

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-0137006

Owner: Hallmark Cards Inc.
Address: 25th and McGee, Kansas City, MO 64141

Continuing Authority: Same as above
Address: Same as above

Facility Name: Hallmark Cards- Liberty Distribution Facility
Facility Address: 2101 N. Lightburne, Liberty, MO 64066

Legal Description: See page 2
UTM Coordinates: See page 2

Receiving Stream: See page 2
First Classified Stream and ID: See page 2
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: See page 2

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

See page 2

This permit authorizes only 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 Sections 640.013, 621.250, and 644.051.6 of the Law.

December 1, 2012
Effective Date

Sara Parker Pauley, Director, Department of Natural Resources

November 30, 2017
Expiration Date

John Madras, Director, Water Protection Program

FACILITY DESCRIPTION (continued)

Outfall #001 – General Warehousing and Storage- SIC 4225

Outfall is for stormwater and fire protection testing. The facility tests their wet fire suppression system monthly to ensure that their firefighting system is working properly. Stormwater is dependent on precipitation.

Legal Description: SW ¼, SW ¼, Sec 32, T52N, R31W, Clay County

UTM Coordinates: X=377913, Y=4347315

Average Flow: For fire protection testing: 5,220 GPY

Average Flow: Stormwater flow dependent on precipitation

Receiving Stream: Tributary to Rush Creek (U)

First Classified Stream and ID: Rush Creek (P)(3322)

USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 10300101-0306

Outfall #002 – General Warehousing and Storage- SIC 4225

Outfall is for stormwater and fire protection testing. The facility tests their wet fire suppression system monthly to ensure that their firefighting system is working properly. Stormwater is dependent on precipitation.

Legal Description: SW ¼, SW ¼, Sec 32, T52N, R31W, Clay County

UTM Coordinates: X=378423, Y=4347296

Average Flow: For fire protection testing: 5,220 GPY

Average Flow: Stormwater flow dependent on precipitation

Receiving Stream: Tributary to Rush Creek (U)

First Classified Stream and ID: Rush Creek (P)(3322)

USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 10300101-0306

Outfall #003 – General Warehousing and Storage- SIC 4225

Outfall is for stormwater, non-contact cooling tower blow down, and fire protection testing. The facility tests their wet fire suppression system monthly to ensure that their firefighting system is working properly. Water comes from the Municipal Water Supply.

Legal Description: SW ¼, SW ¼, Sec 32, T52N, R31W, Clay County

UTM Coordinates: X=378863, Y=4347328

Average Flow: 1,255,220 GPY

Receiving Stream: Tributary to Rush Creek (U)

First Classified Stream and ID: Rush Creek (P)(3322)

USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 10300101-0306

Outfall #004 – General Warehousing and Storage- SIC 4225

Outfall is for stormwater and fire protection testing. The facility tests their wet fire suppression system monthly to ensure that their firefighting system is working properly. Stormwater is dependent on precipitation. Stormwater from secondary containment of fuel tanks is also discharged to this outfall.

Legal Description: SW ¼, SW ¼, Sec 32, T52N, R31W, Clay County

UTM Coordinates: X=379180, Y=4347715

Average Flow: For fire protection testing: 5,220 GPY

Average Flow: Stormwater flow dependent on precipitation

Receiving Stream: Tributary to Rush Creek (U)

First Classified Stream and ID: Rush Creek (P)(3322)

USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 10300101-0306

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS					PAGE NUMBER 3 of 8	
					PERMIT NUMBER MO-0137006	
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 upon issuance 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
<u>Outfalls #001 & #002</u>						
Flow	GPD	*		*	once/quarter***	24 hr. estimate
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter***	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter***	grab
Chlorine (total residual) (Note 1)	µg/L	*		*	once/quarter***	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED QUARTERLY ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE APRIL 28, 2013 . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS					PERMIT NUMBER MO-0137006	
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		DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
<u>Outfall #003</u>						
Flow	GPD	*		*	once/quarter***	24 hr. estimate
Temperature	°F	*		*	once/quarter***	grab
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter***	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter***	grab
Chlorine (Total Residual) (Note 1)	µg/L	*		*	once/quarter***	grab
pH	SU	**		**	once/quarter***	grab
Oil & Grease	mg/L	15		10	once/quarter***	grab
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (GRO, DRO, ORO)	mg/L	10		10	once/quarter***	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED QUARTERLY ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE APRIL 28, 2013 . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Test		% Survival		See Special Conditions	once/permit cycle****	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED ONCE PER PERMIT CYCLE IN THE FOURTH YEAR ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE JANUARY 28, 2017 .						

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				PAGE NUMBER 4 of 8		
				PERMIT NUMBER MO-0137006		
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 upon issuance 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
<u>Outfall #004</u>						
Flow	GPD	*		*	once/quarter***	24 hr. estimate
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter***	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter***	grab
Chlorine (total residual) (Note 1)	µg/L	*		*	once/quarter***	grab
pH	SU	**		**	once/quarter***	grab
Oil & Grease	mg/L	15		10	once/quarter***	grab
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (GRO, DRO, ORO)	mg/L	10		10	once/quarter***	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED QUARTERLY ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE APRIL 28, 2013 . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						
B. STANDARD CONDITIONS						
IN ADDITION TO SPECIFIED CONDITIONS STATED HEREIN, THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED <u>PART I</u> STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED <u>OCTOBER 1, 1980</u> , AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN.						

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

- * Monitoring requirement only.
- ** 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.
- *** See table below for quarterly sampling.

Minimum Sampling Requirements			
Quarter	Months	Effluent Parameters	Report is Due
First	January, February, March	Sample at least once during any month of the quarter	April 28 th
Second	April, May, June	Sample at least once during any month of the quarter	July 28 th
Third	July, August, September	Sample at least once during any month of the quarter	October 28 th
Fourth	October, November, December	Sample at least once during any month of the quarter	January 28 th

**** Samples shall be tested once per permit cycle during the fourth year of the permit.

Note 1 - This permit contains Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) monitoring.
Use DPD Colorimetric Method #4500 from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Waters and Wastewater."

C. 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. 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.
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.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

5. Report as no-discharge when a discharge does not occur during the report period.
6. It is a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law to fail to pay fees associated with this permit (644.055 RSMo).
7. An annual operating report must be submitted each year (any reporting requirements contained in the attached "Standard Conditions" must be followed). The report shall detail any unusual occurrences such as spills, tank failures or overflows, ruptured piping, fish kills, firefighting activities, or other upsets which result in any loss of product. The report shall also detail any remedial work undertaken to recover product or clean up the site. The report must also indicate if nothing unusual occurred.
8. The permittee shall develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP must be prepared and implemented within 90 days of permit issuance. The SWPPP must be kept on-site and should not be sent to DNR unless specifically requested. The SWPPP must be reviewed and updated, if needed, every five (5) years or as site conditions change. The permittee shall select, install, use, operate, and maintain the Best Management Practices prescribed in the SWPPP in accordance with the concepts and methods described in the following document:

Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators, (Document number EPA 833-B-09-002) published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in February 2009.

The SWPPP must include the following:

- (a) A listing of specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) and a narrative explaining how BMPs will be implemented to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants that may enter storm water. Minimum BMPs are listed in SPECIAL CONDITIONS #10.
 - (b) The SWPPP must include a schedule for twice per month site inspections and brief written reports. The inspections must include observation and evaluation of BMP effectiveness. Deficiencies must be corrected within seven (7) days and the actions taken to correct the deficiencies shall be included with the written report, including photographs. Any corrective measure that necessitates major construction may also need a construction permit. Inspection reports must be kept on site with the SWPPP and maintained for a period of five (5) years. These must be made available to DNR personnel upon request.
 - (c) A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters.
 - (d) A provision for providing training to all personnel involved in material handling and storage, and housekeeping of maintenance and cleaning areas. Proof of training shall be submitted on request of DNR.
9. An individual shall be designated by the permittee as responsible for environmental matters. Staff of the permitted facility shall inspect, on workdays, any structures that function to prevent pollution of storm water or to remove pollutants from storm water and of the facility in general to ensure that any Best Management Practices are continually implemented and effective.
 10. Permittee shall adhere to the following minimum Best Management Practices:
 - (a) Prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from vehicle maintenance, equipment cleaning, or warehouse activities and thereby prevent the contamination of storm water from these substances.
 - (b) Provide collection facilities and arrange for proper disposal of waste products including but not limited to petroleum waste products, and solvents.
 - (c) Store all paint, solvents, petroleum products and petroleum waste products (except fuels), and storage containers (such as drums, cans, or cartons) so that these materials are not exposed to storm water or provide other prescribed BMP's such as plastic lids and/or portable spill pans to prevent the commingling of storm water with container contents. Commingled water may not be discharged under this permit. Provide spill prevention control, and/or management sufficient to prevent any spills of these pollutants from entering waters of the state. Any containment system used to implement this requirement shall be constructed of materials compatible with the substances contained and shall also prevent the contamination of groundwater.
 - (d) Provide good housekeeping practices on the site to keep trash from entry into waters of the state.
 - (e) Provide sediment and erosion control sufficient to prevent or control sediment loss off of the property. This could include the use of straw bales, silt fences, or sediment basins, if needed, to comply with effluent limits.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

11. The purpose of the SWPPP and the BMPs listed herein is the prevention of pollution of waters of the state. A deficiency of a BMP means it was not effective in preventing pollution [10 CSR 20-2.010(56)] of waters of the state, and corrective actions means the facility took steps to eliminate the deficiency.
12. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Test shall be conducted as follows:

SUMMARY OF ACUTE WET TESTING FOR THIS PERMIT				
OUTFALL	AEC	FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE	MONTH
003	100%	Once/Permit Cycle	grab	Any

Dilution Series						
100% effluent	50% effluent	25% effluent	12.5% effluent	6.25% effluent	(Control) 100% upstream, if available	(Control) 100% Lab Water, also called synthetic water

(a) Test Schedule and Follow-Up Requirements

- (1) Perform a MULTIPLE-dilution acute WET 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.
 - (i) 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.
 - (ii) 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 analysis performed upon any other effluent concentration.
 - (iii) 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.
- (2) The WET test will be considered a failure if mortality observed in effluent concentrations equal to or less than the AEC is 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, synthetic laboratory control water may be used.
- (3) 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.
- (4) If the effluent fails the test for BOTH test species, 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, but not less than 7 days apart) until one of the following conditions are met: Note: Written request regarding single species multiple dilution accelerated testing will be address by THE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM on a case by case basis.
 - (i) THREE CONSECUTIVE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS PASS. No further tests need to be performed until next regularly scheduled test period.
 - (ii) A TOTAL OF THREE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS FAIL.
- (5) Follow-up tests do not negate an initial failed test.
- (6) The permittee shall submit a summary of all test results for the test series along with complete copies of the test reports as received from the laboratory to the WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102 within 14 calendar days of the third failed test.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

- (7) Additionally, the following shall apply upon failure of the third follow up MULTIPLE DILUTION test. The permittee should 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. If the permittee does not contact THE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM upon the third follow up test failure, a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) or toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) is automatically triggered. 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 the automatic trigger or 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.
- (8) 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.
- (9) 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.
- (10) 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.
- (11) Submit a concise summary in tabular format of all WET test results with the annual report.

(b) 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 unless approved by the department on a case by case basis.
- (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 "Allowable Effluent Concentration" (AEC) specified above.
- (5) 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) Tests will be run with 100% receiving-stream water (if available), collected upstream of the outfall at a point beyond any influence of the effluent, and reconstituted water.
- (7) If reconstituted-water control mortality for a test species exceeds 10%, the entire test will be rerun.
- (8) If upstream control mortality exceeds 10%, the entire test will be rerun using reconstituted water as the dilutant.
- (9) Whole-effluent-toxicity test 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

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF NEW FACILITY
OF
MO-0137006
HALLMARK CARDS-LIBERTY DISTRIBUTION 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 an Industrial Facility.

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Type: IND
Facility SIC Code(s): 4225

Facility Description:

Hallmark Cards - Liberty Distribution Facility is used for warehousing and distributing of Hallmark products. All of its outfalls (outfalls #001, #002, #003 and #004) water from fire protection testing. The fire suppression system is a wet system which uses municipal water. Approximately 78% of the facility's wastewater is from outfall #003 which discharges stormwater, water from fire protection testing, cooling tower blow down, and the 250-gallon diesel tank secondary containment accumulated stormwater. The cooling tower is being treated sodium hydroxide (CS-877) for corrosion control. The facility uses a dilution rate of 1 gallon of CS-877 per 13,333 gallons of water. The facility also has 3 fuel storages in the property. One of the storage is a gasoline tank but is no longer being used. The second storage is a 250-gallon diesel tank and the third storage is a 500-gallon diesel tank. The secondary containments for these storage tanks have plugs which allow accumulated stormwater to be released to outfall #004 after testing. Hallmark Cards has two oil/water separators. Wastes generated from these separators are being hauled off by Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc. (MOD980973564) for disposal.

SIC 4225- General Warehousing and Storage

-Establishments primarily engaged in the warehousing and storage of a general line of goods.

Have any changes occurred at this facility or in the receiving water body that effects effluent limit derivation?

- Yes; Hallmark Card -Liberty Distribution Facility was previously permitted under a general stormwater permit MO-R80C435. On April 13, 2012, the facility applied for a site specific operating permit.

Application Date: 04/13/12

OUTFALL(S) TABLE:

OUTFALL	DESIGN FLOW (CFS)	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE	DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT (MI)
001	0	BMP	Stormwater/Fire Protection Testing	~1.76
002	0	BMP	Stormwater/Fire Protection Testing	~0.90
003	0.005	Primary	Stormwater/ Fire Protection Testing/Cooling Tower Blow Down	~0.31
004	0	BMP	Stormwater/Fire Protection Testing	~0.46

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UTM Coordinates: X=377913, Y=4347315

Average Flow: For fire protection testing: 5,220 GPY

Average Flow: Stormwater flow dependent on precipitation

Receiving Stream: Unnamed Tributary to Rush Creek (U)

First Classified Stream and ID: Rush Creek (P)(3322)

USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 10300101-0306

Outfall #002 – General Warehousing and Storage- SIC 4225

Outfall is for stormwater and fire protection testing. The facility tests their wet fire suppression system monthly to ensure that their firefighting system is working properly. Stormwater is dependent on precipitation.

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UTM Coordinates: X=378423, Y=4347296

Average Flow: For fire protection testing: 5,220 GPY

Average Flow: Stormwater flow dependent on precipitation

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First Classified Stream and ID: Rush Creek (P)(3322)

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Outfall is for stormwater, non-contact cooling tower blow down, and fire protection testing. The facility tests their wet fire suppression system monthly to ensure that their firefighting system is working properly. Water comes from the Municipal Water Supply.

Legal Description: SW ¼, SW ¼, Sec 32, T52N, R31W, Clay County

UTM Coordinates: X=378863, Y=4347328

Average Flow: 1,255,220 GPY

Receiving Stream: Unnamed Tributary to Rush Creek (U)

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Outfall #004 – General Warehousing and Storage- SIC 4225

Outfall is for stormwater and fire protection testing. The facility tests their wet fire suppression system monthly to ensure that their firefighting system is working properly. Stormwater is dependent on precipitation. Stormwater from secondary containment of fuel tanks is also discharged to this outfall.

Legal Description: SW ¼, SW ¼, Sec 32, T52N, R31W, Clay County

UTM Coordinates: X=379180, Y=4347715

Average Flow: For fire protection testing: 5,220 GPY

Average Flow: Stormwater flow dependent on precipitation

Receiving Stream: Unnamed Tributary to Rush Creek (U)

First Classified Stream and ID: Rush Creek (P)(3322)

USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 10300101-0306

Receiving Water Body's Water Quality & Facility Performance History:

No history for this facility. Receiving water body does not seem to have impairment.

Comments:

Hallmark Card -Liberty Distribution Facility was previously permitted under a general stormwater permit MO-R80C435. On April 13, 2012, the facility applied for a site specific operating permit. The facility uses 7,610,615 gallons per year of water from the Liberty Municipal Water Supply.

The facility's expanded effluent testing data are listed below. The testing showed concentrations of TSS and COD in non-contact cooling tower blowdown wastewater. The facility treats their cooling tower (outfall #003) to prevent corrosion with sodium hydroxide. Additionally, the facility uses fertilizers for ground maintenance. These activities may have contributed to the concentrations of TSS and COD. Because of the addition of sodium hydroxide to the cooling water, WET Testing will be required to ensure that the receiving stream's water quality is protected.

Outfall #001:	BOD ₅ : 7.22 mg/L	COD: 69.7 mg/L	TSS: 56.5 mg/L	Ammonia: 1 mg/L
Outfall #002:	BOD ₅ : 2.68 mg/L	COD: 51.8 mg/L	TSS: 2.5 mg/L	Ammonia: 1 mg/L
Outfall #003:	BOD ₅ : 9.03 mg/L	COD: 105 mg/L	TSS: 731 mg/L	Ammonia: 3 mg/L
Outfall #004:	BOD ₅ : 7.37 mg/L	COD: 65.9 mg/L	TSS: 260 mg/L	Ammonia: 2 mg/L

Below is the updated cooling tower blow down water volumes provided by Crown Center Mechanical Engineer (Crown Center is a subsidiary of Hallmark Cards and is responsible with facility management) involved the last years cooling tower replacement project.

“Hallmark - Liberty has two cooling tower systems. The large system serves the Operation Building and the small system serves the Receiving Building. Liberty meters the amount of water to each system. All water going to the towers either evaporates or is blown down to maintain a design cycles of concentration in the tower sump for scale prevention. None of the water going to the towers goes into the city sewer system. By metering all the water going to the towers, Liberty avoids paying sewer charges for this water. In 2011, the total amount of water going to the Operations Building tower system was about 4,500,000 gal and the total amount going to the Receiving Building tower system was about 500,000 gal. See below for calculations to determine how much water was blown down.

Cycles of concentration = (evaporation + blowdown)/blowdown

Cycles of concentration maintained in the towers = 4

Liberty total (evaporation + blowdown) = 5,000,000 gallons per year

Blowdown = 5,000,000/4 = 1,250,000 gallons per year

The amount of water used by the towers at Liberty will vary depending on how much the chillers are used, but I expect it will not vary by more than 20% for any given year.”

Gallons	Source/Use
7,610,615	Obtained from City of Liberty
5,000,000	Utilized for cooling towers 1& 2
3,750,000	Evaporation
1,250,000	To Outfall #003 per year while operating 2 nd and 3 rd quarters
2,610,615	Utilized for domestic uses
2,589,750	99.2% returned to sewer
20,865	Utilized by fire suppression testing
5,220	Fire testing discharge per outfall per year

Part II – Operator Certification Requirements

Not Applicable;
 This facility is not required to have a certified operator.

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 seven (7) categories. Each category lists 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*	12-DIGIT HUC**
Unnamed Tributary to Rush Creek	U	n/a	General Criteria	10300101-0306
Rush Creek	P	3322	LWW, AQL, WBC-A	

* - 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).

** - Hydrological Unit Code

RECEIVING STREAM(S) LOW FLOW VALUES:

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)].

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.

- New facility, 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.

- No degradation proposed and no further review necessary. Facility did not apply for authorization to increase pollutant loading or to add additional pollutants to their discharge.

AREA-WIDE WASTE TREATMENT MANAGEMENT & CONTINUING AUTHORITY:

As per [10 CSR 20-6.010(3)(B)], ...An applicant may utilize a lower preference continuing authority by submitting, as part of the application, a statement waiving preferential status from each existing higher preference authority, providing the waiver does not conflict with any area-wide management plan approved under section 208 of the Federal Clean Water Act or any other regional sewage service and treatment plan approved for higher preference authority by the Department.

BIOSOLIDS & SEWAGE SLUDGE:

Biosolids are solid materials resulting from domestic wastewater treatment that meet federal and state criteria for beneficial uses (i.e. fertilizer). 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. Additional information regarding biosolids and sludge is located at the following web address:

<http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/pub/index.html>, items WQ422 through WQ449.

Not applicable;

This condition is not applicable to the permittee for this facility.

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.

In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(iii)] if the permit writer determines that any give pollutant has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the WQS, the permit must contain effluent limits for that pollutant.

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 (BOD₅) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)/municipals.

Not Applicable;

Influent monitoring is not being required to determine percent removal.

SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOWS (SSO) AND INFLOW AND INFILTRATION (I&I):

Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) are defined as an untreated or partially treated sewage release are considered bypassing under state regulation [10 CSR 20-2.010(11)] and should not be confused with the federal definition of bypass. SSO's have a variety of causes including blockages, line breaks, and sewer defects that allow excess storm water and ground water to (1) enter and overload the collection system, and (2) overload the treatment facility. Additionally, SSO's can be also be caused by lapses in sewer system operation and maintenance, inadequate sewer design and construction, power failures, and vandalism. SSOs also include overflows out of manholes and onto city streets, sidewalks, and other terrestrial locations.

Additionally, Missouri RSMo §644.026.1 mandates that the Department require proper maintenance and operation of treatment facilities and sewer systems and proper disposal of residual waste from all such facilities.

- Not applicable. This facility is not required to develop or implement a program for maintenance and repair of the collection system; however, 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.

Not Applicable;

This permit does not contain a SOC.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(k) *Best Management Practices (BMPs)* to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when: (1) Authorized under section 304(e) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for the control of toxic pollutants and hazardous substances from ancillary industrial activities; (2) Authorized under section 402(p) of the CWA for the control of storm water discharges; (3) Numeric effluent limitations are infeasible; or (4) the practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

In accordance with the EPA's *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators*, (Document number EPA 833-B-09-002) [published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in February 2009], BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering (regarding this operating permit) waters of the state. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure.

Additionally in accordance with the Storm Water Management, a SWPPP is a series of steps and activities to (1) identify sources of pollution or contamination, and (2) select and carry out actions which prevent or control the pollution of storm water discharges.

Applicable;

A SWPPP shall be developed and implemented for each site and shall incorporate required practices identified by the Department with jurisdiction, incorporate erosion control practices specific to site conditions, and provide for maintenance and adherence to the plan.

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 total amount of pollutant that may be discharged into that stream without endangering its water quality.

Not Applicable;

Wasteload allocations were not calculated.

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.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS:

Per [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)], General Criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times including mixing zones. Additionally, [40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)] directs the Department to establish in each NPDES permit to include conditions to achieve water quality established under Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, including State narrative criteria for water quality.

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;

Under the federal 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 (NPDES). WET testing is also required by 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1). WET testing ensures that the provisions in the 10 CSR 20-6.010(8)(A)7. and the Water Quality Standards 10 CSR 20-7.031(3)(D),(F),(G),(I)2.A & B are being met. Under [10 CSR 20-6.010(8)(A)4], the Department may require other terms and conditions that it deems necessary to assure compliance with the Clean Water Act and related regulations of the Missouri Clean Water Commission. In addition the following MCWL apply: §§644.051.3 requires the Department to set permit conditions that comply with the MCWL and CWA; 644.051.4 specifically references toxicity as an item we must consider in writing permits (along with water quality-based effluent limits, pretreatment, etc...); and 644.051.5 is the basic authority to require testing conditions. WET test will be required by all facilities meeting the following criteria:

Facility has Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations for toxic substances (other than NH₃)

Other – WET testing is required to determine the synergistic or additive effects of cooling tower bleed and storm water on the receiving stream.

40 CFR 122.41(M) - BYPASSES:

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 402 prohibits wastewater dischargers from “bypassing” untreated or partially treated sewage (wastewater) beyond the headworks. A bypass, which includes blending, is defined as an intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, [40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i)]. Additionally, Missouri regulation 10 CSR 20-2.010(11) defines a bypass as the diversion of wastewater from any portion of wastewater treatment facility or sewer system to waters of the state. Only under exceptional and specified limitations do the federal regulations allow for a facility to bypass some or all of the flow from its treatment process. Bypasses are prohibited by the CWA unless a permittee can meet all of the criteria listed in 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A), (B), & (C). Any bypasses from this facility are subject to the reporting required in 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6) and per Missouri’s Standard Conditions I, Section B, part 2.b. Additionally, Anticipated Bypasses include bypasses from peak flow basins or similar devices designed for peak wet weather flows.

Not Applicable;
 This facility does not bypass.

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 – Final Effluent Limits Determination

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE: Outfalls #001 & #002

PARAMETER	UNIT	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
FLOW	MGD	*		*	NO	*
CHLORINE (TOTAL RESIDUAL)	MG/L	*		*	NEW	**
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (COD)	MG/L	*		*	NEW	**
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS (TSS)	MG/L	*		*	NEW	**

OUTFALL #001 & #002 – DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

- **Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements.** To assess the efficiency of the facility’s implemented BMPs, stormwater discharges sampling and reporting frequency will be done quarterly.
- **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.
- **Total Residual Chlorine (TRC).** Monitoring only. The facility believed that TRC is present in the discharged wastewater. Although the outfall discharges into an unnamed tributary to Rush Creek, the permit writer’s best professional judgment suggests that monitoring requirements may be added to this permit for the fact that Rush Creek is only less than ¼ mile from the unnamed tributary and/or outfall. To ensure protection of the water quality of the receiving stream, this parameter has been added based on the designated use of the receiving water (LWW, AQL, WBC-A).
- **Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).** Monitoring requirement only.
- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** Monitoring requirement only.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE: Outfall #003

PARAMETER	UNIT	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
FLOW	MGD	*		*	NO	*
TEMPERATURE	°F	*		*	NEW	**
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (COD)	MG/L	*		*	NEW	**
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS (TSS)	MG/L	*		*	NEW	**
PH	SU	6.5-9.0		6.5-9.0	YES	6.0-9.0
OIL AND GREASE	MG/L	15		10	NEW	**
TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON	MG/L	10		10	NEW	**
CHLORINE (TOTAL RESIDUAL)	µG/L	*		*	NEW	**
WET TEST	% SURVIVAL				NEW	**

OUTFALL #003 – DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

- **Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements.** To assess the efficiency of the facility’s implemented BMPs, stormwater discharges sampling and reporting will be done quarterly.
- **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.
- **Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).** Monitoring requirement only.
- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** Monitoring requirement only.
- **pH.** In accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(E)], pH shall be maintained in the range from six and one-half to nine (6.5-9.0) standard units.
- **Oil & Grease.** In accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031, Table A], the conventional pollutant, effluent limitation for protection of aquatic life; 10 mg/L monthly average, 15 mg/L daily maximum.
- **Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (GRO, DRO, ORO).** A surrogate for pollutants of concern associated with petroleum storage has been added with a monthly average and daily maximum of 10 mg/L. This is consistent with other industrial stormwater permits for above ground storage tanks with secondary containment.
- **Total Residual Chlorine (TRC).** Monitoring requirement only. The facility believed that TRC is present in the discharged wastewater. Although the outfall discharges into an unnamed tributary to Rush Creek, the permit writer’s best professional judgment suggests that monitoring requirements may be added to this permit for the fact that Rush Creek is only less than ¼ mile from the unnamed tributary and/or outfall. To ensure protection of the water quality of the receiving stream, this parameter has been added based on the designated use of the receiving water (LWW, AQL, WBC-A).

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE: Outfall #004

PARAMETER	UNIT	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
FLOW	MGD	*		*	NO	*
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (COD)	MG/L	*		*	NEW	*****
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS (TSS)	MG/L	*		*	NEW	*****
PH	SU	6.5-9.0		6.5-9.0	YES	6.0-9.0
OIL AND GREASE	MG/L	15		10	NEW	*****
PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON	MG/L	10		10	NEW	*****
CHLORINE (TOTAL RESIDUAL)	µG/L	*		*	NEW	*****

* - Monitoring requirement only.

***** - Parameters not previously established.

OUTFALL #004 – DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

- **Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements.** To assess the efficiency of the facility’s implemented BMPs, stormwater discharges sampling and reporting frequency will be done quarterly.
- **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.
- **Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).** Monitoring requirement only.
- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** Monitoring requirement only.
- **pH.** Monitoring requirement only. In accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(E)], pH shall be maintained in the range from six and one-half to nine (6.5-9.0) standard units.
- **Oil & Grease.** In accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031, Table A], the conventional pollutant, effluent limitation for protection of aquatic life; 10 mg/L monthly average, 15 mg/L daily maximum.
- **Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (GRO, DRO, ORO).** A surrogate for pollutants of concern associated with petroleum storage has been added with a monthly average and daily maximum of 10 mg/L. This is consistent with other industrial stormwater permits for above ground storage tanks with secondary containment.
- **Total Residual Chlorine (TRC).** Monitoring only. The facility believed that TRC is present in the discharged wastewater. Although the outfall discharges into an unnamed tributary to Rush Creek, the permit writer’s best professional judgment suggests that monitoring requirements may be added to this permit for the fact that Rush Creek is only less than ¼ mile from the unnamed tributary and/or outfall. To ensure protection of the water quality of the receiving stream, this parameter has been added based on the designated use of the receiving water (LWW, AQL, WBC-A).

Part VI – Finding of Affordability

Pursuant to Section 644.145, RSMo., the Department is required to determine whether a permit or decision is affordable and makes a finding of affordability for certain permitting and enforcement decisions. This requirement applies to discharges from combined or separate sanitary sewer systems or publically-owned treatment works.

Not Applicable;

The Department is not required to determine findings of affordability because the facility is not a **combined or separate sanitary sewer system for a publically-owned treatment works**.

Part VII – 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:

The Department shall give public notice that a draft permit has been prepared and its issuance is pending. Additionally, public notice will be issued if a public hearing is to be held because of a significant degree of interest in and water quality concerns related to a draft permit. No public notice is required when a request for a permit modification or termination is denied; however, the requester and permittee must be notified of the denial in writing.

The Department must issue public notice of a pending operating permit or of a new or reissued statewide general permit. The public comment period is the length of time not less than 30 days following the date of the public notice which interested persons may submit written comments about the proposed permit.

For persons wanting to submit comments regarding this proposed operating permit, then please refer to the Public Notice page located at the front of this draft operating permit. The Public Notice page gives direction on how and where to submit appropriate comments.

- The Public Notice period for this operating permit is tentatively scheduled to begin in October 2012.

The Public Notice period for this operating permit was from October 13, 2012 to November 13, 2012. No responses received or responses to the Public Notice of this operating permit do not warrant the modification of effluent limits and/or the terms and conditions of this permit.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: SEPTEMBER 20, 2012

COMPLETED BY:

JOY JOHNSON, ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST III
NPDES PERMITS UNIT
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
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