mg/l at outfalls SDE4, SDS1, and SDS3, respectively. The SDS1 result was from a grab sample while the others were flow-weighted composite samples.

Last year's annual report identified a clogged IWS drain inlet that may overflow to SDS3. Because of the proximity to certain gates of the C-Concourse, these overflows could be a potential source of glycols found sporadically in SDS3 samples. The Port corrected this problem this year and the IWS drain inlet now functions properly.

An elevated glycol result of 801 mg/l in the SDS1 sample of January 12, 2000 was associated with substantial aircraft deicing that took place nearby. Several small area drains near gates S3 and S4 at the South Satellite receive limited runoff from a small area between the nearby IWS flush gutters and the building. Only the forward sections of larger aircraft may overhang this area, resulting in the potential for ADAFs to enter the drains and SDS1 system. See Section 4.7.3. Though it is not certain that ADAFs were applied specifically to aircraft at the S3 and S4 gates, it is likely that the glycol result of 801 mg/l was attributable to at least one of the 15 aircraft deiced at the South Satellite on January 11-12, 2000. The Port has implemented an appropriate BMP by rerouting this drainage to the IWS (September 2000).

⁵ The entire drainage area of outfall SDN2 was re-routed to the IWS in 1997 as a result of two BMPs.

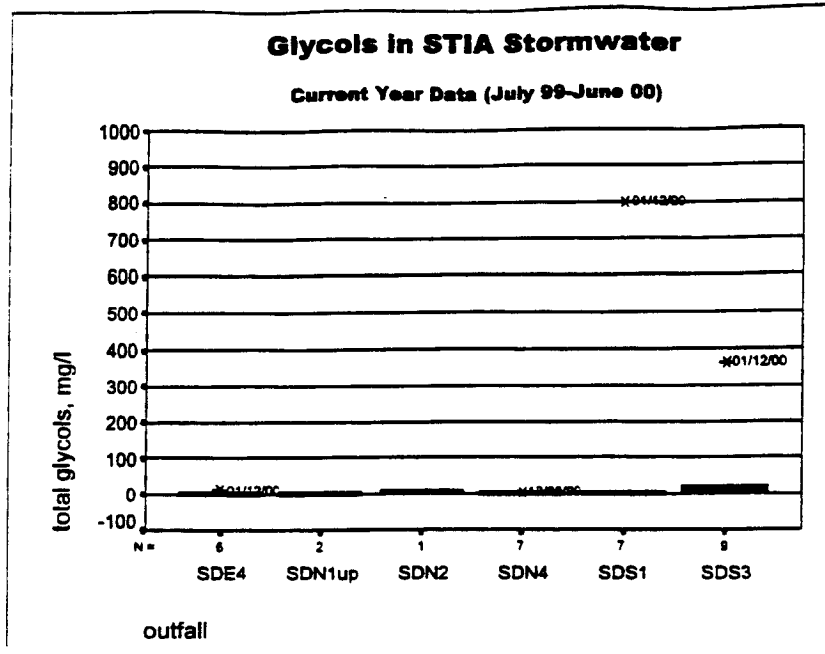


Figure 13 Glycol results for Current Year

The Port has completed all sampling requirements of Special Condition S2B4 for deicing events at outfalls SDS1 (003) and SDN2 (007). This permit condition was added when the current permit became effective on March 1, 1998. Previous annual reports have discussed how the data signify that the BMPs have been effective and the intent of this monitoring requirement is satisfied. As allowed for in Special Condition S2B4, the Port has requested Ecology's approval to cease this monitoring (POS, 1999e, POS, 2000b).

4.7 Other Results

The following results were obtained from samples taken for purposes other than to satisfy permit condition S2B.

4.7.1 Field Quality Control Samples

The Port routinely collects duplicate and equipment blank samples during NPDES sampling events according to the Procedure Manual. Appendix E summarizes these results. The field equipment blanks taken in the past year indicate that sampling techniques and equipment do not contribute a high bias to sample results reported, notably for metals. These results support the efficacy of the Port's "clean" sampling methods that were developed for stormwater monitoring, in particular for the WET testing source tracing (POS, 1999d).

4.7.2 WET samples

As required by permit condition S10, The Port completed two rounds of whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing at the four principal outfalls (SDE4, SDS3, SDN1 and SDN4) in the previous year (1998-99). The final report summarizing these WET testing results was submitted to Ecology in May 2000 (POS, 2000c).

WET testing bioassays used the two required aquatic test species: *Daphnia pulex* (a daphnid or waterflea), and *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow.) Results did not indicate toxic conditions in the stormwater discharges sampled at outfalls SDE4, SDS3, and SDN4. Furthermore these results met the performance standards for WET according to Ecology guidelines⁶. In contrast, results from outfall SDN1 exhibited toxicity, where most samples did not meet the performance standards. Final testing of SDN1 runoff in late 1999 showed that the toxicity was attributable to metals, most likely zinc, leaching from galvanized metal rooftops. The final WET testing report discusses the source tracing data that lead to this conclusion. Appendix D contains the source tracing data for SDN1 samples collected in later 1999. The Port is currently investigating how to remedy this source of zinc.

⁶ Performance standards for acute WET tests: the average survival in 100% effluent must be at least 80%, and no single sample must have less than 65% survival (WAC 173-205)

4.7.3 Source Tracing Studies

Because certain sampling results have indicated the possibility of contamination, the Port has conducted source tracing studies aimed at identifying and characterizing potential contaminant sources. Through past efforts, the Port has already discovered and eliminated several other sources of stormwater contamination in subbasins SDE4, SDN1, and SDS4 that are discussed in previous Annual Reports⁷.

As discussed in the WET testing section above, during the past year, the Port investigated and found the likely source of toxicity exhibited in SDN1 samples. These results from SDN1 are included in Appendix D, and were elaborated further in the final WET characterization report submitted to Ecology in May 2000. Other source tracing investigations are summarized below.

4.7.3.1 SDE4 Source Tracing

The Port began studying fecal coliforms in SDE4 discharges in 1998 and continues to investigate causes of sporadic elevated results using several forensic techniques. The discussions below focus on results from storm samples, baseflow samples, microbial source tracing, measures of contamination, and potential source characterization. Sample results from the past year are summarized in Appendix F

4.7.3.1.1 Stormflow samples

To date, the median of the 46 NPDES storm event grab samples from SDE4 is 280 per 100 ml, which is similar to median values at other STIA outfalls. See Appendix B. Consistent with past annual reports, source-tracing findings summarized below do not implicate sanitary sewage or other domestic

⁷ See POS 1997, 1998. Inappropriate connections to the stormdrains were found and eliminated in subbasins SDE4, SDN1, and SDS4.

wastewater as a cause of sporadic elevated numbers of fecal coliforms. Many other studies have shown that fecal coliforms in stormwater can be highly variable with frequent highly elevated numbers. The BURP (1984) study found a fecal coliform median of 980 per 100 ml in 326 *instream* stormwater samples. Fecal coliforms were often several thousand or more in the 200 stormwater samples taken at instream and outfall locations during the comprehensive Bellevue (1995) study, which concluded that the high concentrations were probably due to animal wastes. Again, the fecal coliform test is subject to interference from non-pathogenic bacteria. See the discussion below.

In the routine NPDES stormwater grab samples taken at SDE4 the Port has also analyzed certain chemical indicators of potential contamination. See Appendix E. Fecal coliforms were low (<50/100 ml) in two samples where fluoride concentrations suggested the presence of domestic water. Concentrations of ammonia and surfactants were also low in these samples. In addition, the ammonia to potassium ratios were also well below the 0.9 value generally indicative of wastewater^a. These particular indicators have shown that the only sporadically high fecal coliforms found in these samples were not associated with the presence of wastewater. Consistent with conclusions in last year's annual report, these findings point toward the absence of sanitary sewage draining into the SDE4 system.

4.7.3.1.2 Baseflow samples

Two rounds of baseflow sampling showed very low counts in SDE4 samples, indicating the general absence of baseflow contamination. Importantly, these findings demonstrate, as did last year's baseflow results, that there were no continuous discharges of contamination. Thus, these results eliminate the possibility of direct cross connections with the sanitary sewer. This conclusion is

^a See Lalor, Pitt, and Field, (1993)

further supported by the sporadic nature of the elevated results in storm samples which also indicate a direct cross connection with sanitary is unlikely.

No obvious inappropriate drainage connections were found after reviewing site plans and inspecting field conditions for a number of SDE4 manholes in August 1998. Sanitary sewer lines run parallel to SDE4 drain lines in several areas, but in most cases the sewer lines are below the storm drain lines. Thus, the potential for sanitary sewer leakage into SDE4 is limited. The field review identified a minor source of wash water from the rental car wash attributable to track-out by vehicles. This source was corrected by an asphalt berm added by POS maintenance as a BMP in early 1999, diverting the runoff to the IWS. Another inappropriate connection with rental car wash effluent was found and corrected in 1997. It is unlikely that these sources were associated with the elevated fecal coliform numbers.

4.7.3.1.3 Microbial source tracing (MST)

The Port conducted seven rounds of microbial source tracing (MST) routines in the first 6 months of 2000 and plans to complete the remaining half of the MST study by the end of the year. This MST technique uses a special method of RNA fingerprinting developed by Professor Mansour Samadpour of the University of Washington's School of Environmental Health. Several other local and regional studies used this technique and attributed some of the fecal contamination in surface waters to multiple sources, including domestic animals and septage (Triall et al., 1993, King County 1995, Herrera, 1999). Ecology recognizes the MST method as "...an excellent method for determining some of the sources of fecal contamination in a watershed" (Sargeant, 1999.)

Using the MST technique, King County (1997) attributed up to 64% of the results in the lower Des Moines Creek basin to human septage. In upstream samples taken nearer the airport, human septage sources comprised 10% or less of the

results, while avian and dog sources together represented up to 34%. However, the two rounds of MST analysis in this King County study provide limited statistical power and resulted in 36% to 59% unmatched results, which may also be due to the limited number of "fingerprints" available in the database at that time. Nonetheless, the study indicated that human sources were prevalent in lower basin areas suggesting that aging septic systems should be addressed.

Sampling and MST work at STIA also aims to characterize potential sources present in SDS3 runoff and in Des Moines Creek near South 200th Street. This instream location was also sampled during the limited MST work done for the Des Moines Creek Basin Plan (King County 1997). The Port's results to date show very low counts in SDS3 runoff, which are consistent with the 6-years' sampling summarized in Section 4.4.2. Four baseflow samples at SDS3 showed non-detectable fecal coliforms. Instream results have varied more, with less than 100 per 100 ml in four baseflow samples, but up to 2000 or more in two of six storm samples. The MST technique will characterize potential sources indicated for samples from these stations. The Port plans to issue a separate report at the conclusion of this study.

4.7.3.1.4 Measures of contamination

Another part of this study examines the potential relationships among several indicators of bacterial contamination. Most fecal coliform bacteria are not pathogenic, but are used to indicate contamination from mammalian, avian, and human fecal waste products. Washington state water quality standards (WAC 173-201A) are based on fecal coliforms. Importantly, this metric does not distinguish actual sources, whether human, animal, or interference (false positives) from other non-pathogenic coliform bacteria such as *Klebsiella* species. For example, recent studies in Colorado showed that *Klebsiella* significantly interfered with fecal coliform results, causing the potential for false

exceedances of permit criteria for a WWTP and implying higher than necessary disinfectant usage (Elmund et al., 1999).

For many years, various proponents, including EPA, have suggested that other metrics which correlate better with actual measures of disease are more appropriate (U.S. EPA, 1986). In 1986, the U.S. EPA stated that *E. coli* and enterococci-based standards would serve public health better than fecal coliforms and that states should change standards, effluent limits and test methods accordingly (U.S. EPA, 1986). The U.S. EPA issued an implementation guidance document this year (U.S. EPA, 2000). Ecology's triennial review of water quality standards, currently in progress, generally concurs with EPA, and as of May 2000 Ecology is considering *E. coli* and *Enterococcus* as alternative standards (WDOE, 1998, 2000).

The Port's study has not yet examined *E. coli* numbers, but has analyzed enterococcus in one round of sampling done in May, 2000, the results of which appear in Figure 14. Some of these samples correlated well, but notably, the samples from the routine SDE4 monitoring location had much lower enterococcus numbers than fecal coliforms.

4.7.3.1.5 Local source characterization

Another aspect of the Port's MST study examines and characterizes specific potential sources of fecal contamination that could contribute to SDE4. The regional *E. coli* database already contains thousands of genetic "fingerprints" that are unique for humans and various species of mammals and birds. The Port's study has already collected 16 local fecal material samples (mostly from birds) that have been genetically typed and used to build the database with local populations of *E. coli* to increase the chance for matching with *E. coli* from STIA stormwater.

During source sampling, a large colony of pigeons was discovered roosting on the rooftops of the A-concourse. The guano deposits here indicate that this colony has inhabited the area for a considerable time. Because this colony is near aircraft gates, these birds are being trapped and removed to eliminate the safety hazard posed for aircraft operations. The guano deposits will be removed when the entire A-concourse is demolished and removed this fall in preparation for new concourse construction.

This study also collected samples of local municipal wastewater (MWW) generated by STIA and aircraft wastewater (AWW), known as "biffy" waste. *E. coli* from these samples have been genetically typed to build the database with local human sources. Samples of MWW and AWW taken to date have shown very high fecal coliform counts ranging from 39,000 to 48,000,000 per 100 ml (membrane filter method; APHA, 1995). Importantly, the presence of high counts in the AWW samples indicates that the toilet chemical added by the airlines has limited sanitizing effects. This aspect should be considered in spill response.

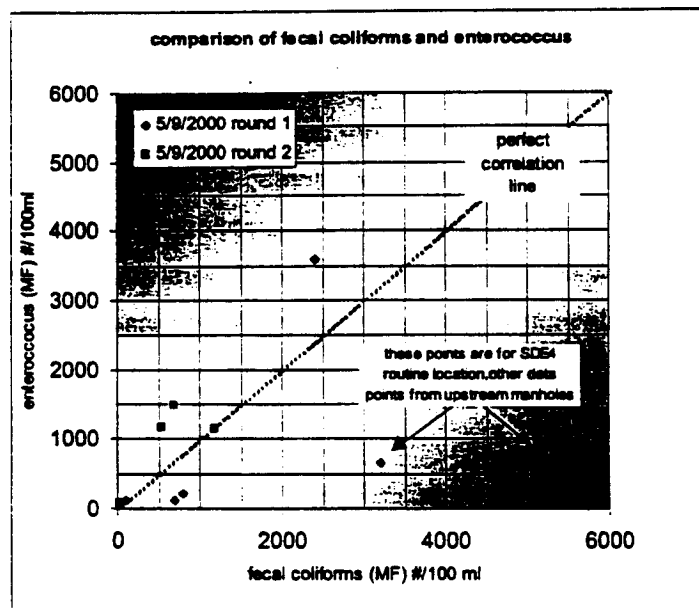


Figure 14 indicator correlation

4.7.3.2 Observations for SDS1 discharges

Several SDS1 stormwater samples and observations in 1999 indicated limited, but not severe contamination from unusual sources. In addition to the two events mentioned in the last annual report, foam was again observed below the outfall during initial runoff from storms sampled on July 2 and September 23, 1999. Inconsistent analytical results and generally low levels of certain indicators signify sporadic, low-level contamination, most likely from washwater. Table 5 below summarizes stormwater sampling results from last year and the current year. Baseflow was generally low or absent and did not exhibit foam. Dry-weather discharges were not observed.

Fluoride concentrations near 0.1 mg/l indicated that the stormwater runoff contained less than about 10% domestic water⁹ (potentially wash water). In addition, the ammonia to potassium ratios were also well below the 0.9 value generally indicative of wastewater¹⁰. But, the surfactants and phosphate results indicated detergents/soaps to a limited degree.

Neither the July or September event samples showed significant surfactants, though the July samples showed a higher percentage of polyphosphates that could be attributable to soaps and/or detergents¹¹. The sporadic indications in these analytical results may be because the slug of contaminants had passed before the samples were collected, while the foam persisted. Foam was not observed during visits to the SDS1 outfall on 19 other occasions in the past year, including storms and dry weather (see Appendix G).

⁹Local domestic water is treated with fluoride to a nominal target of 1 mg/l concentration (SPU, 1999)

¹⁰ See Lalor, Pitt, and Field, 1993

¹¹ The difference between total dissolved phosphorus (TDP) and soluble reactive phosphorus (SRP) can be attributable to the presence of polyphosphates, a common and significant component of synthetic detergents (Sawyer and McCarty, 1978).

Nonetheless, certain visual observations and the analytical results, especially the March 12, 1999 sample, indicate the presence of detergents and/or soaps. The July 2 composite sample also showed the highest historical value for copper at SDS1 and the zinc concentration was near the 75th percentile. These results denote that the contaminants were only discharged sporadically in limited quantities during stormflows and were not due to dry-weather discharges of process water.

Dye and flow tracing performed on October 13, 1999 confirmed that a number of small area drains under the overhang of the South Satellite connect to the SDS1 system. Most of these inlets are sheltered from runoff or blow in. However, several inlets near gates S3 and S4 receive runoff from a limited ramp area that is between the nearby IWS flush gutter and these small area drains. Aircraft and/or GSE servicing near these gates is believed responsible for the 1999 foam observations and the elevated glycols found in the January 12, 2000 sample at SDS1 (801 mg/l, see Section 4.6.2). It is highly unlikely that runoff from South 188th Street was associated with these observations because no vehicle washing or other commercial operations exist in this additional drainage area of SDS1 downstream of Port property. The Port recently eliminated these sources of potential stormwater contamination in SDS1 by rerouting the drainage from the South Satellite area drains to the IWS.

4.7.3.3 Observations in SDS3 discharge on November 6, 1999

The runoff at outfall SDS3 from the November 6, 1999 storm event produced considerable greenish foam below the outfall. Field investigations that day revealed that this anomaly was attributable to the hydromulch that had been applied the previous day to an area of about 20 acres of the recently completed taxiway construction project in the SDS3 subbasin. Because this hydromulch had not fully cured, the rainfall washed some of the conventional green dye and tackifier used in the mix into the SDS3 system. The results from this sample did not indicate unusual levels of BOD₅, TSS or other constituents measured (see

Appendix B). Normally, the Port applies hydromulch as an erosion control BMP so that it has sufficient time to cure, achieving full effectiveness prior to forecasted rainfall. The Port has discontinued the use of the particular hydromulch product and now uses a faster curing mix.

4.7.3.4 Inappropriate connection in SDN1

During the source tracing study conducted relative to the WET testing results, the Port also found an inappropriate connection to the stormdrain in the SDN1 subbasin. A slot drain serving several loading docks E9-E13 along the east side of the number 2 AFCO (previously "Avia") building connects to manhole SDN1-19 via a 6" PVC pipe. This drain was temporarily plugged immediately after finding it. A permanent plug was installed recently. Drainage from the surrounding area now flows to the adjacent slot drain, which was verified as already connected to the IWS.

4.8 Outfall Inspections

Appendix G summarizes the visual observations made at outfalls during the past year. The number of instances exceeds the minimum of 3 wet season inspections required by the permit and reflected in the SWPPP (POS 1998c.) Most outfalls were visited more than 20 times in the past year during routine monitoring equipment deployment and maintenance. Indications of potential problems were limited to 3 occasions at outfalls SDS1 and SDS3 as discussed earlier in this report. The annual dry-weather inspection was conducted during September 1999. Visual observations recorded during these inspections did not indicate problems associated with baseflows or other dry-weather flow.

Table 5 SDS1 Source Tracing Sample Results (mg/l)

Storm event	type	ph	Fecals (MPN)	TPH-Dx	Turb (NTU)	BOD ₅	NH ₃	Surf glycols	TDP	SRP	F ⁻	K ⁺	NH ₃ /K ⁺	Cond (µmhos)	hard	SRP/TDP	note	
12-Mar-99	grab					123	0.012	3.92										1, 2
20-Jun-99	Grab 1	6.7	>1600	1.56				0.470	0.145	0.075							52%	2,3
20-Jun-99	Grab 2							0.689	0.175	0.085							58%	2,3
7/2/99	Comp	7.3	900	0.8	13	7.7	0.35	0.12	1.1	0.06	0.07	1.54	0.23	48	25	5%		2,4
7/2/99	grab 1	6.8				13.4	0.19	0.18	1.3	0.062	0.09	1.57	0.12	68	30.1	5%		2,3
7/2/99	grab 2	6.9				9.7	0.26	0.10	0.77	0.055	0.08	1.77	0.15	40	19.7	7%		2,3
9/23/99	grab 1		82		21	58.8	3.33	0.84	0.183	0.101	0.16	9.17	0.36	260		55%		2,3
9/23/99	grab 2		76		8.3	76.5	0.005	0.72	0.314	0.091	0.15	3.88	0.001	213		29%		2,3

Yellow shaded results indicate atypical stormwater constituents.

Notes for table:

1. quarterly deice grab sample
2. Foam observed below outfall
3. Source tracing sample
4. Routine annual NPDES flow-weighted composite sample

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5 CONCLUSIONS

Storm sample results from the past year continue to support the conclusions reached in previous annual reports that STIA stormwater compares favorably to other comparable regional data, even with instream stormwater data.

Constituents and concentrations of concern at STIA have been generally associated with specific activities or locations, and usually not routine runoff.

The Port has implemented various BMPs to address specific findings of the stormwater monitoring program. The data generally indicate that these BMPs have been effective. Still, the Port continues to investigate other issues to resolve problems indicated by the data.

Sampling locations for certain outfalls are in-pipe or are well above the final discharge point to receiving waters. Because these locations do not account for the influence of other factors prior to discharge, namely detention, it is not appropriate to compare the STIA data to water quality standards. Addressing the suggestions below may lead to more appropriate locations for assessing the relevance of STIA discharges with respect to water quality standards.

In addition to completing all required routine stormwater sampling, the Port accomplished the following pro-active measures in the past year.

1. Corrected an inappropriate drainage connection from a loading dock drain to the SDN1 storm drainage system.
2. Corrected a clogged IWS drain inlet that may overflow to the SDS3 storm drainage system.
3. Confirmed the likely source of toxicity exhibited in SDN1 WET tests.
4. Discovered the source of infrequent contamination in SDS1 samples. This drainage from several area drains under the South Satellite overhangs near gates S3 and S4 was re-routed to the IWS in September 2000.

5. Completed the first half of the SDE4 MST fecal coliform source tracing project.
6. Completed a second year of receiving water and outfall monitoring to assess dissolved oxygen during runway deicing events

The past year's monitoring efforts lead to these suggestions:

1. Complete the investigation of possible sources of fecal coliforms in SDE4 discharges,
2. Study how the Port could consolidate sampling locations. Instead of four locations for outfalls SDN1-SDN4, sample at a single point at the Lake Reba detention facility outlet that integrates discharges from all four outfalls. This location would be more representative of discharges where they enter the receiving waters. This location also accounts for the stormwater's contact with natural channels and detention prior to ultimate discharge to Miller Creek. These factors are not represented in the current sampling locations. Examine the benefits provided and risks engendered by sampling at this new location. Consider a similar approach for several Des Moines Creek outfalls (SDS5-SDS7).
3. Test several stormwater treatment technologies, including media filtration, to determine if they are a technically and cost effective BMP to consider for alleviating roof runoff water quality problems.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A STORM EVENT HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC DATA

Table 1

Monthly Summary of Daily Rainfall at STIA
source: NWS rain gage (POS rain gage for July 99)

day	Jul-	Aug-	Sep-	Oct-	Nov-	Dec-	Jan-	Feb-	Mar-	Apr-	May-00	Jun-
1	0	0	0	0	0	0.23	0.27	1.34	0	0	0.16	0
2	0.3	0	0	0	0	0.34	0	0	0.37	0	0.02	0
3	0.02	0.21	0	0	0.06	0	0.27	0	0.34	0	0.24	0
4	0	0.06	0	0	0	0.19	0.31	0	0.39	0	0.14	0
5	0	0.07	0.02	0	0.29	0.15	0	0.06	0	0.02	0.05	0.01
6	0	0.25	0	0.01	0.38	0.39	0.03	0	0	0.12	0	0.1
7	0	0.07	0	0.21	0	0	0.21	0.34	0	0	0	0.05
8	0	0.01	0	0.65	0.26	0.3	0.31	0.74	0.04	0	0.12	0.15
9	0	0	0	0.01	0.84	0.15	0.2	0.01	0.05	0	0.74	0.1
10	0	0	0	0	0.54	0.01	0.19	0	0.1	0	0.61	0.06
11	0	0	0	0.09	1.06	0.04	0.05	0	0.03	0	0	0.55
12	0	0	0	0.01	1.51	0.86	0.22	0	0	0	0	0.56
13	0	0.02	0	0.02	0.3	0.12	0.1	0.01	0.46	0.35	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.14	0.29	0.5	0.03	0.14	0	0
15	0	0.17	0	0	0.08	1.4	0	0.01	0.04	0.13	0	0
16	0.51	0	0	0	0.47	0.09	0.28	0	0.22	0	0	0
17	0.19	0	0	0	0.14	0.33	0.01	0	0.05	0	0	0
18	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0.18	0	0.4	0.01
19	0	0	0	0	0.28	0.08	0.08	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0.8	0	0.15	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0.09	0	0.19	0.19	0	0.1	0.09	0
22	0	0	0	0	0.17	0	0.02	0.61	0.44	0.01	0	0
23	0	0	0.07	0.03	0.02	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0
24	0	0	0.08	0	0.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01
25	0	0	0	0.14	1.03	0	0.1	0.27	0	0.34	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0.13	0	0	0.25	0	0	0.18	0
27	0	0	0	0.3	0.3	0	0	0.17	0.06	0.07	0.17	0
28	0	0	0	0.25	0	0	0	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.07	0
29	0	0.06	0	0.06	0.2	0	0	0.65	0.01	0	0.08	0
30	0	0	0	0.38	0.31	0	0.03	0	0	0	0.02	0.01
31	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.46	0	0	0	0.04	0
total	1.02	0.92	0.18	2.26	9.59	4.82	3.77	5.25	2.82	1.48	3.13	1.61
NWS avg	0.79	1.1	1.79	3.48	6.05	5.92	5.7	4.21	3.75	2.51	1.66	1.44
actual	1.02	1.94	2.12	4.38	13.97	18.79	22.56	27.81	30.63	32.11	35.24	36.85
avg cum	0.79	1.89	3.68	7.16	13.21	19.13	24.83	29.04	32.79	35.3	36.96	38.4

12-month 36.85
12-month NWS avg 38.4
Departure from avg -4%

Drainage Basin	Current (1998)		
	Perv. (acres)	Imperv. (acres)	Total (acres)
Miller Creek SDS			
SDN-1 (above monitoring point)	3.3	10.2	13.5
SDN-1 (POS below mon. pt.)	0.42	5.0	5.4
SDN-1 (offsite below mon. pt.)	34	12	46
SDN-2	0.0	0.0	0.0
SDN-3	43	27	70
SDN-4	23	7.7	30

Des Moines Creek SDS			
	Perv. (acres)	Imperv. (acres)	Total (acres)
SDE-4	52	97	149
SDS-1	1.5	9.2	10.7
SDS-2	12.2	1.0	13.2
SDS-3	238	224	462
SDS-4	43	21	63
W-3	7.0	7.0	14.0
B	48.2	1.4	49.6
D	30.7	3.2	33.9

Other SDS			
	Perv. (acres)	Imperv. (acres)	Total (acres)
Taxi Yard	0.00	0.78	0.78
Engineering Yard	0.28	1.20	1.48

IWS			
	Perv. (acres)	Imperv. (acres)	Total (acres)
Primary drainage	0.3	286	286
'97 North Snowmelt pump s/n	6.4	0.24	6.6
'97 Central Snowmelt pump s/n	0.05	0.70	0.75
'97 South Snowmelt pump s/n	0.0	0.34	0.34
'97 North Cargo pump s/n	6.5	33.3	39.8
'86 North Salelike pump s/n	0.31	13.4	13.8
'97 IWS-310 Diversion from SDS1	0.42	16.1	16.5

TOTALS			
	Perv. (acres)	Imperv. (acres)	Total (acres)
Miller Creek SDS	103	62	165
Des Moines Creek SDS	348	81	429
Other SDS (EY, TY)	0.3	2.0	2.3
Total airfield (S3, S4, M3, M4, 417ac-E4)	348	297	645
total SDS	535	428	963
IWS	20	350	370
Total drainage	555	778	1333

Drainage Basin	total percent of each Creek		total percent of SDS		total percent of Airfield	
	perv	total	perv	total	perv	total
Miller Creek SDS						
SDN-1 (above monitoring point)	3%	16%	0.6%	2.4%	0%	0%
SDN-1 (POS below mon. pt.)	0.4%	8%	0.1%	1.2%	0%	0%
SDN-1 (offsite below mon. pt.)	33%	19%	6.3%	2.6%	0%	0%
SDN-2	0%	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%	0%
SDN-3	42%	44%	8.0%	7.3%	12%	9%
SDN-4	22%	12%	4.2%	1.9%	7%	3%
Des Moines Creek SDS						
SDE-4	12%	27%	9.7%	22.7%	na	6.1%
SDS-1	0.3%	2.5%	0.3%	2.2%	na	2.8%
SDS-2	3%	0.3%	2.3%	1.1%	na	na
SDS-3	55%	59%	44.5%	62.4%	69%	76%
SDS-4	10%	6%	8.0%	4.9%	12%	7%
W-3	2%	1.9%	1.3%	1.6%	na	na
B	11%	0.4%	9.0%	0.3%	na	na
D	7%	0.9%	6.7%	3.5%	na	na

Note: "airfield" category includes 17 acres of taxiway in SDE4 subbasin drainage



Summary of Storms Sampled 7/1/99 - 6/30/00

Storm Date	Depth, In.	Dur, hr	Max Int, In/hr	24hrant, In	48hrant, In	Dryant, hr	Dryant, Days	Load Factor	Event Type	Comment
4/21/00	0.1	7	0.04						Other Storm	
4/13/00	0.34	12	0.08	0	0	74	3.1	5.9	NPDES Storm	
3/22/00	0.43	8	0.14	0	0	86	3.6	12.0	NPDES Storm	
3/13/00	0.47	9	0.13	0	0	49	2.0	6.4	NPDES Storm	
2/25/00	0.28	6	0.09	0	0	70	2.9	6.3	NPDES Storm	
2/21/00	0.28	36	0.06	0	0	72	3.0	4.3	NPDES Storm	
2/7/00	1.18	25	0.12	0	0.05	31	1.3	3.7	NPDES Storm	
1/31/00	1.76	29	0.15	0.07	0.07	9	0.4	1.3	NPDES Storm	
1/12/00	0.37	48	0.04	0.07	0.31	10	0.4	0.4	NPDES Storm	
1/7/00	0.38	12	0.12	0.01	0.05	23	1.0	2.8	NPDES Storm	
12/17/99	0.34	11	0.08	0	1.15	28	1.1	2.1	NPDES Storm	
12/15/99	1.28	13	0.32	0.15	0.32	8	0.3	2.6	Other Storm	
12/8/99	0.49	27	0.09	0	0.36	40	1.7	3.6	NPDES Storm	
12/4/99	0.24	10	0.1	0	0	60	2.5	6.0	NPDES Storm	
11/27/99	0.32	16	0.07	0.02	0.62	22	0.9	1.5	NPDES Storm	
11/24/99	0.33	16	0.05	0	0.15	26	1.1	1.3	NPDES Storm	
11/18/99	0.6	15	0.07	0.01	0.08	23	1.0	1.6	NPDES Storm	
11/5/99	0.68	12	0.11	0	0.05	44	1.8	4.8	NPDES Storm	
9/23/99	0.07	2	0.05	0	0	124	5.2	6.2	Other Storm	
7/16/99	0.7	34	0.11	0	0	300	12.5	33.0	NPDES Storm	
7/2/99	0.3	6	0.11	0	0	103	4.3	11.3	NPDES Storm	
Count	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21		
Median	0.37000	12	0.09	0	0.0500000	40	1.7	3.7		
Average	0.52	17	0.10	0.02	0.15	57	2.4	5.6		

runway deice event, concurrent DO Study/fnstream

WET & source trace at SDW1

load factor = maxint (in/hr)*dryant(hrs)
 Event Type defined in Procedure Manual for Stormwater Monitoring
 "dur" = rainfall duration in hours
 "24hrant" and "48hrant" is the total rainfall in the 24 and 48 hours preceding the event respectively
 "dryant" is the duration of the antecedent dry period to the last measurable (0.01 in.) rainfall



POS
EMIS

10/4/00 3:24 05 PM

Estimated Peak Runoff Rates (gpm) for Storm Events Monitored 7/1/99 - 6/30/00

Storm Date	Peak RI, In./hr	002 SDE-4	003 SDS-1	004 SDS-2	005 SDS-3	006 SDN-1	007 SDN-2	008 SDN-3	009 SDS-4	010 SDS-7	011 SDN-4	012 EY	013 TY	014 SDS-4	015 SDS-5
4/21/00	0.04	1,810	160	71	4,700	180		630	530	150	230	21	13	239	190
4/13/00	0.08	3,630	310	140	9,400	360		1,270	1,060	290	450	42	25	478	380
3/22/00	0.14	6,350	550	250	16,500	630		2,220	1,860	510	790	73	44	837	670
3/13/00	0.13	5,900	510	230	15,400	590		2,060	1,730	470	730	68	41	777	620
2/25/00	0.09	4,080	350	160	10,800	410		1,430	1,200	330	510	47	29	538	430
2/21/00	0.06	2,720	230	110	7,100	270		950	800	220	340	31	19	359	290
2/7/00	0.12	5,440	470	210	14,200	540		1,900	1,590	440	680	63	36	718	570
1/31/00	0.15	6,810	590	270	17,700	680		2,380	1,980	550	850	78	46	897	720
1/12/00	0.04	1,810	160	71	4,700	180		630	530	150	230	21	13	239	190
1/7/00	0.12	5,440	470	210	14,200	540		1,900	1,590	440	680	63	36	718	570
12/17/99	0.08	3,630	310	140	9,400	360		1,270	1,060	290	450	42	25	478	380
12/15/99	0.32	14,520	1,250	570	37,800	1,450		5,070	4,250	1,160	1,810	167	102	1,914	1,530
12/8/99	0.09	4,080	350	160	10,600	410		1,430	1,200	330	510	47	29	538	430
12/4/99	0.1	4,540	390	180	11,800	450		1,590	1,330	360	560	52	32	598	460
11/27/99	0.07	3,180	270	120	8,300	320		1,110	930	250	400	37	22	419	330
11/24/99	0.05	2,270	200	89	5,900	230		790	660	180	280	26	16	299	240
11/16/99	0.07	3,180	270	120	8,300	320		1,110	930	250	400	37	22	419	330
11/5/99	0.11	4,990	430	200	13,000	500		1,740	1,460	400	620	57	35	658	520
9/23/99	0.05	2,270	200	89	5,900	230		790	660	180	280	26	16	299	240
7/16/99	0.11	4,990	430	200	13,000	500		1,740	1,460	400	620	57	35	658	520
7/2/99	0.11	4,990	430	200	13,000	500		1,740	1,460	400	620	57	35	658	520
A = total Basin Area, ac		149.0	10.7	13.2	462.0	13.5		70.0	63.4	14.0	30.2	1.5	0.8	49.6	33.9
A _i = impervious area, ac		97.0	9.2	1.0	224.0	10.2		27.0	20.8	7.0	7.6	1.2	0.6	1.3	3.2
A _p = pervious area, ac		52.0	1.5	12.2	238.0	3.3		43.0	42.6	7.0	22.6	0.3	0.0	48.2	30.7
Cr = (0.90(A _i)+0.25(A _p))/A		0.87	0.81	0.30	0.57	0.74		0.50	0.46	0.58	0.41	0.77	0.90	0.27	0.31

Rainfall data from Port of Seattle and/or National Weather Service Rain gage at Sea-Tac Airport
Peak runoff rates based upon "rational method": Q=CIA.

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Page 1 of 1

00AppendixA Peak Runoff



Estimated Runoff Volumes (gal) for Storm Events Monitored 7/1/99 - 6/30/00

Storm Date	Depth, in.	002 SDE-4	003 SDS-1	004 SDS-2	005 SDS-3	006 SDN-1	007 SDN-2	008 SDN-3	009 SDS-4	010 SDS-7	011 SDN-4	012 EY	013 TY	014 SDS-8	015 SDS-5
4/2/00	0.1	0	0	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,000	4,000	2,000	36,000	28,000
4/13/00	0.34	496,000	15,000	37,000	1,075,000	60,000	94,000	112,000	112,000	75,000	116,000	11,000	7,000	123,000	98,000
3/22/00	0.43	862,000	26,000	47,000	1,870,000	105,000	162,000	196,000	196,000	94,000	146,000	14,000	9,000	155,000	124,000
3/13/00	0.47	1,056,000	32,000	51,000	2,291,000	128,000	199,000	241,000	241,000	103,000	160,000	15,000	9,000	169,000	135,000
2/25/00	0.28	306,000	10,000	31,000	664,000	37,000	58,000	68,000	68,000	62,000	95,000	9,000	6,000	101,000	81,000
2/21/00	0.28	306,000	10,000	31,000	664,000	37,000	58,000	68,000	68,000	62,000	95,000	9,000	6,000	101,000	81,000
2/7/00	1.18	3,316,000	104,000	127,000	7,391,000	399,000	815,000	950,000	950,000	258,000	401,000	38,000	23,000	424,000	339,000
1/31/00	1.76	5,346,000	176,000	189,000	12,753,000	640,000	1,981,000	1,733,000	1,733,000	385,000	597,000	56,000	34,000	632,000	505,000
1/12/00	0.37	607,000	19,000	40,000	1,316,000	74,000	114,000	138,000	138,000	81,000	126,000	12,000	8,000	133,000	107,000
1/7/00	0.38	646,000	20,000	41,000	1,402,000	79,000	122,000	147,000	147,000	84,000	129,000	12,000	8,000	137,000	109,000
12/17/99	0.34	496,000	15,000	37,000	1,075,000	60,000	94,000	112,000	112,000	75,000	116,000	11,000	7,000	123,000	98,000
12/15/99	1.28	3,580,000	113,000	136,000	8,063,000	431,000	916,000	1,046,000	1,046,000	276,000	428,000	40,000	25,000	453,000	382,000
12/8/99	0.49	1,160,000	35,000	53,000	2,518,000	141,000	218,000	266,000	266,000	108,000	167,000	16,000	10,000	178,000	141,000
12/4/99	0.24	204,000	7,000	28,000	443,000	25,000	39,000	45,000	45,000	53,000	82,000	8,000	5,000	87,000	69,000
11/27/99	0.32	428,000	13,000	35,000	928,000	52,000	81,000	96,000	96,000	70,000	109,000	11,000	7,000	115,000	92,000
11/24/99	0.33	461,000	14,000	36,000	1,000,000	58,000	87,000	104,000	104,000	73,000	112,000	11,000	7,000	119,000	95,000
11/18/99	0.6	1,550,000	46,000	65,000	3,169,000	188,000	256,000	375,000	375,000	132,000	204,000	19,000	12,000	216,000	172,000
11/5/99	0.68	1,778,000	53,000	73,000	3,684,000	215,000	315,000	442,000	442,000	149,000	231,000	22,000	13,000	245,000	195,000
9/23/99	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/18/99	0.7	1,835,000	55,000	76,000	3,816,000	222,000	330,000	460,000	460,000	154,000	238,000	22,000	14,000	252,000	201,000
7/2/99	0.3	365,000	11,000	33,000	791,000	44,000	69,000	82,000	82,000	66,000	102,000	10,000	6,000	108,000	88,000
A = total Basin Area, ac		149.0	10.7	13.2	462.0	13.5	70.0	63.4	63.4	14.0	30.2	1.5	0.8	49.8	33.9
AI = impervious area, ac		97.0	9.2	1.0	224.0	10.2	27.0	20.8	20.8	7.0	7.6	1.2	0.8	1.3	3.2
Ap = pervious area, ac		52.0	1.5	12.2	238.0	3.3	43.0	42.6	42.6	7.0	22.6	0.3	0.3	48.2	30.7
Cr = (0.90(AI)+0.25(Ap))/A		0.67	0.81	0.30	0.57	0.74	0.50	0.46	0.46	0.56	0.41	0.77	0.90	0.27	0.31
Max runoff, gal/in		4,045,708	290,531	358,412	12,544,409	368,557	1,900,688	1,721,462	1,721,462	380,134	820,002	40,728	21,179	1,348,759	920,468
Cr Est runoff, gal/in		2,723,386	235,004	107,252	7,089,492	271,660	951,692	797,466	797,466	218,577	339,133	31,361	19,061	356,955	286,594

Only certain outfalls sampled during a particular event
 Rainfall data from National Weather Service and/or Port of Seattle rain gage at Sea-Tac Airport.
 Runoff volumes based upon basin-specific estimation models.
 SDN2 volumes gaged by flowmeter during pump station bypass sampling events.
 Note: equations built into embedded functions above apply for rainfall from 0.1" to 2.0".

APPENDIX B TABULAR NPDES SAMPLE DATA SUMMARIES

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Well ID	Depth (ft)	Interval (ft)	Interval (ft)	Interval (ft)	Interval (ft)	Concentration, mg/l				Fouling (ppm)	Comments
						TPH (ppm)	TPH-20	TPH-40	TPH-80		
SDS1	10198	10198	10198	10198	10198	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10199	10199	10199	10199	10199	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10200	10200	10200	10200	10200	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10201	10201	10201	10201	10201	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10202	10202	10202	10202	10202	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10203	10203	10203	10203	10203	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10204	10204	10204	10204	10204	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10205	10205	10205	10205	10205	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10206	10206	10206	10206	10206	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10207	10207	10207	10207	10207	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10208	10208	10208	10208	10208	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10209	10209	10209	10209	10209	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10210	10210	10210	10210	10210	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10211	10211	10211	10211	10211	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10212	10212	10212	10212	10212	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10213	10213	10213	10213	10213	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10214	10214	10214	10214	10214	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10215	10215	10215	10215	10215	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10216	10216	10216	10216	10216	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10217	10217	10217	10217	10217	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10218	10218	10218	10218	10218	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10219	10219	10219	10219	10219	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10220	10220	10220	10220	10220	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10221	10221	10221	10221	10221	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10222	10222	10222	10222	10222	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10223	10223	10223	10223	10223	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10224	10224	10224	10224	10224	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10225	10225	10225	10225	10225	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10226	10226	10226	10226	10226	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10227	10227	10227	10227	10227	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10228	10228	10228	10228	10228	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10229	10229	10229	10229	10229	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10230	10230	10230	10230	10230	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10231	10231	10231	10231	10231	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10232	10232	10232	10232	10232	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10233	10233	10233	10233	10233	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10234	10234	10234	10234	10234	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10235	10235	10235	10235	10235	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10236	10236	10236	10236	10236	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10237	10237	10237	10237	10237	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10238	10238	10238	10238	10238	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10239	10239	10239	10239	10239	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10240	10240	10240	10240	10240	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10241	10241	10241	10241	10241	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10242	10242	10242	10242	10242	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10243	10243	10243	10243	10243	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10244	10244	10244	10244	10244	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10245	10245	10245	10245	10245	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10246	10246	10246	10246	10246	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10247	10247	10247	10247	10247	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10248	10248	10248	10248	10248	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10249	10249	10249	10249	10249	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
SDS1	10250	10250	10250	10250	10250	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	

concentration at grade

AR 045735

well#	All Grab Sample Data		stem concentrations		stem concentrations		stem concentrations		stem concentrations		Frac# (PPM)	comments
	report#	storedate	depth	conc'n	depth	conc'n	depth	conc'n	depth	conc'n		
S003	S033 01168 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.17	6.0	0.09	6.0	0.09	6.0	0.09	0.16	NON-SOLUB
S003	S033 01169 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.21	6.0	0.09	6.0	0.09	6.0	0.09	0.11	CONSIDERABLE PULLEN IN SAMPLE
S003	S033 01170 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.21	6.0	0.09	6.0	0.09	6.0	0.09	0.06	
S003	S033 01171 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.16	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.2	
S003	S033 01172 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.21	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.15	
S003	S033 01173 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.18	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.15	
S003	S033 01174 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.16	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.15	
S003	S033 01175 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.15	
S003	S033 01176 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01177 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01178 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01179 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01180 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01181 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01182 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01183 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01184 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01185 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01186 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01187 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01188 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01189 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01190 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01191 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01192 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01193 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01194 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01195 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01196 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01197 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01198 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01199 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	
S003	S033 01200 GRAB	1989	6.0	0.14	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	0.04	

All Grab Sample Data			Stream Characteristics					Water Chemistry, mg/L					Facilities (MW)
Well	POS ID	Depth	Depth	DUR	Flow	Temp	pH	FOD	TPH (B)	TPH (C)	TPH (D)	TPH (M)	Facilities
EV	EV 021196 GRAB	1997	1.76	12	0	0	7.7	0.1					
EV	EV 021196 GRAB	1999	2.05	8	0	0	7.18	0.1					
EV	EV 021196 GRAB	1998	0.31	28	0.02	0	0.01						
EV	EV 021196 GRAB	1998	0.46	18	0	0	0.18	0.1					
EV	EV 021196 GRAB	1997	0.23	17	0	0	0.28	0.1					
EV	EV 021196 GRAB	1997	0.41	13	0	0	0.8	0.1					
EV	EV 021197 GRAB	1997	0.18	13	0.24	0	5.64	1.6					
EV	EV 020287 GRAB	1997	0.26	25	0	0	5.11	0.1					
EV	EV 020287 GRAB	1997	0.26	16	0.01	0	5.54	0.1					
EV	EV 021198 GRAB	1998	0.24	12	0.01	0	0.88	0.1					
EV	EV 021198 GRAB	1998	0.24	12	0	0	0.88	0.1					
EV	EV 021198 GRAB	1998	0.26	11	0	0	0.2	0.025	0.18				
EV	EV 021198 GRAB	1998	1.01	27	0	0	1.78	0.07	1.78				
EV	EV 021198 GRAB	2000	1.74	26	0.15	0.07	1.34	0.025	1.32				
EV	EV 020288 GRAB	1999	0.21	34	0.05	0	0.15	0.025	0.15				
EV	EV 020288 GRAB	1999	0.68	27	0	0	7.41	0.1					
EV	EV 020288 GRAB	1999	0.2	33	0	0	6.45	0.1					
EV	EV 020288 GRAB	1999	0.18	24	0.07	0	0.9	0.1					
EV	EV 020288 GRAB	1999	0.21	21	0	0	0.6	0.1					
EV	EV 020288 GRAB	1999	1.54	17	0.11	0	0.8	0.1					
EV	EV 020288 GRAB	1999	0.65	17	0	0	0.1	0.1					
EV	EV 021200 GRAB	1999	0.31	17	0	0	0.2	0.1					
EV	EV 021200 GRAB	1999	0.46	16	0	0	0.2	0.1					
EV	EV 021200 GRAB	1999	0.55	17	0	0	0.2	0.1					
EV	EV 021200 GRAB	1997	0.23	17	0	0	0.2	0.1					
EV	EV 021198 GRAB	1997	0.17	31	0	0	0.1	0.1					
EV	EV 020288 GRAB	1997	0.58	11	0	0	0.4	0.1					
EV	EV 021197 GRAB	1997	0.58	11	0	0	0.2	0.1					
EV	EV 020287 GRAB	1997	0.36	25	0	0	5.84	0.1					
EV	EV 020287 GRAB	1997	0.26	16	0	0	0.31	0.1					
EV	EV 021197 GRAB	1998	0.47	12	0	0	0.37	0.1					
EV	EV 021197 GRAB	1998	0.7	14	0	0	0.31	0.1					
EV	EV 021200 GRAB	1998	0.68	27	0	0	0.83	0.1					
EV	EV 021200 GRAB	1999	0.28	19	0	0	0.12	0.06	1.24				
EV	EV 021200 GRAB	1999	0.28	19	0.07	0	0.1	0.04	0.96				
EV	EV 021200 GRAB	1999	0.3	19	0	0	0.15	0.09	0.89				
EV	EV 021199 GRAB	2000	0.28	36	0	0	0.13	0.07	0.93				
EV	EV 021200 GRAB	2000	0.28	36	0	0	0.15	0.09	0.84				
EV	EV 021200 GRAB	2000	0.47	6	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.89				
EV	EV 021200 GRAB	1999	0.31	36	0.05	0	0.2	0.1	0.82				
FOD result not representative, laboratory error, see below of July 15, 1997 MATCHING COMPOSITE NOT REPRESENTATIVE, NOT REPORTED EXTRA GRAB FOD MAKEUP COMP FOR 2000													

All Grab Sample Data												Facets	Comments								
method	POS ID	reported	date	time	storm characteristics					ground water			concentration, mg/l			TPH-MD	TPH-MD	TPH-MD	Facets		
					depth	dir	dir	dir	dir	depth	dir	dir	dir	TPH (R)	TPH (R)						TPH (R)

Well	All Composite Sample Data		Soil Characteristics				Concentration (mg)										Comments	
	POS ID	reported	date	depth, in.	dir. to ml. label	dir. to in.	depth, in.	type	gross debris	ISS	MLI	BOOS	ED	PO	total glycine	Cu		Pb
								control		21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
								mean		282	71.6							
								SD		128								
								75th		81								
								median		25								
								25th		12.9								
								min		3.3								
								CV, %		66								
								CV, %		128%								
								% non-detects		0								
								% non-detects		0%								
								control		43	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
								mean		489	12.0							
								SD		187								
								75th		30								
								median		4								
								25th		17								
								min		4								
								CV, %		162								
								CV, %		164%								
								% non-detects		0								
								% non-detects		0%								
								control		111	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
								mean		218	25%	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
								SD		75								
								75th		10								
								median		5								
								25th		3								
								min		0.6								
								CV, %		49								
								CV, %		212%								
								% non-detects		0								
								% non-detects		0%								

APPENDIX C TABULAR DEICING EVENT SAMPLE DATA SUMMARIES

All Detecting Event Sample Data																																
order	outfall	POS ID	event	report	type	depth	meas'd	dryad	purpose	type	ground	2Afr	18Afr	dryad	SOOS	E-physical	P-physical	total	comments													
282	SON 4	SON4 110989	11/6/99	2000	skrm	0.68	0.11	44	NPDES	low-wt comp	no	22	7					2														
283	SON 4	SON4 111899	11/18/99	2000	skrm	0.8	0.07	23	NPDES	low-wt comp	no	10	4					2														
284	SON 4	SON4 120699	12/9/99	2000	skrm	0.49	0.09	40	NPDES	low-wt comp	no	43	6					3														
285	SON 4	SON4 121799	12/17/99	2000	skrm	0.34	0.08	28	NPDES	low-wt comp	no	11	2					2														
286	SON 4	SON4 011100	1/31/00	2000	skrm	1.78	0.18	8	NPDES	low-wt comp	no	12	2					2														
287	SON 4	SON4 011200	2/13/00	2000	skrm	0.47	0.13	48	NPDES	low-wt comp	no	41	4					4														
288	SON 4	SON4 011300	4/13/00	2000	skrm	0.34	0.08	74	NPDES	low-wt comp	no	4	8					12														
Meas'd Count Indicates Total - All, Value in Parenthesis is % of Meas'd																																
										All outfalls	count				148	227	268	268	268													
											meas	487	1180	487	1180	316	2600	2600	2600													
											78th	373	203	76	18	44	44	44	44													
											median	21	7	3	3	3	3	3	3													
											25th	8.0	4.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0													
											75th	6.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0													
											SD	114	109	29	29	181	181	181	181													
											CV, %	185%	278%	405%	789%	625%	625%	625%	625%													
											# non-detected	41	221	208	200	200	200	200	200													
											% non-detected	18%	18%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%													

All Deicing Event Sample Data																			
order	outfall	POS ID	event	report	type	depth	maxint	dryant	purpose	type	ground depth	7HR atcrak	7HR atcrak	BOOS	E-tycol tycol	P-tycol tycol	IG3 tycol	comments	
										SDH3 (000)	count	9	23	25	25	25	25		
											max	373	222	0	14	16	16		
											95th	281	84	3	3	3	3		
											75th	76	5	3	3	3	3		
											median	30	3	3	3	3	3		
											25th	6.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	6.0		
											min	0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0		
											sd	117	48	1	2	2	7		
											CV, %	182%	273%	54%	82%	82%	40%		
											# non-detected	0	24	24	24	24	24		
											% non-detected		35%	96%	96%	96%	92%		
										SDS4 (000)	count	5	15	15	15	15	15		
											max	457	242	14	18	31	31		
											95th	396	168	13	10	24	24		
											75th	154	10	3	3	3	3		
											median	92	8	3	3	3	3		
											25th	44.0	4.3	2.5	2.5	6.0	6.0		
											min	0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0		
											sd	179	68	4	4	4	6		
											CV, %	119%	185%	110%	195%	110%	110%		
											# non-detected	3	13	12	12	12	12		
											% non-detected	20%	87%	87%	80%	80%	80%		
										SDM4 (011)	count	10	10	27	27	27	27		
											max	457	168	7	7	34	34		
											95th	391	135	6	6	10	10		
											75th	82	7	1	1	7	7		
											median	16	4	1	1	2	2		
											25th	8.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0		
											min	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0		
											sd	128	47	1	1	6	6		
											CV, %	180%	210%	96%	217%	188%	188%		
											# non-detected	9	25	25	25	25	25		
											% non-detected	47%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%		

APPENDIX D WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY SAMPLE DATA SUMMARIES

WET testing/Source tracing sample results

WET	Station	Date	Type	WET	WET	WET	WET	WET	WET	WET	WET	WET
				Storm	Storm	Storm	Storm	Storm	Storm	Storm	Storm	Storm
	SDN1 36INCH	070299	GRAB 2	02-Jul-99	grab	storm	0.0256	<0.002	<0.002	0.205		not tested
	SDN1 36INCH	070299	GRAB 1	02-Jul-99	grab	storm	0.0316	<0.002	<0.002	0.2		not tested
	SDN1 10INCH	070299	GRAB 2	02-Jul-99	grab	storm	0.0422	<0.002	<0.002	0.422		not tested
	SDN1 10INCH	070299	GRAB 1	02-Jul-99	grab	storm	0.0276	<0.002	<0.002	0.251		not tested
	SDN1 36inch	110699		05-Nov-99	comp	storm	0.0078	0.005	0.103	0.0045	0.0002	11.9
	SDN1 10inch	110699		05-Nov-99	comp	storm	0.0064	<0.002	<0.002	0.104	0.0061	0.097
												2.15

WET testing done using daphnia Pulex 100% sample concentration
 See Whole Effluent Testign at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport: Final Report, May 2000

APPENDIX E OTHER SAMPLE DATA

Signature	POSID	Event	Labels (MNI)	TPH-DX (MPN)	TSS (MPN)	TPH (NTU)	SD (NTU)	Turb (NTU)	Temp (F)	DO (mg/L)	EC (µmhos/cm)	Chloride (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Ammonia (mg/L)	NO3-N (mg/L)	NO2-N (mg/L)	TPH (mg/L)	TPH (mg/L)	TPH (mg/L)	TPH (mg/L)	TPH (mg/L)	TPH (mg/L)	TPH (mg/L)	TPH (mg/L)	TPH (mg/L)	
Field Equipment Blanks																										
05-Nov-99	SDN1 110599	bottle blank	1																							
05-Nov-99	SDN1 110699	blank	1																							
08-Dec-99	SDN3 120899	Blank	1	<2																						
18-Apr-00	NPIN 041400	blank	1																							
Stormwater Composite Sample Duplicates																										
02-Jul-99	SDS3 070299	DUPE	1																							
	SDS3 070299	RPD																								
05-Nov-99	SDN4 110699	DUPE	1																							
	SDN4 110699	RPD																								
16-Nov-99	SDE4 111799	DUPE	1																							
	SDE4 111799	RPD																								
04-Dec-99	SDS3 120599	DUPE	1																							
	SDS3 120599	RPD																								
08-Dec-99	SDN4 120999	dupe	1																							
	SDN4 120999	RPD																								
31-Jan-00	EY 013100	dupe	1																							
	EY 013100	RPD																								
13-Mar-00	SDN4 031400	dupe	1																							
	SDN4 031400	RPD																								

bottle blank, prior to sampling
 eqpt blank after sampling

sampling problem for metals,
 but metals analysis not req'd.

yellow shading indicates value <MDL replaced with 1/2 MDL

APPENDIX F SOURCE TRACING SAMPLE DATA SUMMARIES

SDE4 source tracing analyses in routine NPDES Grab samples

Sample Description	Flow (MGD)	TP	Ammonia	NO ₃ -N	NO ₂ -N	NO _x -N	Sum	Cond	hard
first flush grab: 02-Jul-99 SDE4 070299 grab	900	6.6	0.993	2.96	0.34	0.175	0.527	101	28
first flush grab: 16-Nov-99 SDE4 111699 GRAB	>1600	6.3							
first flush grab: 24-Nov-99 SDE4 112499 GRAB	21	6.9	0.391	0.74	0.53	0.349	0.352	92.0	34
first flush grab: 04-Dec-99 SDE4 120499 grab	50	6.8	0.388	0.987	0.39	0.617	0.100	79.4	32
first flush grab: 13-Mar-00 SDE4 031300 grab	170	6.7							
first flush grab: 13-Apr-00 SDE4 041300 GRAB	130	6.7							

Table 1. Stormwater data for the Sea-Tac Airport microbial source tracking study.

Site	Date/Time	Sample ID	Event	Fecal coliform (CFU/100 mL) Q	Enterococcus (CFU/100 mL) Q	No. of Isolates
SDE4-065	4/12/00 11:10	SDE4-065041200-1	Base 1+2	8 E	NA	
SDE4-065	4/12/00 12:30	SDE4-065041200-2	Base 1+2	2 L	NA	
SDE4-996	4/12/00 10:05	SDE4-996041200-1	Base 1+2	2 L	NA	
SDE4-996	4/12/00 12:10	SDE4-996041200-2	Base 1+2	2 L	NA	
SDS3-OUT	4/12/00 13:05	SDS3-OUT041200-1	Base 1+2	2 L	NA	
SDS3-OUT	4/12/00 14:25	SDS3-OUT041200-2	Base 1+2	2 L	NA	
DMC-200	4/12/00 11:32	DMC-200041200-1	Base 1+2	8 E	NA	
DMC-200	4/12/00 14:00	DMC-200041200-2	Base 1+2	6 E	NA	
SDE4-065	4/25/00 9:15	SDE4-065042500-1	Storm 1+2	2,700	NA	
SDE4-065	4/25/00 11:00	SDE4-065042500-2	Storm 1+2	160 E	NA	
SDE4-017	4/25/00 8:40	SDE4-017042500-1	Storm 1+2	290	NA	
SDE4-017	4/25/00 11:30	SDE4-017042500-2	Storm 1+2	700	NA	
SDE4-996	4/25/00 8:15	SDE4-996042500-1	Storm 1+2	260	NA	
SDE4-996	4/25/00 10:40	SDE4-996042500-2	Storm 1+2	42	NA	
SDS3-OUT	4/25/00 10:15	SDS3-OUT042500-1	Storm 1+2	41	NA	
SDS3-OUT	4/25/00 12:20	SDS3-OUT042500-2	Storm 1+2	19	NA	
DMC-200	4/25/00 10:00	DMC-200042500-1	Storm 1+2	2,000	NA	
DMC-200	4/25/00 11:50	DMC-200042500-2	Storm 1+2	1,900	NA	
SDE4-B	4/25/00 8:10	SDE4-996042500-B	Storm 1+2	1 L	NA	NA
SDE4-065	5/8/00 0:00	SDE4-065050800-1	Storm 3	1,300	NA	
SDE4-017	5/8/00 0:00	SDE4-017050800-1	Storm 3	1,440	NA	
SDE4-996	5/8/00 0:00	SDE4-996050800-1	Storm 3	22 E	NA	
SDS3-OUT	5/8/00 0:00	SDS3-OUT050800-1	Storm 3	64	NA	
DMC-200	5/8/00 0:00	DMC-200050800-1	Storm 3	560	NA	
SDE4-B	5/8/00 0:00	SDE4-996050800-B	Storm 3	2 L	NA	NA
SDE4-065	5/9/00 0:00	SDE4-065050900-1	Storm 4+5	3,200 E	660	
SDE4-065	5/9/00 0:00	SDE4-065050900-2	Storm 4+5	5,200	760	
SDE4-017	5/9/00 0:00	SDE4-017050900-1	Storm 4+5	2,400 E	3,600 E	
SDE4-017	5/9/00 0:00	SDE4-017050900-2	Storm 4+5	540	1,160	
SDE4-996	5/9/00 0:00	SDE4-996050900-1	Storm 4+5	800	220 E	
SDE4-996	5/9/00 0:00	SDE4-996050900-2	Storm 4+5	1,180	1,140	
SDS3-OUT	5/9/00 0:00	SDS3-OUT050900-1	Storm 4+5	102	114	
SDS3-OUT	5/9/00 0:00	SDS3-OUT050900-2	Storm 4+5	38	72	
DMC-200	5/9/00 0:00	DMC-200050900-1	Storm 4+5	700	110	
DMC-200	5/9/00 0:00	DMC-200050900-2	Storm 4+5	700	1,480	
SDE4-B	5/9/00 0:00	SDE4-996050900-B	Storm 4+5	2 E	2 L	NA
SDS3-OUT	5/15/00 0:00	SDS3-OUT051600-1	Base 3+4	2 E	NA	
SDS3-OUT	5/15/00 0:00	SDS3-OUT051600-2	Base 3+4	2 E	NA	
DMC-200	5/15/00 0:00	DMC-200051600-1	Base 3+4	52	NA	
DMC-200	5/15/00 0:00	DMC-200051600-2	Base 3+4	70	NA	
SDE4-B	5/15/00 0:00	SDE4-996051600-B	Base 3+4	1 L	NA	NA
SDE4-065	5/26/00 0:00	SDE4-065052600-1	Storm 6+7	520	NA	

Table 1. Stormwater data for the Sea-Tac Airport microbial source tracking study.

Site	Date/Time	Sample ID	Event	Fecal coliform (CFU/100 mL) Q	Enterococcus (CFU/100 mL) Q	No. of Isolates
SDE4-065	5/26/00 0:00	SDE4-065052600-2	Storm 6+7	1,060	NA	
SDE4-017	5/26/00 0:00	SDE4-017052600-1	Storm 6+7	320 E	NA	
SDE4-017	5/26/00 0:00	SDE4-017052600-2	Storm 6+7	660	NA	
SDE4-996	5/26/00 0:00	SDE4-996052600-1	Storm 6+7	440	NA	
SDE4-996	5/26/00 0:00	SDE4-996052600-2	Storm 6+7	100 E	NA	
SDS3-OUT	5/26/00 0:00	SDS3-OUT052600-1	Storm 6+7	90	NA	
SDS3-OUT	5/26/00 0:00	SDS3-OUT052600-2	Storm 6+7	54	NA	
DMC-200	5/26/00 0:00	DMC-200052600-1	Storm 6+7	2,160	NA	
DMC-200	5/26/00 0:00	DMC-200052600-2	Storm 6+7	1,040	NA	
SDE4-B	5/26/00 0:00	SDE4-996052600-B	Storm 6+7	2 L	NA	NA
SDE4-065	6/6/00 0:00	SDE4-065052600-1	Storm 8+9	220 E	NA	
SDE4-065	6/6/00 0:00	SDE4-065052600-2	Storm 8+9	2,200 E	NA	
SDE4-017	6/6/00 0:00	SDE4-017052600-1	Storm 8+9	600	NA	
SDE4-017	6/6/00 0:00	SDE4-017052600-2	Storm 8+9	10,000	NA	
SDE4-996	6/6/00 0:00	SDE4-996052600-1	Storm 8+9	2 E	NA	
SDE4-996	6/6/00 0:00	SDE4-996052600-2	Storm 8+9	40 E	NA	
SDS3-OUT	6/6/00 0:00	SDS3-OUT052600-1	Storm 8+9	4 E	NA	
SDS3-OUT	6/6/00 0:00	SDS3-OUT052600-2	Storm 8+9	60 E	NA	
DMC-200	6/6/00 0:00	DMC-200052600-1	Storm 8+9	66	NA	
DMC-200	6/6/00 0:00	DMC-200052600-2	Storm 8+9	148	NA	
SDE4-B	6/6/00 0:00	SDE4-996052600-B	Storm 8+9	2 L	NA	NA
SDE4-065	6/12/00 0:00	SDE4-065052600-1	Storm 10+11	2,800 E		
SDE4-065	6/12/00 0:00	SDE4-065052600-2	Storm 10+11	1,600 E		
SDE4-017	6/12/00 0:00	SDE4-017052600-1	Storm 10+11	400 E		
SDE4-017	6/12/00 0:00	SDE4-017052600-2	Storm 10+11	3,800 E		
SDE4-996	6/12/00 0:00	SDE4-996052600-1	Storm 10+11	1,400 E		
SDE4-996	6/12/00 0:00	SDE4-996052600-2	Storm 10+11	64		
SDS3-OUT	6/12/00 0:00	SDS3-OUT052600-1	Storm 10+11	60		
SDS3-OUT	6/12/00 0:00	SDS3-OUT052600-2	Storm 10+11	84		
DMC-200	6/12/00 0:00	DMC-200052600-1	Storm 10+11	120 E		
DMC-200	6/12/00 0:00	DMC-200052600-2	Storm 10+11	820		
SDE4-B	6/12/00 0:00	SDE4-996052600-B	Storm 10+11	2 L		NA

NA = not analyzed

Qualifiers (Q):

L = less than indicated detection limit

E = estimated due to less than 20 colonies counted

Table 2. Wastewater and animal feces samples collected for the Sea Tac Airport microbial source tracking study.

Sample	Date/Time	Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 mL) Q	No. of Isolates	Sample Location	Sample Description
Wastewater					
AWW-1	3/29/00 11:45	1,600	G*	Northwest 35 (Amsterdam) and 95 (Minneapolis)	Blue
AWW-2	5/4/00 13:20	10,000,000		Delta (St. Louis)	Blue
AWW-3	5/25/00 12:30	48,000,000	G	American (several domestic and Tokyo)	Blue
AWW-4	5/25/00 12:45	NA		Northwest (several domestic and Tokyo)	Blue
AWW-5	5/25/00 13:00	NA		American (several domestic)	Blue
AWW-6	6/15/00 11:30	41,000,000	G		
MWW-1	3/29/00 11:15	6,000		MWW (sanitary sewer)	Grey
MWW-2	5/4/00 14:00	39,000		MWW (sanitary sewer)	Grey
MWW-3	5/25/00 11:30	1,100,000		MWW (sanitary sewer)	Grey
MWW-4	5/25/00 12:00	NA		MWW (sanitary sewer)	Grey
MWW-5	6/15/00 11:00	1,900,000			
Animal Feces					
CROW-1	5/1/00	NA		Airport unknown (by USFW)	Black
DOG-1	3/29/00 11:20	NA		Grass 100 feet W of MWW	Light brown; 2.5 cm D
DOG-2	3/29/00 11:30	NA		Grass between Delta and Alaska hangers	Light brown; 1.9 cm D
DOG-3	3/29/00 11:35	NA		Grass between Delta and Alaska hangers	Light brown; 1.9 cm D
GOOSE-1	3/29/00 13:00	NA		40 yards NNE of outlet from west pond in golf course	Dark green with white; 1 cm D
GOOSE-2	5/1/00	NA		Airport unknown (by USFW)	Dark green with white
GOOSE-3	5/1/00	NA		Airport unknown (by USFW)	Dark green with white
GOOSE-2	5/4/00 11:15	NA		Terminal A roof; UNKNOWN ORIGIN	Not noted
PIGEON-1	3/29/00 14:00	NA		Circle drive at lower floor in parking lot	Dark green with white; 0.3 cm D coil
PIGEON-2	3/29/00 14:10	NA		Circle drive at upper floor in parking lot	Dark green with white; 0.3 cm D coil
PIGEON-3	5/4/00 11:30	NA		Terminal A roof	Not noted
PIGEON-4	5/4/00 11:45	NA		Terminal A roof	Not noted
STARLING-1	5/8/00	NA		Airport trap (by USFW)	Black
STARLING-2	5/8/00	NA		Airport trap (by USFW)	Black
WIGEON-1	3/29/00 12:50	NA		20 feet N of outlet from west pond in golf course	Black; 0.5 cm D
WIGEON-2	3/29/00 12:55	NA		40 feet N of outlet from west pond in golf course	Dark green; 0.5 cm D

NA = not analyzed

Qualifiers (Q): G = greater than number indicated; * = most probable number

APPENDIX G OUTFALL INSPECTION SUMMARY

1999 Dry Weather Inspection for Permitted Outfalls Conducted on 8/14-15/99 by Scott Tobason, Port of Seattle		Inspection Date		Flow		Discharge		Vegetation		Other	
ID	Location	Date	Time	Flow	Discharge	Vegetation	Other	Flow	Discharge	Vegetation	Other
SDE4	manhole SDE4-47	15-Sep		trickle	0	0	0	0	0	0	insignificant flow (<1 gpm), no baseflow sample possible
SDS1	outfall	15-Sep		no flow	no discharge	0	0	0	0	0	no flow, pipe was dry
SDS2	outfall	14-Sep		no flow	no discharge	0	0	0	0	0	pipe and ditch were dry
SDS3	outfall	14-Sep		trickle	0	1	0	0	0	0	insignificant discharge (too little to sample), no problems apparent
SDN1	manhole SDN1-22	15-Sep		no flow	no discharge	0	0	0	0	0	no flow, pipe was barely damp
SDN2	manhole	14-Sep		no flow	no discharge	0	0	0	0	0	no flow from pump station
SDN3	outfall	14-Sep		trickle	0	0	0	0	0	0	insignificant discharge (too little to sample), no problems apparent
SDS4	outfall	14-Sep		no flow	no discharge	0	0	0	0	0	pipe dry, 188th St North (west bound) road ditch recently cleaned to bare dirt, all vegetation removed (by City)
SDW3	manhole	14-Sep		no flow	no discharge	0	0	0	0	0	pipe dry
SDN4	outfall	14-Sep		no flow	no discharge	0	0	0	0	0	recent concrete cutting water on surface, maintenance notified
Eng Yard	drain inlet	15-Sep		no flow	no discharge	0	0	0	0	0	dumpster area dirty, debris on ground, maintenance notified
Tail Yard	drain inlet	15-Sep		no flow	no discharge	0	0	0	0	0	pipe dry, 188th St North (west bound) road ditch recently cleaned to bare dirt, all vegetation removed (by City)
Subbasin B	outfall	14-Sep		no flow	no discharge	0	0	0	0	0	pipe dry, 188th St North (west bound) road ditch recently cleaned to bare dirt, all vegetation removed (by City)
Subbasin D	outfall	14-Sep		no flow	no discharge	0	0	0	0	0	pipe dry, 188th St North (west bound) road ditch recently cleaned to bare dirt, all vegetation removed (by City)
notes: 1. Inspected visually from surface through inlets, or by pumped sample for outfalls with monitoring points requiring confined-specs entry (SDE4, SDN1, SDN2, EY, TY) 2. Monthly sampling sites visited on numerous other dates during this period, noted in remarks 3. Depths of flow are approximate, unless registered by local monitoring equipment. note presence and magnitude: 0 = absent, 5 = present to considerable degree Other observations at non-permit locations:											
S 28th St outfall	n/a			outfall	0	0	0	0	0	0	optional location not inspected
DM Creek above SDS1	n/a	15-Sep		4"	0	0	0	0	0	0	optional location not inspected
DM Creek Weir at Golf Course	n/a				0	0	0	0	0	0	optional location not inspected
DM Creek at SDS4	n/a	15-Sep		4"	0	0	0	0	0	0	optional location not inspected
L. Riebs outfall	n/a			outfall	0	0	0	0	0	0	optional location not inspected

Wet Season Outfall Inspection Summary

outfall	Total number of visits	01-Jul-99	02-Jul-99	05-Jul-99	06-Jul-99	14-Jul-99	16-Jul-99	17-Jul-99	19-Jul-99	20-Jul-99	23-Jul-99	02-Aug-99	20-Aug-99	03-Sep-99
SDE4	30											M (N)	M (N)	
SDS1	21	M (N)	S (N)*1	M (N)										
SDS2	6													
SDS3	23	M (N)	S (N)	M (N)										
SDS4	5													
SDS7	5													
SDS5	5													
SDS6	5													
SDN3	5													
SDN4	29					M (N)	M (N)	S (N)	M (N)				M (N)	M (N)
SDN2	23													
SDN1	33	M (N)	S (N)		M (N)									
EY	8													
TY	11	M (N)	S (N)		M (N)									
N.Cargo	4									D.L.				

S = Sample
 N.A. = sampled but not analyzed
 B = blank taken
 Observations:
 1. 7/2/99 storm runoff at SDS 1 had foam below outfall, sampled and analyzed for surfactants in multiple samples.

M = visited for set up or for maintenance

(N) = Information from site visit log book
 D.L. = Data download from meter
 * = info from chain of custody

D = duplicate taken

B = blank taken

1. 7/2/99 storm runoff at SDS 1 had foam below outfall, sampled and analyzed for surfactants in multiple samples.

Wet Season Outfall Inspection Summary

outfall	22-Sep-99	23-Sep-99	30-Sep-99	01-Oct-99	02-Nov-99	03-Nov-99	04-Nov-99	05-Nov-99	06-Nov-99	08-Nov-00	10-Nov-99	11-Nov-99	14-Nov-99	16-Nov-99
SDE4				M (N)	M (N)		M (N)	S (N)	M (N)				M (N)	S (N)
SDS1		S (N)2	M (N)											
SDS2														
SDS3														M (N)
SDS4														
SDS7														
SDS5														
SDS6														
SDN3														
SDN4									M (N)	M (N)			M (N)	M (N)
SDN2			M (N)											M (N)
SDN1				M (N)	M (N)	M (N)B	M (N)	M (N)	M (N)	M (N)			M (N)	M (N)
EY														
TY														
N.Cargo														

S = Sample
 N.A. = sampled but not analyzed
 D = duplicate taken
 B = blank taken
 Observations:
 2. 9/23/99 storm runoff at SDS1 - 2 grab samples taken; considerable foam below outfall (~1 cubic foot), runoff was orange/brown. Second sample taken about 1 hour later; there was much less foam, and runoff was clear

M = visited for set up or for maintenance
 M = Information from site visit log book
 D.L. = Data download from meter
 * = info from chain of custody

Wet Season Outfall Inspection Summary

outfall	08-Dec-99	11-Dec-99	12-Dec-99	15-Dec-99	16-Dec-99	18-Dec-99	21-Dec-99	26-Dec-99	01-Jan-00	03-Jan-00	05-Jan-00	07-Jan-00	08-Jan-00
SDE4	M (N)	M (N)	M (N)		M (N)				M (N)				
SDS1												S (N)	
SDS2													
SDS3	N.A. (N)	M (N)		M (N)						M (N)	M (N)		
SDS4													
SDS7													
SDS5													
SDS6													
SDN3													
SDN4	S (N)												M (N)
SDN2	M (N)	M (N)	M (N)	S (N)*3			M (N)		M (N)	M (N)			
SDN1			S (N)		M (N)	N.A. (N)			M (N)				
EY													
TY													
N.Cargo													

(N) = Information from site visit log book
 D.L. = Data download from meter
 * = Info from chain of custody

(M) = Information from site visit log book
 D.L. = Data download from meter
 * = Info from chain of custody

D = duplicate taken
 B = blank taken

Notes:
 3. 12/15/99: Pump station bypass due to rainfall intensity exceeding design. Manual grab sample taken by Scott Toblason and Curtis Nickerson

AR 045788

Wet Season Outfall Inspection Summary

outfall	10-Jan-00	12-Jan-00	15-Jan-00	21-Jan-00	27-Jan-00	28-Jan-00	01-Feb-00	02-Feb-00	03-Feb-00	04-Feb-00	07-Feb-00	08-Feb-00	10-Feb-00	20-Feb-00
SDE4	S (N)*4													
SDS1	M (N)													
SDS2														
SDS3	S (N)	M (N)									M (N)			
SDS4														
SDS7														
SDS5														
SDS6														
SDN3														
SDN4	S (N)						S (N)		M (N)					
SDN2									M (N)					
SDN1														
EY	M (N)													
TY														
N.Cargo				D.L.										

S = Sample
 N.A. = sampled but not analyzed
 Notes:
 4. 1/12/00: Ground surface deicing event, sand and chemicals applied. SDS1 and SDE4 samples had noticeable TSS and turbidity.

M = visited for set up or for maintenance

D = duplicate taken
 B = blank taken

(N) = Information from site visit log book
 D.L. = Data download from meter
 * = info from chain of custody

Wet Season Outfall Inspection Summary

outfall	25-Feb-00	07-Mar-00	10-Mar-00	13-Mar-00	14-Mar-00	21-Mar-00	22-Mar-00	28-Mar-00	01-Apr-00	03-Apr-00	14-Apr-00	15-Apr-00	21-Apr-00	04-May-00
SDE4	M (N)				S (N)					M (N)	S (N)	M (N)		
SDS1							S (N)						S (N)	
SDS2														
SDS3					S (N)					M (N)				
SDS4								M (N)	M (N)					
SDS7														M (N)
SDS5														M (N)
SDS6														M (N)
SDN3														
SDN4		M (N)								N.A. (N)	S (N)	M (N)		
SDN2						M (N)								
SDN1						S (N)	S (N)			M (N)	S (N)	M (N)		M (N)
EY														
TY														
N.Cargo														

(N) = Information from site visit log book
 D.L. = Data download from meter
 * = Info from chain of custody

M = visited for set up or for maintenance

D = duplicate taken
 B = blank taken

S = Sample
 N.A. = sampled but not analyzed

Wet Season Outfall Inspection Summary

outfall	10-May-00	11-May-00	18-May-00	19-May-00	08-Jun-00	09-Jun-00	11-Jun-00	13-Jun-00	20-Jun-00	26-Jun-00	29-Jun-00	30-Jun-00	01-Jul-00	03-Jul-00
SDE4						M (N)	M (N)							S (N)
SDS1														
SDS2	M (N)		M (N)	M (N)							M (N)			S (N)
SDS3						M (N)	M (N)							
SDS4														
SDS7						M (N)	M (N)	M (N)						
SDS5						M (N)	M (N)	M (N)						
SDS6						M (N)	M (N)	M (N)						
SDN3														
SDN4										M (N)			M (N)	
SDN2	M (N)	M (N)					M (N)							
SDN1							M (N)							M (N) S (N)D
EY														
TY														
N Cargo														

S = Sample
 M.A. = sampled but not analyzed
 D = duplicate taken
 B = blank taken
 M = visited for set up or for maintenance
 (N) = Information from site visit log book
 D.L. = Data downloaded from meter
 * = Info from chain of custody

AR 045791

1999-2000
Wet Season Outfall Inspection Summary

outfall	04-Jul-00	05-Jul-00	11-Jul-00	20-Jul-00	21-Jul-00	24-Jul-00	25-Jul-00	04-Aug-00	08-Aug-00
SDE4							M (N)		M (N)
SDS1						M (N)			
SDS2						M (N)			
SDS3									M (N)
SDS4				M (N)					M (N)
SDS7					M (N)				
SDS5					M (N)				
SDS6					M (N)				
SDN3	S (N)	M (N)			M (N)				M (N)
SDN4			N.A. (N)			M (N)			
SDN2							M (N)		
SDN1									
EY					M (N)				M (N)
TY					M (N)				M (N)
N.Cargo								D.L.	

(N) = Information from site visit log book
 D.L. = Data download from meter
 * = Info from chain of custody

M = visited for set up or for maintenance

D = duplicate taken
 B = blank taken

S = Sample
 N.A. = sampled but not analyzed