WPDES PERMIT

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
WISCONSIN POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

General Mitchell International Airport

is permitted, under the authority of Chapter 283, Wisconsin Statutes, to discharge from a facility located at
5300 South Howell Ave
Milwaukee, WI 53207-6189
to

Milwaukee River Basin (Kinnickinnic River via. Wilson Park Creek),
Root River Basin (Oak Creek)
and the groundwater in these basins

in accordance with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this permit.

The permittee shall not discharge after the date of expiration. If the permittee wishes to continue to discharge after this expiration date an application shall be filed for reissuance of this permit, according to Chapter NR 200, Wis. Adm. Code, at least 180 days prior to the expiration date given below.

State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
For the Secretary

By _____
Russell Rasmussen
Director, Bureau of Watershed Management

_____
Date Permit Signed/Issued

PERMIT TERM: EFFECTIVE DATE - January 01, 2006 **EXPIRATION DATE - December 31, 2010**

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1 Airport Co-Permittees

1.1 Tenant Coverage

Airport tenants with industrial activities associated with commercial air transportation at General Mitchell International Airport, may be co-permittees with Milwaukee County, and be regulated under this permit. The airport co-permittee list is subject to change according to Section 1.3.

A tenant must be permitted if they meet the following two permitting criteria:

1. The owner or operator is in the air transportation business with a Standard Industrial Classification code of 4512, 4513, 1522, or 4581; and
2. The tenant is involved in maintenance, fueling, cleaning, or de-icing.

1.2 Co-Permittee List

The following airport tenants have filed a reissuance application to continue inclusion as a co-permittee, or filed a certification with the Department to become a co-permittee under this permit if they are a new tenant that meet the permitting criteria:

CARGO CARRIERS:
ABX Air
Air Cargo Carriers
Evergreen-Eagle
Federal Express
Freight Runners Express
United Parcel Service

COMMERCIAL AIRLINES:
Airtran Airways
Air Wisconsin Airlines
American Eagle Airlines
ComAir
Continental Express Airlines
Delta Air Lines
Frontier Airlines
Midwest Airlines
Northwest Airlines
Skyway Airlines
US Airways

CORPORATE HANGERS:
Cessna Aircraft
Sterling Aviation

OTHER:
Aircraft Service International

Note: Milwaukee County and the airport tenants identified in the above list will be referred to as the co-permittees. Reference in the permit to permittee means co-permittee.

1.3 Change in Airport Tenant Status

Milwaukee County shall promptly notify the Department when it becomes aware of a change in tenant status which could require a tenant to become a co-permittee (or otherwise obtain an individual permit) or to be deleted from the co-permittee list, by submitting information about the change to the Department. If the tenant desires to become a co-permittee instead of obtaining an individual permit, the Department shall modify the permit (without a notice as allowed under s. 283.53(2d)(d), Wis. Stats) by issuing a new airport co-permittee list which identifies the tenants covered under the General Mitchell International Airport WPDES permit. Tenants required to be permitted under (a) or (b) below shall submit to the Department, through Milwaukee County, a written agreement that specifies the date the new co-permittee assumes responsibility for compliance with the permit and liability for violations of the permit. The following situations require a revision to the airport tenant list:

(a) A new tenant who begins operating at the airport, and meets the permitting criteria, shall be added to the airport co-permittee list unless the tenant elects to obtain an individual permit.

(b) An existing tenant not previously identified on the airport co-permittee list, who meets the permitting criteria, shall be added to the airport co-permittee list unless the tenant elects to obtain an individual permit.

(c) A co-permittee, who changes their name from what is currently on the airport co-permittee list, shall have their name corrected on the airport co-permittee list.

(d) A co-permittee, who discontinues their activities and no longer operates at the airport, shall be removed from the airport co-permittee list.

(e) A tenant identified on the airport co-permittee list, who no longer meets the permitting criteria, shall be removed from the airport co-permittee list.

Note: Refer to the airport co-permittee list in Paragraph 1.2 for the criteria that requires a tenant to be permitted.

2 Applicability

2.1 Permitted Area

This permit covers areas at General Mitchell International Airport within the jurisdiction of Milwaukee County, contributing to discharges from the airport's separate storm sewer system. Separate storm sewer system means a conveyance or system of conveyances including storm sewers, roads with drainage systems, roadways, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, constructed channels or storm drains. Upstream off site flows into the separate storm sewer system from outside the permitted area are excluded from coverage under this permit and are not the responsibility of the co-permittees. See Section 3.4 for exclusions from coverage under this permit.

2.2 Authorized Discharges

This permit authorizes storm water point source discharges to waters of the State from the separate storm sewer system in the permitted area. This permit also authorizes the discharge of storm water commingled with flows contributed by process wastewater, non-process wastewater, and storm water associated with industrial activity, provided such discharges are regulated under this or other WPDES permits or are not significant sources of pollutants.

2.3 Water Quality Standards

This permit specifies the conditions under which storm water can be discharged so the receiving water quality standards contained in chs. NR 102 to NR 105, Wis. Adm. Code, are met to the maximum extent practicable. Except as otherwise permitted or authorized by this permit, storm water discharges may not contain pollutants which would cause a violation of water quality standards. For the term of this permit, implementation of the best management practices in the storm water pollution prevention plan, shall constitute compliance with water quality standards. The narrative type general storm water discharge limitations, described in Section 7.2.5.1, are also intended to address water quality standards.

2.4 Maximum Extent Practicable

Permittees shall develop and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan and best management practices designed to limit to the maximum extent practicable the discharge of pollutants from the separate storm sewer system. The Department shall consider other environmental problems and safety requirements facing the permittees, and will emphasize cost effective pollution prevention solutions when determining what is practicable.

2.5 Program Resources

Permittees shall provide adequate finances, staff, equipment, and support capabilities to implement their storm water pollution prevention plan.

2.6 Individual Responsibilities

Milwaukee County, as the owner and airport authority, shall act as the airport representative and shall coordinate co-permittee efforts to achieve permit compliance. Milwaukee County and each airport tenant identified as a co-permittee is individually responsible for:

(a) Compliance with permit conditions relating to discharges from the separate storm sewer system where it is the operator.

(b) Storm water pollution prevention plan implementation on portions of the separate storm sewer system where it is the operator.

(c) Collection of monitoring data required in Sections 5, 6 and 7. Agreements may be established between co-permittees to consolidate monitoring responsibilities.

(d) Compliance with annual reporting requirements as specified in Section 8.2, relating to the portions of the airport's separate storm sewer system for which they are responsible.

2.7 Joint Responsibilities

Co-permittees are jointly responsible for permit compliance on those shared portions of the separate storm sewer system where one or more co-permittees jointly discharge to or operates a portion of the separate storm sewer system.

2.8 Non Co-Permittees

Discharges by non-co-permittee tenants may not cause any of the General Mitchell International Airport permittees to be in violation of the terms of this permit. If a discharge by a non-co-permittee causes a violation of Wisconsin law or regulation, Milwaukee County will examine the legal obligation of the non-co-permittee under the tenant lease agreement with the County, and will take whatever action, if any, it deems appropriate.

3 Authorized Discharges

3.1 Storm Water Discharges

This permit regulates storm water point source discharges to waters of the State from the permitted area upstream from the outfalls listed in Table 7.1.

Outfalls 003 and 007 have several drainage basins and storm water inflow points associated with them, including inflows from off site of the permitted area. General Mitchell International Airport shall not be held responsible for discharges tributary to the airport drainage system not under its authority. Portions of airport's separate storm sewer system are also the receiving water. Intermittent or marginal streams that run through the airport have been channelized into ditches or directed through underground separate storm sewers. Outfall 003 is a channelized ditch with dry weather flow, and is a tributary to the Oak Creek. Outfall 007 is the confluence of two large concrete enclosed storm sewers with dry weather flow, and is part of Wilson Park Creek tributary to the Kinnickinnic River.

Note: There may be other minor outfalls or discharge points where runoff may leave the permitted area, such as intermittent channelized flow. These discharges are also authorized.

3.2 Process and Non-Process Wastewater Discharges

This permit also regulates wastewater discharges to the airport's separate storm sewer system. These discharges include the following:

- Deicing and anti-icing activities
- Oil and water separators

3.3 Non-Storm Water Discharges

Non-storm water discharges to the separate storm sewer system are prohibited, unless the discharge is innocuous or allowed under a WPDES permit. The permittee shall evaluate all storm water outfalls for non-storm water contributions and illicit connections. Methods may include a review of as-built schematics or drainage plans of the storm water collection system, end of pipe screening during dry weather, dye testing, physical inspection of the storm water collection system, or other appropriate monitoring. The airport completed this evaluation during the 1994 dry weather screening conducted in the development of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Continued inspections for non-storm water discharges shall continue as appropriate, with a repeat evaluation at least every 5 years, to achieve and maintain compliance with this condition. If an evaluation isn't feasible due to lack of access, include a statement explaining why. Refer to the Schedules of Compliance in Section 8.

3.4 Exclusions

Excluded from coverage under this permit are the following:

(a) Areas located on General Mitchell International Airport property, which are segregated from the industrial activities associated with the airport, such as office building, parking lots, and undeveloped areas, may not need to be permitted. The exclusion status shall be revoked if storm water runoff from areas normally excluded mix or commingle with storm water drainage from pollution sources covered under the storm water pollution prevention plan, prior to discharging from the permitted area.

(b) Areas off site or upstream from the permitted area which discharge into the separate storm sewer system.

(c) Airport tenants who do not meet the permitting criteria. Refer to the airport tenant list for the criteria that requires a tenant to be permitted.

(d) Non-storm water discharges that are not considered illicit discharges, unless identified by either the permittee or the Department as a significant source of pollutants to waters of the State. Innocuous non-storm water discharges, as listed below, may enter the separate storm sewer system. However, the permittee shall incorporate

appropriate control measures in the storm water pollution prevention plan if any of these discharges are identified as significant sources of pollutants.

- Water line flushing
- Landscape irrigation
- Diverted stream flows
- Uncontaminated ground water infiltration
- Uncontaminated pumped ground water
- Discharges from potable water sources
- Foundation drains
- Air conditioning condensate
- Irrigation water
- Lawn watering
- Individual private vehicle or aircraft washing
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- Pavement wash water
- Fire fighting

4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

4.1 Implementation

General Mitchell International Airport shall follow the "Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan" prepared under the original permit. Implementation of the plan shall be a continuing activity. The plan shall be amended where necessary to minimize the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. The glycol management controls of the plan shall be revised as necessary to comply with the glycol capture goal. If the glycol capture goal is not attained, the airport shall take the necessary measures to meet the goal the next deicing season. Refer to paragraph 4.2 below.

4.2 Failure to Comply with Glycol Capture Goal

If the airport fails to comply with the annual glycol capture goal for a deicing season, additional efforts shall be made to comply with the next year's glycol capture goal. An amendment to the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be submitted to the Department proposing additional efforts or changes. The next season's monitoring shall evaluate the success of the additional efforts or changes.

4.3 Deicing and Anti-icing Infrastructure and Technology

The airport may continue to use temporary equipment, including the frac-tranks for storing captured glycol runoff and sewer balloons, as part of its practices to maximize the capture glycol runoff that is collectable. Because of the emerging technologies in glycol management controls, the airport is allowed this operational flexibility. When conditions warrant the construction of permanent infrastructure for glycol management, the airport shall proceed expeditiously to do so. For example, the airport shall install permanent butterfly valves in the storm sewers used for inline storage of runoff when ramps are rehabilitated or new storm sewers are installed. As new formulations of glycol and other deicing or anti-icing chemicals are available that exhibit reductions in aquatic toxicity or other environmental benefits, without compromises to their intended purpose or aircraft safety, conversion to those products shall be made as soon as practicable.

Facilities for glycol controls must receive DNR plan approval if they fall under the description of a reviewable wastewater treatment system project, in accordance with ch. NR 108, Wis. Adm. Code. Submit plans for any wastewater storage structures, sewer system modifications, or any other runoff management facilities that would be reviewable. Allow 90 days for DNR approval of the plans, prior to construction.

4.4 Annual Inspection

Perform and document a comprehensive annual airport site inspection. The inspection shall verify that the site drainage conditions and potential pollution sources identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan remain accurate, that the best management practices prescribed in the plan are being implemented, and properly operated and maintained. Document the date of inspection, inspector, summary of observations, and if any amendments are needed to the storm water pollution prevention Plan. The annual inspection shall be conducted during the deicing season when deicing and anti-icing activities are occurring to observe the management practices.

4.5 End of Season Annual Summary

The permittee shall prepare an end of season annual summary consisting of items (a) through (g) listed below, and any other information in support of documenting permit compliance. The end of season annual report shall include one deicing season that consists of a 12-month period from July 1 through June 30. The summary may consist of a brief written report or a meeting with Department staff to discuss these items. The report submittal or meeting shall occur no later than three months after the completed deicing season (by September 30th). The end of season annual summary shall include the following items:

(a) An update on the glycol collection elements, storage, disposal, usage amounts, pollutant loadings, fugitive amount, recovery efficiency, conservation practices, weather conditions, and operational issues.

(b) The calculation of the annual glycol capture goal, and a comparison to the actual percentage recovered.

(c) Site map revisions where necessary to identify of any new outfalls, sampling points, structural controls, or other note worthy changes in the storm water pollution prevention plan.

(d) Assessment of the effectiveness of best management practices, and whether any amendments are proposed to the storm water pollution prevention plan to address operational issues. Describe what follow-up was taken in response to any issues identified in the annual inspection, visual quarterly inspections, and non-storm water discharge inspection (if conducted that year).

(e) A summary of the monitoring data collected from Sampling Points 701, 601, 101, 102, 103, 001, 003, and 007. The quarterly visual inspection notes do not have to be submitted (retain them on site), but in instances where unusual or unexpected observations were noted, summarize what was observed and the suspected cause.

(f) Observations on receiving water quality improvements or degradation resulting from airport activities.

(g) The 12 month deicing season expenditures for the airport's storm water program, broken down by major components, and amount budgeted for the next deicing season.

5 Influent Requirements

5.1 Sampling Point(s)

Sampling Point Designation	
Sampling Point Number	**Sampling Point Location, WasteType/Sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)**
701	Inflow from the City of Cudahy and Wisconsin Air National Guard 128th on the east central side of the airport.
601	Receiving water monitoring location approximately 5 miles downstream from Outfall 007. Sampling station is at Wilson Park Creek just before the confluence with the Kinnickinnic River, and across from St. Luke's Hospital.

5.2 Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall comply with the following monitoring requirements.

5.2.1 Sampling Point 701 - Inflow at Bailey's Pond and 601- Receiving Water at St. Luke's

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Flow Rate		gpd	Quarterly	Estimated	
BOD_5, Total		mg/L	Quarterly	Composite	
COD		mg/L	Quarterly	Composite	
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl		mg/L	Quarterly	Composite	
Oil & Grease (Hexane)		mg/L	Quarterly	Grab	
pH Field		su	Quarterly	Grab	
Propylene glycol		mg/L	Quarterly	Composite	
Suspended Solids, Total		mg/L	Quarterly	Composite	

5.2.2 Monitoring Special Conditions

5.2.2.1 Purpose

The airport shall monitor an inflow up-stream and the receiving water down-stream for use to evaluate the effectiveness of the storm water pollution prevention plan in controlling the discharge of pollutants. Visual inspections shall look for obvious problems, and the chemical analysis shall provide specific water quality data, both tools for evaluation of the best management practices. Storm water monitoring shall consist of the following:

5.2.2.2 Monitoring Locations

The visual inspections and sample collections shall be taken at the locations identified in Table 5.1. The location numbers are as indicated on airport's sampling map included in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Sample Point 701 (formerly 07AI) monitors an up-stream inflow, and is referred to as Bailey's Pond. Sample Point 601 (formerly 07W) monitors the receiving water quality downstream of airport's discharges, and is referred to as St. Luke's.

5.2.2.3 Visual Inspections

Visually inspect the outfalls listed in Table 5.1 to characterize the quality of storm water discharged during the "first flush" of storm water runoff from representative storms or snow melts. Within the first 30 minutes of when runoff first appears at the monitoring location, or as soon thereafter as practicable, observations of the discharge shall be made. Characterization of runoff quality shall include observations for color, odor, turbidity, floating solids, foam, oil sheen, or other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. Documentation shall include the inspection date, inspector, summary of observations, and probable sources of observed storm water pollution.

5.2.2.4 Chemical Analysis

Sample the outfalls listed in Table 5.1 for chemical analysis to quantify pollutants of concern. The parameters listed in Table 5.2.1 above represents the Department's minimum required chemical analysis that shall be conducted.

5.2.2.5 Sampling Procedure

The following requirements apply to collecting samples when chemical analysis is conducted:

(a) Samples shall be collected from storms which are preferably at least 50% of the monthly average precipitation event amount, but no less than 0.1 inch rain. The runoff event sampled shall be at least 72 hours from the previously measurable precipitation event greater than 0.1 inch.

(b) The storm water sample shall be representative of the "first flush" of storm water runoff. When runoff first appears in the outfall or as soon thereafter as practicable, a sample shall be collected during a 30 minute period. A minimum of 3 sample portions, evenly spaced throughout the 30 minute sampling period, shall be collected for a composite sample. As an alternative, a "flow weighted composite" sample for the entire storm water event may be collected in place of the "first flush" composite. In addition, a grab sample shall be collected within the first 30 minutes of the runoff for those parameters being analyzed that require a grab sample. If the storm water discharge is from a storage facility with at least 24 hours holding time, a representative grab shall be collected from the storage facility for analysis of all parameters.

(c) When sampling snow melt and deicing or anti-icing events, best professional judgment shall be used for when to collect a representative sample.

(d) A narrative description shall be provided of each storm event which is sampled, including the date and duration of the storm, precipitation amount (if snowfall include inches of snow and rainfall equivalent), the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable storm of greater than 0.1 inch rainfall, and an estimate of the total volume of storm water discharged.

(e) Approved analytical methods shall be used in accordance with ch. NR 219, Wis. Adm. Code "Analytical Test Methods and Procedures", or guidance on storm water sampling procedures developed by the Department.

When no analytical method is approved, a suitable method may be used provided a description of the method is submitted to the department for concurrence prior to sampling.

5.2.2.6 Monitoring Frequency

The permittee shall conduct monitoring quarterly each year of the permit term. When a chemical sample is collected, a visual inspection shall be done concurrently. All monitoring locations shall be sampled during the same storm or snow melt event if possible. Quarterly samples shall be collected that are representative of the following runoff events.

1st quarter (January, February, March) = Winter deicing.

2nd quarter (April, May, June) = Spring runoff with glycol residual contamination.

3rd quarter (July, August, September) = Summer baseline uncontaminated.

4th quarter (October, November, December) = Fall deicing.
Additional samples may be collected as necessary for data collection at the permittee's discretion.

5.2.2.7 Sampling Exemption

If the permittee is unable to collect samples due to adverse climatic conditions, the permittee shall describe why samples could not be collected in the discharge monitoring report. An exemption from the monitoring requirements shall be given for just cause, however, this does not relieve the permittee of complying with the monitoring requirements when weather conditions allow sampling.

6 In-Plant Requirements

6.1 Sampling Point(s)

Sampling Point Designation	
Sampling Point Number	**Sampling Point Location, WasteType/Sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)**
101	Milwaukee County hydrant fueling system pump station oil and water separator, which serves both the aviation and ground service equipment fueling areas.
102	Signature Flight Support aviation fuel tank oil and water separator.
103	Cessna/Citation fuel farm oil and water separator.

6.2 Monitoring Requirements and Limitations

The permittee shall comply with the following monitoring requirements and limitations.

6.2.1 Sampling Point 101 - Hydrant Fuel Farm; 102- Signature Flight Support, and 103- Cessna/Citation

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Flow Rate		gpd	Quarterly	Estimated	
Oil & Grease (Hexane)	Daily Max	15 mg/L	Quarterly	Grab	
Suspended Solids, Total	Daily Max	40 mg/L	Quarterly	Grab	

6.2.2 Applicability

Permittees may discharge into the separate storm sewer system treated contaminated storm water discharged from oil water separators, in accordance with the conditions in this section. The following are operators of oil and water separators at General Mitchell International Airport:

- Milwaukee County Hydrant Fueling System Pump Station.
- Signature Flight Support.
- Cessna/Citation.
- Any other co-permittee with an oil and water separator.

6.2.3 Operating Requirements

Permittees shall comply with the following:

(a) The oil and water separator treatment controls for petroleum contaminated storm water runoff, shall be adequately sized, designed, operated and maintained. Plans and specifications for any new oil and water separator shall be submitted to the Department for approval prior to construction, in accordance with ch. NR 108, Wis. Adm. Code.

(b) No materials shall intentionally be dumped in the oil and water separator for treatment or storage.

(c) Accumulated solids, oil and grease shall be removed on a periodic basis to maintain the efficiency of the separator. The water discharge side of the separator shall be clean so there is no oil sheen or scum. All removed substances shall be properly disposed of.

(d) There shall be no leakage form any containment berms, dikes or tanks.

6.2.4 Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

The discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as follows:

(a) The oil and water separator shall be inspected at least quarterly for proper operation.

(b) Document the volume of waste oil recovered, date of removal, who removed it, and the ultimate fate of the waste oil.

(c) The discharge is subject to the general storm water discharge limitations in Paragraph 7.2.5.1.

(d) Samples shall be collected from oil and water separator effluent prior to discharge to the separate storm sewer system, from each of the oil and water separators at the airport.

(e) Effluent samples shall be collected from the Sample Points identified in Table 6.1,and be analyzed as specified in Table 6.2.1.

(f) For all petroleum storage tanks, submit in the end of season annual summary the following information:

1. Method used to handle and dispose of petroleum storage tank condensate, the volume of condensate discharged, and the frequency of the discharge.

2. If petroleum storage tank condensate is discharged, the condensate shall be analyzed for benzene, ethylbenzene, lead (if lead additives are used), total phenols, toluene, and xylene. Detection of any of the above parameters in the condensate may result in a determination by the Department that the discharge is not allowable if it is a significant source of pollutants.

7 Surface Water Requirements

7.1 Sampling Point(s)

The discharge(s) shall be limited to the waste type(s) designated for the listed sampling point(s).

Sampling Point Designation	
Sampling Point Number	**Sampling Point Location, WasteType/Sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)**
001	Discharge of storm water runoff, from the Cargo Ramp area to Wilson Park Creek tributary to the Kinnickinnic River. The outfall is located on the west of the airport.
003	Discharge of storm water runoff from the southern most runways and taxiways to a tributary of Oak Creek. The outfall is located at the southeast corner of the airport at College Avenue.
007	Discharge of storm water from the terminal ramp area plus the runways and taxiways on the north-central parts of the airport to Wilson Park Creek tributary to the Kinnickinnic River. The outfall is located at the northwest corner of the airport at Howell and Layton Avenues.

7.2 Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations

The permittee shall comply with the following monitoring requirements and limitations.

7.2.1 Sampling Point (Outfall) 001 - Wilson Park Creek Cargo Ramp; 003- Oak Creek Tributary Runways, and 007- Wilson Park CreekTerminal Ramp

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Flow Rate		gal/yr	Quarterly	Estimated	
BOD_5, Total		mg/L	Quarterly	Composite	
COD		mg/L	Quarterly	Composite	
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl		mg/L	Quarterly	Composite	
Oil & Grease (Hexane)		mg/L	Quarterly	Grab	
pH Field		su	Quarterly	Grab	
Propylene glycol		mg/L	Quarterly	Composite	
Suspended Solids, Total		mg/L	Quarterly	Composite	

7.2.2 Monitoring Special Conditions

7.2.2.1 Purpose

The airport shall monitor discharges into the separate storm sewer system to evaluate the effectiveness of the storm water pollution prevention plan in controlling the discharge of pollutants. Visual inspections shall look for obvious problems, and the chemical analysis shall provide specific water quality data, both tools for evaluation of the best management practices. Storm water monitoring shall consist of the following:

7.2.2.2 Monitoring Locations

The visual inspections and sample collections shall be taken at the locations identified in Table 7.1. The location numbers are as indicated on airport's sampling map included in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Outfalls 001, 003, and 007 monitor the water quality of the airport's discharges.

7.2.2.3 Visual Inspections

Visually inspect the outfalls listed in Table 7.1 to characterize the quality of storm water discharged during the "first flush" of storm water runoff from representative storms or snow melts. Within the first 30 minutes of when runoff first appears at the monitoring location, or as soon thereafter as practicable, observations of the discharge shall be made. Characterization of runoff quality shall include observations for color, odor, turbidity, floating solids, foam, oil sheen, or other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. Documentation shall include the inspection date, inspector, summary of observations, and probable sources of observed storm water pollution.

7.2.2.4 Chemical Analysis

Sample the outfalls listed in Table 7.1 for chemical analysis to quantify pollutants of concern. The effluent parameters listed in Tables 7.2.1 represents the Department's minimum required chemical analysis that shall be conducted.

7.2.2.5 Sampling Procedure

The following requirements apply to collecting samples when chemical analysis is conducted:

(a) Samples shall be collected from storms which are preferably at least 50% of the monthly average precipitation event amount, but no less than 0.1 inch rain. The runoff event sampled shall be at least 72 hours from the previously measurable precipitation event greater than 0.1 inch.

(b) The storm water sample shall be representative of the "first flush" of storm water runoff. When runoff first appears in the outfall or as soon thereafter as practicable, a sample shall be collected during a 30 minute period. A minimum of 3 sample portions, evenly spaced throughout the 30 minute sampling period, shall be collected for a composite sample. As an alternative, a “flow weighted composite” sample for the entire storm water event may be collected in place of the “first flush” composite. In addition, a grab sample shall be collected within the first 30 minutes of the runoff for those parameters being analyzed that require a grab sample. If the storm water discharge is from a storage facility with at least 24 hours holding time, a representative grab shall be collected from the storage facility for analysis of all parameters.

(c) When sampling snow melt and deicing or anti-icing events, best professional judgment shall be used for when to collect a representative sample.

(d) A narrative description shall be provided of each storm event which is sampled, including the date and duration of the storm, precipitation amount (if snowfall include inches of snow and rainfall equivalent), the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable storm of greater than 0.1 inch rainfall, and an estimate of the total volume of storm water discharged.

(e) Approved analytical methods shall be used in accordance with ch. NR 219, Wis. Adm. Code "Analytical Test Methods and Procedures", or guidance on storm water sampling procedures developed by the Department. When no analytical method is approved, a suitable method may be used provided a description of the method is submitted to the department for concurrence prior to sampling.

7.2.2.6 Monitoring Frequency

The permittee shall conduct monitoring quarterly each year of the permit term. When a chemical sample is collected, a visual inspection shall be done concurrently. All monitoring locations shall be sampled during the same storm or snow melt event if possible. Quarterly samples shall be collected that are representative of the following runoff events.

1st quarter (January, February, March) = Winter deicing.

2nd quarter (April, May, June) = Spring runoff with glycol residual contamination.

3rd quarter (July, August, September) = Summer baseline uncontaminated.

4th quarter (October, November, December) = Fall deicing.
Additional samples may be collected as necessary for data collection at the permittee's discretion.

7.2.2.7 Pollutant Loading

The permittee shall estimate the annual pollutant loading from spent deicing and anti-icing chemicals discharged from the permitted area into the storm sewer system. Data shall be maintained on:

(a) The amount and type of deicer or anti-icer used each deicing season reporting period.

(b) The estimated amount of glycol captured for recycling or disposal, and the volume discharged into the sanitary sewer.

(c) The estimated amount of glycol discharged in runoff to the separate storm sewer system, with a brief description on the how the estimate was calculated.

Note: The aircraft deicing and anti-icing is believed to be the major source of glycol discharged. However, best professional judgment of other sources of glycol discharged shall be estimated. The estimate provided here shall represent a comprehensive discharge amount that includes the entire permitted area.

(d) The estimated volume of storm water discharged from Outfalls 001, 003, and 007, with a brief description on the how the estimate was calculated.

(e) The weather conditions that required deicing or anti-icing, to determine the correlation between the weather and amount of deicer and anti-icer used.

(f) The air traffic, to determine the correlation between air traffic and amount of deicer and anti-icer used. The permittee may determine what the relevant air traffic data is. This is intended to be data that is currently readily available, not some new monitoring requirement on detailed air traffic accounting.

7.2.2.8 Sampling Exemption

If the permittee is unable to collect samples due to adverse climatic conditions, the permittee shall describe why samples could not be collected in the annual report. An exemption from the monitoring requirements shall be given for just cause, however, this does not relieve the permittee of complying with the monitoring requirements when weather conditions allow sampling.

7.2.3 Discharge Requirements

7.2.3.1 General Discharge Limitations

Permittees may not discharge from the separate storm sewer system the following substances in amounts that may adversely effect receiving water quality or aquatic life:

(a) Deicing and anti-icing chemicals, including ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, urea, and any substitute chemicals.

(b) Solids and sand that may settle to form putrescent or otherwise objectionable sludge or sediment deposits.

(c) Oil, grease, fuel and other floating material that form noticeable accumulations of debris, scum, foam, or sheen.

(d) Color or odor that is unnatural and to such a degree as to create a nuisance.

(e) Toxic substances in toxic amounts to aquatic life, wildlife, or humans.

(f) Nutrients conductive to the excessive growth of aquatic plants and algae to the extent that such growths are detrimental to desirable forms of aquatic life, create conditions that are unsightly, or are a nuisance.

(g) Any other substances that may impair beneficial uses of the receiving water.

7.2.3.2 Maximum Extent Practicable

The design and sizing of the deicing and anti-icing controls for the glycol management area shall be based on a cost-effective analysis of the control concept to reduce glycol discharges to the maximum extent practicable. The control strategy may be based on the US EPA's 1994 Combined Sewer Overflow Policy "Presumption" approach. This strategy would target a minimum of 85% capture of glycol contaminated runoff, excluding fugitive glycol, from the

glycol management area based upon total glycol usage during each deicing season. At an 85% capture rate, the permittee is presumed to be in compliance unless this capture rate is determined to be non-cost effective. The permittee shall estimate the capture rate of glycol in the annual report based on the volumes and concentration of glycol applied to aircraft and captured through deicing and anti-icing control efforts.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, the glycol management area is defined as the airport terminal area and cargo ramp area where the majority of the aircraft deicing and anti-icing occurs.

7.2.3.3 Fugitive Glycol

The percent of glycol captured and percent discharged will only apply to the glycol draining onto the glycol management area and potentially available for capture. It is assumed 40% of the total glycol in Type I aircraft deicing fluids (ADFs) and 15% of the glycol in Type IV aircraft anti-icing fluids (AAFs) used on ramps and applied to aircraft is potentially available for capture. The other 60% of the glycol in Type I ADF and 85% of glycol in AAF is considered fugitive and can not be cost effectively captured. Fugitive glycol includes glycol that shears off aircraft upon take-off, glycol that dissipates as vapor into the atmosphere, glycol associated with non-event deicing days, and glycol used outside the glycol management area. Any reduction in the amount glycol discharged represents the reduction that may result from a maximum of 40% of the total amount of glycol in Type I ADF and 15% of the glycol in Type IV AAF used.

Note: If future data indicates a different value for the fugitive percentage is more accurate, that shall be used. The 60% and 85% numbers on based upon current finding at several airports and recent GMIA data represent the best estimate available.

7.2.3.4 Conservation Efforts

Recent advances in aircraft deicing practices and technology have resulted in significant reductions in total glycol required to effectively deice or anti-ice an aircraft. The amount of glycol required to coat an aircraft and provide adequate hold-over time remains approximately the same. The reductions in glycol use are largely the result of minimizing ADF runoff. As a result, there is less glycol available for capture. Fugitive glycol remains about the same. These advances make it necessary to account for the effects of source reduction and conservation in calculating an appropriate capture target with the objective of 85% of the collectable glycol.

The effects of any conservation efforts and new technologies by co-permittees shall be referenced to a baseline of historical glycol usage rates. The benefit of any individual technology and/or conservation effort will be described as shown in equations (1) and (2) below:

Equation (1): $C_i = ADF_{Ai} \div ADF_{Bi}$

C_i = Fraction of baseline used by co-permittee "i" with new technologies and conservation practices in place.
ADF_{Ai} = Type I aircraft deicing fluid "*A*ctually" used by co-permittee "i".
ADF_{Bi} = Type I aircraft deicing fluid used under "*B*aseline" conditions by co-permittee "i".

The amount of glycol used shall be expressed in gallons of 100% product undiluted during a deicing season (usually October through April).

Equation (2): $C = \sum C_i X_i$

C = Composite fraction applicable to airport representing all the co-permittees.
X_i = Proportion of all Type I ADF used by co-permittee "i".

Documented performance data shall be provided on the new technologies and conservation practices to serve as the basis for agreed upon values of "C_i", along with an accurate characterization of relative total Type I ADF usage by the co-permittee under baseline conditions, to serve as the basis for "X_i".

7.2.3.5 Collectable Type I Aircraft Deicing Fluids

Based on data for Type I usage, the amount of collectable Type I fluid assumes 20% "*A*" remains on the aircraft, 40% "*L*" is lost as not collectable, for a total loss of 60% fugitive. The original total amount of glycol used "*T*" is reduced

by a fraction "*C*" when conservation efforts are implemented. The collectable runoff "*R*" equals 40% before conservation efforts, but with conservation efforts "R_C" will equal less than 40%.

ADF Glycol Usage = $TC = AT + LTC + R_CT$
$R_C = (1 - A/C - \mathrm{L}) = 0.6 - (0.2 \div C)$ = Fraction of total ADF as collectable runoff with conservation efforts.
$\sum Type\ I$ = Sum of all the Type I glycol used by the co-permittees during a deicing season.

Collectable *Type I* = $\mathrm{R_C} \times \sum Type\ I = (1 - A/C - \mathrm{L}) \times \sum Type\ I$

7.2.3.6 Collectable Type IV Aircraft Anti-icing Fluids

Based on data for Type IV usage, approximately 85% of the applied Type IV AAF remains on the aircraft. The remaining 15% is considered to be collectable runoff.

$\sum Type\ IV$ = Sum of all the Type IV glycol used by the co-permittees during a deicing season.

Collectable *Type IV* = $0.15 \times \sum Type\ IV$

7.2.3.7 Annual Glycol Capture Goal

Glycol reduction shall be in accordance with the deicing and anti-icing management controls in the approved Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. As a measurement of performance, a glycol capture goal shall be determined based on capturing 85% of the collectable glycol runoff. The permittee shall compare the amount of glycol applied for deicing and anti-icing with the estimated amount of glycol captured. This comparison provides a measurement of the effectiveness on the glycol management controls to prevent discharges of glycol contaminated runoff into the separate storm sewer system. If the percent captured for disposal or recycling meets or exceeds the annual glycol capture goal percentage, the airport shall be considered in compliance.

A glycol capture goal shall be recalculated in each annual report according to equations (3) and (4) below, using the data from the current deicing season for *C, ∑Type I, and ∑Type IV:*

Equation (3): 85% Collectable Glycol = $0.85[(0.6 - (0.2 \div C)] \times \sum Type\ I + 0.85 \times (0.15 \times \sum Type\ IV)$

$C = \sum C_i X_i$ = Composite fraction applicable airport wide.

Equation (4): Goal = $[[0.51 - (0.17 \div C)] \times \sum Type\ I + 0.1275 \times \sum Type\ IV] \div (\sum Type\ I + \sum Type\ IV) \times 100.$

The glycol capture goal in the initial permit issuance was 85% of 50% of the total glycol used, equaled 42.5% (the conservation factor *C* is 100% for baseline conditions). For the second permit reissuance the glycol capture goal was revised to less than 42.5%, because *C* is less than 100% due to conservation efforts and the increased use of Type IV glycol resulted in a smaller amount of collectable glycol. For this permit reissuance, an adjustment was made to the *L* value (glycol *L*ost), increasing the amount of ADF that is lost and isn't collectable from 30% to 40%. The new glycol capture goal is 85% of 40% of the glycol, equals 34% (prior to adjustments for conservation practices and Type IV glycol). Future calculations of the capture goal percentage may include other factors, such as weather conditions and airport growth that may affect the amount of collectable glycol to more accurately determine what the capture goal percentage should be. Any revision to calculation of the glycol capture goal requires Department approval.

8 Schedules of Compliance

8.1 Annual Inspection

Required Action	Date Due
Inspection: Perform and document a comprehensive annual facility site inspection, in accordance with Paragraph 4.4 of the permit.	Annually between November and April

8.2 End of Season Annual Summary

Required Action	Date Due
Provide Summary: The permittee shall maintain a compilation of information for each deicing season, in accordance with Paragraph 4.5 of the permit. A brief report shall be submitted, or meeting held with the Department, to provide a summary of the previous year's deicing season and documentation on compliance with permit requirements.	Annually by September 30th

8.3 Non-Storm Water Discharges

Required Action	Date Due
Inspection: The permittee shall evaluate all storm water outfalls for non-storm water contributions and illicit connections, in accordance with Paragraph 3.3 of the permit.	12/31/2008

8.4 Reissuance Application

Required Action	Date Due
Outfall 007 Expanded Monitoring: For the next WPDES permit reissuance application, due 180 days prior to the expiration of this permit, monitor Outfall 007 for the Table B parameters. Table B applies to secondary industrial process wastewater. The parameters consist of the common pollutants, metals, and any other substances believed to be present like glycol. Only Outfall 007 needs to be monitored as for what is representative of the discharges from the airport during a runoff event. Outfalls 001 and 003 discharge similar runoff, so they do not need to be monitored unless it's believed the discharge to be substantially different. Collect the sample for the expanded monitoring during the 4th quarter 2009 or 1st quarter 2010 so the data can be included with the WPDES permit reissuance application submittal. The expanded monitoring is only required every 5 years.	06/30/2010

9 Standard Requirements

NR 205, Wisconsin Administrative Code (Conditions for Industrial Dischargers): The conditions in ss. NR 205.07(1) and NR 205.07(3), Wis. Adm. Code, are included by reference in this permit. The permittee shall comply with all of these requirements. Some of these requirements are outlined in the Standard Requirements section of this permit. Requirements not specifically outlined in the Standard Requirement section of this permit can be found in ss. NR 205.07(1) and NR 205.07(3).

9.1 Reporting and Monitoring Requirements

9.1.1 Monitoring Results

Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized and reported on a Department Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Report Form. This report form is to be returned to the Department no later than the date indicated on the form. The original and one copy of the Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Report Form shall be submitted to your DNR regional office. A copy of the Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Report Form shall be retained by the permittee.

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, the results of such monitoring shall be included on the Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Report Form.

The permittee shall comply with all limits for each parameter regardless of monitoring frequency. For example, monthly, weekly, and/or daily limits shall be met even with monthly monitoring. The permittee may monitor more frequently than required for any parameter.

Monitoring reports shall be signed by a principal executive officer, a ranking elected official, or other duly authorized representative.

9.1.2 Sampling and Testing Procedures

Sampling and laboratory testing procedures shall be performed in accordance with Chapters NR 218 and NR 219, Wis. Adm. Code and shall be performed by a laboratory certified or registered in accordance with the requirements of ch. NR 149, Wis. Adm. Code. Groundwater sample collection and analysis shall be performed in accordance with ch. NR 140, Wis. Adm. Code. The analytical methodologies used shall enable the laboratory to quantitate all substances for which monitoring is required at levels below the effluent limitation. If the required level cannot be met by any of the methods available in NR 219, Wis. Adm. Code, then the method with the lowest limit of detection shall be selected. Additional test procedures may be specified in this permit.

9.1.3 Recording of Results

The permittee shall maintain records which provide the following information for each effluent measurement or sample taken:

- the date, exact place, method and time of sampling or measurements;
- the individual who performed the sampling or measurements;
- the date the analysis was performed;
- the individual who performed the analysis;
- the analytical techniques or methods used; and
- the results of the analysis.

9.1.4 Reporting of Monitoring Results

The permittee shall use the following conventions when reporting effluent monitoring results:

- Pollutant concentrations less than the limit of detection shall be reported as < (less than) the value of the limit of detection. For example, if a substance is not detected at a detection limit of 0.1 mg/L, report the pollutant concentration as < 0.1 mg/L.

- Pollutant concentrations equal to or greater than the limit of detection, but less than the limit of quantitation, shall be reported and the limit of quantitation shall be specified.

- For the purposes of reporting a calculated result, average or a mass discharge value, the permittee may substitute a 0 (zero) for any pollutant concentration that is less than the limit of detection. However, if the effluent limitation is less than the limit of detection, the department may substitute a value other than zero for results less than the limit of detection, after considering the number of monitoring results that are greater than the limit of detection and if warranted when applying appropriate statistical techniques.

9.1.5 Records Retention

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by the permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for the permit for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application, except for sludge management forms and records, which shall be kept for a period of at least 5 years.

9.1.6 Other Information

Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or correct information to the Department.

9.2 System Operating Requirements

9.2.1 Noncompliance Notification

- The permittee shall report the following types of noncompliance by a telephone call to the Department's regional office within 24 hours after becoming aware of the noncompliance;
  - any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment;
  - any violation of an effluent limitation resulting from an unanticipated bypass;
  - any violation of an effluent limitation resulting from an upset; and
  - any violation of a maximum discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Department in the permit.

- A written report describing the noncompliance shall also be submitted to the Department's regional office within 5 days after the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance. On a case-by-case basis, the Department may waive the requirement for submittal of a written report within 5 days and instruct the permittee to submit the written report with the next regularly scheduled monitoring report. In either case, the written report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the length of time it is expected to continue.

- The permittee shall give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

NOTE: Section 292.11(2)(a), Wisconsin Statutes, requires any person who possesses or controls a hazardous substance or who causes the discharge of a hazardous substance to notify the Department of Natural Resources **immediately** of any discharge not authorized by the permit. The discharge of a hazardous substance that is not authorized by this permit or that violates this permit may be a hazardous substance spill. To report a hazardous substance spill, call DNR's 24-hour HOTLINE at **1-800-943-0003**.

9.2.2 Unscheduled Bypassing

Any unscheduled bypass or overflow of wastewater at the treatment works or from the collection system is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for such occurrences under s. 283.89, Wis. Stats., unless:

- The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
- The permittee notified the Department as required in this Section.

Whenever there is an unscheduled bypass or overflow occurrence at the treatment works or from the collection system, the permittee shall notify the Department within 24 hours of initiation of the bypass or overflow occurrence by telephoning the wastewater staff in the regional office as soon as reasonably possible (FAX, email or voice mail, if staff are unavailable).

In addition, the permittee shall within 5 days of conclusion of the bypass or overflow occurrence report the following information to the Department in writing:

- Reason the bypass or overflow occurred, or explanation of other contributing circumstances that resulted in the overflow event. If the overflow or bypass is associated with wet weather, provide data on the amount and duration of the rainfall or snow melt for each separate event.
- Date the bypass or overflow occurred.
- Location where the bypass or overflow occurred.
- Duration of the bypass or overflow and estimated wastewater volume discharged.
- Steps taken or the proposed corrective action planned to prevent similar future occurrences.
- Any other information the permittee believes is relevant.

9.2.3 Scheduled Bypassing

Any construction or normal maintenance which results in a bypass of wastewater from a treatment system is prohibited unless authorized by the Department in writing. If the Department determines that there is significant public interest in the proposed action, the Department may schedule a public hearing or notice a proposal to approve the bypass. Each request shall specify the following minimum information:

- proposed date of bypass;
- estimated duration of the bypass;
- estimated volume of the bypass;
- alternatives to bypassing; and
- measures to mitigate environmental harm caused by the bypass.

9.2.4 Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. The wastewater treatment facility shall be under the direct supervision of a state certified operator as required in s. NR 108.06(2), Wis. Adm. Code. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training as required in ch. NR 114, Wis. Adm. Code, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

9.2.5 Spill Reporting

The permittee shall notify the Department in accordance with ch. NR 706 (formerly NR 158), Wis. Adm. Code, in the event that a spill or accidental release of any material or substance results in the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the state at a rate or concentration greater than the effluent limitations established in this permit, or the spill or accidental release of the material is unregulated in this permit, unless the spill or release of pollutants has been reported to the Department in accordance with s. NR 205.07 (1)(s), Wis. Adm. Code.

9.2.6 Planned Changes

In accordance with ss. 283.31(4)(b) and 283.59, Stats., the permittee shall report to the Department any facility expansion, production increase or process modifications which will result in new, different or increased discharges of pollutants. The report shall either be a new permit application, or if the new discharge will not violate the effluent limitations of this permit, a written notice of the new, different or increased discharge. The notice shall contain a description of the new activities, an estimate of the new, different or increased discharge of pollutants and a description of the effect of the new or increased discharge on existing waste treatment facilities. Following receipt of this report, the Department may modify this permit to specify and limit any pollutants not previously regulated in the permit.

9.2.7 Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity

Upon failure or impairment of treatment facility operation, the permittee shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, curtail production or wastewater discharges or both until the treatment facility operations are restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided.

9.3 Surface Water Requirements

9.3.1 Permittee-Determined Limit of Quantitation Incorporated into this Permit

For pollutants with water quality-based effluent limits below the Limit of Quantification (LOQ) in this permit, the LOQ calculated by the permittee and reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) is incorporated by reference into this permit. The LOQ shall be reported on the DMRs, shall be the lowest quantifiable level practicable, and shall be no greater than the minimum level (ML) specified in or approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for the pollutant at the time this permit was issued, unless this permit specifies a higher LOQ.

9.3.2 Appropriate Formulas for Effluent Calculations

The permittee shall use the following formulas for calculating effluent results to determine compliance with average limits and mass limits:

Weekly/Monthly average concentration = the sum of all daily results for that week/month, divided by the number of results during that time period.

Weekly Average Mass Discharge (lbs/day): Daily mass = daily concentration (mg/L) x daily flow (MGD) x 8.34, then average the daily mass values for the week.

Monthly Average Mass Discharge (lbs/day): Daily mass = daily concentration (mg/L) x daily flow (MGD) x 8.34, then average the daily mass values for the month.

9.3.3 Visible Foam or Floating Solids

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

10 Summary of Reports Due

FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

Description	Date	Page
Annual Inspection -Inspection	See Permit	18
End of Season Annual Summary -Provide Summary	See Permit	18
Non-Storm Water Discharges -Inspection	December 31, 2008	18
Reissuance Application -Outfall 007 Expanded Monitoring	June 30, 2010	18
Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Report Form	no later than the date indicated on the form	19

All submittals required by this permit shall be submitted to the Central Office, 101 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921, except as follows. Report forms shall be submitted to the address printed on the report form. Any facility plans or plans and specifications for municipal, industrial pretreatment and non industrial wastewater systems shall be submitted to the Regional Plan Reviewer (as designated at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/wm/consultant.htm). Any construction plans and specifications for industrial wastewater systems shall be submitted to the Bureau of Watershed Management, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921.