TABLE S-1.—INDUSTRY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Parameter	Cut-off con- centration
Biochemical Oxygen De- mand (BOD₅).	30 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).	120 mg/L
AmmoniapH	19 mg/L 6.0 to 9 s.u.

If the average concentration for all grab samples analyzed for a parameter is less than or equal to the value listed in Table S–1, then the permittee is not required to conduct quantitative analysis for that parameter during the fourth year of the permit. If, however, the average concentration for all grab samples analyzed for a parameter is greater than the cut-off concentration listed in Table S–1, then the permittee is required to conduct monitoring four times for that parameter while deicing/

anti-icing operations are occurring in the fourth year of the permit. Monitoring is not required during the first, third, and fifth year of the permit. The exclusion from monitoring in the fourth year of the permit is conditional on the facility maintaining industrial operations and BMPs that will ensure a quality of storm water discharges consistent with the average concentrations recorded during the second year of the permit.

TABLE S-2.—SCHEDULE OF MONITORING

4th Year of Permit Coverage .....

2nd Year of Permit Coverage .....

- Collect a minimum of four samples during months of deicing/anti-icing (December–February)
  Conduct monitoring for four separate events during months of deicing/anti-icing (December–February)
- Calculate the average concentration on an outfall by outfall basis, for all parameters analyzed during this period
- If average concentration is greater than the value listed in Table S-1, then sampling is required during the fourth year of the permit
- If average concentration is less than or equal to the value listed in Table S-1, then no further sampling is required for that parameter
- Conduct monitoring four times, on an outfall by outfall basis, during the months of deicing/ anti-icing (December–February) for any parameter where the average concentration in year 2 of the permit is greater than the value listed in Table S-1
- If industrial activities or the pollution prevention plan have been altered such that storm water discharges may be adversely affected, monitoring is required for all parameters of concern during the months of deicing/anti-icing (December–February)

In cases where the average concentration for all grabs analyzed for a parameter exceeds the cut-off concentration, EPA expects permittees to place special emphasis on methods for reducing the presence of those parameters in storm water discharges. Quarterly monitoring in the fourth year of the permit will reassess the effectiveness of the adjusted pollution prevention plan.

EPA realizes that if a facility is inactive and unstaffed it may be difficult to collect storm water discharge samples when a qualifying event occurs. Today's final permit has been revised so that inactive, unstaffed facilities can exercise a waiver of the requirement to conduct quarterly chemical sampling.

c. Alternative Certification. The alternative certification provision discussed in other industry sectors described in Part VIII of this fact sheet are not applicable to discharges resulting from deicing/anti-icing operations. As structured, today's permit only requires monitoring from airports that use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or 100 tons of urea. In addition, airports that use less than the stated thresholds of deicing/anti-icing chemicals are not required to submit an alternative certification.

d. Reporting Requirements. Permittees are required to submit all monitoring

results obtained during the second and fourth year of permit coverage no later than the 31st day of March following the monitoring period. For each outfall, one signed Discharge Monitoring Report form must be submitted to the Director per storm event sampled. For facilities conducting monitoring beyond the minimum requirements an additional Discharge Monitoring Report Form must be filed for each analysis.

e. Sample Type. A minimum of one grab and one flow-weighted composite sample shall be taken from each outfall that collects runoff from areas where deicing/anti-icing activities occur. The required 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility. The required 72-hour storm event interval may also be waived where the permittee documents that less than a 72hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. The grab sample is intended to provide information on the maximum expected concentrations of BOD5, COD, and ammonia as a result of deicing/antiicing chemicals discharged during the precipitation event. The composite sample is intended to provide a measure of the BOD5, COD, ammonia loadings for the entire precipitation event as a result of the discharge of deicing/antiicing chemicals. It will also provide site-specific information necessary for calculating the estimates of the annual pollutant loadings also required by this permit. The recommended methodology for performing grab and composite sampling is described at 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7). The permittee has the option to submit site-specific deicing/anti-icing discharge monitoring protocol and methodology, better suited to the particular facility, to the Director for approval.

f. Representative Discharge. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may test the effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluent. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the