

# **Annual Industrial Waste System Stormwater Monitoring Report**

## **Seattle-Tacoma International Airport**

*For the Period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018*

**September 24, 2018**

Prepared by  
Aspect Consulting  
Port of Seattle

# Table of Contents

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<i>List of Tables</i> .....	<i>i</i>
<i>List of Figures</i> .....	<i>i</i>
<i>Appendix</i> .....	<i>i</i>
<i>Executive Summary</i> .....	<i>1</i>
Section 1: Introduction .....	3
1.1 Industrial Waste System.....	3
1.1.1 Collection and Segregation .....	4
1.1.2 Conveyance.....	4
1.1.3 Industrial Waste Treatment Plant .....	4
Section 2: Sampling Objectives, Locations and Methods .....	7
2.1 Influent and Effluent Measurements.....	7
2.2 Effluent Sampling .....	7
2.3 IWTP Analytes .....	7
2.4 Schedule .....	8
2.5 NPDES Permit Final Effluent Limits .....	9
Section 3: Results .....	10
3.1 General .....	10
3.2 Effluent Flow.....	10
3.3 Effluent Quality .....	12
3.3.1 Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> ).....	12
3.3.2 Total Suspended Solids (TSS) .....	<u>1647</u>
3.3.3 Glycols.....	<u>1647</u>
3.3.4 pH.....	<u>1647</u>
3.3.5 Oil and Grease .....	<u>1647</u>
3.3.6 Priority Pollutants.....	<u>1748</u>
3.3.7 Toxicity Testing.....	<u>1748</u>
Section 4: Conclusions .....	<u>1849</u>
Section 5: References.....	<u>1920</u>

## List of Tables

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- 1 Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant Sample Monitoring Requirements**
- 2 Effluent Limitations: Port of Seattle, IWTP Effluent, Puget Sound Outfall**
- 3 Total Daily Effluent Flow Volume to Outfall 001**
- 4 Outfall 001 Biochemical Oxygen Demand Results**
- 5 Heavy Metal Sampling and Maximum Concentration to Outfall 001**

## List of Figures

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- 1 Vicinity Map for the Port of Seattle Industrial Waste Treatment Plan at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport**
- 2 Effluent Flow**
- 3 Outfall 001 Average Monthly BOD Concentration**
- 4 Outfall 001 Maximum Daily BOD Concentration**
- 5 Outfall 001 Maximum Daily BOD Load**
- 6 Outfall 001 BOD Average Monthly Load**
- 7 KC STP Maximum Daily BOD Concentration**
- 8 KC STP Maximum Daily BOD Load**
- 9 Maximum Daily Total Suspended Solids Concentration**
- 10 Maximum Daily Oil & Grease Concentration**

## Appendix

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- A Outfall 001 Analytical Results**

## Executive Summary

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This Annual Report summarizes the results of effluent monitoring at the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport (STIA) Industrial Waste Treatment Plant (IWTP) from July 2017 through June 2018. The IWTP discharges to Puget Sound via Outfall 001 (Outfall 001) as defined in the Port of Seattle's (Port) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Waste Discharge Permit, WA-0024651.

The IWTP also operates under King County (KC) Waste Discharge Permit #7810-03. This permit allows the facility to discharge stormwater with higher concentrations of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) to the King County South Treatment Plant (KC STP) for further treatment before ultimately discharging to Puget Sound.

Starting in January 2007, STIA operated under the new, final effluent limitations, which included separate limits for BOD for November through March and April through October. In addition, the all known, available and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment (AKART) system for segregating higher BOD concentrations and routing them to the KC STP was finished and started up in November 2006 with final implementation on January 1, 2007.

A total of three hundred and three (303) million gallons (MG) of flow was processed in the IWTP and discharged to either the Outfall 001 or KC STP during the reporting period. The IWTP operated on 141 days during the reporting period.

### Outfall 001 Discharges

Outfall 001, as referred to in the Airport's NPDES Permit, is the Midway Sewer District's sewage treatment plant discharge to the Puget Sound. The Midway Sewer District and Port have an operating agreement for joint use of the Midway Sewer District's outfall (Outfall 001). The Port monitors and reports all discharges to Ecology in accordance with Part 1 Special Conditions S1 and S2 of the STIA NPDES permit.

One hundred and twenty-six (126) MG were processed and discharged through Outfall 001 to Puget Sound over 45 days. The average daily flow to Outfall 001 was 2.79 MG. There were no discharges in August 2017, September 2017, December 2017, or March 2018. The maximum daily discharge was 4.52 MG on October 27, 2017. The maximum daily discharge limit of 18 MG was met.

Forty-five (45) effluent samples were collected to characterize the daily discharge for BOD<sub>5</sub> concentration and loading. Concentrations of BOD<sub>5</sub> in IWTP effluent to Outfall 001 ranged from 3.9 milligrams per liter (mg/L) to 145 mg/L. Samples taken during the de-icing season (November - March) were well below their respective maximum daily mass limits. The maximum daily load of BOD<sub>5</sub> discharged during the de-icing season was 1,635 pounds on November 27, 2017. The maximum daily load of BOD<sub>5</sub> that was discharged during this reporting period was 3,091 pounds, which occurred outside the de-icing season on October 19, 2017. This was the only sample that exceeded the benchmark for maximum daily BOD<sub>5</sub> load. The average monthly BOD<sub>5</sub> load ranged from 106 pounds in July 2017 to 838 pounds in November 2017. The BOD<sub>5</sub>

average monthly effluent concentration dry season permit limit of 25 mg/L was exceeded for the month of October 2017 (27.9 mg/L).

Sixteen (16) effluent samples were analyzed for total suspended solids (TSS). TSS concentrations discharged to Outfall 001 ranged from 4.9 mg/L to 14.5 mg/L. All TSS samples were below the maximum daily effluent limit of 33 mg/L. The average monthly effluent limit of 21 mg/L was met.

pH was continuously measured at the IWTP and instantaneous maximum and minimum results were recorded. The plant consistently operated within the permit-required pH range of 6.0 to 9.0. A minimum instantaneous pH of 6.0 and the maximum of 9.0 were measured during this reporting period. These instances were at the permit limit but did not exceed and occurred for less than 1 hour; therefore, they do not exceed permit benchmarks.

Sixteen (16) grab samples were analyzed for oil and grease. The maximum concentration was 2.76 mg/L. Average daily concentration was 1.61 mg/L. All Oil and Grease samples were well below the maximum daily effluent limit of 15 mg/L.

One (1) effluent grab and composite sample for water discharged to Outfall 001 was analyzed for priority pollutants. This sample fulfills the priority pollutant dry season sample requirements for the permit renewal application. Results have not yet been qualified and will be reported in the 2018-2019 IWS Annual Report. Wet season samples will be targeted in 2018-2019 deicing season and will be reported in the 2018-2019 IWS Annual Report.

Acute and Chronic Toxicity tests were not conducted during this reporting period. Results from toxicity test are required for the permit renewal application and will be reported in future IWS Annual Reports.

## King County South Treatment Plant Discharges

The high concentration BOD<sub>5</sub>-treated wastewater is discharged to the Valley View Sewer District and then conveyed to the KC STP where the wastewater undergoes secondary treatment prior to discharging to Puget Sound. All sample parameters were reported in accordance with Condition S4 of the King County Waste Discharge Permit.

One hundred and seventy-eight (178) MG of flow was processed and routed to the KC STP due to elevated levels of BOD<sub>5</sub>. Discharge to KC STP occurred on 111 days. The IWTP discharged to KC STP during the months of September 2017 through April 2018. The maximum daily discharge of 2.18 MG occurred on January 10, 2018. The maximum daily discharge permit limit of 2.3 MG was met.

One hundred and eleven (111) effluent composite samples for water discharged to KC STP were analyzed for BOD<sub>5</sub>. Concentrations of BOD<sub>5</sub> in effluent to KC STP ranged from 47 to 5,800 mg/L. The KC STP BOD<sub>5</sub> average concentration was 644 mg/L. A maximum daily load of 60,804 pounds was discharged on December 28, 2017. This was the only sample that exceeded the KC STP permit limit of 60,000 pounds for maximum daily BOD<sub>5</sub> load to KC STP.

## Section 1: Introduction

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Located midway between the cities of Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport (STIA) was built in the 1940s and is owned and operated by the Port of Seattle (Port). According to the Port's 2017 Airport Activity Report, STIA handled 416,124 aircraft operations, 425,826 metric tons of air cargo, and 46.9 million passengers. In 2016, the Airports Council International ranked STIA the ninth-busiest U.S. passenger airport, and the Federal Aviation Administration ranked STIA the twenty-second-busiest airport in the U.S. for aircraft operations.

The Port is required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Waste Discharge Permit Part I, Special Condition S2.F, to submit an annual monitoring report for the STIA Industrial Waste Treatment Plant (IWTP). The Annual Report is a compilation of data submitted monthly to the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) in the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).

The current NPDES Permit (No. WA-0024651) became effective on January 1, 2016. This Annual Report focuses on the monitoring results from July 2017 through June 2018.

### 1.1 Industrial Waste System

The primary function of the Port's Industrial Wastewater System (IWS) at STIA is to collect, segregate, treat, and discharge effluent generated from aircraft fueling and maintenance areas in compliance with the Port's NPDES permit and the King County South Treatment Plant (KC STP) waste discharge permits.

The STIA IWS collects industrial wastewater from two drainage basins: the North Service Basin and the South Service Basin. The IWS North Service Basin includes portions of the airport area between Taxiways A and B and Air Cargo Road, as well as the Weyerhaeuser area on the southern side of the airfield. The IWS South Basin includes the Fuel Farm and Passenger Gate Ramp areas, as well as aircraft hangers. Each drainage basin accounts for approximately half of the 375-acre IWS area. The IWS and storm drainage areas are depicted in Figure 1.

The IWS manages stormwater associated with industrial activities from airline and maintenance operations as well as wastewater from other airport-related operations. These contaminants consist primarily of spilled fuel, de-icing and anti-icing fluids, detergents, and lubricants. The system includes collection and conveyance facilities, high biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>) runoff segregation, runoff storage, and the IWTP. These facilities along with additional information on all known, available, and reasonable methods of treatment determination (AKART) for IWS, an overview of aircraft de-icing and anti-icing operations of STIA, discharge characterization, stormwater pollution prevention, and the mixing zone study are described below.

The IWTP Improvements Project was completed in the summer of 2006, allowing for monitoring and segregation of IWS runoff based on BOD<sub>5</sub> concentrations. This project was initiated by the AKART determination for the IWS. "High BOD<sub>5</sub>" effluent is defined as any water that could cause the IWTP to exceed the monthly daily average concentration or maximum daily load. Final Effluent Limitations are specified in S1.A of the permit. Treated wastewater containing high BOD<sub>5</sub> concentrations is conveyed to the KC STP, while treated wastewater with low BOD<sub>5</sub> concentrations is discharged to Puget Sound via the Midway Sewer District Outfall (Outfall 001).

Start-up for this system occurred on November 6, 2006 and was fully implemented on January 1, 2007.

### 1.1.1 Collection and Segregation

The IWS collects stormwater from flush gutters and catch basins. These structures collect spilled fluids, which are then conveyed to the IWS storage lagoons during precipitation events. Prior to entering the storage lagoons, the wastewater is automatically analyzed, and flow is directed to specific lagoons based upon BOD<sub>5</sub> concentration.

Untreated industrial wastewater is stored in three lagoons. The primary purpose of Lagoons #1 and #2 is for collection of the “first flush” of high BOD<sub>5</sub> influent from the South Aviation and North Aviation areas, respectively. Although the primary purpose of Lagoon #3 is for collection of low BOD<sub>5</sub> runoff, high BOD<sub>5</sub> runoff during deicing periods may also be stored in Lagoon #3 when Lagoon #1 and #2 reach full capacity. Prior to treatment, the wastewater flows from Lagoons #1 and #2 through mechanical screening devices, which are sized to remove large objects.

Water stored in Lagoons #1 and #2 drain by gravity to the IWTP. Water is pumped from Lagoon #3 to the IWTP. Some settling of solids occurs in the lagoons. The lagoons are typically cleaned every other year pending summer weather conditions. Lagoon sediments are analyzed and disposed of as necessary. Detailed descriptions of the IWS storage lagoons and the IWTP process are provided in earlier Engineering Reports and the Fact Sheet of the NPDES permit for STIA.

### 1.1.2 Conveyance

The IWS conveyance system includes approximately 35 miles of piping, 1,200 manholes and catch basins, two below-grade vaults in the parking garage, and 11 pump stations. These facilities are maintained on a regular basis as described in the Port’s Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and the Inspection, Maintenance, and Operation Procedures Manual. Each pump station functions as a key structural source control best management practice (BMP) by diverting runoff to IWS treatment from various areas that formerly drained to the Airport’s stormwater drainage system (SDS).

### 1.1.3 Industrial Waste Treatment Plant

The IWTP is located at the southwestern end of the airport, south of Lagoons #1 and #2 and north of 188<sup>th</sup> Street, just west of the tunnel under the eastern-most airport runway known as 16 Left/34 Right. The IWTP is designed to remove petroleum hydrocarbons and suspended solids using a dissolved air flotation (DAF) process.

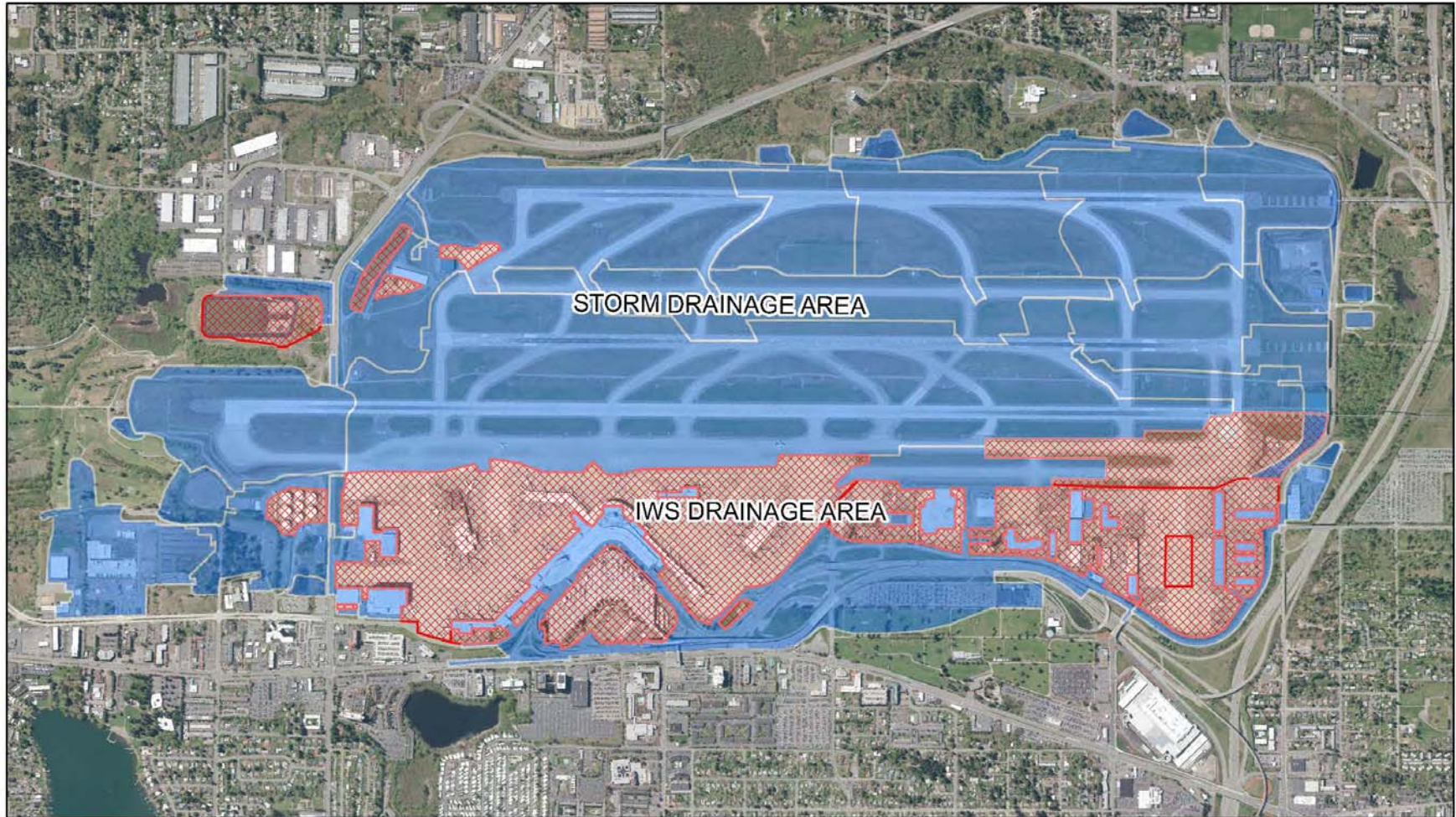
The facility consists of six treatment trains each with flash mix, flocculation, and DAF tanks. The DAF process begins with the addition of coagulation chemicals to the influent water in a flash mix chamber, followed by gentle mixing in a flocculation tank to coagulate suspended solids and oil droplets. The water then flows by gravity to the DAF units. Air bubbles released in the DAF units float the floc particles. Flight scrapers push the float over a scum beach. The skimmed float flows out of the IWTP building in a floor trench to a sludge sump at the eastern side of the IWTP building. The DAF float is collected in the sludge sump and pumped to two decant tanks located east of the IWTP building. The float separates the process-water into water and sludge phases. The water layer is decanted and returned to the IWS lagoons. The decant tanks are cleaned annually. Sludges are analyzed and disposed of as necessary.

Treated industrial wastewater is stored in either of two underground wet wells located adjacent to the treatment plant. Treated water is discharged to Puget Sound from the low BOD<sub>5</sub> wet well and to the Valley View Sewer District from the high BOD<sub>5</sub> wet well. Discharges to the Valley View Sewer District are conveyed to King County's Renton South Wastewater Treatment Plant (KC STP) where they undergo secondary treatment before being discharged to Puget Sound.

The overall hydraulic capacity of the IWTP is 5,764 gpm (8.1 MGD). The plant's treatment capacity is 7.1 MGD based on a maximum rate of 4.1 gpm/sf. However, due to an interim restriction in the conveyance pipe downstream of the IWTP, the maximum flow that can be discharged to Oufall 001 is 3,500 gpm (5.0 MGD).

The IWTP AKART pump station and pipeline are capable of discharging up to 2,990 GPM (4.3 MGD) to the KC STP. However, the plant hydraulic capacities are effectively limited by either the mass-based effluent or flow limitations. The KC STP Permit limits discharges to the treatment plant to 1,600 GPM (2.3 MGD) and 60,000 pounds per day of BOD<sub>5</sub>. In addition, the permit reserves King County's and Valley View Sewer District's authority to request that discharges to their system stop as necessary to prevent hydraulic overloading of the sewer conveyance systems or the KC STP.





### STIA FACILITY DRAINAGE



Figure 1. Vicinity Map for the POS Industrial Waste Treatment Plant at Sea-Tac International Airport

## Section 2: Sampling Objectives, Locations and Methods

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The goal of this monitoring program is to characterize the flow and water quality of effluent from the IWTP for compliance with the following permits:

- NPDES Permit No. WA-0024651, Part I, Special Condition S1.A and S2.A
- King County Waste Discharge Permit #7810-03

Program components include:

- Continuous monitoring of effluent discharge rates to operate the treatment plant in accordance with permit requirements
- Continuous monitoring of water quality of the effluent for selected parameters using in-line meters to ensure permit compliance
- Collection and analysis of effluent samples in accordance with permit requirements
- Quality control measures to obtain reliable and consistent data
- Report data in accordance with permit requirements

This section provides an overview of the monitoring requirements for discharges to Puget Sound and the Valley View Sewer District. A complete description of the monitoring program is contained in the Quality Assurance Program Plan, Seattle Tacoma International Airport Industrial Waste Treatment Plant Discharge Monitoring Program, September 2011.

### 2.1 Influent and Effluent Measurements

Daily grab samples of influent are analyzed for turbidity and pH. In-line meters are used to continuously monitor flow, pH, and TOC of the IWTP effluent. These data are used for IWTP operations to determine where to store influent, how to treat influent, and where to discharge effluent. In addition, effluent flow data are used to quantify discharge volumes and constituent loads for compliance with permit requirements.

### 2.2 Effluent Sampling

Composite and grab sampling techniques are used to collect effluent samples on a daily, weekly, quarterly, or permit-cycle frequency depending on the parameter, as required by the discharge permits. The collected samples are analyzed for pH, turbidity, and total residual chlorine by the sampling personnel, and for the remaining water quality parameters by contract laboratories.

### 2.3 IWTP Analytes

All sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements follow the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants contained in 40 CFR Part

136 and the *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*. A summary of sample parameters and associated sampling frequency and type is provided in Table 1.

Samples were submitted with chains-of-custody for analysis at Ecology-accredited laboratories: Amtest Laboratories of Kirkland, WA; Analytical Resources Inc., of Seattle, WA; and Edge Analytical, Inc. of Burlington, WA. All samples were analyzed by methods defined in Part I, Special Condition S2 and Appendix A of the permit.

## 2.4 Schedule

Methods and procedures are implemented in compliance with Part I Condition S2 (Monitoring Requirements) and S3 (Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements) of the Airport's NPDES permit. Sampling for this program occurs at a varied frequency depending on the discharge location and analytical parameter. Data reporting for this program occurs monthly in accordance with the permit requirements. The schedule for sample collection, laboratory analysis, data review and management, and data reporting is summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1. Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant Effluent Monitoring Requirements**

Sample Collection	Reporting	Data	
		Review/Management	Data Reporting
<b>Treatment System Operations</b>			
Continuous flow/pH/TOC	Daily shift logs completed on each monitoring date.	Shift log review within 1 day of monitoring. Data entered into POS spreadsheet within 1 day of monitoring.	Effluent flow and pH data are reported for permit compliance as specified below.
<b>Ecology NPDES Permit for Discharge to Puget Sound <sup>a</sup></b>			
Continuous flow/pH Daily BOD Weekly TSS/TPH Weekly glycols (Nov.-March only) Year 3 metals/cyanide, priority pollutants (one dry season and one wet season event) <sup>b</sup>	Laboratory report within 10 days of sample date.	Data entry within 15 days of completing data review	Monthly discharge monitoring report (DMR) by the 28th of the following month. Priority pollutant reports submitted within 45 days of the monitoring period. Annual summary report by October 1 following each permit year (July through June).
<b>King County Waste Discharge Permit for Discharge to Valley View Sewer District</b>			
Continuous flow/pH Daily BOD/TSS Monthly metals/cyanide/TPH	Laboratory report within 10 days of sample date.	Data entry within 15 days of completing data review.	Monthly self-monitoring report by the 15th of the following month

<sup>a</sup> Discharge to Puget Sound occur only when the BOD<sub>5</sub> concentration and mass loading limits specified in Table 1 are met. Discharge must be to the Valley View Sewer District if these conditions are not met.

<sup>b</sup> Year 3 of the NPDES permit is January 2018 through December 2018. Dry season is April through October and wet season is November through March.

## 2.5 NPDES Permit Final Effluent Limits

Final Effluent Limits (excerpted from the Permit) are summarized in Table 2. The renewed permit effective January 1, 2016 recalculated the BOD<sub>5</sub> mass load effluent limits based upon the treatment design flow. The 2016 permit renewal effluent limits are depicted in Table 2.

**Table 2. Effluent Limitations: Port of Seattle, IWTP Effluent, Puget Sound Outfall**

Parameter	Average Monthly <sup>(a)</sup>	Maximum Daily <sup>(b)</sup>
Flow <sup>(c)</sup>	Report	Report
Oil and Grease	8 mg/L	15 mg/L
BOD <sub>5</sub> November through March	45 mg/L	2,665 lbs/day
BOD <sub>5</sub> April through October	25 mg/L	1,480 lbs/day
TSS	21 mg/L	33 mg/L
pH <sup>(d)</sup>	pH 6 to 9	
Toxicity Testing	As defined in Permit Sections S3.A and S4.A	

**Notes:**

- (a) The average monthly effluent limitations are based on the arithmetic mean of the samples taken during the month.
- (b) The maximum daily effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day.
- (c) The daily maximum flow is based on the Port's agreement with Midway Sewer District. Based on this agreement the combined flow from the IWS and Midway Sewer District must not exceed 90% of the capacity of the outfall, which is 18 MGD.
- (d) Indicates range of permitted values. When pH is continuously monitored, excursions between 5.0 and 6.0 or 9.0 and 10.0 shall not be considered violations provided no single excursion exceeds 60 minutes in length and total excursions do not exceed 7 hours and 30 minutes per month. Any excursions below 5.0 and above 10.0 are violations. The instantaneous maximum and minimum pH shall be reported monthly.

## Section 3: Results

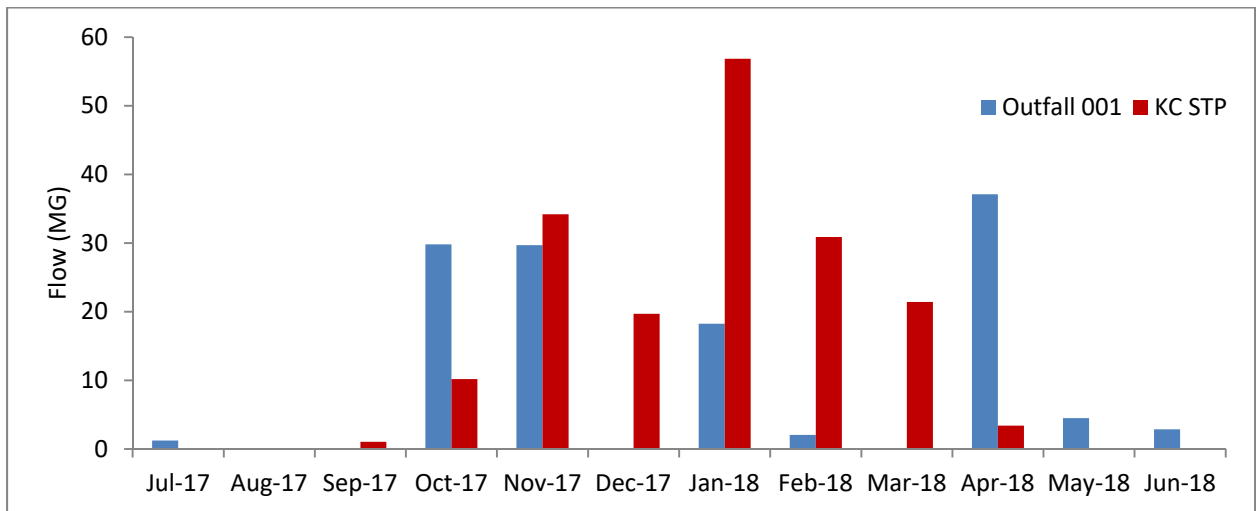
### 3.1 General

This report presents the results of IWTP effluent monitoring for discharges to Puget Sound under the Airport's NPDES Permit and to the KC STP for the period of July 2017 through June 2018. Flow and BOD related results are summarized in this report for samples collected under the King County Waste Discharge permit to provide a complete overview of all discharges from the IWTP.

### 3.2 Effluent Flow

The amount of water processed in the IWTP is a function of runoff volumes, lagoon inventories, and operations schedules. Table 3 depicts the total daily effluent volume, number of days of operation, and the maximum daily flow discharged to Outfall 001 from the IWTP during plant operations. Days of operation and effluent discharge for each month ranged from 0 to 28 days. A total of 303 MG of IWS runoff was processed during the reporting period. This includes both discharges to Outfall 001 and KC STP. One hundred and twenty-six (126) MG were discharged to Outfall 001 during the reporting period.

The maximum monthly flow to Outfall 001 was 37.1 MG in April 2018. During April 2018, Outfall 001 average daily flow was 3.71 MG and a maximum daily flow of 4.49 MG. The maximum monthly flow routed to the KC STP was 56.9 MG in January 2018. During January 2018, the KC STP outfall average daily flow was 2.03 MG and a maximum daily flow of 2.18 MG. Figure 2 depicts the monthly total flows from the IWTP to Outfall 001 and to KC STP.



**Figure 2. IWTP Effluent Flow**

**Table 3. Total Daily Effluent Flow Volume to Outfall 001**

Date	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
	(MG)	(MG)	(MG)	(MG)	(MG)	(MG)	(MG)	(MG)	(MG)	(MG)	(MG)	(MG)
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9											0.71	
10											1.44	
11	1.24						1.11					
12							2.40					
13												
14												
15					1.99							
16					1.07					2.96		
17										4.49		
18							1.59			4.47		
19				2.56				2.05		4.46		
20				4.25	2.80					2.5		
21				4.52	3.64							1.63
22				4.51	4.35							1.25
23				4.49	4.37					4.17		
24				4.47	4.25		3.94			4.44		
25					2.05					4.43		
26					1.76		0.98			4.23		
27				0.54			2.23			0.96		
28												
29					3.42		1.31					
30							3.69				0.66	
31							1.00				1.71	
<b>Monthly Volume (MG)</b>	1.24	0	0	29.8	29.7	0	18.3	2.05	0	37.1	4.51	2.88
<b>Operating days per Month</b>	1	0	0	8	10	0	9	1	0	10	4	2
<b>Avg Daily Flow (MGD)</b>	1.24	0	0	3.73	2.97	0	2.03	2.05	0	3.71	1.13	1.44
<b>Max Daily Flow (MGD)</b>	1.24	0	0	4.52	4.37	0	3.94	2.05	0	4.49	1.71	1.63



### 3.3 Effluent Quality

Analytical results for all permit-required monitoring samples are reported in Appendix A. Data results are discussed in the following sections. Line charts and graphs are presented for the parameters sampled daily and weekly. In the provided graphical plots, concentrations of non-detected analytes are presented as one-half the laboratory practical quantitation limit.

#### 3.3.1 Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>)

One hundred and fifty-six (156) effluent composite samples were analyzed for BOD<sub>5</sub>, for discharges to both Outfall 001 and KC STP. Table 4 summarizes the BOD<sub>5</sub> concentration and load discharged to Outfall 001. Figures 3 through 6 depict various BOD<sub>5</sub> concentrations and loadings from Outfall 001 from this reporting period. Figure 7 and 8 describe BOD<sub>5</sub> concentrations and loading to the KC STP outfall.

##### ***BOD<sub>5</sub> Concentration***

The average monthly BOD<sub>5</sub> concentration discharged to Outfall 001 ranged from 9.23 mg/L in May 2018 to 32.9 mg/L in November 2017. The maximum daily concentration discharged to Outfall 001 was 145 mg/L on October 19, 2018. The IWTP utilizes Total Organic Compound (TOC) as an instantaneous BOD surrogate to determine operational conditions and effluent water quality. A conservative TOC to BOD ratio is used to calculate the effluent BOD water quality. On October 19<sup>th</sup>, the BOD<sub>5</sub> value was anticipated to be approximately 13mg/L however the laboratory result was 145 mg/L. The Port believes this is an erroneous reading and a non-representative sample. Ecology was notified of the discrepancy and the 145mg/L value was reported on the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report.

The maximum daily concentration discharged to KC STP was 5,800 mg/L on December 28, 2017.

##### ***BOD<sub>5</sub> Loading***

The average monthly BOD<sub>5</sub> load discharged to Outfall 001 ranged from 87 pounds in May 2018 to 838 pounds in November 2017. The maximum daily pounds per day discharged to Outfall 001 was 3,091 pounds in October 2017. This daily maximum was related to the October 19<sup>th</sup> non-representative BOD value described above. A total of 22,290 pounds of BOD<sub>5</sub> was discharged to Outfall 001 during this reporting period.

The maximum daily pounds per day discharged to KC STP was 60,804 pounds. A total of 786,807 pounds of BOD<sub>5</sub> was discharged to KC STP during this reporting period.

**Table 4. Outfall 001 Biological Oxygen Demand Results**

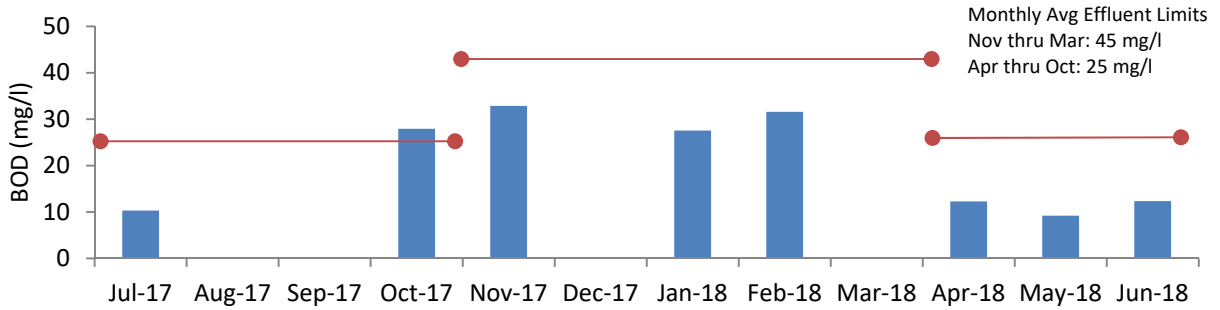
Date	Jul-17		Aug-17		Sep-17		Oct-17		Nov-17		Dec-17		Jan-18		Feb-18		Mar-18		Apr-18		May-18		Jun-18	
	Conc mg/L	Load lb/day	Conc mg/L	Load lb/day	Conc mg/L	Load lb/day	Conc mg/L	Load lb/day	Conc mg/L	Load lb/day	Conc mg/L	Load lb/day	Conc mg/L	Load lb/day	Conc mg/L	Load lb/day	Conc mg/L	Load lb/day	Conc mg/L	Load lb/day	Conc mg/L	Load lb/day	Conc mg/L	Load lb/day
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8																								
9																					7.3	43		
10																				7.7	92			
11	10.3	106											26.5	245										
12													24.1	482										
13																								
14																								
15									31.2	519														
16									24.5	218									13.3	329				
17																			13.5	505				
18													15	199					11.9	443				
19								145*	3091*						31.6	541			13.2	491				
20								9.7	343	43.7	1022								13.2	276				
21								9	339	53.9	1635												9.2	125
22								7.1	267	33.2	1204												15.5	161
23								6.7	251	29	1056								11.3	393				
24								4.3	161	30.5	1082			21.9	720				10.7	397				
25								3.9	146	24.1	411								12	444				
26										31.7	465			37.3	305				12.1	427				
27								37.8	169					24.6	457				11.7	94				
28																								
29										26.9	767			18.6	204									
30														35	1078						11.2	61		
31														45.1	376						10.7	152		
<b>Total BOD (lbs)</b>		106		-		-		4,767		8,378		-		4,065		541		-		3,798		349		286
<b>Avg BOD Month(mg/L)</b>	10.3	106	-	-	-	-	27.9	596	32.9	838	-	-	27.6	452	31.6	541	-	-	12.3	380	9.23	87.2	12.35	143
<b>Max Daily BOD (mg/L)</b>	10.3	106	-	-	-	-	145	3,091	53.9	1,635	-	-	45.1	1,078	31.6	541	-	-	13.5	505	11.2	152	15.5	161
<b>Operating days</b>		1		0		0		8		10		0		9		1		0		10		4		2

\* The BOD<sub>5</sub> value was anticipated to be approximately 13mg/L however the laboratory result was 145 mg/L. The Port believes this is an erroneous measurement and a non-representative sample.

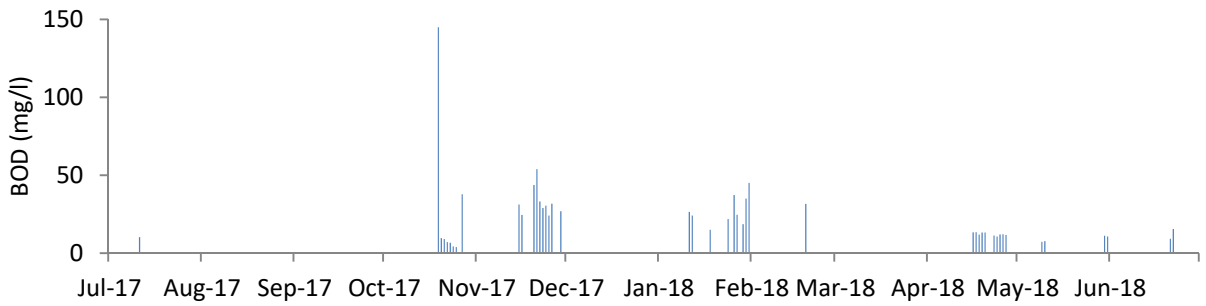


**BOD<sub>5</sub> Results Summary – Outfall 001**

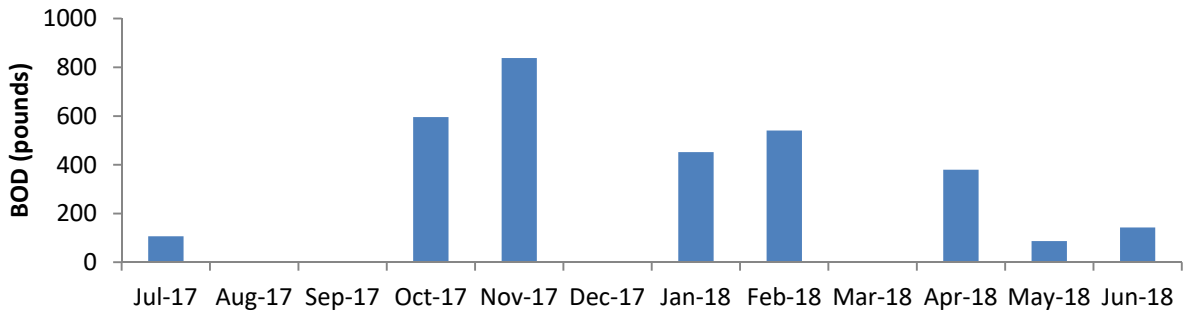
**Figure 3. Outfall 001 Average Monthly BOD Concentration**



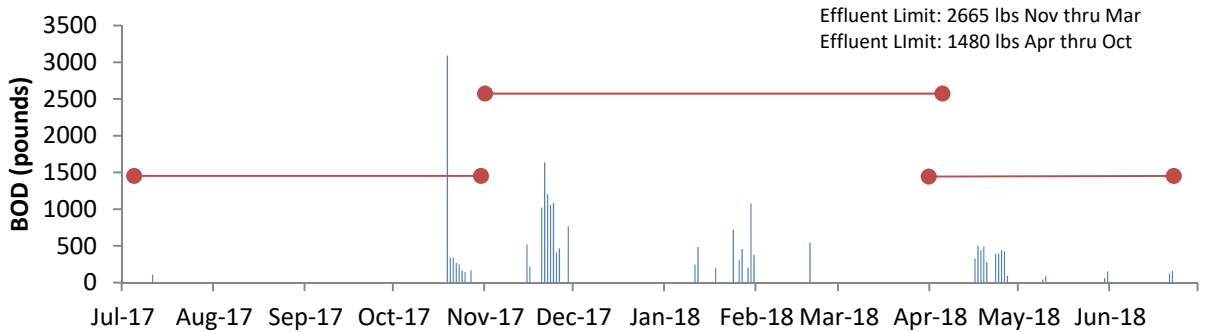
**Figure 4. Outfall 001 Maximum Daily BOD Concentration**



**Figure 5. Outfall 001 Average Monthly BOD Load**



**Figure 6. Outfall 001 Maximum Daily BOD Load**



## BOD Results Summary – KC STP Outfall

Figure 7. KC STP Maximum Daily BOD Concentration

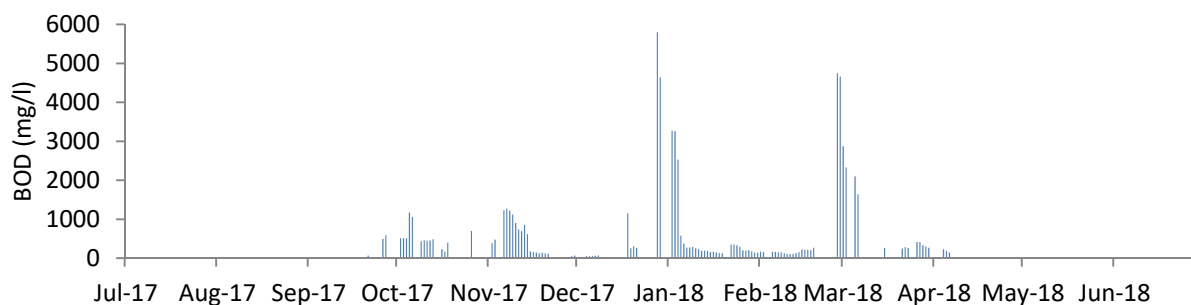
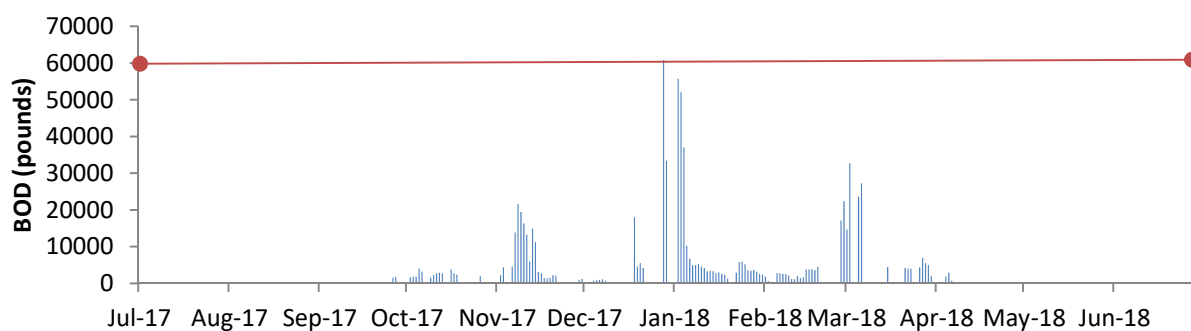


Figure 8. KC STP Maximum Daily BOD Load



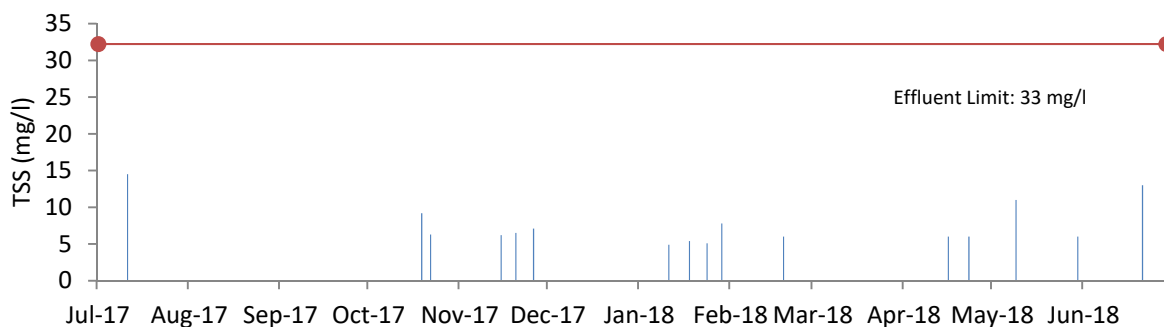
## BOD<sub>5</sub> Mass Load Summary – AKART Implementation

Since AKART implementation, the IWTP has processed 10,032,266 pounds of BOD<sub>5</sub> from the 001 and KC STP outfalls. A total of 9,772,329 pounds of BOD<sub>5</sub> (97.4%) were segregated and sent to King County for treatment.

### 3.3.2 Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

A total of sixteen (16) samples were collected from Outfall 001 for TSS by EPA Method 160.2. TSS analytical results for discharge to Outfall 001 ranged from 4.90 mg/L to 14.5 mg/L. All TSS samples were well below the maximum daily effluent limit of 33 mg/L. The monthly average effluent limit of 21 mg/L was met. Figure 9 depicts the TSS values for this reporting period.

**Figure 9. Maximum Daily Total Suspended Solids Concentration**



### 3.3.3 Glycols

Eight (8) effluent composite sample were collected and analyzed for propylene glycol using a modified technique of EPA Method 8015. There is no established effluent limit for glycol; however monthly reporting is required on DMR's from November through March. The daily concentration for propylene glycol discharged to Outfall 001 ranged from non-detect to 22.2 mg/L.

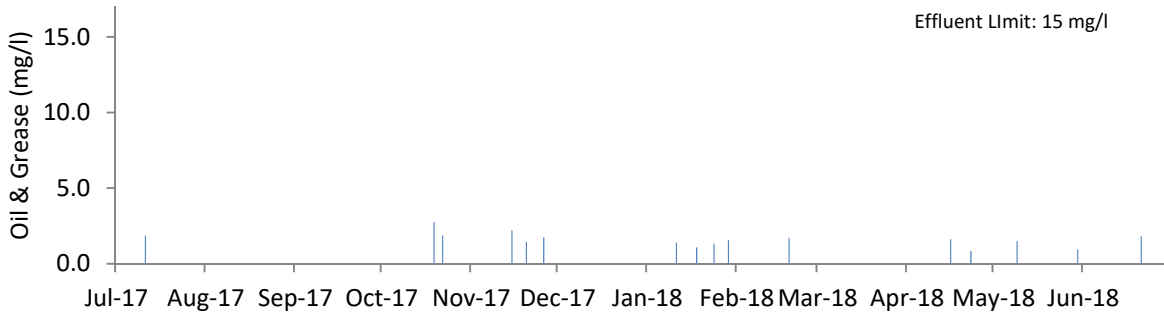
### 3.3.4 pH

Continuous pH metering is performed during discharge. The minimum instantaneous measurement was 6.0 and the maximum measurement was 9.0. All stormwater discharged to Outfall 001 was within the permitted range throughout the reporting period.

### 3.3.5 Oil and Grease

Sixteen (16) grab samples of discharge to Outfall 001 were collected and submitted for oil and grease analysis. The oil and grease samples were analyzed by method NW-TPH-Dx which has a lower detection limit and more accurately characterizes potential contaminants related to jet fuel. The maximum concentration during the 2017-2018 reporting period was 2.76 mg/L. As noted in Figure 10, all Oil and Grease samples were well below the maximum daily effluent limit of 15 mg/L.

**Figure 10. Maximum Daily Oil & Grease Concentration**



### 3.3.6 Priority Pollutants

Priority pollutant sampling is conducted once in the wet season and once in the dry season during year three of the permit (January 2018 – December 2018). Priority pollutant dry season sampling was conducted on April 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>, 2018. Results have not been reviewed and qualified. Results will be reported in the 2019 IWS Annual Report.

### 3.3.7 Toxicity Testing

Acute and chronic toxicity testing was not conducted during this report period. Toxicity testing will occur once in the last winter and once in the last summer prior to submission of the application for permit renewal.

## Section 4: Conclusions

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This report summarized results of effluent sampling at the STIA IWTP from July 2017 through June 2018. Results of both NPDES permit-required monitoring were presented. Results were presented for flow, oil and grease, BOD<sub>5</sub>, TSS, glycol, and pH. Results for analysis performed under compliance with King County Industrial Waste Discharge Permit have also been included with this report to provide comparison information for BOD<sub>5</sub> that has been removed from receiving waters because of the implementation of AKART.

The AKART system has been in place for 11.5 years. It is proving to be very effective in reducing discharge of pollutants to Puget Sound. For this reporting period, 786,807 pounds of BOD<sub>5</sub> out of the total processed 809,096 pounds (97.2 %) were segregated and sent to King County for treatment. Since the implementation of AKART on January 1, 2007, a total of 10,032,266 pounds of BOD<sub>5</sub> were processed through the IWTP and 9,772,329 pounds were segregated and sent to KC STP for treatment.

Effluent concentrations of BOD<sub>5</sub>, TSS, oil and grease, and glycols to Outfall 001 have been significantly reduced via diversion to KC STP. The stormwater discharged to Outfall 001 met effluent limitations throughout the reporting period for TSS, glycols, pH, and oil and grease. One sample for this reporting period exceeded permit benchmarks for daily maximum BOD<sub>5</sub> loading to Outfall 001. One month for this reporting period exceeded permit benchmarks for average monthly BOD<sub>5</sub> concentration to Outfall 001.

The BOD<sub>5</sub> discharges to Outfall 001 never exceeded 62% of the daily mass limit during de-icing season (November through March). The highest daily BOD<sub>5</sub> load occurred outside the de-icing season at 3,091 pounds and the maximum daily effluent limit during that period is 1,480 pounds.

## Section 5: References

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Kennedy/Jenks Consultants. April 2012. Port of Seattle Seattle-Tacoma International Airport Industrial Waste System Waste Water Treatment Plant Operation & Maintenance Manual.

Herrera. September 2011. Quality Assurance Program Plan, Seattle Tacoma International Airport, Industrial Waste Treatment Plant Discharge Monitoring Program.

Port of Seattle; Sea-Tac Airport Website; <http://www.portseattle.org/seatac/>; 2016 Airport Activity Report.

Washington State Department of Ecology. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Waste Discharge Permit WA-0024651, Port of Seattle. Effective Date: 1 January 2016.

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# **Appendix A: Outfall 001 Analytical Results**



### Appendix A. Outfall 001 Analytical Results

Date	Flow	BOD Concentration	BOD Mass	pH Min	pH Max	Propylene Glycol	TSS	Oil & Grease
	MGD	mg/L	pounds	S.U.	S.U.	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
7/11/2017	1.24	10.3	106	8.2	9.0		14.50	1.86
10/19/2017	2.56	145.0	3091	6.0	6.7		9.20	2.76
10/20/2017	4.25	9.7	343	6.2	6.5			
10/21/2017	4.52	9.0	339	6.4	6.5			
10/22/2017	4.51	7.1	267	6.4	6.4		6.30	1.88
10/23/2017	4.49	6.7	251	6.4	6.4			
10/24/2017	4.49	4.3	161	6.4	6.5			
10/25/2017	4.47	3.9	146	6.4	6.7			
10/27/2017	0.54	37.8	169	7.3	7.3			
11/15/2017	1.99	31.2	519	6.2	6.4	22.2	6.20	2.21
11/16/2017	1.07	24.5	218	6.1	6.5			
11/20/2017	2.80	43.7	1022	6.3	6.8	5.0	6.50	1.45
11/21/2017	3.64	53.9	1635	6.3	6.6			
11/22/2017	4.35	33.2	1204	6.5	6.7			
11/23/2017	4.37	29.0	1056	6.6	6.8			
11/24/2017	4.25	30.5	1082	6.8	6.9			
11/25/2017	2.05	24.1	411	6.8	6.9			
11/26/2017	1.76	31.7	465	6.8	6.9	12.9	7.10	1.74
11/29/2017	3.42	26.9	767	6.9	7.0			
1/11/2018	1.11	26.5	245	6.2	6.3	14.1	4.90	1.41
1/12/2018	2.40	24.1	482	6.3	6.7			
1/18/2018	1.59	15.0	199	6.3	6.8	ND	5.40	1.08
1/24/2018	3.94	21.9	720	6.5	6.9	ND	5.10	1.32
1/26/2018	0.98	37.3	305	6.8	6.9			
1/27/2018	2.23	24.6	457	6.5	6.7			
1/29/2018	1.31	18.6	204	6.4	6.6	ND	7.80	1.55
1/30/2018	3.69	35.0	1078	6.4	6.5			
1/31/2018	1.00	45.1	376	6.7	7.5			
2/19/2018	2.05	31.6	541	7.1	7.3	19.3	6.00	1.71
4/16/2018	2.96	13.3	329	6.8	6.9		6.00	1.62
4/17/2018	4.49	13.5	505	6.8	6.9			
4/18/2018	4.47	11.9	443	6.8	6.9			
4/19/2018	4.46	13.2	491	6.8	6.9			
4/20/2018	2.50	13.2	276	6.8	6.9			
4/23/2018	4.17	11.3	393	6.7	6.9		6.00	0.84
4/24/2018	4.44	10.7	397	6.8	6.9			
4/25/2018	4.43	12.0	444	6.9	7.0			
4/26/2018	4.23	12.1	427	7.0	7.0			
4/27/2018	0.96	11.7	94	6.9	7.0			
5/9/2018	0.71	7.3	43	7.3	7.4		11.00	1.49
5/10/2018	1.44	7.7	92	7.2	7.5			
5/30/2018	0.66	11.2	61	8.1	8.4		6.00	0.95
5/31/2018	1.71	10.7	152	8.0	8.9			
6/21/2018	1.63	9.2	125	7.8	8.2		13.00	1.81
6/22/2018	1.25	15.5	161	7.8	8.2			

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