STATE OF MISSOURI

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION

MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT

In compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, (Chapter 644 R.S. Mo. as amended, hereinafter, the Law), and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500, 92nd Congress) as amended

Permit No.:	MO-0099279
Owner:	City of Naylor
Owner's Address:	PO Box 8, Naylor, MO 63953
Continuing Authority:	Same as above
Continuing Authority's Address:	Same as above
Facility Name:	Naylor Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facility
Facility Address:	North End of Horton Street, Naylor, MO 63953
Legal Description:	SW ¼, SW ¼, Sec. 2, T22N, R4E, Ripley County
Latitude/Longitude:	+3634471 / -09036241
Receiving Stream:	Unnamed tributary to Ditch #2 (U)
First Classified Stream and ID:	Ditch #2 (C)(02618)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.:	(11010008-100007)

is authorized to discharge from the facility described herein, in accordance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements as set forth herein:

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Outfall #001 – POTW – 92-500 Facility- SIC #4952 **Class "C" Operator Required**
Oxidation ditch/dual sludge holding tanks/sludge is land applied
Design population equivalent is 995.
Design flow is 75,000 gallons per day.
Average flow is 45,000 gallons per day.
Design sludge production is 20.9 dry tons per year.

This permit authorizes only wastewater discharges under the Missouri Clean Water Law and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; it does not apply to other regulated areas. This permit may be appealed in accordance with Section 644.051.6 of the Law.

August 29, 2008 — Effective Date
March 12, 2010 — Modification Date

Mark N. Templeton, Director, Department of Natural Resources
Executive Secretary, Clean Water Commission

August 28, 2013
Expiration Date

Gary L. Gaines, P.E., Director, Southeast Regional Office

MO 780-0041 (10-93)

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The interim effluent limitations shall become effective upon issuance and remain in effect until March 31, 2012. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Outfall #001						
Flow	MGD	*		*	once/weekday*****	24 hr. total
Biochemical Oxygen Demand$_5$ **	mg/L		45	30	once/month	24 hr. composite
Total Suspended Solids**	mg/L		45	30	once/month	24 hr. composite
pH – Units	SU	***		***	once/month	grab
Ammonia as N	mg/L	*		*	once/month	grab
Temperature	°C	*		*	once/month	grab
Oil & Grease	mg/L	*		*	once/month	grab

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED MONTHLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE April 28, 2010 . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test	% Survival	See Special Condition #10	Once/5 years	24 hr. composite

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED ANNUALLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE January 28, 2013 .

The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The final effluent limitations shall become effective on April 1, 2012 and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Outfall #001						
Flow	MGD	*		*	once/weekday*****	24 hr. total
Biochemical Oxygen Demand$_5$**	mg/L		45	30	once/month	24 hr. composite
Total Suspended Solids**	mg/L		45	30	once/month	24 hr. composite
pH – Units	SU	****		****	once/month	grab
Ammonia as N	mg/L	*		*	once/month	grab
Temperature	°C	*		*	once/month	grab
Oil & Grease	mg/L	15		10	once/month	grab
Fecal Coliform (Note 1)	#/100 ml	1000		400	once/month	grab

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED MONTHLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE May 28, 2012. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test	% Survival	See Special Condition #10	Once/5 years	24 hr. composite

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED ANNUALLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE January 28, 2013 .

B. STANDARD CONDITIONS

IN ADDITION TO SPECIFIED CONDITIONS STATED HEREIN, THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED Parts I, II, & III STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED October 1, 1980 and August 15, 1994, AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN.

C. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The facility is required to meet a removal efficiency of 85% or more. The monitoring requirements shall become effective upon issuance and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. To determine removal efficiencies, the influent wastewater shall be monitored by the permittee as specified below:

SAMPLING LOCATION AND PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Influent			
Biochemical Oxygen Demand$_5$**	mg/L	once/month	24 hr. composite
Total Suspended Solids**	mg/L	once/month	24 hr. composite

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED MONTHLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE April 28, 2010 .

MO 780-0010 (8/91)

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

* Monitor and report.
** This facility is required to meet a removal efficiency of 85% or more. Influent and effluent samples used to determine percent removal shall be taken the same day.
*** pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH is limited to the range of 6.0-9.0 pH units.
**** pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH is limited to the range of 6.5-9.0 pH units.
***** Once each weekday means: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday.

Note 1 - Monitoring requirements for Fecal Coliform are applicable only during the recreational season from April 1 through October 31. The Monthly Average Limit for Fecal Coliform is expressed as a geometric mean and not an average.

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. This permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to:
   (a) Comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a) (2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:
      (1) contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
      (2) controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.
   (b) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions, if the result of a waste load allocation study, toxicity test or other information indicates changes are necessary to assure compliance with Missouri's Water Quality Standards.
   (c) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions if, as the result of a watershed analysis, a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) limitation is developed for the receiving waters which are currently included in Missouri's list of waters of the state not fully achieving the state's water quality standards, also called the 303(d) list.

   The permit as modified or reissued under this paragraph shall also contain any other requirements of the Clean Water Act then applicable.

2. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.

3. Permittee will cease discharge by connection to area-wide wastewater treatment system within 90 days of notice of its availability.

4. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

   The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:
   (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
      (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
      (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,5 dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
      (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the permit application;
      (4) The level established in Part A of the permit by the Director.
   (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant, which was not reported in the permit application.

5. Report as no-discharge when a discharge does not occur during the report period.

6. Water Quality Standards
   (a) Discharges to waters of the state shall not cause a violation of water quality standards rule under 10 CSR 20-7.031, including both specific and general criteria.
   (b) General Criteria. The following general water quality criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times including mixing zones. No water contaminant, by itself or in combination with other substances, shall prevent the waters of the state from meeting the following conditions:
      (1) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause the formation of putrescent, unsightly or harmful bottom deposits or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
      (2) Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
      (3) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause unsightly color or turbidity, offensive odor or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
      (4) Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life;
      (5) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water;
      (6) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering;
      (7) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community;
      (8) Waters shall be free from used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles or equipment and solid waste as defined in Missouri's Solid Waste Law, section 260.200, RSMo, except as the use of such materials is specifically permitted pursuant to section 260.200-260.247.

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

7. Sludge and Biosolids Use For Domestic Wastewater Treatment Facilities
   (a) Permittee shall comply with the pollutant limitations, monitoring, reporting, and other requirements in accordance with the attached permit Standard Conditions.
   (b) If sludge is not removed by a contract hauler, permittee is authorized to land apply biosolids. Permit Standard Conditions, Part III shall apply to the land application of biosolids. Permittee shall notify the department at least 180 days prior to the planned removal of biosolids. The department may require submittal of a biosolids management plan for department review and approval as determined appropriate on a case-by-case basis.

8. The permittee shall comply with any applicable requirements listed in 10 CSR 20-8 and 10 CSR 20-9, unless the facility has received written notification that the Department has approved a modification to the requirements. The monitoring frequencies contained in this permit shall not be construed by the permittee as a modification of the monitoring frequencies listed in 10 CSR 20-9. If a modification of the monitoring frequencies listed in 10 CSR 20-9 is needed, the permittee shall submit a written request to the department for review and, if deemed necessary, approval.

9. The permittee should develop and implement a program for maintenance and repair of the collection system. The recommended guidance is the US EPA's Guide For Evaluating Capacity, Management, Operation, And Maintenance (CMOM) Programs At Sanitary Sewer Collection Systems (Document number EPA 305-B-05-002).

10. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Test shall be conducted as follows:

SUMMARY OF WET TESTING FOR THIS PERMIT				
OUTFALL	A.E.C. %	FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE	MONTH
001	100	Once / 5 years	24 hr. composite	Any Month in 2012 (Report by January28, 2013)

   (a) Test Schedule and Follow-Up Requirements
      (1) Perform a SINGLE-dilution test in the months and at the frequency specified above. For tests which are successfully passed, submit test results USING THE DEPARTMENT'S WET TEST REPORT FORM #MO-780-1899 along with complete copies of the test reports as received from the laboratory, including copies of chain-of-custody forms within 30 calendar days of availability to the WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102. If the effluent passes the test, do not repeat the test until the next test period.
         (a) For discharges of stormwater, samples shall be collected within three hours from when discharge first occurs.
         (b) Samples submitted for analysis of stormwater discharges shall be collected as a grab.
         (c) For discharges of non-stormwater, samples shall be collected only when precipitation has not occurred for a period of forty-eight hours prior to sample collection. In no event shall sample collection occur simultaneously with the occurrence of precipitation excepting for stormwater samples.
         (d) A twenty-four hour composite sample shall be submitted for analysis of non-stormwater discharges.
         (e) Upstream receiving water samples, where required, shall be collected upstream from any influence of the effluent where downstream flow is clearly evident.
         (f) Samples submitted for analysis of upstream receiving water may be collected as either a grab or twenty-four-hour composite as appropriate to the nature of the discharge.
         (g) Chemical and physical analysis of the upstream control and effluent sample shall occur immediately upon being received by the laboratory, prior to any manipulation of the effluent sample beyond preservation methods consistent with federal guidelines for WET testing that are required to stabilize the sample during shipping.
         (h) Any and all chemical or physical analysis of the effluent sample performed in conjunction with the WET test shall be performed at the 100% Effluent concentration in addition to analyses performed upon any other effluent concentration.
         (i) All chemical analyses included in the Missouri Department of Natural Resources WET test report form #MO-780-1899 shall be performed and results shall be recorded in the appropriate field of the report form.
         (j) Where flow-weighted composite sample is required for analysis, the samples shall be composited at the laboratory where the test is to be performed.
         (k) Where in stream testing is required downstream from the discharge, sample collection shall occur immediately below the established Zone of Initial Dilution in conjunction with or immediately following a release or discharge.

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

10. WET Test (continued):

(l) Samples submitted for analysis of downstream receiving water may be collected as either a grab or twenty-four-hour composite as appropriate to the nature of the discharge.
(m) All instream samples, including downstream samples, shall be tested for toxicity at the 100% concentration in addition to any other assigned AEC for in-stream samples.

(2) All failing test results along with complete copies of the test reports as received from the laboratory, INCLUDING THOSE TESTS CONDUCTED UNDER CONDITION (3) BELOW, shall be reported to the WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102 within 14 calendar days of the availability of the results.
(3) If the effluent fails the test, a multiple dilution test shall be performed for BOTH test species within 30 calendar days and biweekly thereafter (for storm water, tests shall be performed on the next and subsequent storm water discharges as they occur), until one of the following conditions are met:
(a) THREE CONSECUTIVE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS PASS. No further tests need to be performed until next regularly scheduled test period.
(b) A TOTAL OF THREE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS FAIL.
(4) Failure of at least two multiple-dilution tests during any period of accelerated monitoring violates the permit narrative requirement for aquatic life protection.
(5) The permittee shall submit a concise summary of all test results for the test series to the WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102 within 14 calendar days of the third failed test.
(6) Additionally, the following shall apply upon failure of the third MULTIPLE DILUTION test: A toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) or toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) is automatically triggered. The permittee shall contact THE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM within 14 calendar days from availability of the test results to ascertain as to whether a TIE or TRE is appropriate. The permittee shall submit a plan for conducting a TIE or TRE to the WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM within 60 calendar days of the date of DNR's direction to perform either a TIE or TRE. This plan must be approved by DNR before the TIE or TRE is begun. A schedule for completing the TIE or TRE shall be established in the plan approval.
(7) Upon DNR's approval, the TIE/TRE schedule may be modified if toxicity is intermittent during the TIE/TRE investigations. A revised WET test schedule may be established by DNR for this period.
(8) If a previously completed TIE has clearly identified the cause of toxicity, additional TIEs will not be required as long as effluent characteristics remain essentially unchanged and the permittee is proceeding according to a DNR approved schedule to complete a TRE and reduce toxicity. Regularly scheduled WET testing as required in the permit, without the follow-up requirements, will be required during this period.
(9) When WET test sampling is required to run over one DMR period, each DMR report shall contain a copy of the Department's WET test report form that was generated during the reporting period.
(10) Submit a concise summary in tabular format of all test results with the annual report.

(b) PASS/FAIL procedure and effluent limitations:
(1) To pass a single-dilution test, mortality observed in the AEC test concentration shall not be significantly different (at the 95% confidence level; $p = 0.05$) than that observed in the upstream receiving-water control sample. Where upstream receiving water is not available mortality observed in the AEC test concentration shall not be significantly different (at the 95% confidence level; $p = 0.05$) than that observed in the laboratory control. The appropriate statistical tests of significance shall be consistent with the most current edition of METHODS FOR MEASURING THE ACUTE TOXICITY OF EFFLUENTS AND RECEIVING WATERS TO FRESHWATER AND MARINE ORGANISMS or other Federal guidelines as appropriate or required.
(2) To pass a multiple-dilution test:
(a) For facilities with a computed percent effluent at the edge of the zone of initial dilution, Allowable Effluent Concentration (AEC) OF 30% OR LESS, the AEC must be less than three-tenths (0.3) of the LC_{50} concentration for the most sensitive of the test organisms; **OR**,
(b) For facilities with an AEC greater than 30% the LC50 concentration must be greater than 100%; **AND**,
(c) all effluent concentrations equal to or less than the AEC must be nontoxic. Mortality observed in all effluent concentrations equal to or less than the AEC shall not be significantly different (at the 95% confidence level; $p = 0.05$) than that observed in the upstream receiving-water control sample. Where upstream receiving water is not available mortality observed in the AEC test concentration shall not be significantly different (at the 95% confidence level; $p = 0.05$) than that observed in the laboratory control. The appropriate statistical tests of significance shall be consistent with the most current edition of METHODS FOR MEASURING THE ACUTE TOXICITY OF EFFLUENTS AND RECEIVING

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

10. WET Test (continued):

WATERS TO FRESHWATER AND MARINE ORGANISMS or other federal guidelines as appropriate or required. Failure of one multiple-dilution test may be considered an effluent limit violation.

(c) Test Conditions

(1) Test Type: Acute Static non-renewal.
(2) All tests, including repeat tests for previous failures, shall include both test species listed below.
(3) Test species: Ceriodaphnia dubia and Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow). Organisms used in WET testing shall come from cultures reared for the purpose of conducting toxicity tests and cultured in a manner consistent with the most current USEPA guidelines. All test animals shall be cultured as described in the most current edition of METHODS FOR MEASURING THE ACUTE TOXICITY OF EFFLUENTS AND RECEIVING WATERS TO FRESHWATER AND MARINE ORGANISMS.
(4) Test period: 48 hours at the "Acceptable Effluent Concentration" (AEC) specified above.
(5) When dilutions are required, upstream receiving stream water shall be used as dilution water. If upstream water is unavailable or if mortality in the upstream water exceeds 10%, "reconstituted" water will be used as dilution water. Procedures for generating reconstituted water will be supplied by the MDNR upon request.
(6) Single-dilution tests will be run with:
    (a) Effluent at the AEC concentration;
    (b) 100% receiving-stream water (if available), collected upstream of the outfall at a point beyond any influence of the effluent; and
    (c) reconstituted water.
(7) Multiple-dilution tests will be run with:
    (a) 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, and 6.25% effluent, unless the AEC is less than 25% effluent, in which case dilutions will be 4 times the AEC, two times the AEC, AEC, 1/2 AEC and 1/4 AEC;
    (b) 100% receiving-stream water (if available), collected upstream of the outfall at a point beyond any influence of the effluent; and
    (c) reconstituted water.
(8) If reconstituted-water control mortality for a test species exceeds 10%, the entire test will be rerun.
(9) If upstream control mortality exceeds 10%, the entire test will be rerun using reconstituted water as the dilutant.

SUMMARY OF TEST METHODOLOGY FOR WHOLE-EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTS

Whole-effluent-toxicity test required in NPDES permits shall use the following test conditions when performing single or multiple dilution methods. Any future changes in methodology will be supplied to the permittee by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR). Unless more stringent methods are specified by the DNR, the procedures shall be consistent with the most current edition of Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms,

Test conditions for Ceriodaphnia dubia:

Test duration:	48 h
Temperature:	25 ± 1°C Temperatures shall not deviate by more than 3°C during the test.
Light Quality:	Ambient laboratory illumination
Photoperiod:	16 h light, 8 h dark
Size of test vessel:	30 mL (minimum)
Volume of test solution:	15 mL (minimum)
Age of test organisms:	<24 h old
No. of animals/test vessel:	5
No. of replicates/concentration:	4
No. of organisms/concentration:	20 (minimum)
Feeding regime:	None (feed prior to test)
Aeration:	None
Dilution water:	Upstream receiving water; if no upstream flow, synthetic water modified to reflect effluent hardness.
Endpoint:	Pass/Fail (Statistically significant Mortality when compared to upstream receiving water control or synthetic control if upstream water was not available at $p \leq 0.05$)
Test acceptability criterion:	90% or greater survival in controls

Test conditions for (Pimephales promelas):

Test duration:	48 h
Temperature:	25 ± 1°C Temperatures shall not deviate by more than 3°C during the test.
Light Quality:	Ambient laboratory illumination
Photoperiod:	16 h light/ 8 h dark
Size of test vessel:	250 mL (minimum)
Volume of test solution:	200 mL (minimum)
Age of test organisms:	1-14 days (all same age)
No. of animals/test vessel:	10
No. of replicates/concentration:	4 (minimum) single dilution method 2 (minimum) multiple dilution method
No. of organisms/concentration:	40 (minimum) single dilution method 20 (minimum) multiple dilution method
Feeding regime:	None (feed prior to test)
Aeration:	None, unless DO concentration falls below 4.0 mg/L; rate should not exceed 100 bubbles/min.
Dilution water:	Upstream receiving water; if no upstream flow, synthetic water modified to reflect effluent hardness.
Endpoint:	Pass/Fail (Statistically significant Mortality when compared to upstream receiving water control or synthetic control if upstream water was not available at $p \leq 0.05$)
Test Acceptability criterion:	90% or greater survival in controls

E. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

The final limits for Fecal Coliform shall become effective on or before April 1, 2012 in accordance with the conditions below. The operating permit will be modified to address the proper limits of Fecal or Ecoli if necessary based on the Regulations in effect at the completion of construction.

(1.) **On or before March 1, 2011**, the permittee shall submit a construction permit application for construction of an ultraviolet (UV) disinfection system. The construction permit application shall include applicable fees, plans, and specifications in accordance with the approved preliminary engineering report. Since chlorine will not be used the associated limits have been removed from the final effluent limits.

(2.) **On or before March 1, 2012**, the permittee shall submit a letter of authorization or statement of work complete signed by the owner and a licensed professional engineer in the State of Missouri after construction is complete for upgrades necessary to meet new disinfection standards that will become effective April 1, 2012.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL
OF
MO-0099279
Naylor Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facility

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act ("Clean Water Act" Section 402 Public Law 92-500 as amended) established the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. This program regulates the discharge of pollutants from point sources into the waters of the United States, and the release of storm water from certain point sources. All such discharges are unlawful without a permit (Section 301 of the "Clean Water Act"). After a permit is obtained, a discharge not in compliance with all permit terms and conditions is unlawful. Missouri State Operating Permits (MSOPs) are issued by the Director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (department) under an approved program, operating in accordance with federal and state laws (Federal "Clean Water Act" and "Missouri Clean Water Law" Section 644 as amended). MSOPs are issued for a period of five (5) years unless otherwise specified.

As per [40 CFR Part 124.8(a)] and [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)2.] a Factsheet shall be prepared to give pertinent information regarding the applicable regulations, rationale for the development of effluent limitations and conditions, and the public participation process for the Missouri State Operating Permit (operating permit) listed below.

A Factsheet is not an enforceable part of an operating permit.

This Factsheet is for a Major ☐, Minor ☒, Industrial Facility ☐; Variance ☐;
Master General Permit ☐; General Permit Covered Facility ☐; and/or permit with widespread public interest ☐.

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Type: POTW, 92-500 Facility
Facility SIC Code(s): 4952

Facility Description:
Oxidation Ditch with sludge drying beds/dual sludge holding tanks/sludge is land applied
Design population equivalent is 995.
Design flow is 75,000 gallons per day.
Average flow is 45,000 gallons per day.
Design sludge production is 20.9 dry tons per year.

Application Date: December 3, 2007
Expiration Date: June 12, 2008
Last Inspection: July 6, 2007 In Compliance ☒; Non-Compliance ☐

OUTFALL(S) TABLE:

OUTFALL	DESIGN FLOW (CFS)	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE	DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT (MI)
001	.116	Secondary	Treated Domestic Sewage	Less than 1.0 mile

Outfall #001
Legal Description: SW ¼, SW ¼, Sec. 2, T22N, R4E, Ripley County
Latitude/Longitude: +3634471 / -09036241

Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to Ditch #2 (U)
First Classified Stream and ID: Ditch #2 (C)(02618)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (11010008-100007)

Water Quality History:
Inspection on July 14, 2004 revealed that upstream of discharge the ditch was pooled, slightly turbid, mud substrate with moderate epipelic prostrate algal coating several minnows, sunfish and a few black bass present, fair amount of riparian tree cover shaded stream. 1+ miles downstream of discharge approximately 2-3 cfs flow with bare banks and no shade, no fish seen and moderate epipelic algae growth and algal surface scums present.

Comments:
Habitat loss and channelization exist in the receiving ditch.

Part II – Operator Certification Requirements

As per [10 CSR 20-6.010(8) Terms and Conditions of a Permit], permittees shall operate and maintain facilities to comply with the Missouri Clean Water Law and applicable permit conditions and regulations. Operators or supervisors of operations at regulated wastewater treatment facilities shall be certified in accordance with [10 CSR 20-9.020(2)] and any other applicable state law or regulation. As per [10 CSR 20-9.010(2)(A)], requirements for operation by certified personnel shall apply to all wastewater treatment systems, if applicable, as listed below:
Check boxes below that are applicable to the facility;

- Owned or operated by or for:
  - Municipalities ☒
  - Public Sewer District: ☐
  - County ☐
  - Public Water Supply Districts: ☐
  - Private sewer company regulated by the Public Service Commission: ☐
  - State or Federal agencies:

Each of the above entities are only applicable if they have a Population Equivalent greater than two hundred (200) and/or fifty (50) or more service connections. This facility currently requires an operator with a C Certification Level. Modifications made to the wastewater treatment facility may cause the classification to be modified. Operator Certifications are located at):
http://www.dnr.mo.gov/central/env/wpp/Certificates.mdb
Operator's Name: Donald Young
Certification Number: 3767

Part III – Receiving Stream Information

APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:
As per Missouri's Effluent Regulations [10 CSR 20-7.015], the waters of the state are divided into the below listed seven (7) categories. Each category list effluent limitations for specific parameters, which are presented in each outfall's Effluent Limitation Table and further discussed in the Derivation & Discussion of Limits section.

Missouri or Mississippi River [10 CSR 20-7.015(2)]: ☐
Lake or Reservoir [10 CSR 20-7.015(3)]: ☐
Losing [10 CSR 20-7.015(4)]: ☐
Metropolitan No-Discharge [10 CSR 20-7.015(5)]: ☐
Special Stream [10 CSR 20-7.015(6)]: ☐
Subsurface Water [10 CSR 20-7.015(7)]: ☐
All Other Waters [10 CSR 20-7.015(8)]: ☒

10 CSR 20-7.031 Missouri Water Quality Standards, the department defines the Clean Water Commission water quality objectives in terms of "water uses to be maintained and the criteria to protect those uses." The receiving stream and/or 1st classified receiving stream's beneficial water uses to be maintained are located in the Receiving Stream Table located below in accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)].

RECEIVING STREAM(S) TABLE:

WATERBODY NAME	CLASS	WBID	DESIGNATED USES*	8-DIGIT HUC	EDU**
Unnamed Trib to Ditch #2	U	----	General Criteria	11010008	Mississippi Alluvial and Loess Plains
Ditch #2	C	2618	LWW, AQL, WBC(B)***		

* - Irrigation (IRR), Livestock & Wildlife Watering (LWW), Protection of Warm Water Aquatic Life and Human Health-Fish Consumption (AQL), Cool Water Fishery(CLF), Cold Water Fishery (CDF), Whole Body Contact Recreation (WBC), Secondary Contact Recreation (SCR), Drinking Water Supply (DWS), Industrial (IND), Groundwater (GRW).
** - Ecological Drainage Unit
*** - UAA conducted in May 2007 and also in December 2005, the committee has recommended that use be retained due to depth criteria.

RECEIVING STREAM(S) LOW-FLOW VALUES TABLE:

RECEIVING STREAM (U, C, P)	LOW-FLOW VALUES (CFS)		
	1Q10	7Q10	30Q10
Unnamed Tributary to Ditch #2 (U)	0	0	0

Mixing Zone: Not Allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(I)(a)].
Zone of Initial Dilution: Not Allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(I)(b)].

RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

No receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time.

Part IV – Rationale and Derivation of Effluent Limitations & Permit Conditions

ALTERNATIVE EVALUATIONS FOR NEW FACILITIES:
As per [10 CSR 20-7.015(4)(A)], discharges to losing streams shall be permitted only after other alternatives including land application, discharges to a gaining stream and connection to a regional wastewater treatment facility have been evaluated and determined to be unacceptable for environmental and/or economic reasons.

Not Applicable ☒;
The facility does not discharge to a Losing Stream as defined by [10 CSR 20-2.010(36)] & [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(N)], or is an existing facility.

ANTI-BACKSLIDING:
A provision in the Federal Regulations [CWA §303(d)(4); CWA §402(c); 40 CFR Part 122.44(I)] that requires a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions.

☒ - All limits in this Factsheet are at least as protective as those previously established; therefore, backsliding does not apply.

ANTIDEGRADATION:
In accordance with Missouri's Water Quality Standard [10 CSR 20-7.031(2)], the department is to document by means of Antidegradation Review that the use of a water body's available assimilative capacity is justified. Degradation is justified by documenting the socio-economic importance of a discharging activity after determining the necessity of the discharge.

☒ - Renewal no degradation proposed and no further review necessary.

BIO-SOLIDS, SLUDGE, & SEWAGE SLUDGE:
Bio-solids are solid materials resulting from wastewater treatment that meet federal and state criteria for beneficial uses (i.e. fertilizer). Sludge is any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or any other such waste having similar characteristics and effect. Sewage sludge is solids, semi-solids, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works; including but not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment process; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

Applicable (renewal and modifications to existing operating permits) ☒;
This facility has been approved to land apply as per Permit Standard Conditions III and a department approved bio-solids management plan.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT:
Enforcement is the action taken by the Water Protection Program (WPP) to bring an entity into compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, its implementing regulations, and/or any terms and conditions of an operating permit. The primary purpose of the enforcement activity in the WPP is to resolve violations and return the entity to compliance.

Not Applicable ☒;
The permittee/facility is not currently under Water Protection Program enforcement action.

PRETREATMENT PROGRAM:
The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a Publicly Owned Treatment Works [40 CFR Part 403.3(q)].

Pretreatment programs are required at any POTW (or combination of POTW operated by the same authority) and/or municipality with a total design flow greater than 5.0 MGD and receiving industrial wastes that interfere with or pass through the treatment works or are otherwise subject to the pretreatment standards. Pretreatment programs can also be required at POTWs/municipals with a design flow less than 5.0 MGD if needed to prevent interference with operations or pass through.

Several special conditions pertaining to the permittee's pretreatment program may be included in the permit, and are as follows:
- Implementation and enforcement of the program,
- Annual pretreatment report submittal,
- Submittal of list of industrial users,
- Technical evaluation of need to establish local limitations, and
- Submittal of the results of the evaluation

Not Applicable ☒;
The permittee, at this time, is not required to have a Pretreatment Program or does not have an approved pretreatment program.

REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA):
Federal regulation [40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1)(i)] requires effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at a level that will cause or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above narrative or numeric water quality standard.

Not Applicable ☒;
A RPA was not conducted for this facility.

REMOVAL EFFICIENCY:
Removal efficiency is a method by which the Federal Regulations define Secondary Treatment and Equivalent to Secondary Treatment, which applies to Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day (BOD_5) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)/municipals. Please see the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) website for interpretation of percent removal requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Application Requirements for Publicly Owned Treatment Works and Other Treatment Works Treating Domestic Sewage @ www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-WATER/1999/August/Day-04/w18866.htm .

Applicable ☒;
Equivalent to Secondary Treatment is 85% removal [40 CFR Part 133.105(a)(3) & (b)(3)].

SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOWS (SSOS), AND INFLOW & INFILTRATION (I&I):
Collection systems are a critical element in the successful performance of the wastewater treatment process. Under certain conditions, poorly designed, built, managed, operated, and/or maintained systems can pose risks to public health, the environment, or both. Causes of SSOs include, but are not limited to, the following: high levels of I&I during wet weather; blockages; structural, mechanical, or electrical failures; collapsed or broken sewer pipes; insufficient conveyance capacity; and vandalism. Effective and continuous management, operation, and maintenance, as well as ensuring adequate capacity and rehabilitation when necessary are critical to maintaining collection system capacity and performance while extending the life of the system.

Applicable ☒;
It is not recommended that this facility develop or implement a program for maintenance and repair of the collection system; it is a violation of Missouri State Environmental Laws and Regulations to allow untreated wastewater to discharge to waters of the state.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):
A schedule of remedial measures included in a permit, including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements (actions, operations, or milestone events) leading to compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, its implementing regulations, and/or the terms and conditions of an operating permit.

Applicable ☒;
The time given for effluent limitations of this permit listed under Interim Effluent Limitation and Final Effluent Limitations where established in accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031(10)].

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):
A plan to schedule activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. The plan may include, but is not limited to, treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Not Applicable ☒;
At this time, the permittee is not required to develop and implement a SWPPP.

VARIANCE:
As per the Missouri Clean Water Law § 644.061.4, variances shall be granted for such period of time and under such terms and conditions as shall be specified by the commission in its order. The variance may be extended by affirmative action of the commission. In no event shall the variance be granted for a period of time greater than is reasonably necessary for complying with the Missouri Clean Water Law §§644.006 to 644.141 or any standard, rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to Missouri Clean Water Law §§644.006 to 644.141.

Not Applicable ☒;
This operating permit is not drafted under premises of a petition for variance.

WASTELOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) FOR LIMITS:
As per [10 CSR 20-2.010(78)], the amount of pollutant each discharger is allowed by the department to release into a given stream after the department has determined to total amount of pollutant that may be discharged into that stream without endangering its water quality.

Applicable ☒;
Wasteload allocations were calculated where applicable using water quality criteria or water quality model results and the dilution equation below:

$$C = \frac{(Cs \times Qs) + (Ce \times Qe)}{(Qe + Qs)}$$ (EPA/505/2-90-001, Section 4.5.5)

Where C = downstream concentration
Cs = upstream concentration
Qs = upstream flow
Ce = effluent concentration
Qe = effluent flow

Chronic wasteload allocations were determined using applicable chronic water quality criteria (CCC: criteria continuous concentration) and stream volume of flow at the edge of the mixing zone (MZ). Acute wasteload allocations were determined using applicable water quality criteria (CMC: criteria maximum concentration) and stream volume of flow at the edge of the zone of initial dilution (ZID).

Water quality based maximum daily and average monthly effluent limitations were calculated using methods and procedures outlined in USEPA's "Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control" (EPA/505/2-90-001).

WLA MODELING:
There are two general types of effluent limitations, technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) and water quality based effluent limits (WQBELs). If TBELs do not provide adequate protection for the receiving waters, then WQBEL must be used.

Not Applicable ☒;
A WLA study was either not submitted or determined not applicable by department staff.

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST:
A WET test is a quantifiable method of determining if a discharge from a facility may be causing toxicity to aquatic life by itself, in combination with or through synergistic responses when mixed with receiving stream water.

Applicable ☒;
In accordance with the Clean Water Act (CWA) §101(a)(3), requiring WET testing is reasonably appropriate for site-specific Missouri State Operating Permits for discharges to waters of the state issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. Furthermore, WET testing is a means by which the department determines that [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)(D, F, & G)] are being met by the permitted facility. In addition to justification for the WET testing, WET tests are required under [10 CSR 20-6.010(8)(A)4] to be

performed by specialist who are properly trained in conducting the test according to the methods prescribed by the Federal Government as referenced in [40 CFR Part 136]. WET test will be required by all facilities meeting the following criteria:

☐ Facility is a designated Major.
☐ Facility continuously or routinely exceeds its design flow.
☐ Facility (industrial) that alters its production process throughout the year.
☐ Facility handles large quantities of toxic substances, or substances that are toxic in large amounts.
☐ Facility has Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations for toxic substances (other than NH_3)
☒ Facility is a municipality or domestic discharger with a Design Flow ≥ 22,500 gpd.
☐ Other – please justify.

303(d) LIST & TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):
Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires that each state identify waters that are not meeting water quality standards and for which adequate water pollution controls have not been required. Water quality standards protect such beneficial uses of water as whole body contact (such as swimming), maintaining fish and other aquatic life, and providing drinking water for people, livestock and wildlife. The 303(d) list helps state and federal agencies keep track of waters that are impaired but not addressed by normal water pollution control programs.

A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a given pollutant that a body of water can absorb before its water quality is affected. If a water body is determined to be impaired as listed on the 303(d) list, then a watershed management plan will be developed that shall include the TMDL calculation

Not Applicable ☒;
This facility does not discharge to a 303(d) listed stream.

Part V – Effluent Limits Determination

Outfall #001 – Main Facility Outfall
EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
FLOW	GPD	1	*		*	YES	S
BOD_5 ****	MG/L	1		45	30	NO	S
TSS ****	MG/L	1		45	30	NO	S
pH	SU	1	6-9		6-9	NO	S
TEMPERATURE	°C	1/8	*		*	YES	***
AMMONIA AS N	MG/L	4/5	*		*	YES	***
ESCHERICHIA COLI	**	1/2	Please see Escherichia Coli (E. coli) in the Derivation and Discussion Section below.				
FECAL COLIFORM	**	1	1000		400**	YES	***
CHLORINE, TOTAL RESIDUAL	MG/L	1/3	.017		.008	YES	***
OIL & GREASE (MG/L)	MG/L	1/2	15		10	YES	***
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST	% Survival	11	Please see WET Test in the Derivation and Discussion Section below.			YES	***
MONITORING FREQUENCY	Please see Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements in the Derivation and Discussion Section below.						

* - Monitoring requirement only
** - # of colonies/100mL; the Monthly Average for Fecal Coliform is a geometric mean.
*** - Parameter not previously established in previous state operating permit.
**** - This facility is required to meet a removal efficiency of 85% or more. Influent and effluent samples used to determine percent removal shall be taken the same day.
N/A – Not applicable

Basis for Limitations Codes:

1. State or Federal Regulation/Law
2. Water Quality Standard (includes RPA)
3. Water Quality Based Effluent Limits
4. Lagoon Policy
5. Ammonia Policy
6. Dissolved Oxygen Policy
7. Antidegradation Policy
8. Water Quality Model
9. Best Professional Judgment
10. TMDL or Permit in lieu of TMDL
11. WET Test Policy

INFLUENT MONITORING TABLE:
Influent monitoring is necessary to determine compliance with effluent % removal requirements. This facility is required to meet a removal efficiency of 85% or more. Influent and effluent samples used to determine percent removal shall be taken the same day.

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
BOD_5 **	MG/L	1	*		*	No	S
TSS **	MG/L	1	*		*	No	S

* - Monitoring requirement only.

** - *This facility is required to meet a removal efficiency of 85% or more. Influent and effluent samples used to determine percent removal shall be taken the same day.*

OUTFALL #001 – DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

- **Flow**. In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44(i)(1)(ii)] the volume of effluent discharged from each outfall is needed to assure compliance with permitted effluent limitations. If the permittee is unable to obtain effluent flow, then it is the responsibility of the permittee to inform the department, which may require the submittal of an operating permit modification.

- **Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5).** Effluent limitations have been retained from previous state operating permit, please see the **APPLICABLE DESIGNATION OF WATERS OF THE STATE** sub-section of the **Receiving Stream Information.**

- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** Effluent limitations have been retained from previous state operating permit, please see the **APPLICABLE DESIGNATION OF WATERS OF THE STATE** sub-section of the **Receiving Stream Information.**

- **pH**. Effluent limitations have been retained from previous state operating permit, please see the **APPLICABLE DESIGNATION OF WATERS OF THE STATE** sub-section of the **Receiving Stream Information.**

- **Temperature.** Monitoring requirement due to the toxicity of Ammonia varies by temperature.

- **Total Ammonia Nitrogen, Temperature.** Monitoring requirement only. Monitoring for temperature and ammonia are included to determine whether "reasonable potential" to exceed water quality standards exists after the discharge begins.

- ***Escherichia coli (E. coli)***. This facility may be required to have *E. coli* effluent limitations when Missouri adopts the implementation of the *E. coli* standards, as per [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)].

- **Fecal Coliform**. Discharge shall not contain more than a monthly geometric mean of 400 colonies/100 mL and a daily maximum of 1000 colonies/100 mL during the recreational season (April 1 – October 31), please see the **APPLICABLE DESIGNATION OF WATERS OF THE STATE** sub-section of the **Receiving Stream Information.** Future renewals of the facility operating permit will contain effluent limitations for E. coli, which will replace fecal coliform as the applicable bacteria criteria in Missouri's water quality standards.

- **Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)**. Warm-water Protection of Aquatic Life CCC = 10 µg/L, CMC = 19 µg/L [10 CSR 20-7.031, Table A]. Background TRC = 0.0 µg/L.

  Chronic WLA: $C_e = ((0.116 + 0.0)10 – (0.0 * 0.0))/0.116$
  $C_e = 10$ µg/L

  Acute WLA: $C_e = ((0.116 + 0.0)19 – (0.0 * 0.0))/0.116$
  $C_e = 19$ µg/L

  $LTA_c = 10\ (0.527) =$ **5.3** µg/L [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]
  $LTA_a = 19\ (0.321) = 6.1$ µg/L [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

  Use most protective number of LTA_c or LTA_a.

  MDL = 5.3 (3.11) = 16.5 µg/L [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]
  AML = 5.3 (1.55) = 8.2 µg/L [CV = 0.6, 95th Percentile, n = 4]

Total Residual Chlorine effluent limits of 0.017 mg/L daily maximum, 0.008 mg/L monthly average are recommended if chlorine is used as a disinfectant. Standard compliance language for TRC, including the minimum level (ML), should be included in the permit.

- **Oil & Grease**. Conventional pollutant, effluent limitation for protection of aquatic life; 10 mg/L monthly average, 15 mg/L daily maximum.

- **WET Test**. WET Testing schedules and intervals are established in accordance with the department's Permit Manual; Section 5.2 *Effluent Limits / WET Testing for Compliance Bio-monitoring.* It is recommended that WET testing be conducted during the period of lowest stream flow.

  ☒ Acute

  ☒ No less than **ONCE/PERMIT CYCLE:**

  ☒ Municipality or domestic facility with a design flow ≥ 22,500 gpd, but less than 1.0 MGD.

  ☐ Other, please justify.

  Allowable Effluent Concentration (AEC) calculations determine if the facility is to conduct single dilution or multiple dilution WET testing. Facilities that discharge to unclassified or Class C receiving streams, the AEC% is 100%. Facilities with less than 100% for an AEC% will have multiple dilution WET testing. Facilities that discharge to Lakes and have Acute WET testing, the AEC% is 100% due to [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(IV)(b)] ZID not allowed for Lakes.

- **Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements**. Sampling and reporting frequency requirements have been retained from previous state operating permit.

PARAMETER	SAMPLING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY
FLOW	ONCE/WEEKDAY	ONCE/MONTH
BOD_5	ONCE/MONTH	ONCE/MONTH
TSS	ONCE/MONTH	ONCE/MONTH
pH	ONCE/MONTH	ONCE/MONTH
TEMPERATURE	ONCE/MONTH	ONCE/MONTH
AMMONIA AS N	ONCE/MONTH	ONCE/MONTH
FECAL COLIFORM	ONCE/MONTH	ONCE/MONTH
CHLORINE, TOTAL RESIDUAL	ONCE/MONTH	ONCE/MONTH
OIL & GREASE	ONCE/MONTH	ONCE/MONTH

Once per month is the sampling frequency requirement being placed in the permit per 10 CSR 20-7.015 (8) (C). Monthly sampling should yield sufficient data points to perform a reasonable potential analysis at the end of the permit cycle for ammonia. All sampling data taken must be submitted even if sampling occurs more frequently than monthly. Samples may collected on a more frequent basis than monthly and averaged to show compliance with the monthly averages listed in the permit. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) are to be submitted to the department by the 28th day of the following month.

Part VI – Administrative Requirements

On the basis of preliminary staff review and the application of applicable standards and regulations, the Department, as administrative agent for the Missouri Clean Water Commission, proposes to issue a permit(s) subject to certain effluent limitations, schedules, and special conditions contained herein and within the operating permit. The proposed determinations are tentative pending public comment.

PUBLIC NOTICE:
As per the Missouri Clean Water Law, the Missouri Clean Water Commission, and the federal Clean Water Act, persons wishing to comment on Missouri State Operating Permits are directed to do so by a department approved Public Notice coversheet. This Public Notice coversheet is attached to a Missouri State Operating Permit during the Public Notice period.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: JUNE 13, 2008

COMPLETED BY:

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