

3.0 NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

3.1 Permit Coverage for Non-Storm Water Discharges

Storm water includes storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, surface runoff and drainage. All other discharges constitute non-storm water discharges. The TPDES MS General Permit prohibits **non-storm water** from discharging into the airport storm water drainage system, except those items listed below:

- Discharges from fire fighting activities and fire hydrant flushings (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life).
- Potable water sources (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life).
- Lawn watering and similar irrigation drainage.
- Water from the routine external washing of buildings, conducted without the use of detergents or other chemicals.
- Air conditioner condensate, compressor condensate, and condensate that externally forms on steam lines.
- Water from foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with pollutants (e.g. process materials, solvents, and other pollutants).
- Springs and other uncontaminated ground water.
- Other discharges described in Part V of the TPDES MS General Permit that are subject to effluent guidelines and effluent limitations.

It should be emphasized that non-storm water discharges, including aircraft, ground vehicle, runway, and equipment washwaters using detergent are not authorized by this permit, but may be covered by other TPDES discharge permits. Operators of non-storm water discharges must obtain coverage under a separate TPDES permit and provide a copy of that permit to DOA.

3.2 Investigations for Non-Storm Water Discharges

A survey of potential non-storm water discharge sources was conducted at DAL on February 27, 2008. One useful method is to investigate for dry-weather flows discharging from DOA outfalls and/or into various storm water inlet points of the airport drainage system. Typically, dry-weather discharges are discharges generated by processes other than those included in the definition of storm water. All nineteen (19) outfalls and the inflow to Drainage Basin R were evaluated for dry-weather discharge. The outfalls and inflow locations are shown on *Exhibit 1*.

Dry-weather discharge was observed at Outfall No. 16, Outfall No. 15, and Outfall No. 18. The discharge at this location was clear and free of floatable objects, and previous laboratory results indicate that the flow is clean.

Outfall No. 16 has a history of dry-weather discharge. During the year 2002, several dry-weather inspections and a television inspection of the storm sewer system were conducted. No inflow to the system was observed during the inspections. The source of the dry-weather discharge was determined to be groundwater seepage into the system, which is old and deteriorating. In addition, several areas of debris buildup were identified, which would cause storm water to back up and remain in the system.

No discharge was observed at the remainder of the outfalls, or at the storm water run-on location for Drainage Basin R. Copies of the dry-weather evaluation forms (*Checklist 6*), laboratory results, and Non-Storm Water Discharge Assessment Certification are located in *Appendix G*.

The DOA shall conduct dry-weather evaluations of the major storm water outfalls discharging from the airport facility on an annual basis to monitor and investigate potential non-storm water discharges. These evaluations shall be done as part of the site compliance evaluation process. If dry weather discharges are detected, a grab sample shall be collected and analyzed for any suspected potential contaminants, such as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), ammonia, and surfactants. Follow up action shall include an immediate visual inspection of the drainage area to identify the source. If the source is not found, increased inspections of the drainage area and outfall may occur. Results of the laboratory analysis shall be used to identify the reason for the discharge. Completed dry-weather evaluation forms (*Checklist 6*) should be kept in the SWPPP Addendum. The Non-Storm Water Discharge Assessment Certifications and laboratory results (if applicable) should be kept in *Appendix G*.

3.3 Certification

The TPDES MS General Permit further requires that the SWPPP include a certification that the discharge points have been evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges and that the discharge of non-permitted, non-storm water does not occur. The certification shall include documentation of how the evaluation was conducted, results of any testing, dates of evaluations or tests, and the points in the separate storm sewer system that were observed during the investigations. The investigation for non-storm water discharges must be completed and the certification must be prepared and be readily available for review by authorized TCEQ personnel upon request, within 90 days of filing an NOI for permit coverage. Blank certification forms are contained in *Appendix A*. Completed certification forms are kept in *Appendix G*. *Checklist 6* should be used at the time of inspection for this certification.

3.4 Failure to Certify

If a part of the separate storm sewer system cannot be accessed to complete the evaluation, certification shall be provided for the remainder of the system. Notice of this deficiency must be provided to the TCEQ within 180 days after the NOI is submitted. Facilities that contribute storm water discharges to a MS4 must provide notice of this deficiency to the operator of that system upon request. The notice shall include an explanation of why the evaluation could not be performed and a list of all known potential sources that could not be included in the certification.