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OIL, GREASE, AND OTHER POLLUTANTS
IN HIGHWAY RUNOFF

by

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Research Report Number 16-1F

Determination of Quantities of Certain Fuels, Oils, and Tars
in Storm Runoff Waters from Highways

Research Project 3-8-76-16

conducted for

Texas
State Department of Highways and Public Transportation

in cooperation with the
U. S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

by the

CENTER FOR HIGHWAY RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

September 1976

The contents of this report reflect the views of the authors, who are responsible for the facts and the accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the Federal Highway Administration. This report does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation.

There was no invention or discovery conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the course of or under this contract, including any art, method, process, machine, manufacture, design or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, or any variety of plant which is or may be patentable under the patent laws of the United States of America or any foreign country.

ABSTRACT

The pollutional effects of runoff from streets and highways have usually been expressed in terms of parameters commonly used to characterize municipal wastewater. This study represents an initial attempt at determining the presence or absence of certain categories of fuels, oils and tars in storm effluents. Oil, grease and heavy metals are washed from asphalt and concrete pavements under simulated rainfall conditions.

KEY WORDS: oil and grease, heavy metals, highway runoff, non-point source.

SUMMARY

Highways and streets contribute to the polluttional loading of stormwater runoff by increasing the amount of impervious surface area and thus increasing the quantity of runoff. One pollution source is the automobile and other motor vehicles. In addition to depositing quantities of oil and gas on the roadways, automobiles deposit zinc from oils and tires, lead from leaded gas and tires, and suspended solids from wearing tires and brakes.

Past studies on urban runoff have not always isolated the contribution of highway runoff. In addition, these studies have concentrated on suspended solids, nutrients, heavy metals, and COD. Little mention has been made of oil and grease. The purpose of this study was to identify the quantity of oil and grease in highway runoff. The scope of the project involved the determination of the presence or absence of certain categories of fuels, oils, and tars in storm effluents. The sporadic occurrence of rainfall events led to simulation of rainfall by applying water to the pavement from storage tanks on a truck and manual sampling collection.

The data reported herein indicate that oil, grease and heavy metals are washed from asphalt and concrete pavements under simulated rainfall conditions. This study provides a basis for more detailed analysis of the various factors which may affect the accumulation of possible pollutants on highway surfaces.

IMPLEMENTATION STATEMENT

Samples should be taken during actual rainfall and rainfall should be recorded on site. Simulated rainfall is artificial, local, and limited and cannot fully represent actual conditions of evenly distributed rainfall. Moreover, simulated rainfall cannot give the frequency-intensity-duration relationship that is essential in tying the results together.

The non-predictable frequency and time occurrence of rainfall events make it mandatory that the use of automatic samplers triggered by rainfall or runoff be used in future studies.

Counting traffic between testing periods will enhance the meaningfulness of the results by possibly establishing a relation between vehicular traffic counts and pollutant levels.

Implementation of the first three recommendations will require a larger budget than was available for this initial exploratory project. Long-term data obtained on a monthly basis over several years could provide comprehensive information about the extent of the pollutional problems resulting from highway runoff.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Until recently, relatively little attention has been given to the environmental effects of non-point sources of pollution. Point source discharges of pollutants were easily identified and control at the source was feasible. Therefore, attention from the regulatory agencies, resulted in a trend to provide secondary treatment. The pollutant contribution of non-point sources such as stormwater runoff became evident.

The impact of non-point sources on receiving waters is not well understood. Indications are that for short periods of time when storms are in progress, the polluttional loadings of stormwater may greatly exceed those of raw sewage to the domestic wastewater treatment plants. These stormwater flows may represent shock loadings on marginal receiving waters. Most cities presently channel stormwater directly to the receiving waters with little or no treatment. Storage of stormwater runoff until it can be treated is one alternative that has been discussed by the City of Chicago.

Because of the growing evidence that stormwater caused a tremendous load on receiving waters, environmental impact statements must now include the effects of highway projects which may increase the effects of stormwater runoff. Highways and streets contribute much of the polluttional loading of stormwater runoff by increasing the amount of impervious surface area and thus increasing the quantity of runoff. One pollution source is the automobile and other motor vehicles. In addition to depositing quantities of oil and gas on the roadways, automobiles deposit zinc from oils and tires, lead from leaded gas and tires, and suspended solids from wearing tires and brakes.

Past studies on urban runoff have not always isolated the contribution of highway runoff. In addition, these studies have concentrated on suspended solids, nutrients, heavy metals, and COD. Little mention has been made of oil and grease. The purpose of this study was to identify the quantity of oil and grease in highway runoff. The scope of the project involved the determination of the presence or absence of certain categories of fuels, oils, and tars in storm effluents. The budget available for the implementation of

this project was relatively small (\$12,000 for one year), therefore, the scope of work and the sampling program were proportionately limited. This constraint resulted in manual sample collection. The sporadic occurrence of rainfall events led to simulation of rainfall by applying water to the pavement from storage tanks on a truck. This procedure required that a crew from the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation direct traffic and the cost of this service was charged to the project. The most current traffic counts available in the District Office of the DHT were used in an attempt to correlate the analytical data with highway utilization.

In spite of the limitations of this study, the data reported herein, indicate that oil and grease as well as heavy metals are washed from asphalt and concrete pavements under simulated rainfall conditions. This study provides a basis for more detailed analysis of the various factors which may affect the accumulation of possible pollutants on highway surfaces.

CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The effects of urban and highway runoff on water quality have been studied by various investigators. Therefore this review attempts to concisely summarize the more significant results of previous and ongoing investigating.

A. Urban Runoff

Urban runoff includes stormwater runoff from surfaces such as rooftops, lawns, alleys, sidewalks, parking lots, streets, and highways. Such runoff might either flow over the surfaces or in gutters, ditches, culverts, catch basins, and storm sewers. A comprehensive summary of early and recent studies on urban runoff is presented in Table 1⁽¹⁾. The results of these studies indicate that urban runoff could result in severe shock loadings of both organic and inorganic, to receiving waters. The organic components included pathogenic bacteria, oxygen demanding substances, organic nutrients, oil and grease, and pesticides and herbicides; while the inorganic constituents were toxic substances, trace elements and heavy metals, inorganic salts, and particulates such as sand and grit. The concentrations of pollutants in stormwater runoff were directly proportional to the length of the antecedent dry weather period. High pollutant concentrations are observed during the early first flush and usually such concentrations decrease with time. Times of peaking and subsidence were a function of the size, topography and permeability of the drainage basin, and the rainfall intensity, frequency, and duration. The impact of shock stormwater runoff loadings on receiving waters could be several fold that of the effluent loadings from a municipal secondary (biological) treatment facility. In some cases the annual pollutant contributions of stormwater were compared to effluents from municipal treatment facilities.

TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF STORMWATER QUALITY FROM AN URBAN DRAINAGE BASIN IN DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA, WITH RESULTS REPORTED BY OTHERS⁽¹⁾

Parameter		BOD, mg/l	COD, mg/l	Total Solids, mg/l	Volatile Solids, mg/l	Suspended Solids, mg/l	Total Phosphate, mg/l	Fecal Coliforms, per 100ml	Chloride as NaCl, mg/l
Durham, N. C. (urban stormwater)	Mean	14.5	179	2730	298	-	0.58	30,000	12.6
	Range	2- 232	40-600	274-13,800	20-1110	-	0.15-2.50	7000 - 86,000*	3.0-390
Cincinnati, Ohio (urban stormwater)	Mean	17	111	-	-	227	1.1	-	19.8
	Range	1-173	20-610	-	-	5-1200	0.02-7.3	500 - 76,000	5.0-705
Cincinnati, Ohio (rainfall)	Mean	-	16	-	-	13	0.24	-	-
Coshocton, Ohio (rural stormwater)	Mean	7	79	-	-	313	1.7	-	-
	Range	0.5-23	30-159	-	-	5-2074	0.25-3.3	2 - 56,000	-
Coshocton, Ohio (rainfall)	Mean	-	9.0	-	-	11.7	0.08	-	-
Detroit, Mich.(1949) (urban stormwater)	Range	96-234	-	310-914	-	-	-	----- Total Coliforms MPN/100 ml 25,000 - 930,000	
Seattle, Washington (urban stormwater)		10	-	-	-	-	4.3 max	16,100 max	
Stockholm, Sweden (urban stormwater)	Median	17	188	300	90	-	-	4,000	
	Maximum	80	3100	3000	580	-	-	200,000	
Pretoria, S. Africa (residential/park/school)		30	29	-	-	-	-	240,000	
	(business and flat area)	34	28	-	-	-	-	230,000	
Oxney, England	Maximum	100	-	-	-	2045	-	-	
Leningrad, USSR		36	-	-	-	14,541	-	-	
Moscow, USSR	Range	18-285	-	-	-	1000-3500	-	-	

*Range of Means for 17-storm series for Durham, North Carolina

B. Street and Highway Runoff

Attempts have been made at isolating street and highway runoff from urban runoff so that means of pollution control might be made a little easier. Components of street and highway runoff result from erosion during the construction stages; chemicals, oils and materials used during construction; operation and maintenance of highways including addition of chemicals to melt ice, herbicides to control roadside vegetations, and re-asphalting; spills of chemicals and oils; litter and debris; and engine exhausts, oils and greases, and other substances deposited on the road surface during the normal use of the highway.

A comprehensive study of the pollutional loadings from highway runoff in eight cities was conducted by URS Research Company⁽²⁾. Streets were sprayed with water from a rainwater simulator and samples of the water were analyzed. Results of the study are summarized in Table 2⁽²⁾. These data indicate that asphalt surfaces resulted in 80% heavier loadings than did concrete surfaces, streets in poor-to-fair conditions contributed 2.5 times as much load as did good-to-excellent roadways, and heavy metal concentrations were 10 to 100 times greater than in domestic sewage. On a slug load basis (lb/hr) the loading was 100 to 1000 times greater.

The results of a one-year investigation of runoff from the Aston Expressway in the city of Birmingham, Alabama, for one year are shown in Table 3. The highest loadings occurred during the winter months possibly as a result of the inefficiency of automobile engines during the cold weather months.

A more detailed literature review is included in a report titled "Water Pollution Effects of Highway Runoff on the Environment". The report was submitted to the Federal Highway Administration in July 1975 by Envirex, Inc.⁽⁴⁾ This report was reviewed by these authors who felt a repeat of those results at this time would only be redundant.

TABLE 2. QUANTITIES OF POLLUTANTS FOUND ON STREETS
(1b/1000 ft²)⁽²⁾

<u>POLLUTANT</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>MEAN</u>
BOD ₅	0.021 - 0.67	0.20
COD	0.14 - 3.8	0.98
PO ₄ [≡]	0.0029 - 0.042	0.012
NO ₃ ⁻	0.00017 - 0.031	0.0042
N	0.0053 - 0.10	0.026
SOLIDS	4.6 - 56	16
Pb	0.0042 - 0.018	0.0074
Zn	0.00087 - 0.052	0.012

TABLE 3. QUALITY OF RUNOFF FROM ASTON EXPRESSWAY
EXPRESSED AS TOTAL LOADING PER MONTH

MONTHS	RAINFALL AT SPRING LANE (mm)	VOLUME FROM STUDY AREA (m ³)	TOTAL SS (mg/L)	BOD (mg/L)	TOTAL METALS (mg/L)	TOTAL Zn (mg/L)	TOTAL Pb (mg/L)
JULY	81.1	2923	160	10.3	1.39	0.65	0.56
AUGUST	23.0	829	134	11.2	1.40	0.68	0.45
SEPTEMBER	38.8	1398	510	17.0	4.18	1.91	1.52
OCTOBER	38.7	1395	754	27.4	5.63	2.70	2.21
NOVEMBER	48.9	1762	547	4.0	8.03	5.43	1.83
DECEMBER	29.0	1045	2238	64	15.01	8.01	4.84
JANUARY	102.0	3676	2599	64.5	13.4	6.59	4.94
FEBRUARY	64.2	2315	1646	49	6.8	3.22	2.51
MARCH	26.9	969	----	----	----	----	----
APRIL	9.1	328	570	33.0	3.4	1.45	0.8
MAY	32.5	1171	1204	38	4.29	2.1	1.40
JUNE	39.2	1413	632.7	6.2	5.14	2.37	1.87

*BOD figures based on relations between BOD/SS.

CHAPTER 3. RUNOFF SITES AND TRAFFIC COUNTS

The two sites selected for this study are located on limited access freeways (55 mph speed limit) running north-south through Austin and were chosen with the help of the Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation District 14 Office.

The first site was located on the upper deck of IH35. The actual sampling area was the right southbound lane at 41st Street on drainage section R-13 as shown on the drainage area map for IH35 (Fig 1). The upper deck of IH35 consists of concrete pavement. IH35 is part of the Interstate highway system and as such is a major artery for through traffic much of which consists of heavy truck traffic. It is also a major route for local traffic as it provides major access to The University of Texas campus, the Capitol Complex and downtown Austin. From October 1975 to February 1976, the Texas Highway Department collected traffic counts on the two-lane southbound upper deck which showed a daily average of 31,610 vehicle/24 hours. This section of IH35 was opened in October 1976.

The second site is located on the Loop 1 (MoPac Freeway). The actual sampling area was the second from the right southbound lane between the Westover and Windsor exits on drainage section DA-256 as shown on the drainage area map for MoPac (Fig 2). MoPac was chosen because it was an asphalt base pavement. MoPac consists almost entirely of local traffic with little through traffic. It is also a major artery for access to downtown Austin from Northwest Austin. The most current available Texas Highway Department traffic count data were used. In January 1976 to February 1976 between Westover and Windsor, the daily average traffic count was 18,250 vehicles per 24 hours. This count included the traffic flow across all four lanes although the right lane probably contributed very little since it was an entrance and exit lane only. MoPac was opened in November 1975.

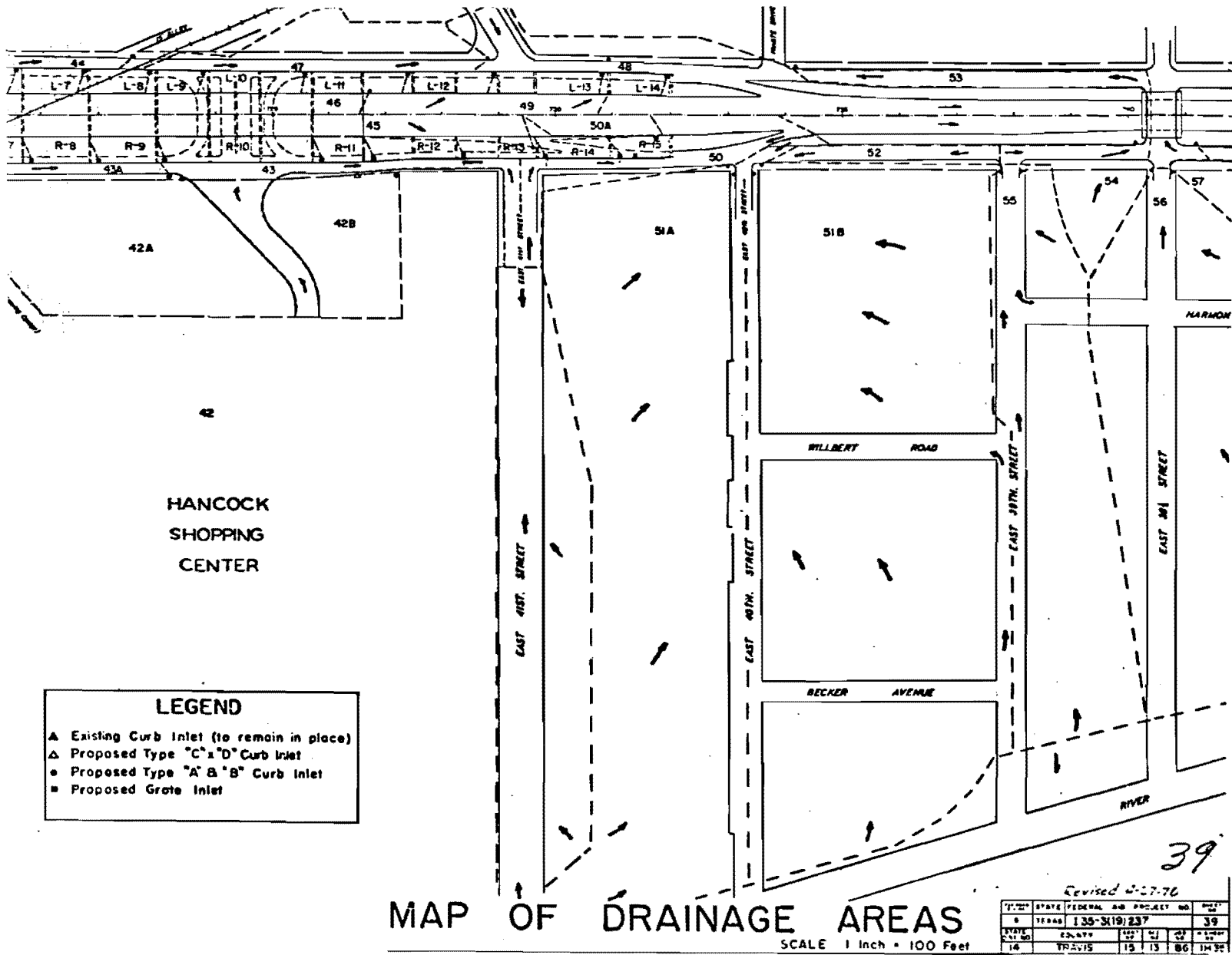
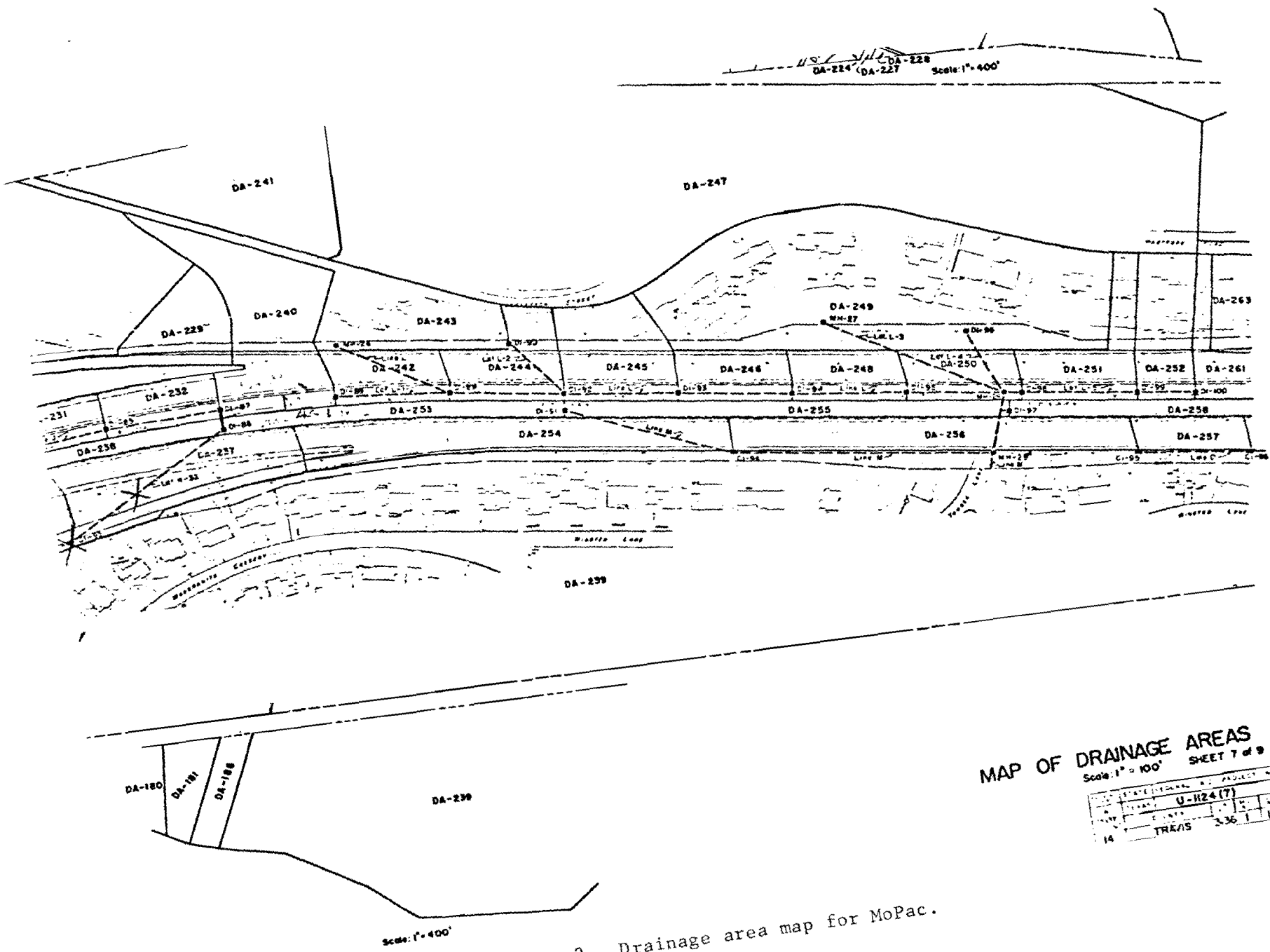


Fig 1. Drainage area map for IH 35.



MAP OF DRAINAGE AREAS
 Scale: 1" = 100' SHEET 7 of 9

STATE	PROJECT NO.	DATE
UTAH	U-124(7)	148
DATE	BY	SCALE
14	TREAS	3.36 1 10 Loop

Fig 2. Drainage area map for MoPac.

CHAPTER 4. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

A. Collection of Samples

The lack of rainfall during the early stages of the project required the development of a method to provide simulated runoff. After discussion with the Highway Department, a decision was made to simulate rainfall by spraying water on the surface of the highway. A similar method had been used in a study for the EPA prepared by URS Research Company.⁽²⁾

A pickup truck was equipped with a self-priming centrifugal pump and two Nalgene containers with a combined capacity of 200 gallons. The Nalgene containers were filled with tap water from the Austin water supply. The water was pumped from the Nalgene containers through polyvinyl chloride piping and onto the highway through a polyvinyl chloride header. Flow was controlled by means of a valve on the discharge side of the pump.

The truck was driven back and forth over the designated area to give uniform distribution of the water. The time required to empty the 200-gallon containers was measured in order to compute a simulated average rainfall intensity.

To prevent any oil that might leak from the truck from interfering with the results, a sheet of plastic was suspended beneath the truck to catch any oil drippings.

Samples were collected in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -liter bottles once every one to two minutes for ten to twenty minutes depending on the duration of runoff. On IH35, the samples were collected as the runoff flowed from the downspout on the lower level. On MoPac, the samples were collected as the runoff flowed into a catch basin.

B. Analysis of Samples

The highway runoff samples were analyzed for oil and grease, chemical oxygen demand, total organic carbon, suspended solids, and the heavy metals, lead and zinc. The samples collected in the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -liter bottles were stored at 4°C until analysis.

1. Oil and Grease

Oil and grease concentration of the highway runoff was determined using the infrared Freon-extraction technique outlined by the Environmental Protection Agency.⁽⁵⁾ After most of the solids settled in the sample bottles, one liter of the sample was transferred into a 2000 ml separatory funnel. Failure to allow the solids to settle created a condition in which the Freon and water layers could not be separated but remained in an emulsion. This emulsion was not broken easily even using the sodium sulfate technique.

Ten milliliters of concentrated hydrochloric acid were added to the sample to acidify to pH=2. After adding thirty milliliters of Freon TF to the separatory funnel, extraction was accomplished by shaking the contents vigorously for two minutes. Care must be exercised during this procedure. Pressure builds up within the separatory funnel because of the volatile nature of the Freon. If the stopper is not held firmly in place while shaking and if the pressure is not released periodically, the pressure may cause the stopper to blow off and the sample to be lost.

After shaking, the layers were allowed to separate. The lower Freon layer was filtered through a glass funnel lined with solvent-moistened Whatman 42 filter paper into a 100 milliliter volumetric flask. An emulsion which fails to separate can be broken by pouring a small amount of anhydrous sodium sulfate into the filter.

The extraction process was repeated with two additional 30 milliliter portions of Freon. The volumetric flask was filled to 100 milliliters and stoppered until analysis by infrared spectrophotometric technique.

Standards were prepared from an "unknown oil" reference standard as outlined by the EPA. The reference standard consists of 15 milliliters n-hexadecane, 15 milliliters isooctane, and 10 milliliters benzene. The mixture was assumed to have a specific gravity of 0.769 so that 10 microliters equals 7.69 milligrams of oil. Suitable dilutions of the unknown oil were prepared for determining the sample concentrations.

Samples and standards were analyzed on a Beckman Acculab 4 Double Beam Infrared Spectrophotometer with auxiliary recorder for ordinate expansion.

A cell pathlength of one centimeter was used. Each sample was scanned from 3200 cm^{-1} to 2700 cm^{-1} . The peak height at 2930 cm^{-1} was used to calculate the quantity of oil and grease present. Further details of infrared spectrophotometric analysis of oil were presented by Gruenfeld.⁽⁶⁾

2. Chemical Oxygen Demand

The Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) was determined using the dichromate reflux method described in Standard Methods.⁽⁷⁾ Blanks were collected from the water truck before spraying the water on the highway. These blanks were used to correct for any COD that might be in the simulated rainwater. COD concentrations were determined on mixed unfiltered samples.

3. Biochemical Oxygen Demand

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) determinations were attempted but discontinued. The large variations in concentration necessitated large numbers of dilutions and more sample than was collected. The results were very erratic and the BOD concentrations were low probably because of the presence of heavy metal toxicity which also was observed by Bryan.⁽¹⁾

4. Total Organic Carbon

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) was determined on a Beckman Total Carbon Analyzer using the procedures outlined in Standard Methods. TOC was determined after acidifying the sample to pH=2 with two drops of hydrochloric acid and stripping the samples with nitrogen for ten minutes to remove the inorganic carbon. TOC concentrations were determined on unfiltered samples of the solids which had been allowed to settle.

5. Suspended Solids

Suspended solids determinations were made by filtering the sample through Reeve-Angel 934AH Glass Fiber Filters using the method outlined in Standard Methods.⁽⁷⁾ Total Suspended Solids (TSS) concentrations were calculated after drying the filters for 30 minutes at 104°C . Volatile Suspended Solids (VSS) concentrations were calculated after igniting the filters for 15 minutes at

600°C.

6. Heavy Metals

The concentrations of heavy metals, zinc and lead, were determined by atomic absorption on a Perkin-Elmer 303 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer in the ultraviolet range. A triple slot burner was used with an air-acetylene flame. Each metal had a separate cathode source lamp specific for that element. Lead concentrations were measured at a wavelength of 2833Å. Zinc concentrations were measured at a wavelength of 2138Å. Heavy metal concentrations were determined on samples the solids of which had been allowed to settle.

CHAPTER 5. RESULTS

Sampling runs were conducted February 11, March 15, April 22, June 16, July 21, and August 6, 1976. The simulated rainfall conditions for these runs are given in Table 4. Climatological data for January 1976 through August 1976 are shown in the Appendix. Runoff characteristics as a function of time for each sampling period also are presented in the Appendix. The average concentrations observed for the runoff periods along with mass loadings are summarized in Tables 5-7.

The simulated rainfall intensities ranged from 1.8 to 4.2 in/hr. These high intensities resulted from the need to quickly apply the water to the highway surface so as to not restrict traffic flow any more than was necessary. The amounts of simulated rainfall ranged from 0.30 inches to 0.97 inches with durations of 10-22 minutes.

On IH35, the average mass loadings were 7.2 mg oil and grease per square foot of pavement, 222 mg/sq ft of COD, 40 mg/sq ft of TOC, 438 $\mu\text{g/sq ft}$ lead, 220 $\mu\text{g/sq ft}$ zinc, and 185 mg/sq ft suspended solids. The average mass loadings for MoPac were 4.2 mg/sq ft oil and grease, 400 mg/sq ft COD, 97 mg/sq ft TOC, 698 $\mu\text{g/sq ft}$ lead, 542 $\mu\text{g/sq ft}$ zinc, and 83 mg/sq ft suspended solids. These loadings should be considered conservative estimates on the low side for two reasons. The expected exponential decrease of concentration during runoff often did not occur. If rainfalls continued for longer than the simulated runoff period of 10-22 minutes, higher loadings may be expected. Also, the first seven months of 1976 were unusually wet and probably did not allow for the normal build up of pollutants.

Comparison of the data observed for IH35 to that for MoPac indicates that oil and grease loading was 75% higher and suspended solids were 123% higher on IH35 than on MoPac. However, the COD was 80% higher, the TOC 142% higher, lead 59% higher, and zinc 146% higher on MoPac than on IH35. The higher oil and grease concentrations on IH35 can be explained by noting that the average traffic flow for the lanes sampled is 160% higher on IH35 than on MoPac. The higher suspended solids loading may result in part from

TABLE 4. SIMULATED RAINFALL

	Date	Area, sq ft	Duration, minutes	Amount, inches	Intensity, in./hr
IH 35	February 11	960	10	0.33	2.0
	March 15	330	22	0.97	2.7
	April 22	330	15	0.97	3.9
	June 16	330	14	0.97	4.2
	July 21	350	20	0.60	1.8
	August 6	350	16	0.92	3.5
MoPac	February 11	1080	10	0.30	1.8
	March 15	600	17	0.53	1.8
	April 22	600	15	0.53	2.1
	June 16	600	12	0.53	2.7
	July 21	350	16	0.92	3.4
	August 6	350	19	0.92	2.9

TABLE 5. AVERAGE CONCENTRATIONS

	Date	Oil and Grease, mg/l	COD, mg/l	TOC, mg/l	Lead, mg/l	Zinc, mg/l	TSS, mg/l
IH 35	February 11	6.8	117	18	229	75	-
	March 15	3.2	169	9	98	60	-
	April 22	2.1	76	17	137	95	-
	June 16	3.3	128	28	366	165	79
	July 21	4.3	92	23	308	75	80
	August 6	7.8	167	47	423	278	171
	Average	4.6	125	24	259	125	110
MoPac	February 11	3.4	266	66	581	406	-
	March 15	2.3	205	22	113	62	-
	April 22	1.4	116	30	101	83	-
	June 16	2.2	280	70	527	362	44
	July 21	2.1	104	35	219	104	40
	August 6	4.6	568	141	1098	970	50
	Average	2.7	257	61	440	331	45

TABLE 6. MASS LOADINGS

	Date	Oil and Grease, mg/sq ft	COD, mg/sq ft	TOC, mg/sq ft	Lead, mg/sq ft	Zinc, mg/sq ft	TSS, mg/sq ft
IH 35	February 11	5.4	92	14	181	59	-
	March 15	7.3	387	20	224	137	-
	April 22	4.8	175	39	303	218	-
	June 16	7.6	295	64	839	378	181
	July 21	6.0	130	33	436	106	113
	August 6	11.9	255	72	646	424	261
	Average	7.2	222	40	438	220	185
MoPac	February 11	2.4	187	47	407	285	-
	March 15	2.9	259	27	142	79	-
	April 22	1.7	147	38	127	105	-
	June 16	2.8	353	89	664	457	56
	July 21	4.5	225	76	475	226	86
	August 6	10.0	1229	304	2374	2098	108
	Average	4.1	400	97	698	542	83

TABLE 7. MASS LOADINGS

	Date	Oil and Grease, lb/1000 sq ft	COD, lb/1000 sq ft	TOC, lb/1000 sq ft	Lead, lb/1000 sq ft	Zinc, lb/1000 sq ft	TSS, lb/1000 sq ft
IH 35	February 11	0.012	0.20	0.030	0.00040	0.00013	-
	March 15	0.016	0.85	0.044	0.00049	0.00030	-
	April 22	0.010	0.39	0.086	0.00067	0.00048	-
	June 16	0.017	0.65	0.141	0.00185	0.00083	0.40
	July 21	0.013	0.29	0.072	0.00096	0.00023	0.25
	August 6	0.026	0.56	0.159	0.00142	0.00094	0.58
	Average	0.016	0.49	0.089	0.00097	0.00049	0.41
MoPac	February 11	0.005	0.41	0.103	0.00090	0.00063	-
	March 15	0.006	0.57	0.060	0.00031	0.00017	-
	April 22	0.004	0.32	0.083	0.00028	0.00023	-
	June 16	0.006	0.78	0.196	0.00146	0.00101	0.12
	July 21	0.010	0.50	0.167	0.00105	0.00050	0.19
	August 6	0.022	2.71	0.671	0.00523	0.00463	0.24
	Average	0.009	0.88	0.213	0.00154	0.00120	0.18

the fact that the concrete surface is more abrasive on tires than is asphalt. Also, the guard walls on Ih35 prevent many of the solids from being blown off the pavement surface.

The higher loadings on MoPac correspond with the results of the URS study which indicated asphalt surfaces to have higher loadings. These loadings may result from impurities and binders used in the asphalt. They may also be caused by leaching from asphalt which has been broken down by oil and gasoline from automobiles. However, the leachate does not consist of oil or grease as indicated by the relatively low oil and grease concentration for MoPac.

The impact of antecedent dry period is difficult to determine because of the large amount of rainfall during the testing period. The trends indicate, however, that the longer the antecedent dry period, the higher the pollutional loading as would be expected. The sixteen-day dry spell preceding the August sampling run showed a dramatic effect in increasing concentrations and loadings. The effect on MoPac was much more pronounced than that on IH35 indicating that asphalt surfaces may be more affected by antecedent weather conditions.

Comparison of the mass loadings calculated from the data observed for MoPac and IH35 with those found by URS Research Company⁽²⁾, shows that the loadings from IH35 and MoPac are lower especially with respect to heavy metals and solids. The URS study reported mean values of 0.98 lb/1000 sq ft COD, 0.0074 lb/1000 sq ft lead, 0.012 lb/1000 sq ft zinc, and 16 lb/1000 sq ft solids. The average values on IH35 were 0.49 lb/1000 sq ft COD, 0.00097 lb/1000 sq ft lead, 0.00049 lb/1000 sq ft zinc, and 0.41 lb/1000 sq ft solids. The average values for MoPac were 0.88 lb/1000 sq ft COD, 0.00154 lb/1000 sq ft lead, 0.00120 lb/1000 sq ft zinc, and 0.18 lb/1000 sq ft solids.

CHAPTER 6. CONCLUSIONS

Based on simulated rainfall intensities ranging from 1.8-4.2 in./hr corresponding to durations of 10-22 minutes the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. The average mass loadings found on IH35 (a concrete surface) were 0.49 lb/1000 sq ft COD, 0.016 lb/1000 sq ft oil and grease, 0.089 lb/1000 sq ft TOC, and 0.00097 lb/1000 sq ft lead, 0.00049 lb/1000 sq ft zinc, and 0.41 lb/1000 sq ft TSS.
2. The average mass loadings found on MoPac (an asphalt surface) were 0.88 lb/1000 sq ft COD, 0.009 lb/1000 sq ft oil and grease, 0.213 lb/1000 sq ft TOC, 0.00154 lb/1000 sq ft lead, 0.0012 lb/1000 sq ft zinc, and 0.18 lb/1000 sq ft TSS.
3. Loadings of COD, TOC, lead, and zinc were much higher from the MoPac asphalt surface than from the IH35 concrete surface even though the traffic flow was 160% higher on IH35. Asphalt contributes higher COD, TOC, lead, and zinc loadings than does concrete. Oil, grease, and TSS loadings were lower on asphalt than on concrete.
4. Mass loading of lead, zinc, and suspended solids were lower than those reported in the literature. The use of less leaded gasoline since the 1975 model cars were introduced might have some influence on lowering lead levels.

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2. "Water Pollution Aspects of Street Surface Contaminants," URS Research Co., prepared for Office of Research and Monitoring, EPA-R2-72-081, November 1972, and paper by Sarter, J. D., and Boyd, G. B., JWPCF, Vol. 46, No. 3, p. 458, March 1974.
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4. Agnew, R. W., M. K. Gupta, and A. J. Veteri, "Water Pollution Effects of Highway Runoff on the Environment: State-of-the-Art," Interim Report to Federal Highway Administration by Envirex, Inc., July 1975.
5. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," Methods Development and Quality Assurance Research Laboratory, National Environmental Research Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1974.
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7. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 13th Edition, 1971.

APPENDIX

TABLE A.1
(February 11, 1976)

	Minutes Since Runoff Began	Oil and Grease mg/l	COD mg/l	TOC mg/l	Lead mg/l	Zinc mg/l
IH 35	0	9.6	273	33	340	130
	1	6.3	189	18	240	68
	2	6.1	84	21	370	130
	3	4.5	87	19	240	83
	4	5.0	76	19	250	172
	5	5.4	70	16	240	50
	6	9.2	82	14	220	47
	7	5.6	169	14	80	23
	8	8.8	77	11	150	17
	9	7.7	63	10	160	26
MoPac	0	5.9	340	52	610	225
	1	2.0	140	39	420	175
	2	3.4	226	57	390	212
	3	2.6	196	52	460	218
	4	6.6	610	153	1110	1130
	5	2.6	411	109	970	930
	6	2.2	250	58	500	392
	7	2.9	186	54	460	325
	8	2.3	158	48	490	253
	9	3.5	147	42	400	200

TABLE A.2
(March 15, 1976)

	Minutes Since Runoff Began	Oil and Grease mg/l	COD mg/l	TOC mg/l	Lead mg/l	Zinc mg/l
IH 35	0	2.9	655	25	270	185
	2	2.5	198	16	90	90
	4	2.3	234	10	130	32
	6	2.4	155	7	80	83
	8	3.5	122	6	90	35
	10	2.7	58	5	90	30
	12	5.7	58	4	50	42
	14	4.8	18	4	40	29
	16	*	*	*	*	*
	18	1.9	22	1	40	12
MoPac	0	2.6	745	27	190	135
	2	1.6	248	32	170	100
	4	*	*	*	*	*
	6	1.8	117	29	130	87
	8	2.7	117	28	120	60
	10	4.5	129	21	120	58
	12	1.6	126	18	120	80
	14	2.2	126	15	55	13
	16	2.3	115	11	40	15
	18	1.2	122	14	70	14

*No sample

TABLE A.3
(April 22, 1976)

	Minutes Since Runoff Began	Oil and Grease mg/l	COD mg/l	TOC mg/l	Lead mg/l	Zinc mg/l
IH 35	0	3.0	301	52	480	450
	2	1.6	119	24	140	45
	4	1.5	65	17	115	37
	6	1.9	60	16	70	55
	8	4.0	60	10	110	25
	10	2.8	46	5	45	25
	12	0.8	15	8	65	15
	14	1.3	27	11	40	35
	16	2.0	35	12	135	200
	18	1.8	36	15	120	64
MoPac	0	1.5	333	70	375	225
	2	2.2	184	50	140	115
	4	1.6	88	25	95	40
	6	1.0	54	18	48	28
	8	0.8	58	14	57	95
	10	0.9	58	16	30	37
	12	1.5	73	25	35	35
	14	1.5	84	21	25	88

TABLE A.4
(June 16, 1976)

	Minutes Since Runoff Began	Oil and Grease mg/l	COD mg/l	TOC mg/l	Lead mg/l	Zinc mg/l	TSS mg/l	VSS mg/l
IH 35	0	3.3	505	88	910	720	352	106
	2	3.6	111	20	280	45	84	35
	4	4.0	44	13	130	25	25	13
	6	3.6	44	11	80	200	29	17
	8	3.1	53	16	90	25	20	12
	10	3.4	76	24	510	55	22	13
	12	2.3	63	23	560	85	20	11
MoPac	0	5.3	744	94	1110	1300	210	188
	2	2.5	206	71	570	345	29	20
	4	1.8	131	45	430	155	12	9
	6	0.6	107	41	200	70	9	6
	8	1.3	206	72	300	130	3	1
	10	1.6	285	100	550	175	3	1

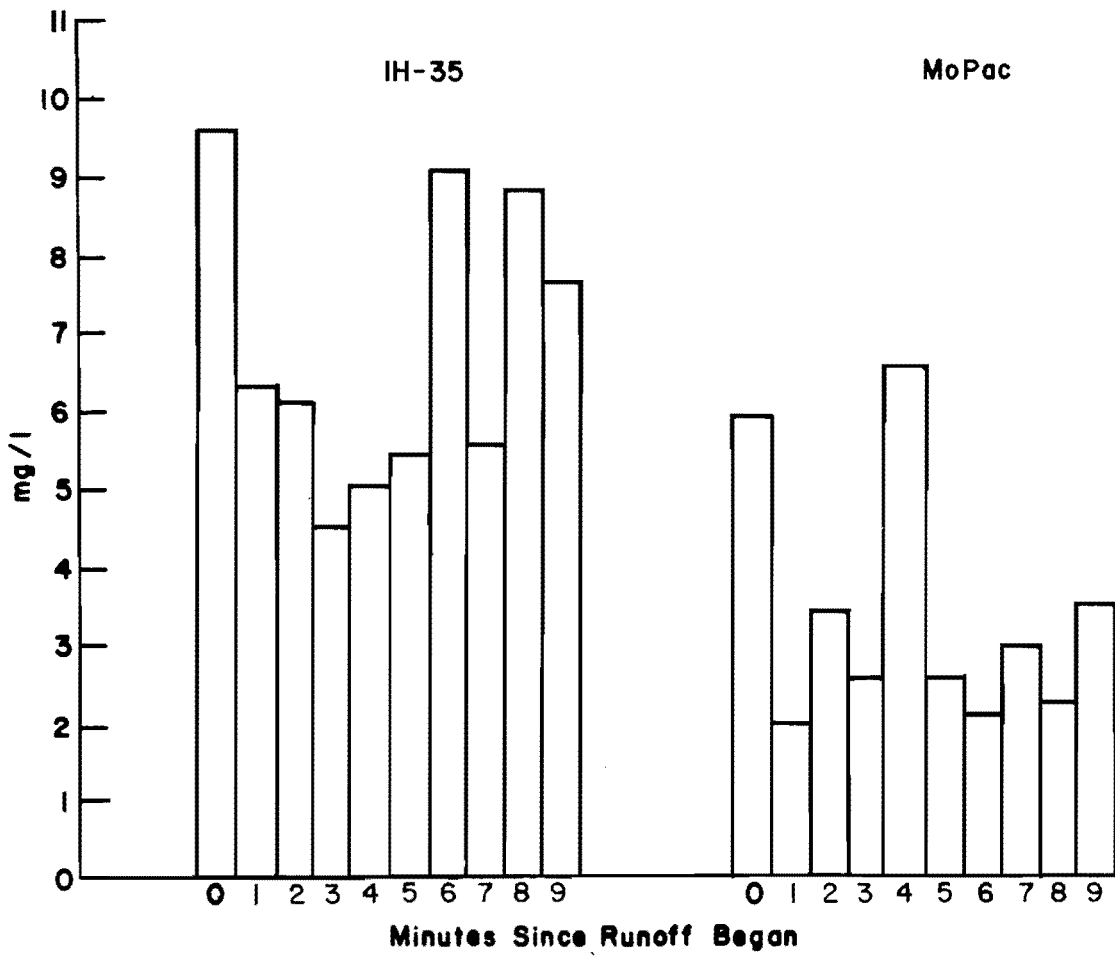
TABLE A.5
(July 21, 1976)

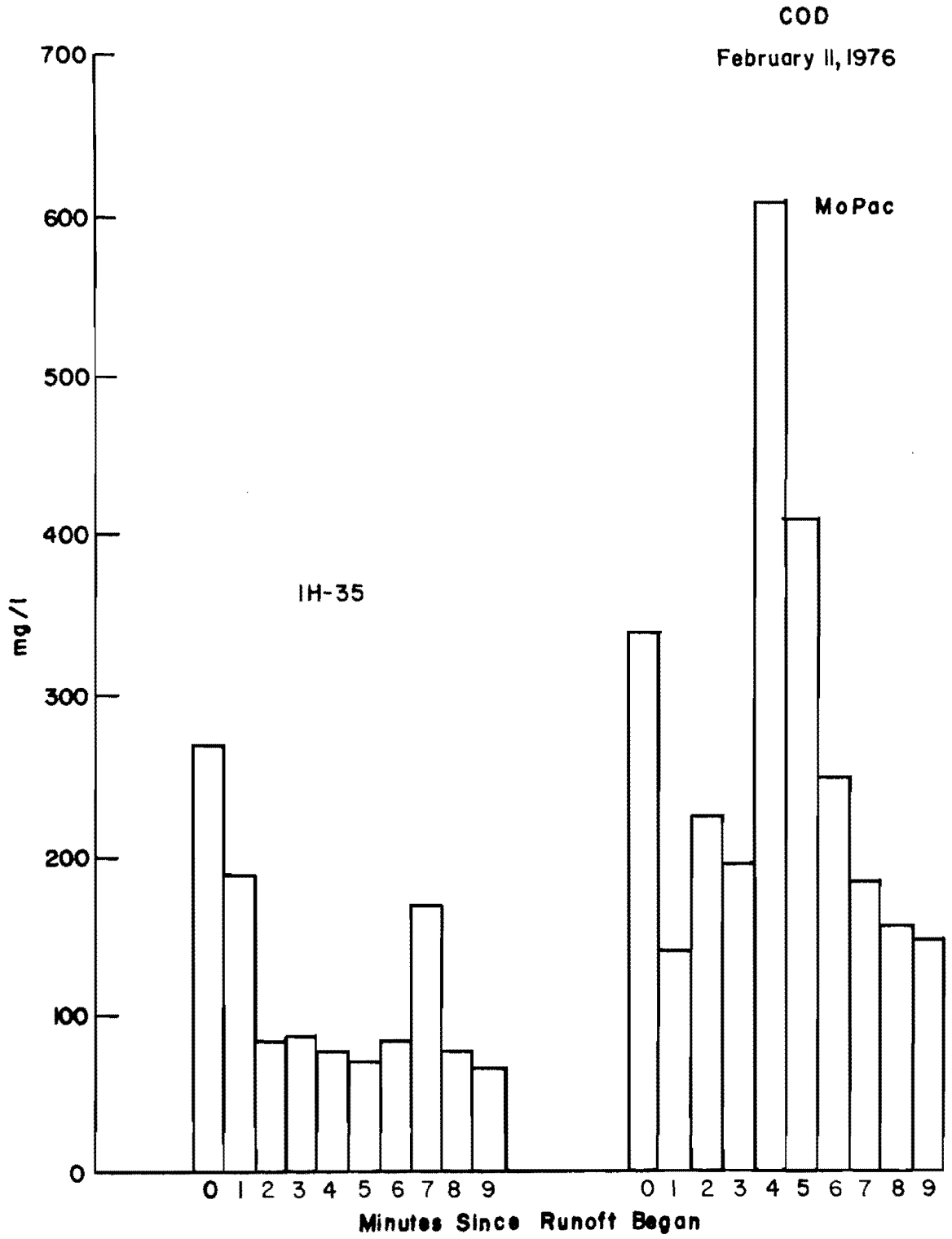
	Minutes Since Runoff Began	Oil and Grease mg/l	COD mg/l	TOC mg/l	Lead mg/l	Zinc mg/l	TSS mg/l	VSS mg/l
IH 35	0	5.1	244	56	690	285	334	48
	2	5.8	167	37	530	155	141	42
	4	6.3	114	27	300	60	84	33
	6	4.8	85	23	300	55	56	12
	8	3.1	68	20	170	35	40	23
	10	1.6	60	17	170	25	44	17
	12	3.7	50	14	220	25	32	18
	14	3.5	49	12	380	40	23	7
	16	4.3	39	12	140	45	23	10
	18	4.6	41	13	180	25	19	9
MoPac	0	5.3	319	127	770	600	297	100
	2	2.2	167	51	250	130	12	9
	4	2.0	85	28	170	40	11	10
	6	2.0	78	21	155	25	12	11
	8	1.4	66	20	130	50	8	7
	10	1.3	56	17	170	35	5	4
	12	1.0	47	15	130	20	5	4
	14	0.8	45	17	100	20	6	5
	16	2.5	72	19	100	20	2	1

TABLE A.6
(August 6, 1976)

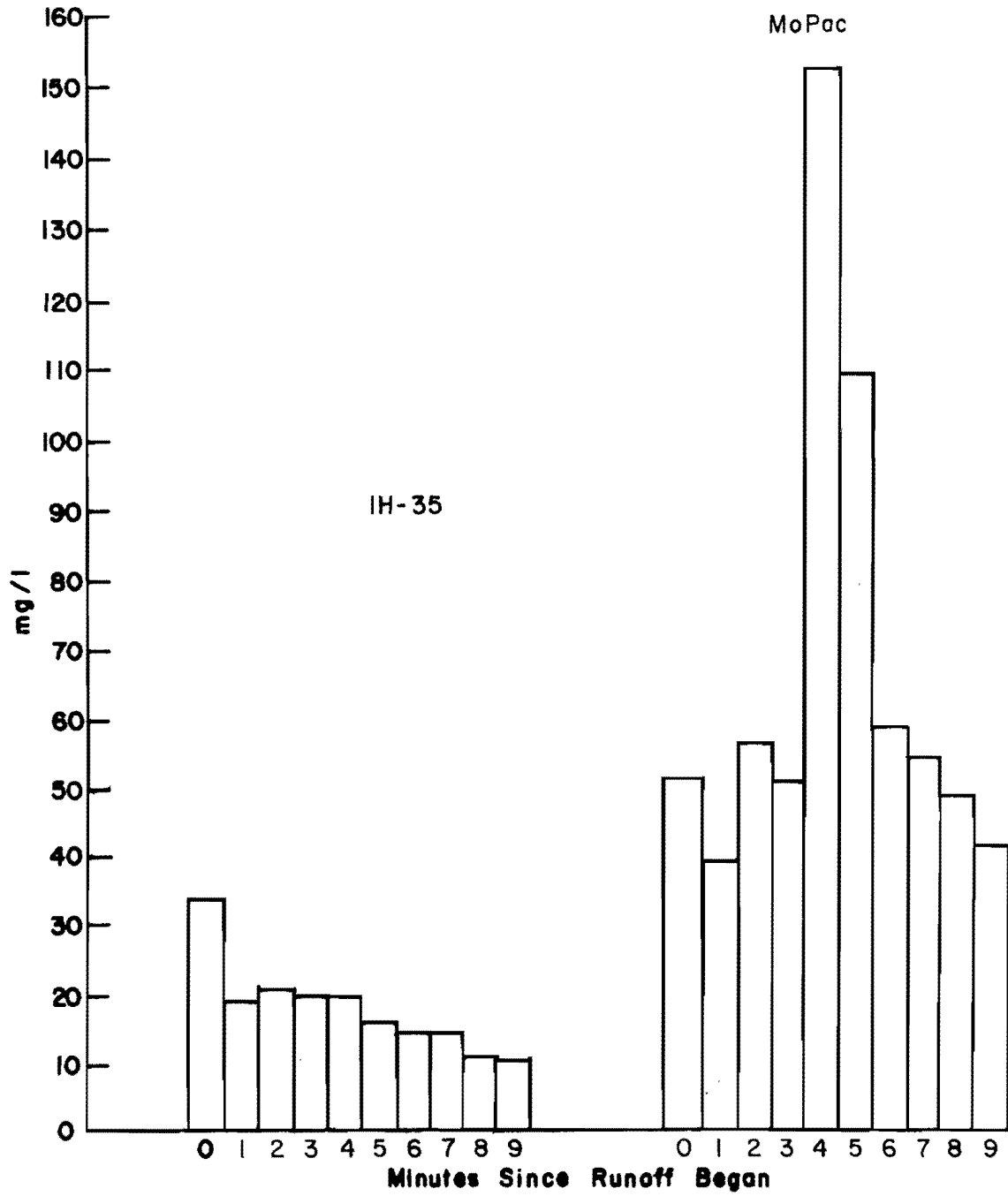
	Minutes Since Runoff Began	Oil and Grease mg/l	COD mg/l	TOC mg/l	Lead mg/l	Zinc mg/l	TSS mg/l	VSS mg/l	
IH 35	0	6.9	622	142	1300	1000	1397	271	
	2	8.4	232	72	670	730	93	31	
	4	8.1	185	50	540	420	41	14	
	6	9.3	124	38	410	270	32	13	
	8	8.0	97	32	260	175	40	12	
	10	8.7	81	26	80	45	23	9	
	12	7.8	77	22	150	60	24	8	
	14	6.1	73	24	210	350	21	7	
	16	6.8	77	30	230	280	17	6	
	18	7.8	104	104	36	380	350	21	9
MoPac	0	5.9	2747	460	3550	2420	278	107	
	2	5.5	710	224	1680	1600	55	29	
	4	5.0	371	125	900	950	24	11	
	6	4.1	266	89	740	1100	25	14	
	8	2.9	208	73	700	470	15	8	
	10	3.0	189	66	550	340	12	7	
	12	5.9	193	69	470	320	12	7	
	14	4.7	201	76	590	380	15	9	
	16	4.4	228	228	85	700	1150	15	8

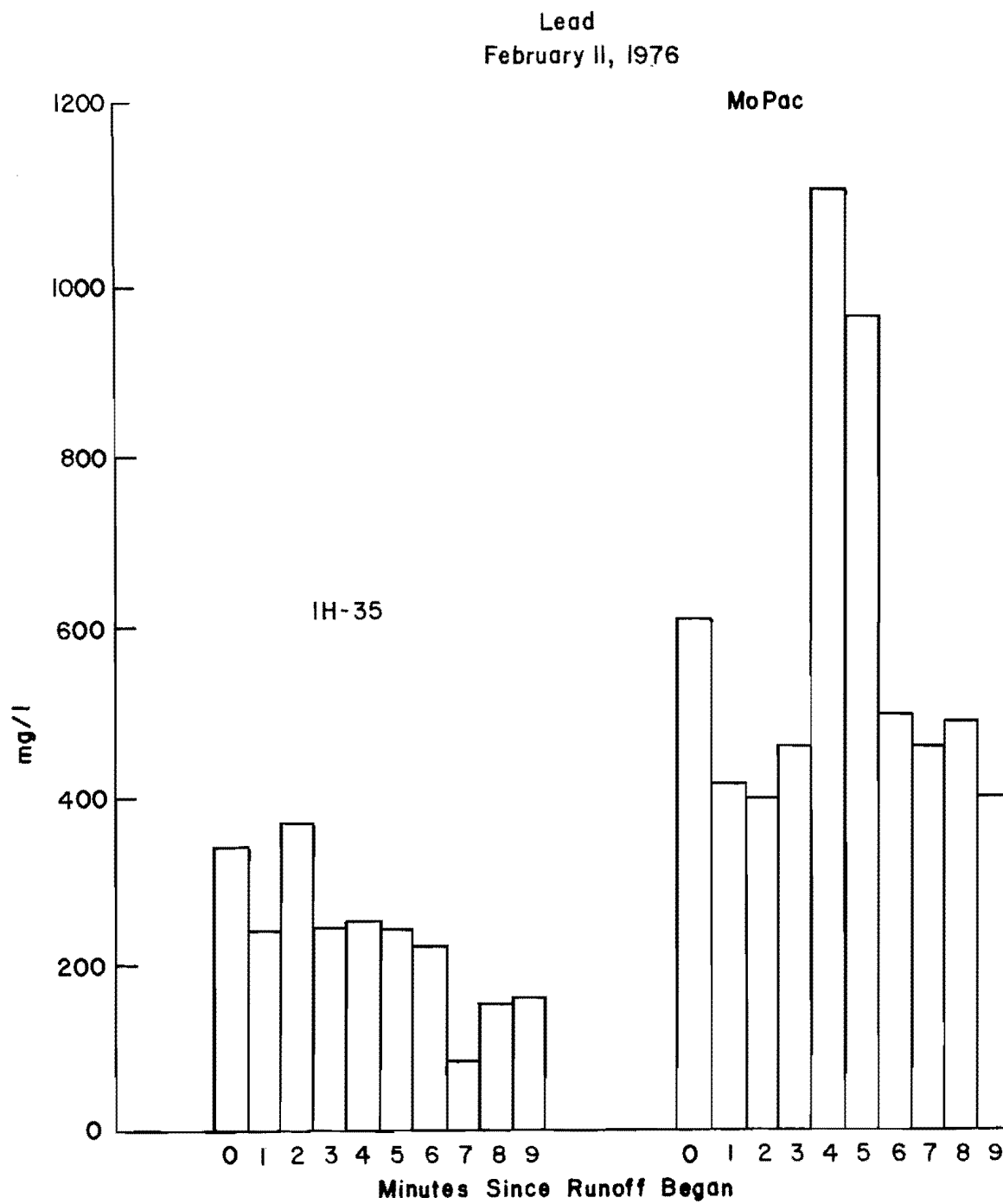
Oil and Grease
February 11, 1976

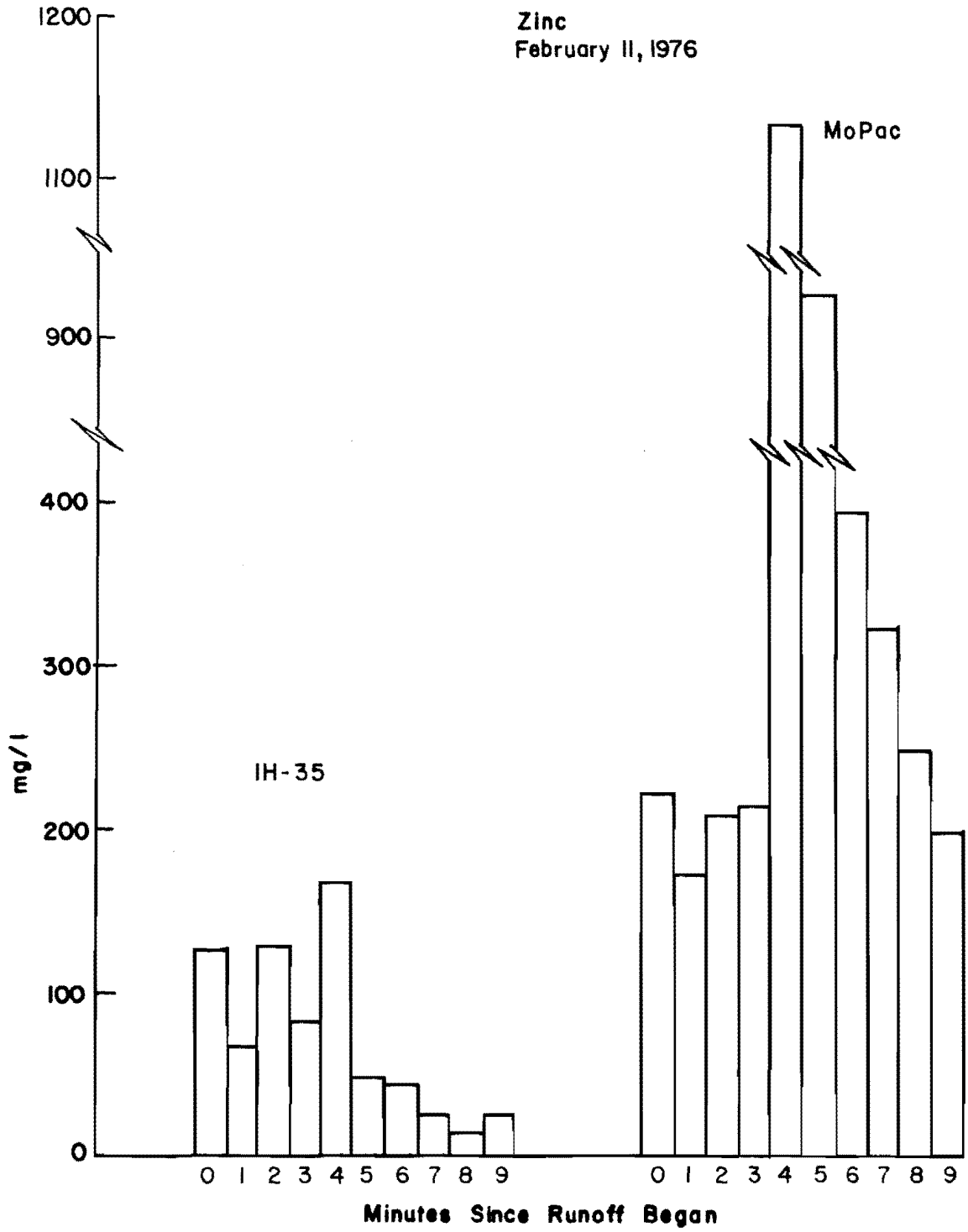




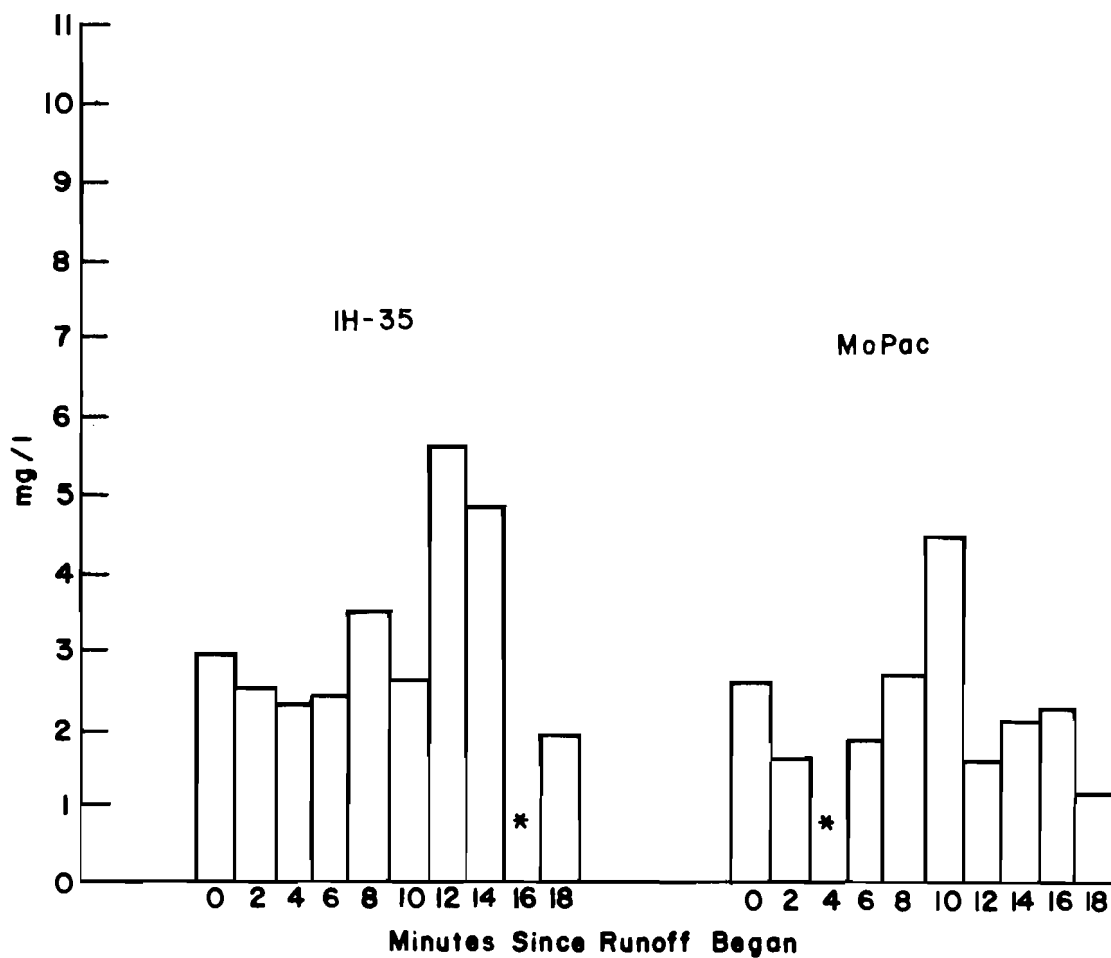
TOC
February 11, 1976



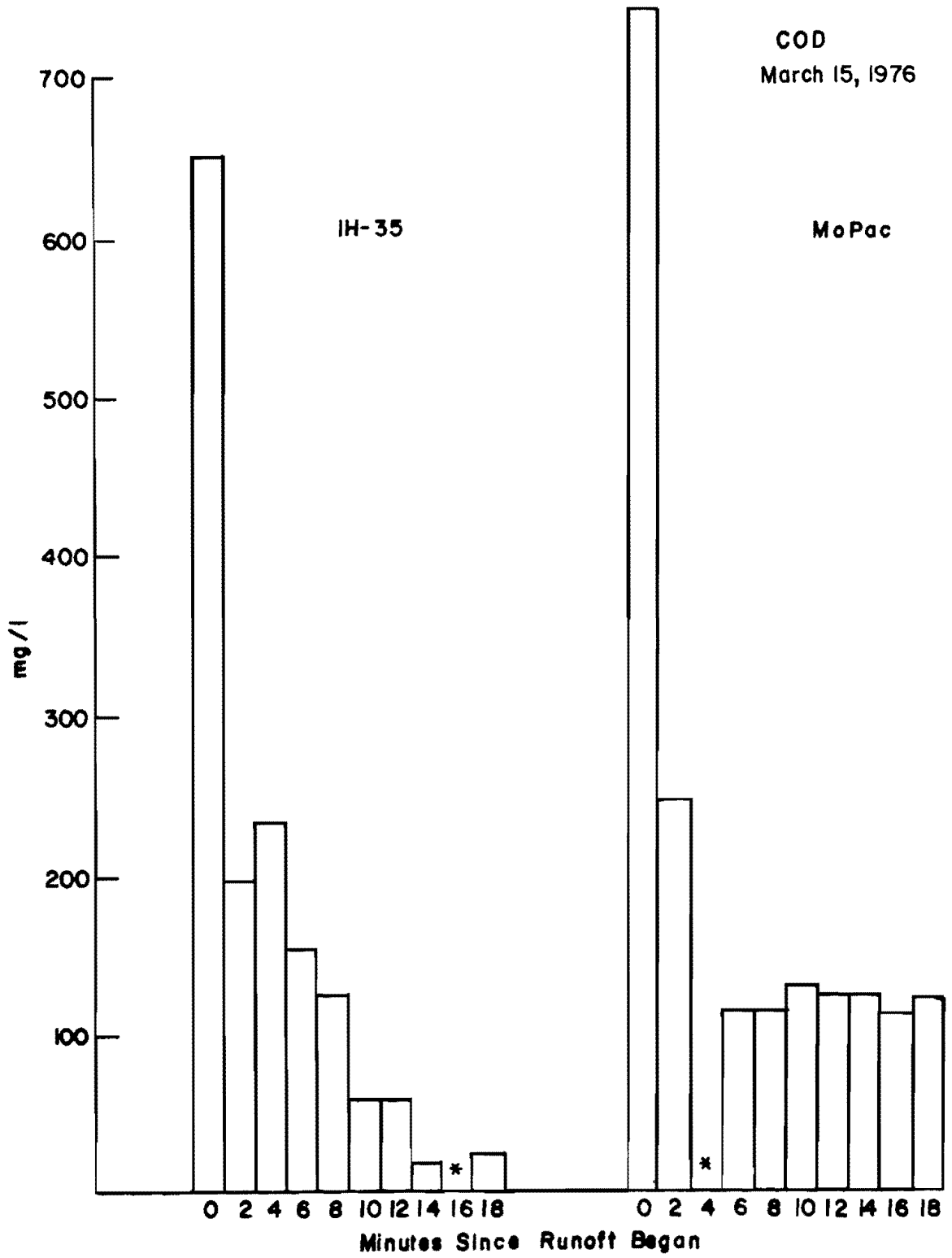




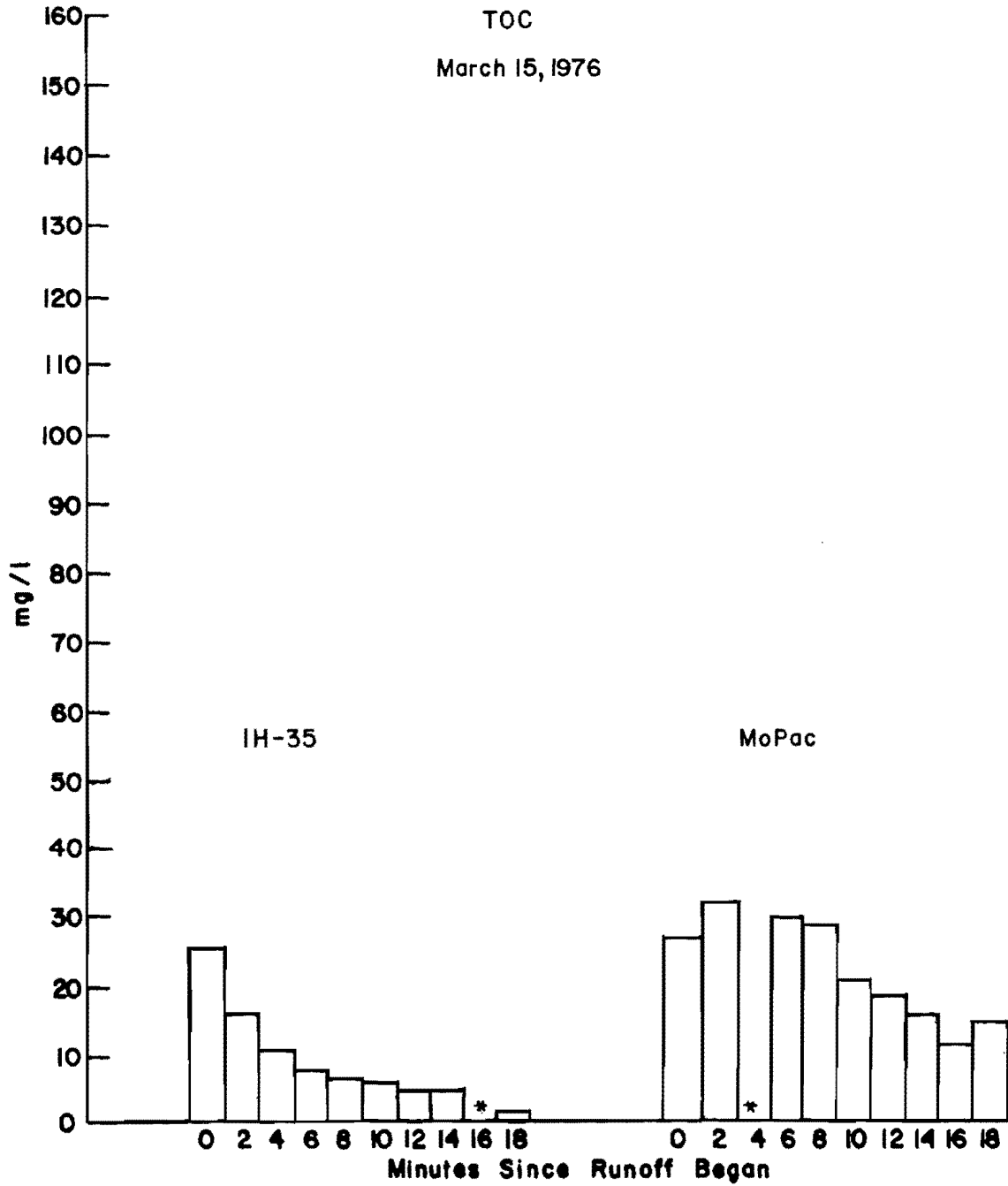
Oil and Grease
March 15, 1976



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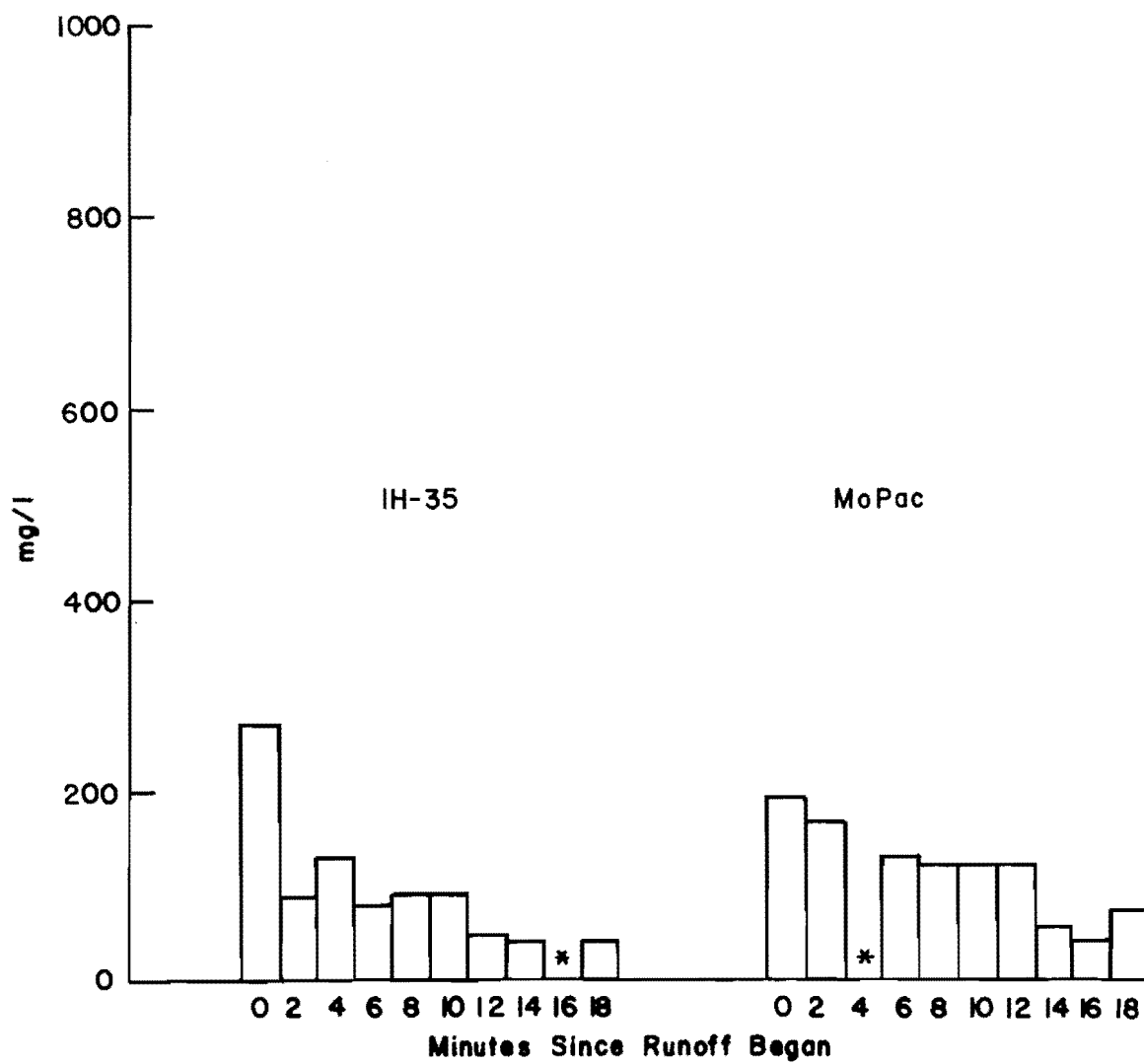


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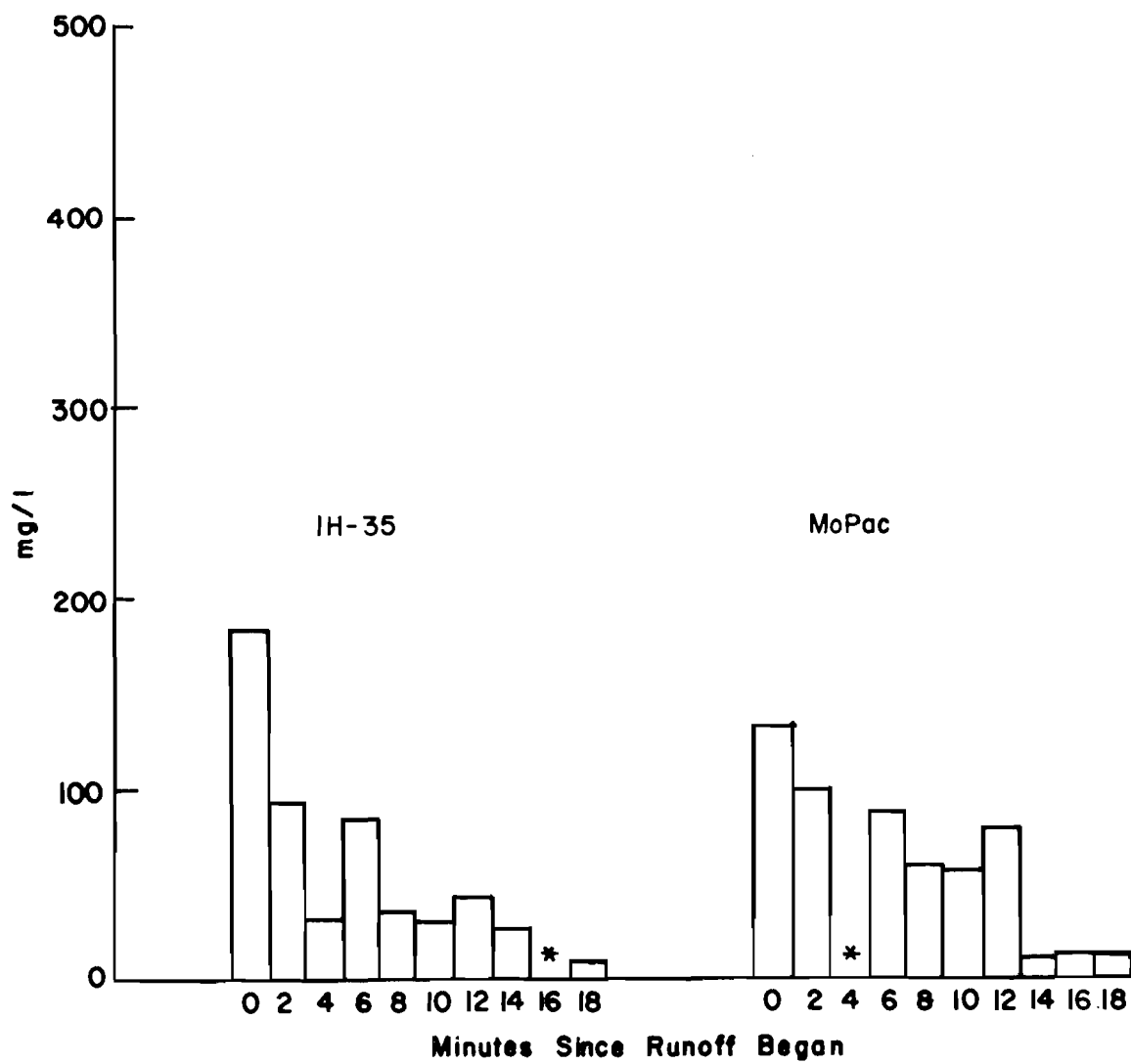
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Lead
March 15, 1976



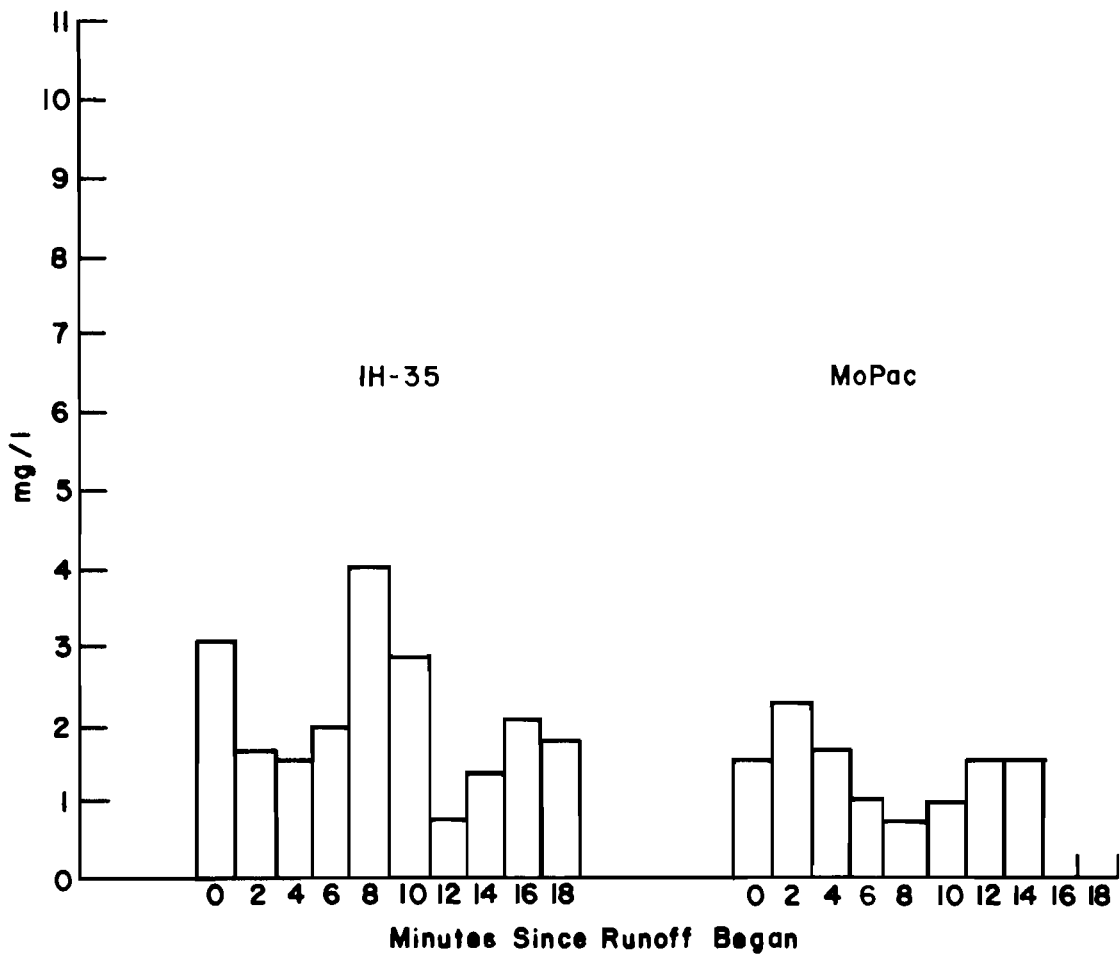
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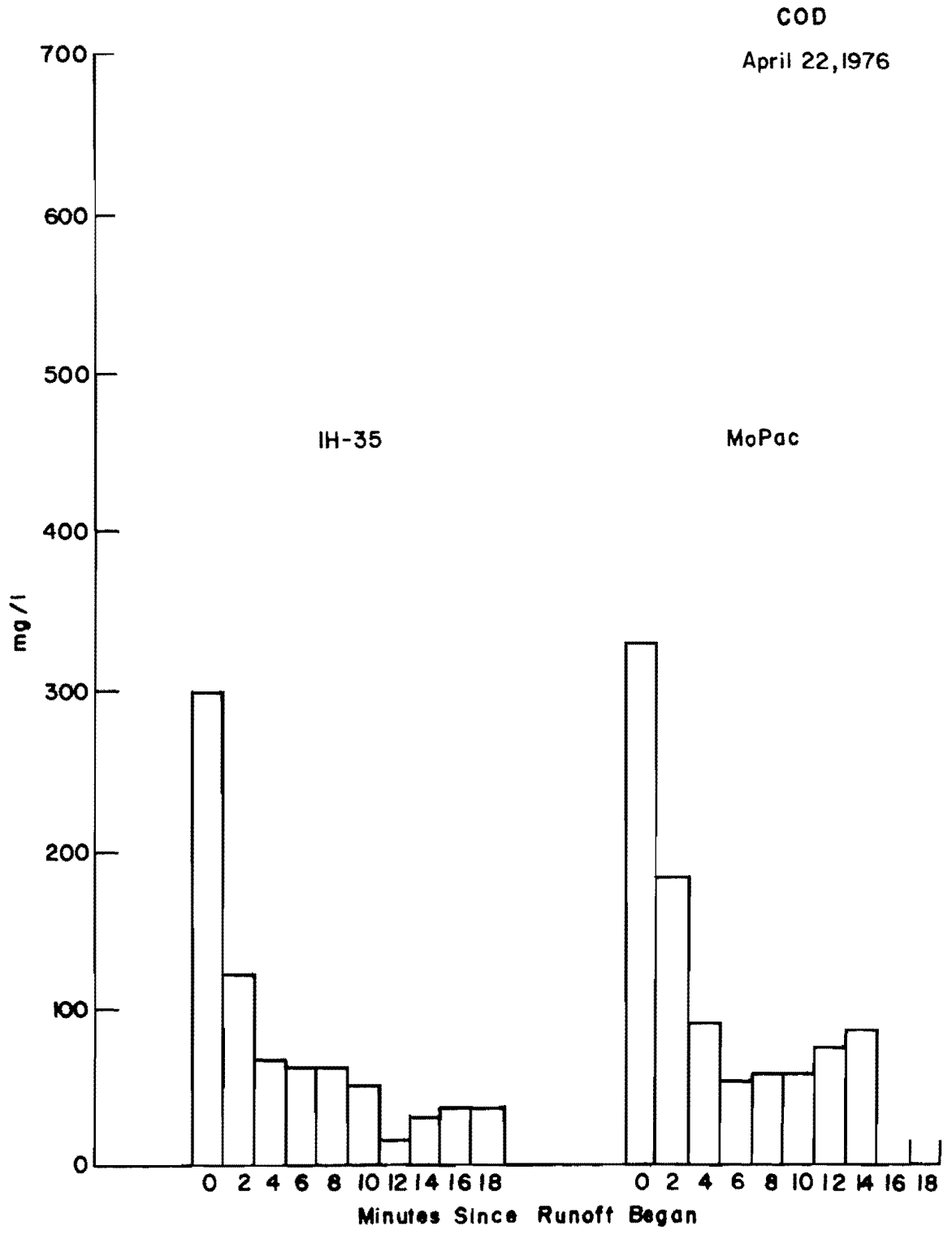
Zinc
March 15, 1976

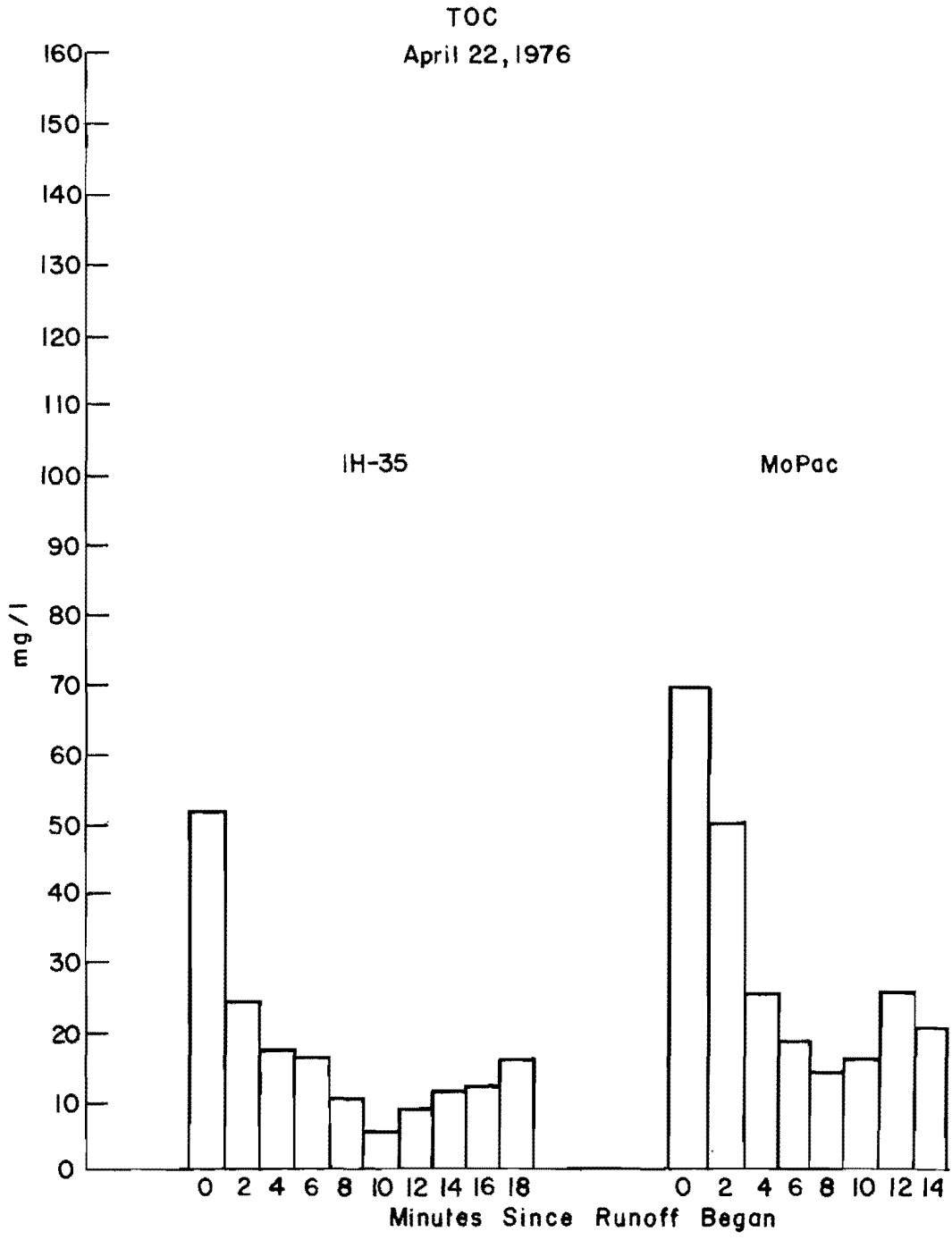


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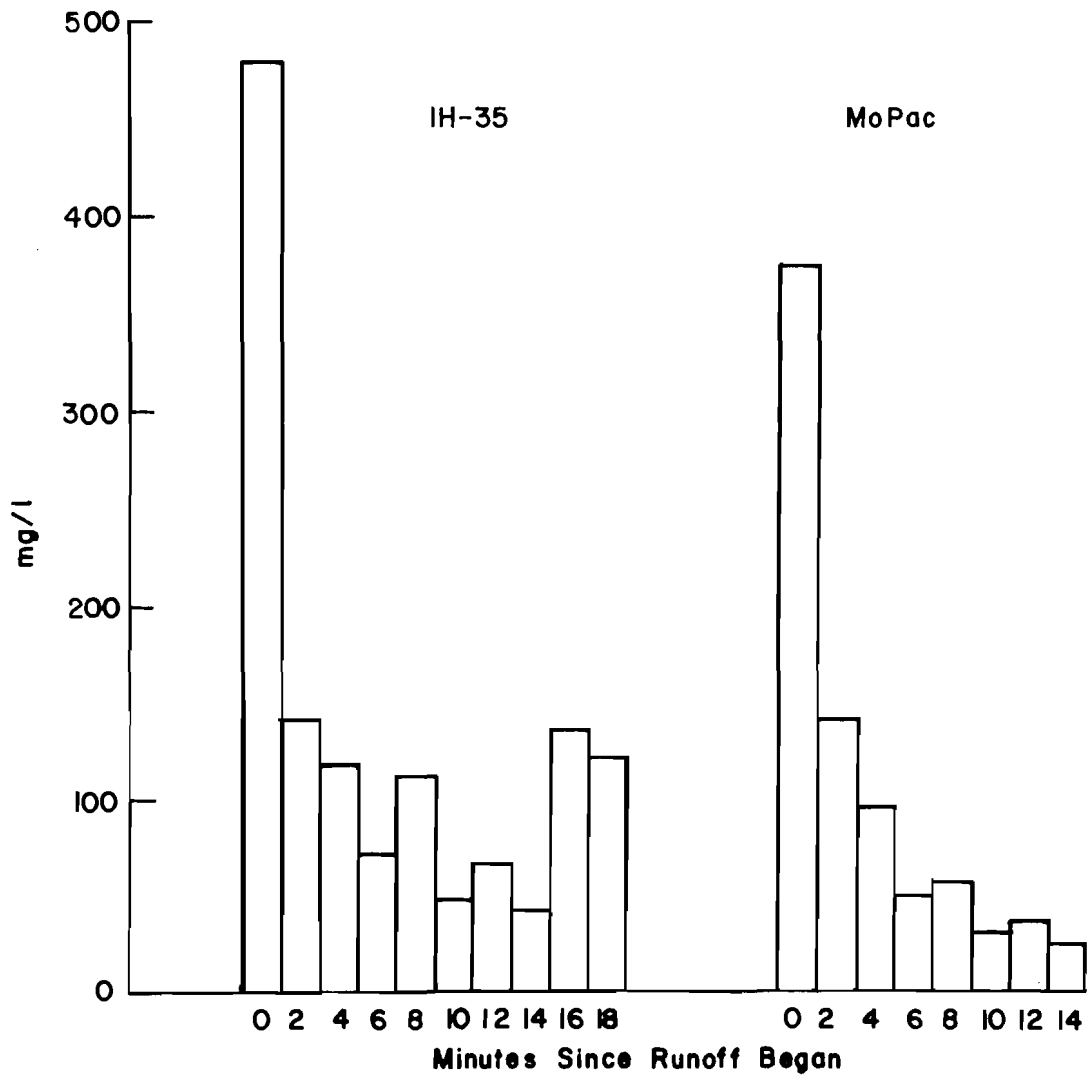
Oil and Grease
April 22, 1976



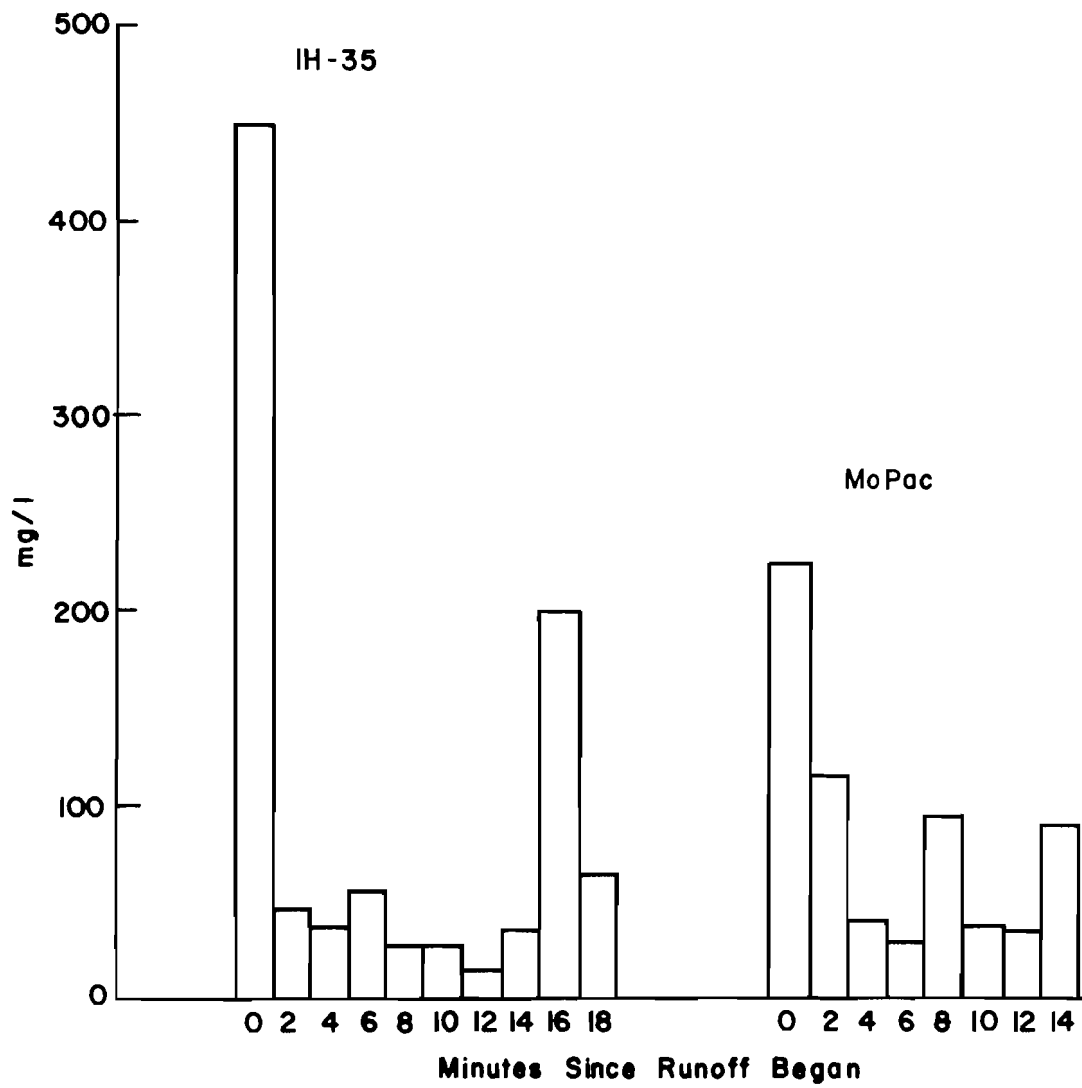




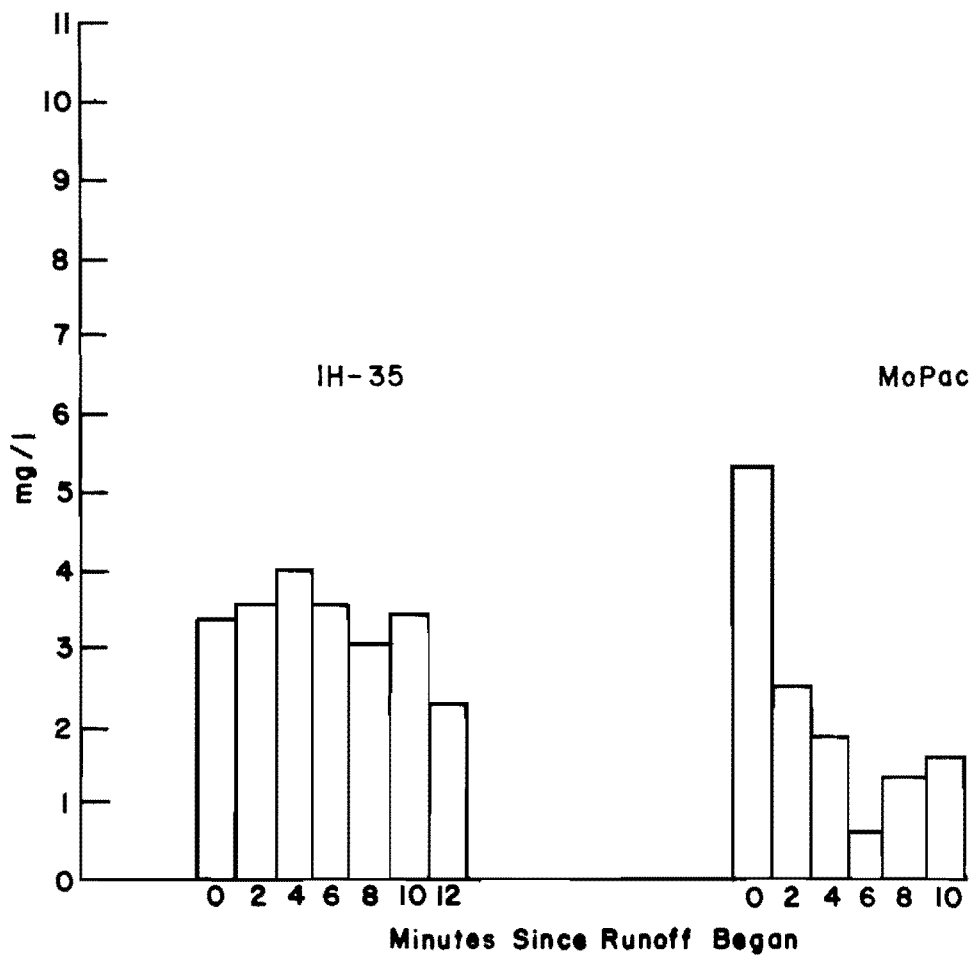
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April 22, 1976

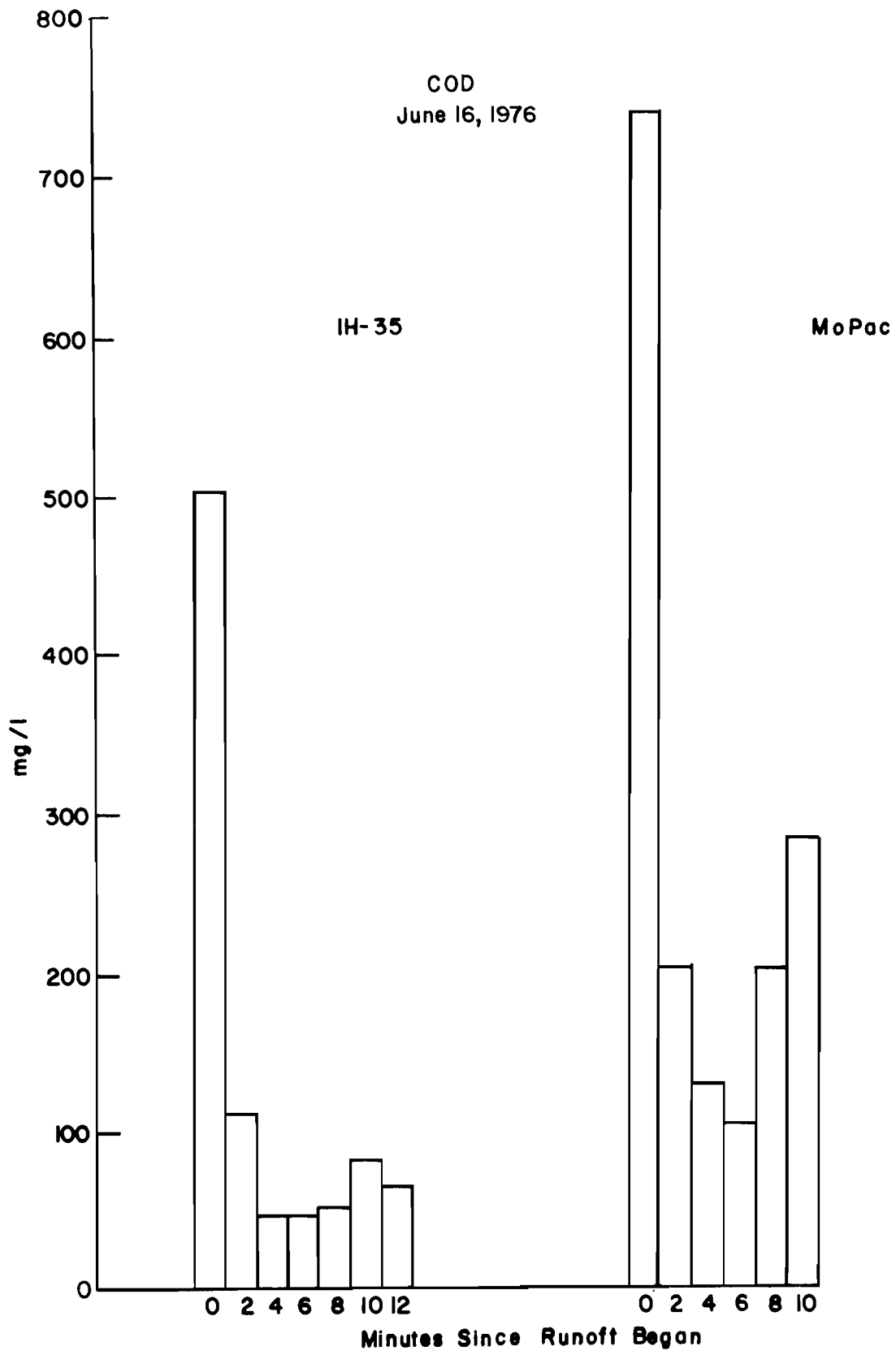


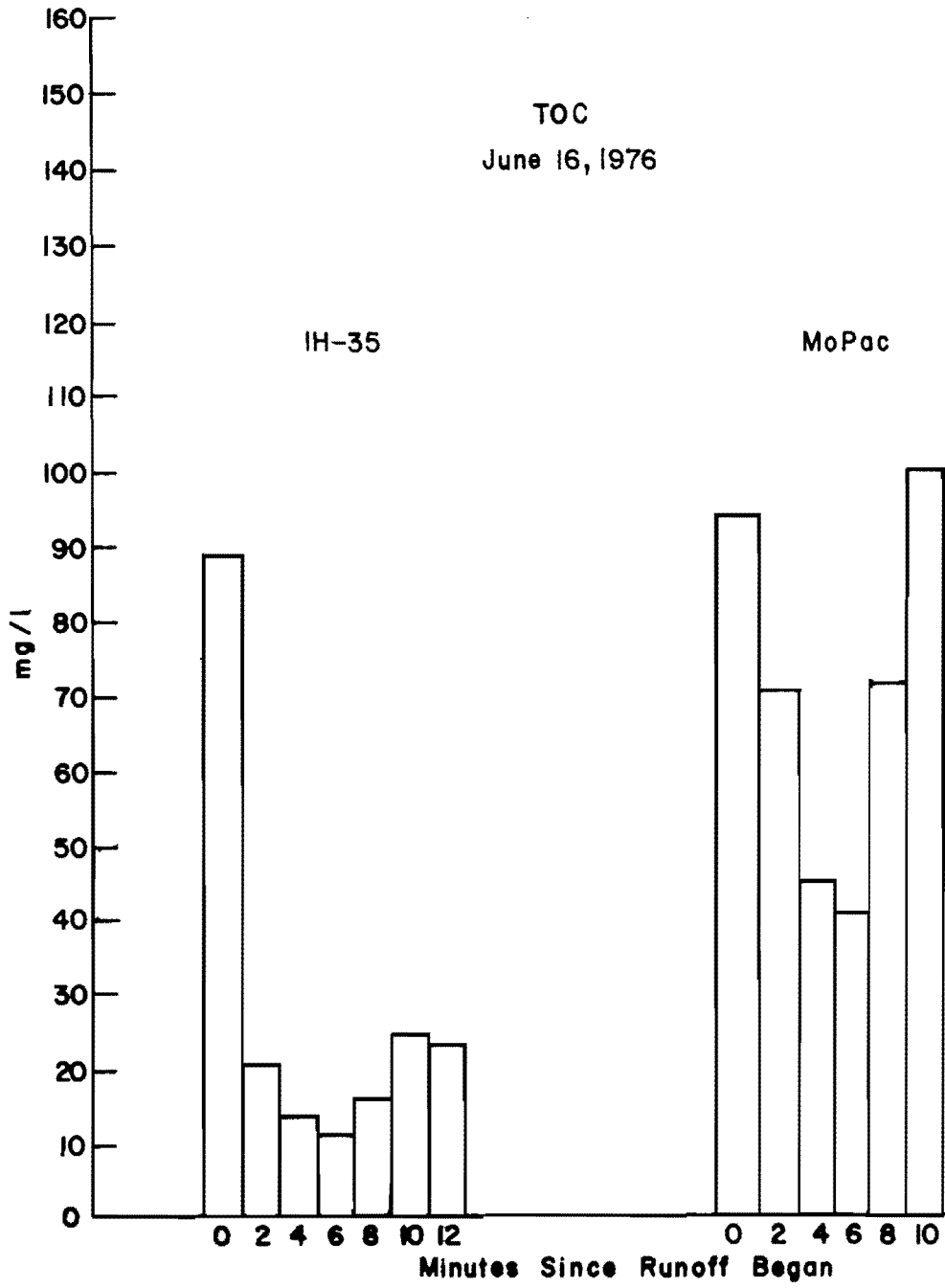
Zinc
April 22, 1976



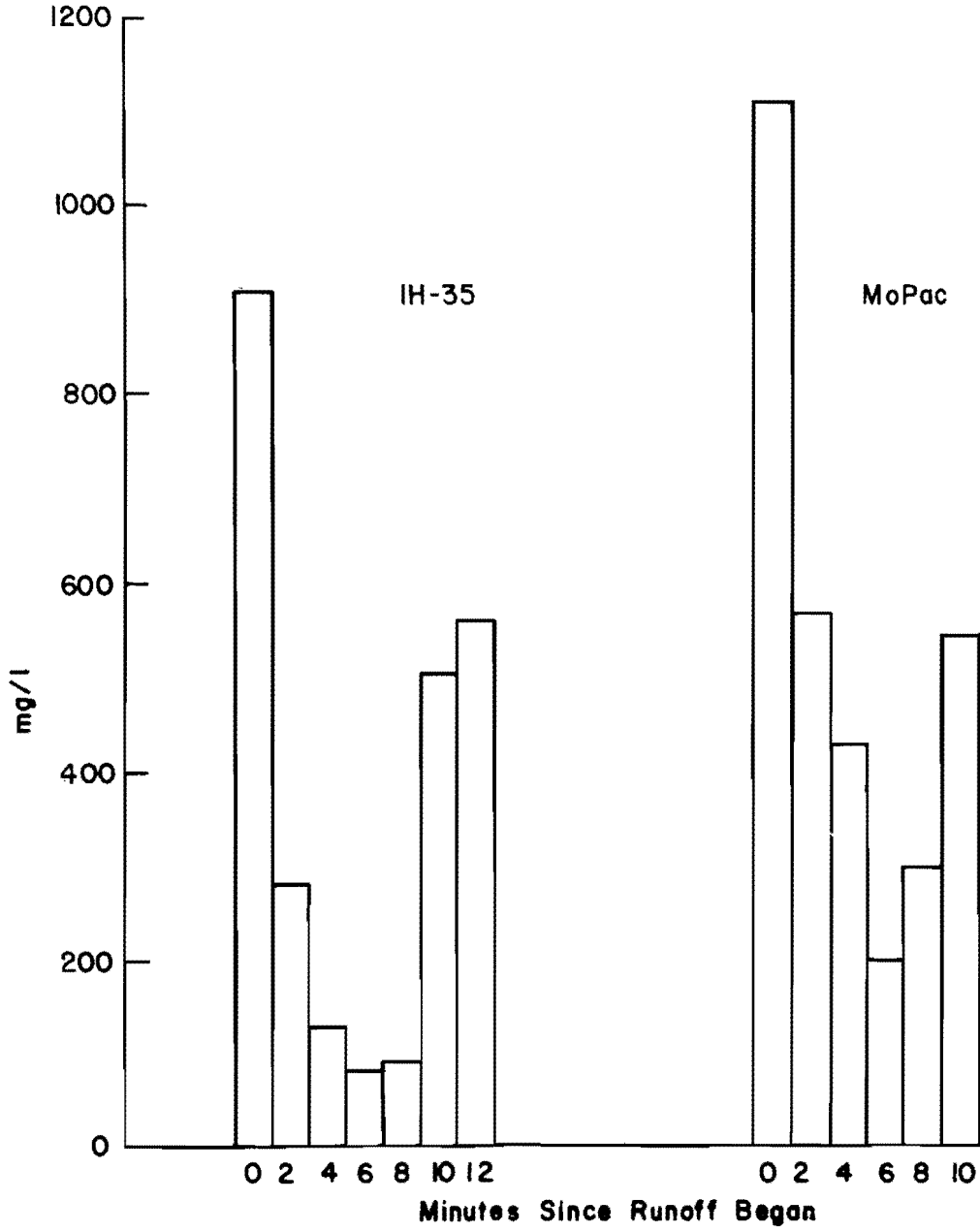
Oil and Grease
June 16, 1976

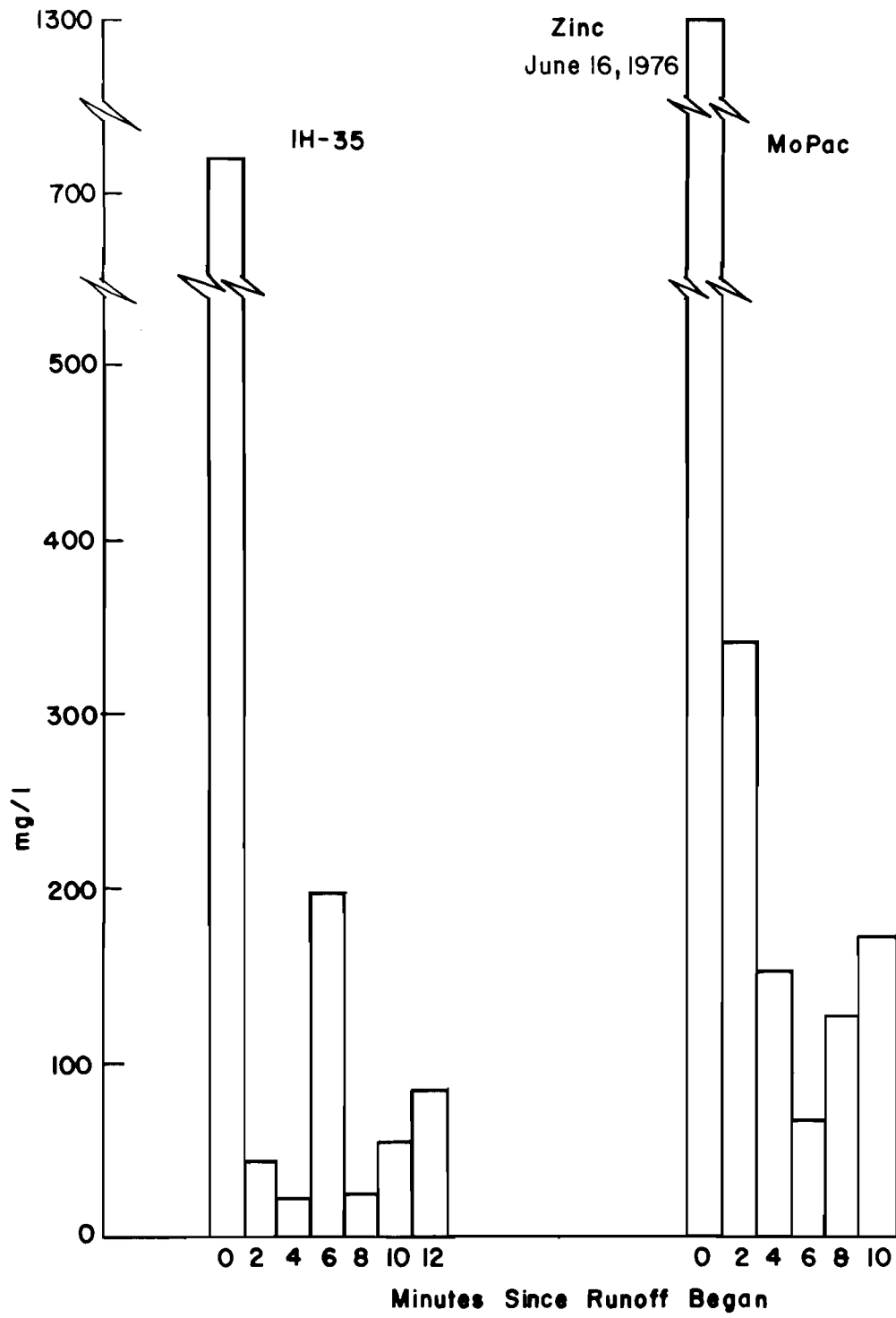




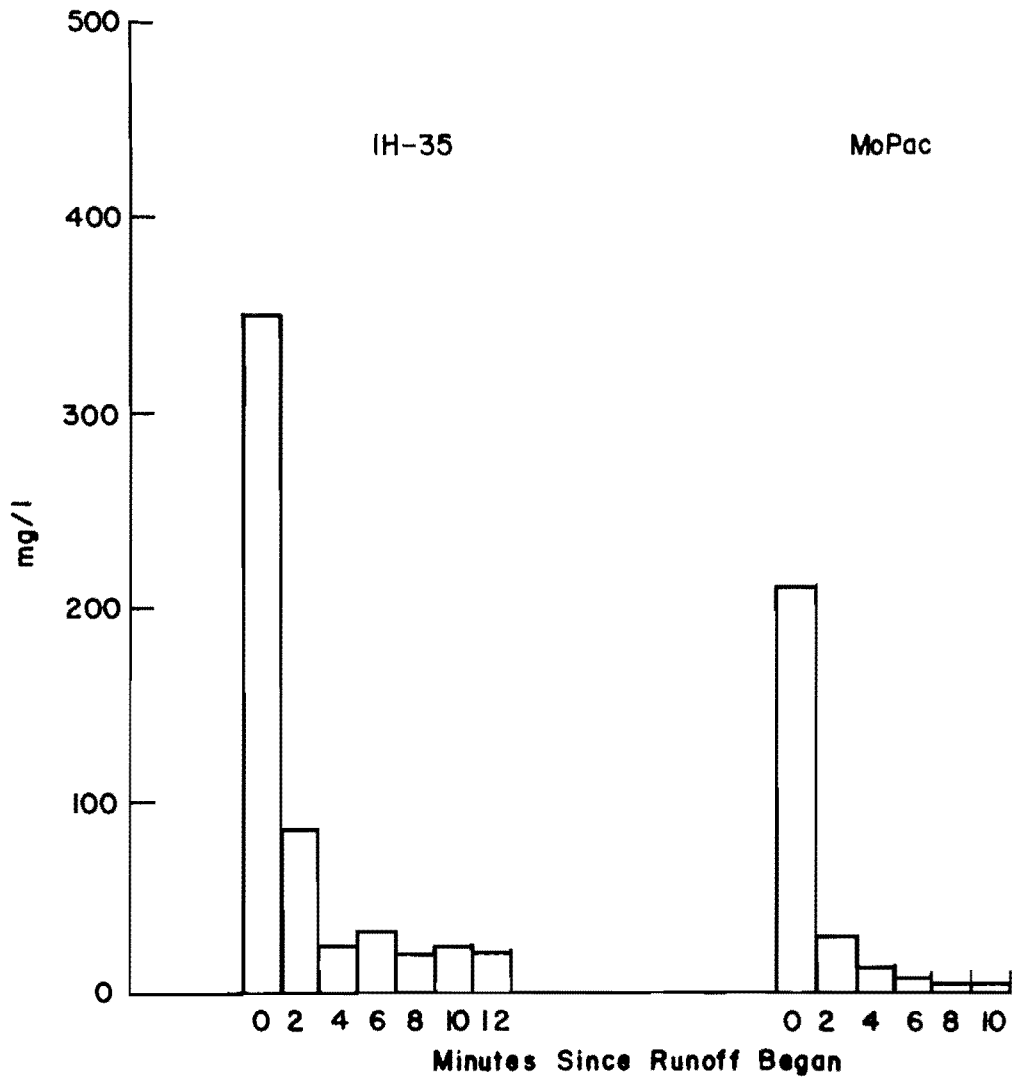


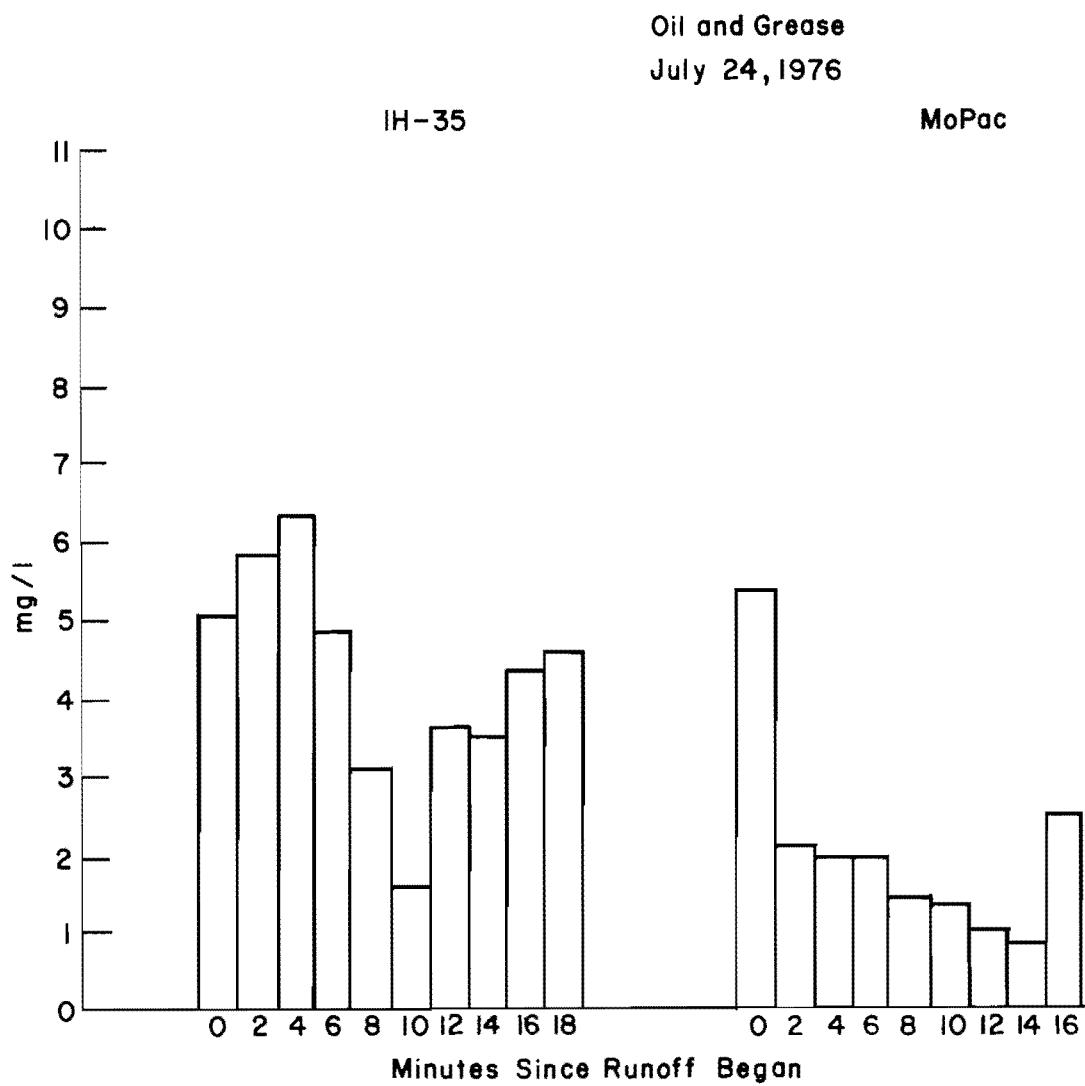
Lead
June 16, 1976



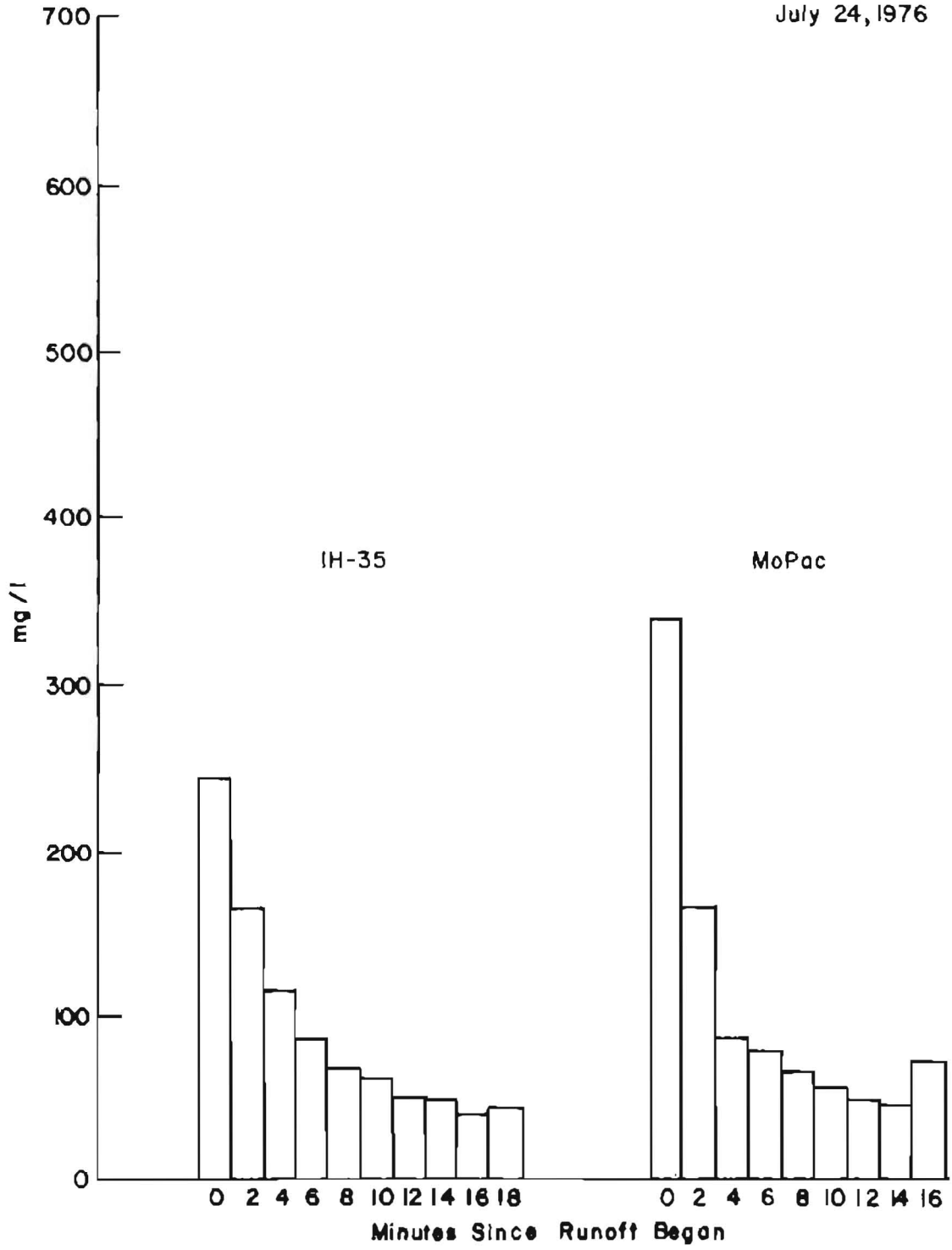


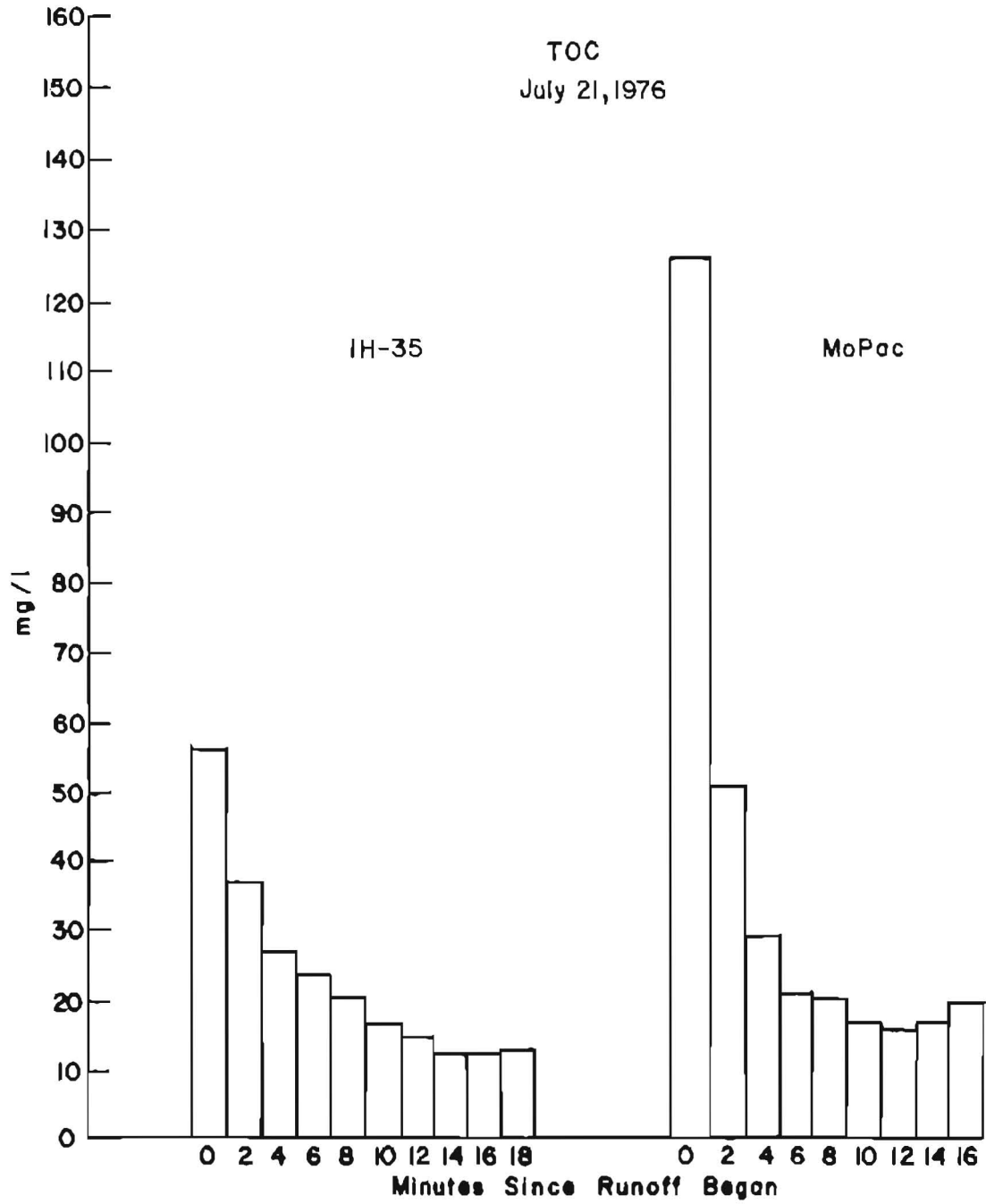
TSS
June 16, 1976



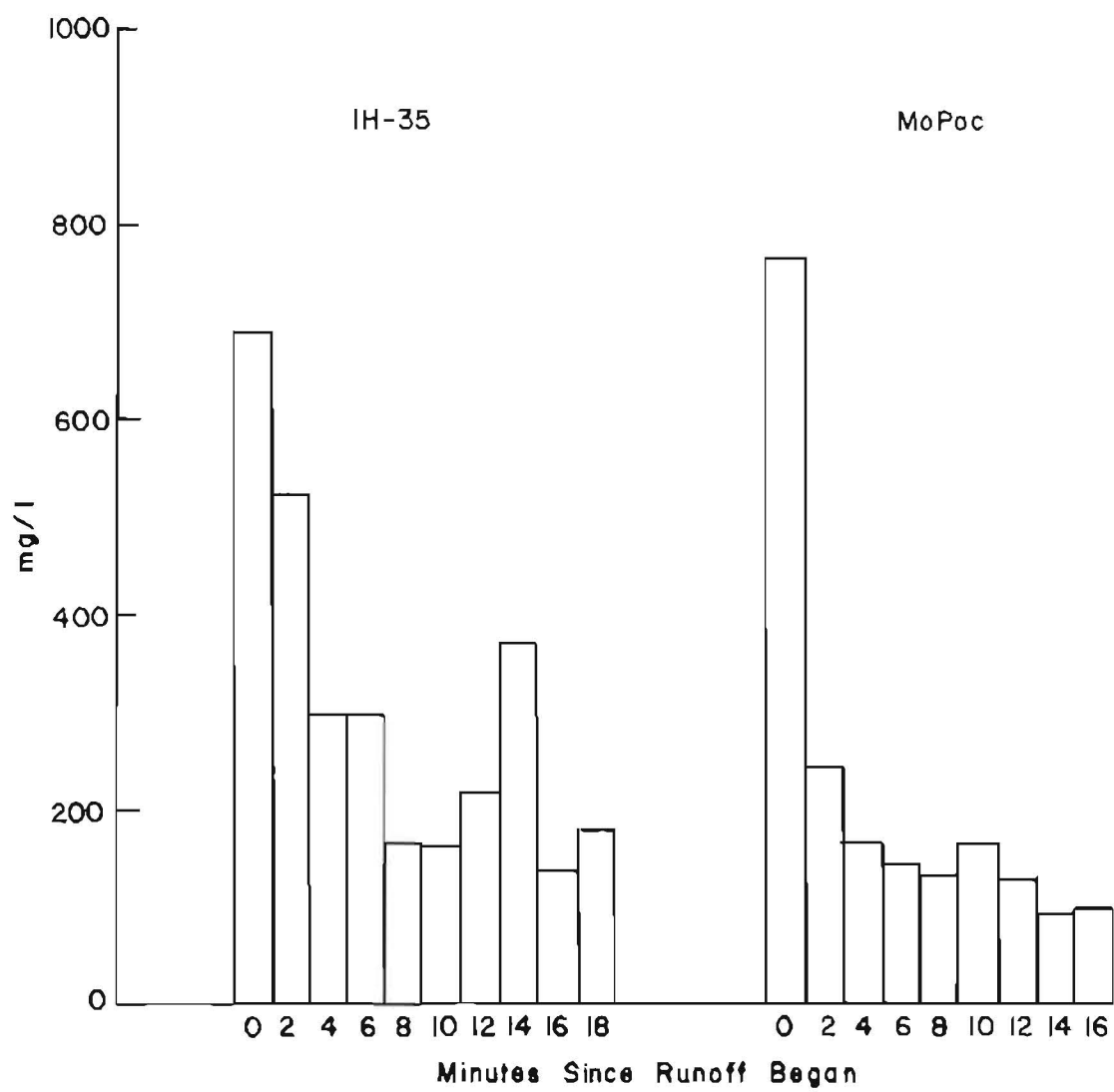


COD
July 24, 1976

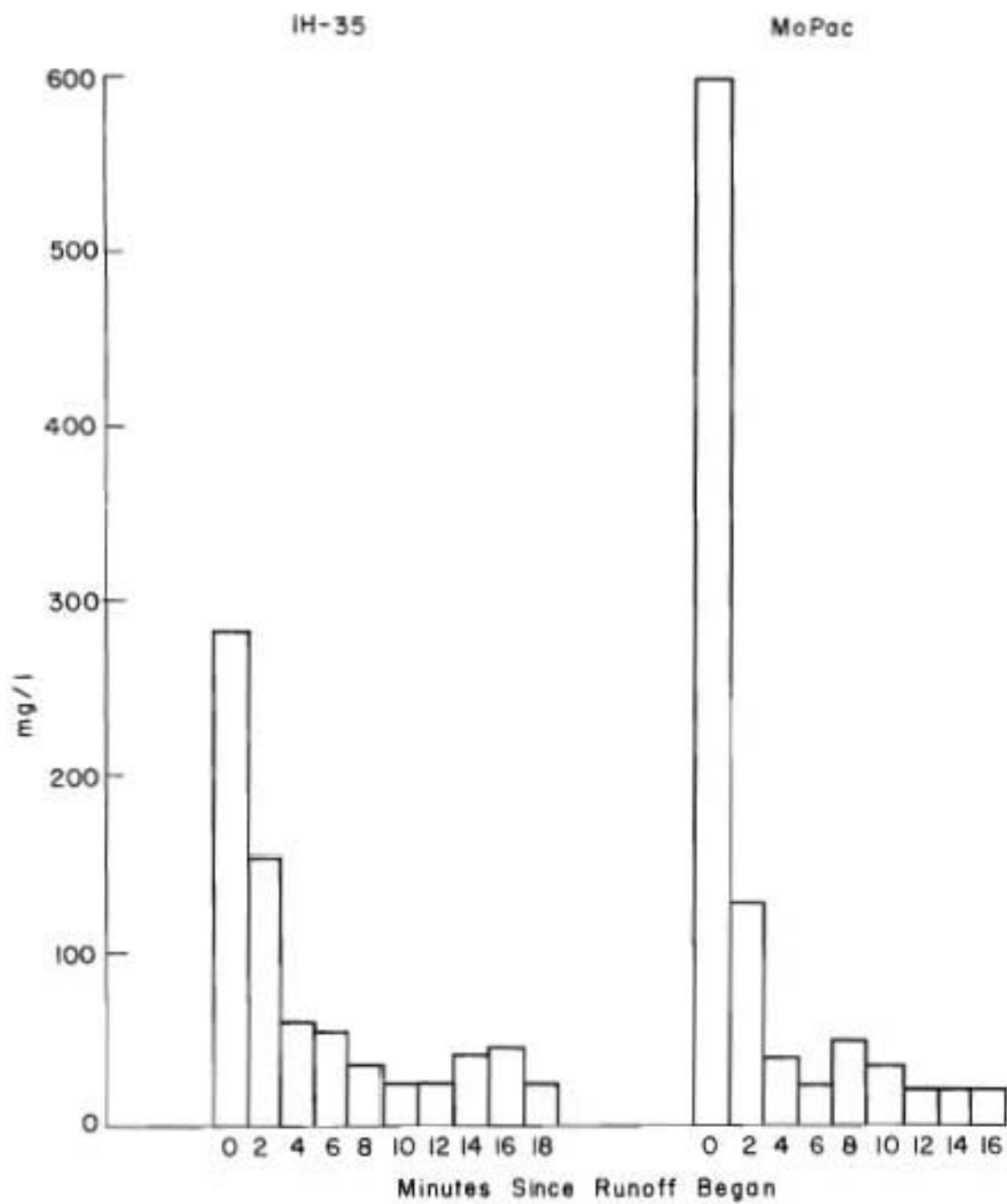




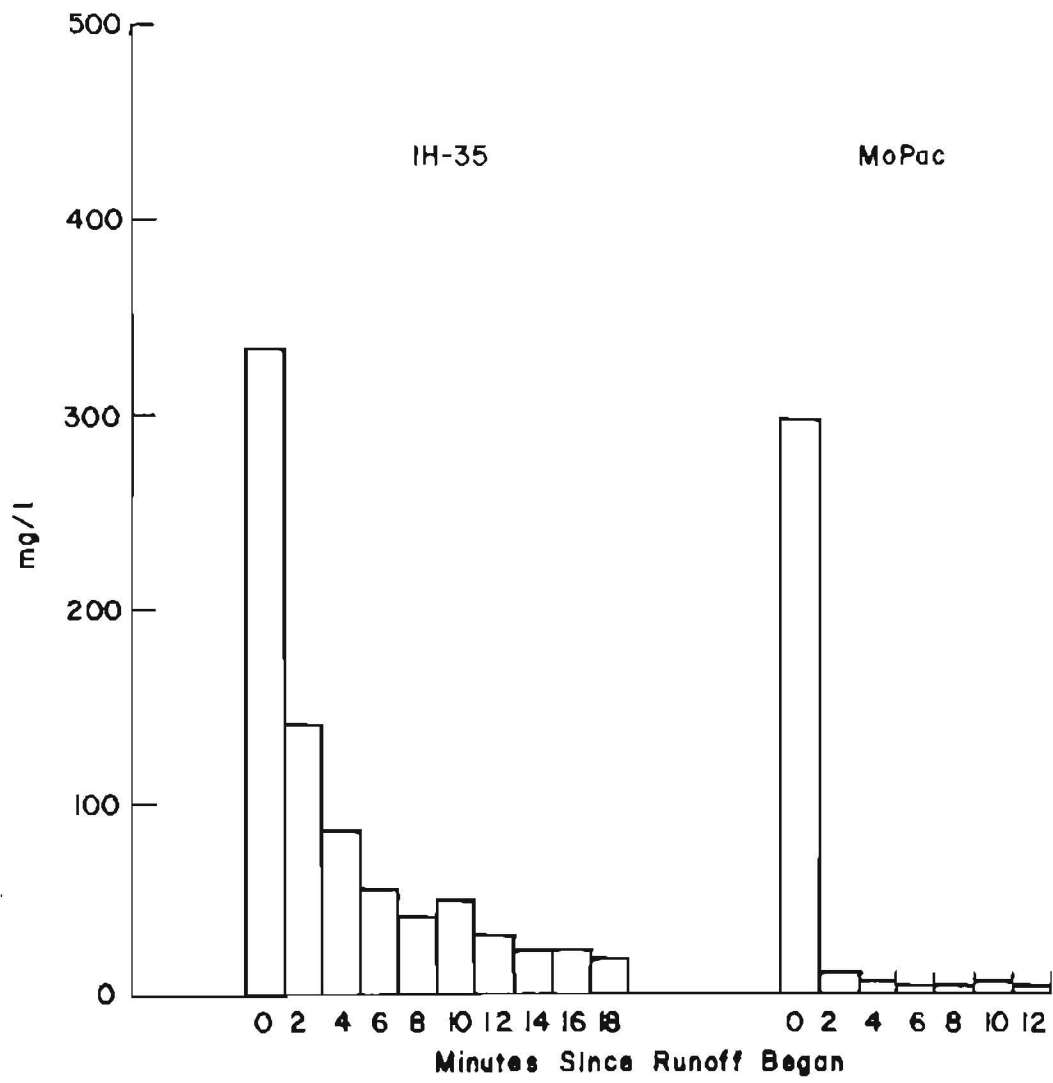
Lead
July 21, 1976

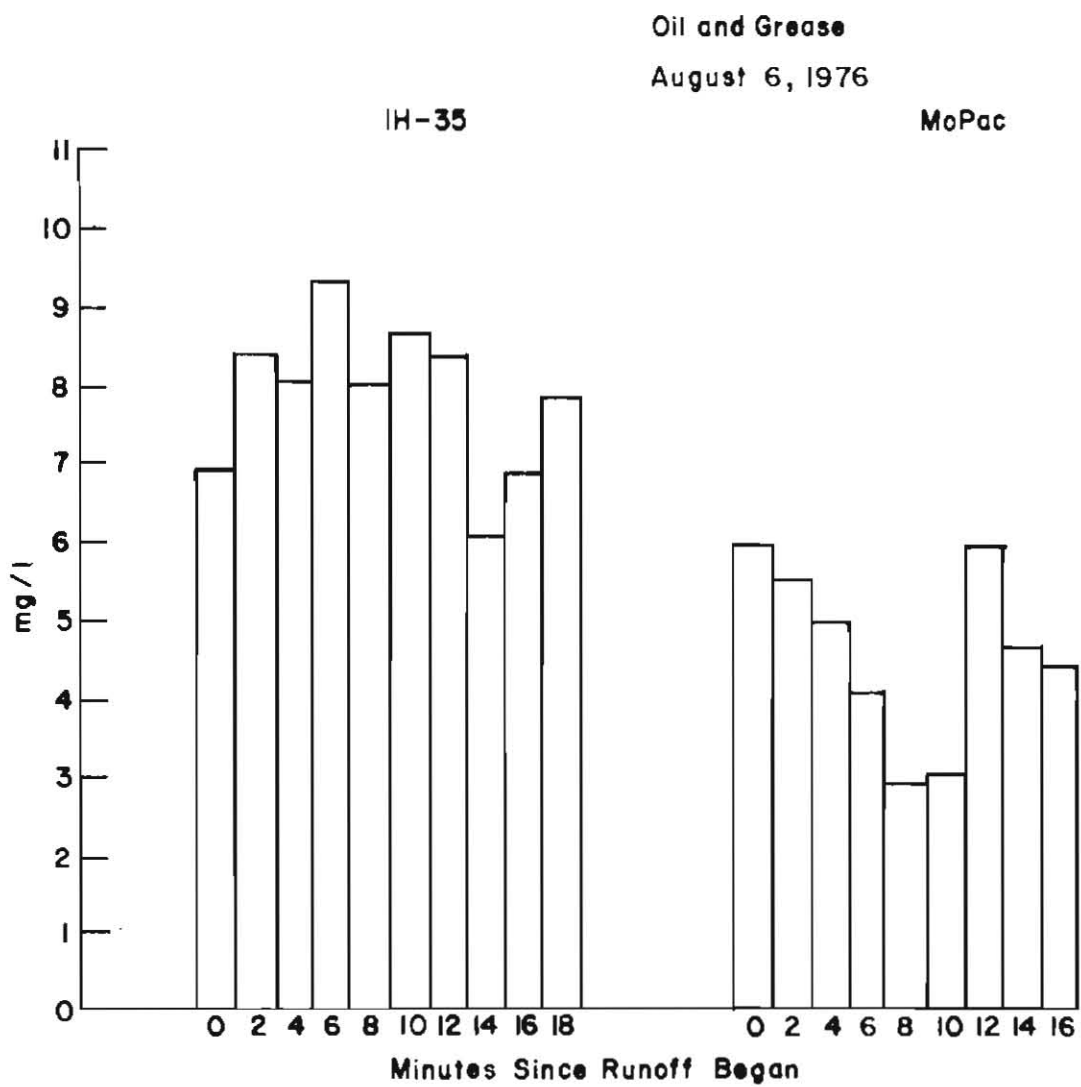


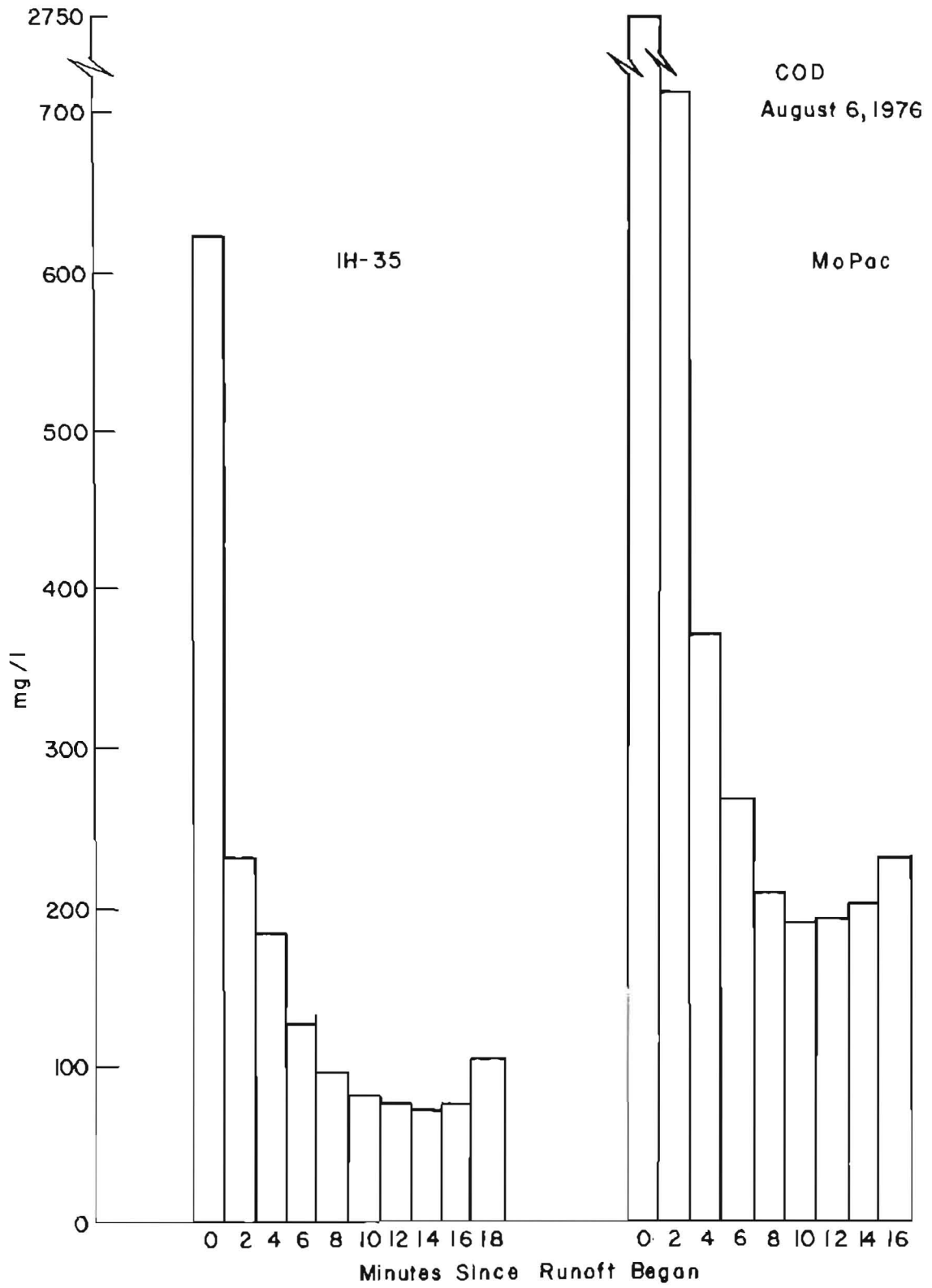
Zinc
July 21, 1976

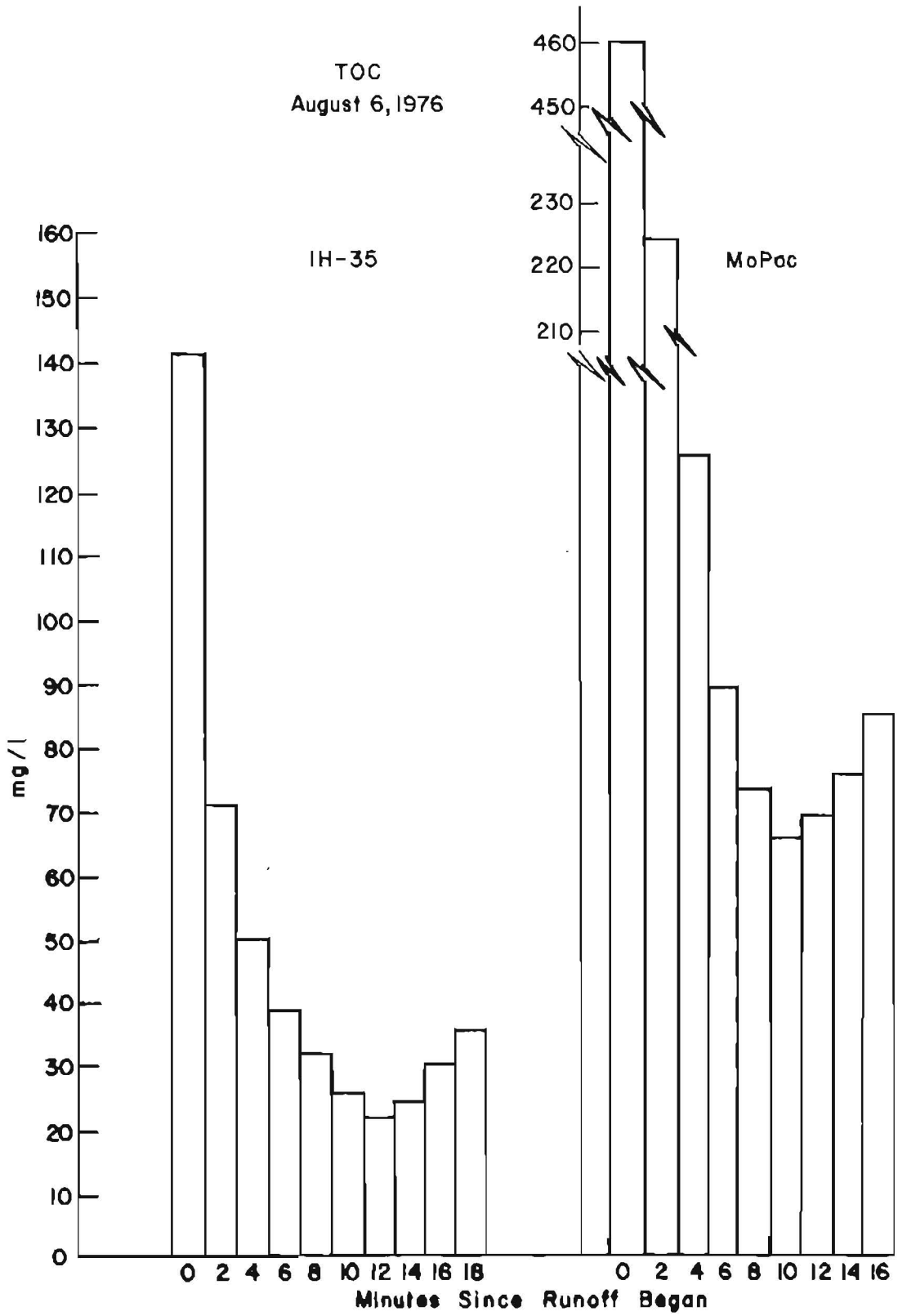


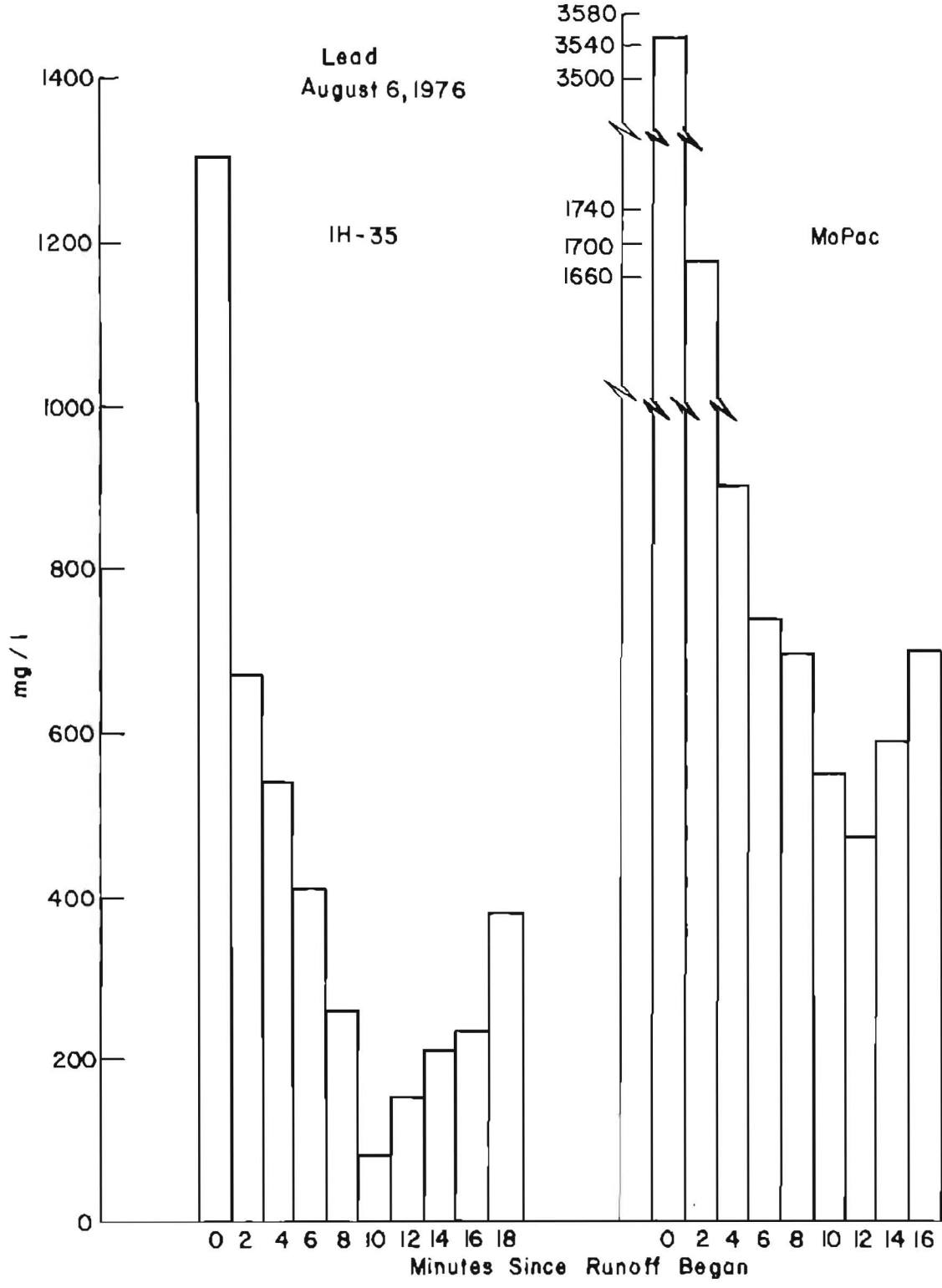
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July 21, 1976



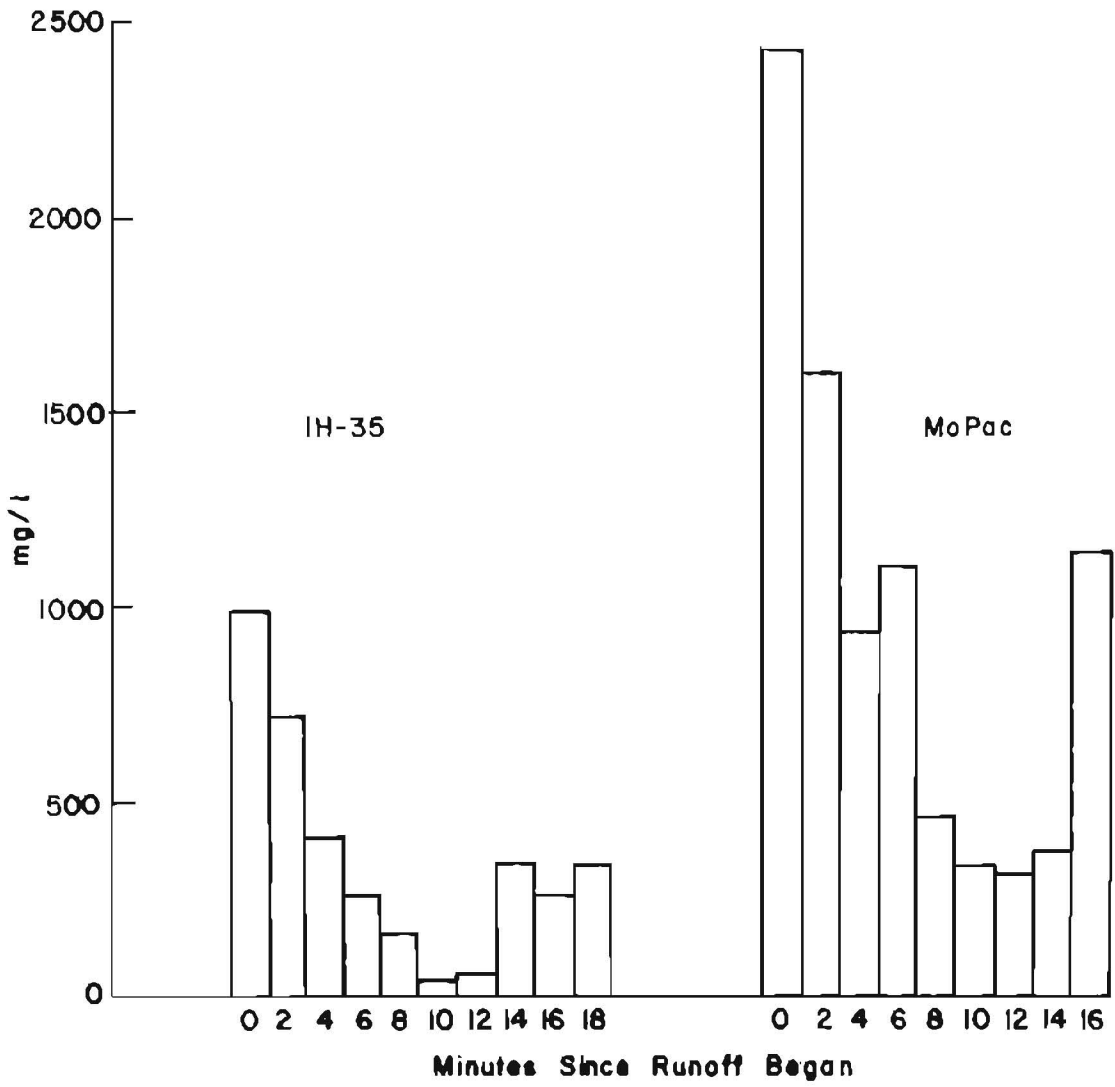




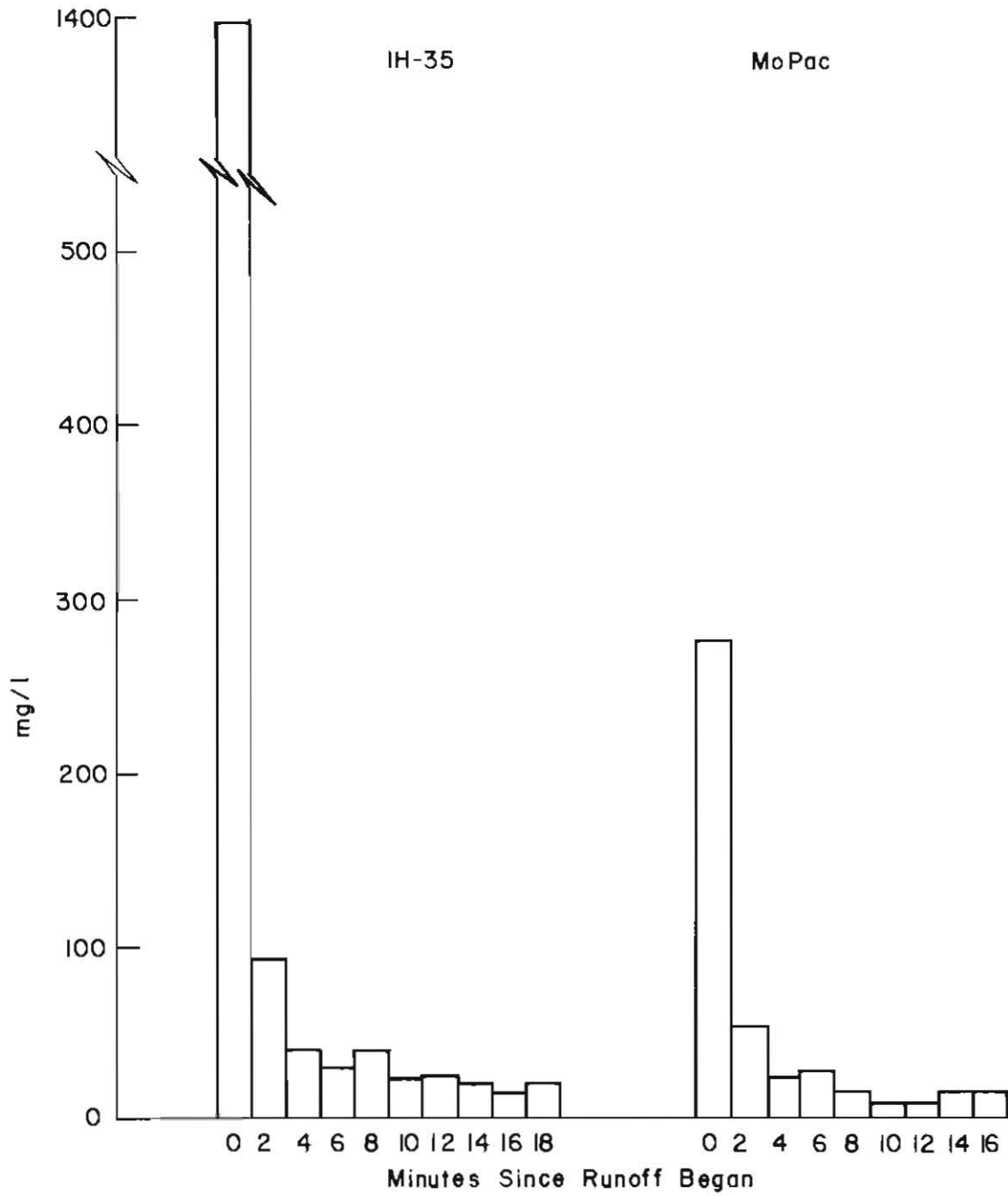




Zinc
August 6, 1976



TSS
August 6, 1976



JUNE 1976
AUSTIN, TEXAS
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OFC
MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

Local Climatological Data
MONTHLY SUMMARY



LATITUDE 30° 18' N LONGITUDE 97° 42' W ELEVATION (GROUND) 597 FT. STANDARD TIME USED: CENTRAL ZONE #13058

Main data table with columns for DATE, TEMPERATURE (MAX, MIN, AVG), DEGREE DAYS, WEATHER TYPES, PRECIPITATION, WIND, SUNSHINE, and SOFT COVER TENNIS.

JUNE 1976
AUSTIN, TEXAS

SUMMARY BY HOURS table showing hourly data for TEMPERATURE, WIND, and PRECIPITATION.

HOURLY PRECIPITATION (WATER EQUIVALENT IN INCHES) table showing precipitation data for each hour of the month.

Subscription price \$2.55 per year... CERTIFY THAT THIS IS AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION...

PRELIMINARY LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

JULY 76

TEMPERATURE °F		PRECIPITATION (in.)		WIND			SUNSHINE		WEATHER OCCURRENCES	
MIN.	AVERAGE	TOTAL	SNOWFALL	AVERAGE SPEED	FASTEST	DIRECTION	TOTAL	PERCENT OF POSSIBLE		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
72	82	0	0	9.7	17	S	549	65	4	
72	83	0	0	11.3	18	S	682	81	4	
74	84	0	0	11.2	20	SE	549	65	7	
74	77	-7	0	5.6	12	S	28	3	10	1
71	78	-6	0	3.9	17	S	365	43	8	2
71	78	-6	0	4.0	19	NE	292	29	9	
71	79	-5	0	6.6	20	E	286	34	8	1, 8
71	75	-9	0	5.2	8	S	3	0	10	
71	75	-9	0	7.2	15	E	0	0	10	
70	76	-8	0	9.2	18	E	68	8	10	1
72	77	-7	0	8.2	15	SE	68	8	10	1, 8
72	81	-9	0	6.5	12	S	57	7	10	1, 8
73	80	-5	0	5.4	14	S	64	8	10	8
71	76	-4	0	8.3	18	E	34	4	10	
71	78	-4	0	7.4	26	S	142	17	10	1, 3
73	81	-4	0	6.6	20	SE	316	29	8	1, 3
73	81	-4	0	6.1	13	S	535	24	8	1
75	83	-2	0	9.8	15	SE	657	79	5	1
72	82	-3	0	9.8	17	S	578	69	3	
73	82	-3	0	8.6	15	S	612	74	3	1
70	79	-6	0	5.6	33	E	363	44	8	1, 3
72	81	-4	0	6.9	14	SE	463	56	8	1
72	82	-3	0	4.8	15	E	398	49	7	1, 3
72	82	-3	0	3.9	23	SE	680	82	6	3
74	83	-2	0	5.4	13	W	572	69	3	
72	82	-3	0	6.1	11	SE	852	91	1	
71	82	-3	0	7.3	13	S	690	84	3	
73	83	-2	0	9.5	15	S	911	99	0	
74	84	-1	0	9.2	15	S	789	91	2	
74	84	-1	0	8.7	14	S	665	81	3	
75	84	-1	0	8.5	13	S	754	92	2	
72.7	82.4	-	0	8.80	-	-	-	-	200	-
88.0	72.4	-	-	7.4	FASTEST	DIRECTION	-	-	-	-
				33	E		49	6.5		

TEMPERATURE DATA: HIGH MONTHLY 80.2, DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL 4.4, LOW 70, DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL 10.2, 21.4

PRECIPITATION DATA: TOTAL FOR THE MONTH 4.71, DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL +2.83, LARGEST IN 24 HRS 1.77, SNOWFALL 0, GREATEST IN 24 HRS 0, GREATEST DEPTH ON GROUND 0

WEATHER: NUMBER OF DAYS 9, CLEAR (4H-3) 6, PARTLY CLOUDY (4H-7) 6, CLOUDY (3H-10) 16, WITH 0.1 INCH OR MORE PRECIP. 14, WITH 0.1 INCH OR MORE PRECIP. 7, WITH 0.1 INCH OR MORE PRECIP. 4, WITH 1.0 INCH OR MORE PRECIP. 1

SYMBOLS USED IN COLUMN 10: 1 - FOG, 2 - FOG WITH VISIBILITY 1/4 MILE OR LESS, 3 - THUNDER, 4 - ICE PELLETS, 5 - HAIL, 6 - GLAZE OR RIME, 7 - DUST STORM OR SANDSTORM, 8 - MOIST OR MIST, 9 - BLOTTING SNOW, X - TORNADO

MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION: 1.22, 1.26, 1.24, 1.37, 1.46, 1.62, 1.65, 1.67, 1.72, 1.86, 1.92, 1.19

COOLEST MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE SINCE (1886) IN 1907

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE: 1092.4, 1092.7, 1095, 1093.2, 1094.3, 1095.8, 1107, 1117, 1110, 1112, 1113, 1112

WIND SPEED STATION: 30.20, 10.87

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

WEATHER SERVICE OFFICE
AUSTIN, TEXAS

PRELIMINARY LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

MONTH: AUGUST

YEAR: 1976

LATITUDE 30 . 18 .	LONGITUDE 97 . 42 .	GROUND ELEVATION 597	STANDARD TIME CENTRAL
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DAY	TEMPERATURE (°F)				PRECIPITATION (IN.)				SNOW-ICE PELLETS OR ICE ON GROUND AT 0200	WIND			SUNSHINE			WEATHER OCCURRENCES	PK DIR.	WSP MB (mph)
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	TOTAL	SNOW- FALL ICE PELLETS	AVERAGE SPEED (M.P.H.)	PEFD (M.P.H.)		DIREC- TION	TOTAL	PER- CENT OF POS- SIBLE	PER- CENT OF SUN- SHINE (%)	18	17			
1	96	74	85	0	0	0	6.0	10	SW	595	100	0	S	16				
2	97	75	84	+1	0	0	7.5	22	E	795	94	3	E	20				
3	92	76	84	-2	0	0	8.4	10	NE	620	77	3	E	22				
4	92	76	81	-5	0	0	6.8	9	NE	803	99	0	E	17				
5	95	74	85	-1	0	0	7.8	11	S	811	100	0	SW	15				
6	95	73	84	-2	0	0	7.2	14	S	791	99	1	S	18				
7	99	75	87	+1	0	0	6.0	9	S	807	100	0	S	14				
8	100	75	88	+2	0	0	6.1	13	SE	663	82	2	SE	25				
9	100	75	88	+2	0	0	4.8	11	E	781	97	1	SE	15				
10	94	76	85	+3	0	0	6.2	14	SE	687	86	3	S	18				
11	93	72	82	-2	0	0	6.8	11	E	746	93	0	SE	15				
12	94	70	82	-3	0	0	6.4	13	S	707	89	1	S	19				
13	96	74	85	0	0	0	8.3	14	S	748	94	2	SW	22				
14	96	74	85	0	0	0	9.9	17	SE	742	93	2	S	23				
15	96	74	85	0	0	0	8.7	17	SE	623	78	2	SE	22				
16	94	73	84	-1	0	0	7.8	17	E	316	40	7	E	22				
17	91	73	82	-3	0	0	3.2	15	SE	154	19	9	S	21				
18	96	74	85	0	0	0	6.7	14	NE	526	74	4	NE	28				
19	94	72	83	-2	0	0	7.0	20	E	310	65	4	E	26				
20	92	72	82	-3	0	0	5.8	12	E	248	52	3	E	23				
21	92	70	80	-4	0	0	5.1	9	SE	504	74	3	S	15				
22	92	70	81	-3	0	0	5.9	11	E	517	66	4	S	18				
23	94	69	82	-2	0	0	5.0	12	SE	767	98	1	SE	15				
24	94	69	82	-2	0	0	6.2	11	S	554	72	2	S	16				
25	93	70	82	-1	0	0	6.2	10	S	744	92	3	S	19				

TEMPERATURE DATA: MAX MONTHLY, AVERAGE FROM NORMAL, DEPT, FEAT OF DAYS WITH, etc.

PRECIPITATION DATA: TOTAL FOR THE MONTH, DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL, etc.

WEATHER: NUMBER OF DAYS, CLEAR, PARTLY CLOUDY, CLOUDY, etc.

SYMBOLS USED IN COLUMN 18: FOG, VISIBILITY, THUNDER, etc.

MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION: TABLE with columns for months and precipitation amounts.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE: MEASUREMENT IN INCHES.