

STATE OF MISSOURI  
**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**  
MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION



**MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT**

GENERAL 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, 92<sup>nd</sup> Congress) as amended,

MO-G500000

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

**FACILITY DESCRIPTION**

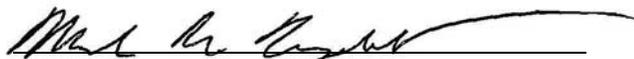
All Outfalls – SIC # 1442 & 1446

Discharge of wash water or storm water from sand and/or gravel mining, washing, sorting or storage facilities.

This permit authorizes discharges of wastewater, including storm water, under the Missouri Clean Water Law and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System from the facilities listed above and does not apply to other regulated areas. This permit may be appealed in accordance with Section 644.051.6 of the Law and later modified or revoked in accordance with the terms and conditions specified by this permit.

June 1, 2010

Effective Date

  
Mark N. Templeton, Director, Department of Natural Resources

May 31, 2015

Expiration Date

  
Scott B. Totten, Acting Director, Water Protection Program

<b>A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</b>					PAGE NUMBER 2 of 5	
					PERMIT NUMBER MO-G500000	
The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified 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 TYPE	SAMPLE FREQUENCY
<u>Storm Water</u> (Note 1)						
Flow	MGD	*		*	once/quarter**	24 hr estimate
Settleable Solids	ml/L/hr	1.5		1.0	once/quarter**	grab
pH – Units	SU	***		***	once/quarter**	grab
Oil and Grease	mg/l	15		10	once/quarter**	grab
<u>Process and Wash Water</u> (Notes 2 & 3)						
Flow	MGD	*		*	once/month**	24 hr estimate
Settleable Solids	ml/L/hr	1.5		1.0	once/month**	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	110		70	once/month**	grab
pH – Units	SU	***		***	once/month**	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>QUARTERLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE _____. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						
<b>B. STANDARD CONDITIONS</b>						
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 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

\* Monitoring requirement only.

\*\* When no discharge occurs from the treatment facility during the reporting period, the report shall state “no discharge”.

\*\*\* 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.

Note 1 - Samples shall be collected at least once per quarter during periods of operation and when mined material is stored at the site, or when disturbed area exceeds one acre in size.

Note 2 – Samples shall be collected at least once per month during periods of operation only. When a washing facility is not in operation report as “no discharge” or “inactive”.

Note 3 – All wash waters shall receive at least primary treatment before discharge. Permittee shall collect a sample prior to the discharge leaving the property or entering waters of the state.

## APPLICABILITY

1. This permit authorizes the discharge of wash water and storm water from sand and gravel operations within the state of Missouri. This includes discharges associated with, but not limited to, SIC codes #1442 & 1446. Discharges of wash water or pumped dewatering of open pit mines are process wastewater discharges. Storm water discharges include runoff from the area of the washing facility, mined material stockpiles, and all disturbed areas such as piles of overburden and mining pits. This permit may be required for sorting and storage areas not associated with washing, if the sorting or storage area, including the footprint of any stockpiles of material, is greater than one acre in size. A permit may be required for sorting or storage areas less than one acre in size if an inspection reveals sediment leaving the site.
2. Holders of site-specific state operating permits who desire to apply for coverage under this general permit may contact the department for application requirements.
3. The department may at any time require the owner of a sand and/or gravel operation to apply for a site-specific state operating permit when determining that the quality of waters of the state would be better protected by the site-specific state operating permit. Examples that may trigger the requirement for a site specific permit include, but are not limited to, noncompliance with the general permit conditions, or determination by the department that the effluent limits in this general permit are not protective of site specific receiving stream and facility operational conditions.
4. This permit does not authorize mining, dredging, or the removal of sand or gravel, only discharges of wastewater from the activity. Contact the Land Reclamation Program for mining permit requirements.
5. This permit does not authorize construction of stream crossings. Contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for stream crossings permit requirements.
6. This permit authorizes discharges from truck washing that meet the limits specified in Table A of this permit. This permit does not authorize discharges from truck washing operations that include the use of soap or detergents.
7. This permit does not authorize discharges:
  - (a) Within 1,000 feet of areas which would drain to a wetland\*,
  - (b) Within the watersheds of streams or lakes listed as an outstanding national resource water\* or their tributaries; or,
  - (c) Within two stream miles upstream of segments of streams or lakes listed as an outstanding state resource water\*,
  - (d) Within 100 feet of reservoirs or lakes used for public drinking water supplies (class L1)\*,
  - (e) Within two stream miles upstream of biocriteria reference locations\* or streams, lakes, or reservoirs identified as critical habitat for endangered species, or
  - (f) Within 1,000 feet of streams identified as a losing stream\*, sinkhole, or other direct conduit to groundwater.

\* Identified or described in 10 CSR 20, Chapter 7. These regulations are available online via the Secretary of State's web site, and at many libraries.

## REQUIREMENTS

1. 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.

REQUIREMENTS (continued)

2. **For New or Expanding Facilities:** All facilities must develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). For new facilities applying for coverage under this general permit, or those seeking to expand, accompanying the permit application must be a SWPPP that includes an analysis of the Best Management Practices (BMPs). This analysis is a structured evaluation of BMPs that are reasonable and cost effective. The evaluation should include practices that are designed to be 1) non-degrading 2) less degrading, or 3) degrading water quality. The chosen BMP will be the most reasonable and cost effective while ensuring that the highest statutory and regulatory requirements are achieved and the highest quality water attainable for the facility is discharged. The analysis must demonstrate why “no discharge” or “no exposure” is not a feasible alternative at the facility. This structured analysis of BMPs serves as the Antidegradation review, fulfilling the requirements of 10 CSR 20-7.031(2). The Pollutants of Concern for this permit are Settleable Solids, Oil & Grease and Total Suspended Solids.

For both new and expanding facilities, the Best Management Practices chosen through the Alternative Analysis must be implemented and maintained at the facility. Failure to implement and maintain the chosen alternative is a permit violation.

**For existing facilities,** This general permit requires all facilities to develop a SWPPP. Because a SWPPP was not previously required for these facilities, the SWPPP must be prepared within 60 days and fully implemented within 120 days. The SWPPP must be kept on-site and should not be sent to DNR unless specifically requested. 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) An assessment of all storm water discharges associated with the facility. This must include a list of potential contaminants and an annual estimate of amounts that will be used in the described activities.
  - (b) A listing of 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. Sediment and erosion control must be sufficient to prevent or control pollution to waters of the state and comply with effluent limits.
  - (c) An individual shall be designated by the permittee as responsible for environmental matters. Staff of the permitted facility shall inspect, on each workday, 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. The inspections must include observation and evaluation of BMP effectiveness, deficiencies, and corrective measures that will be taken. Deficiencies must be corrected within seven days and the appropriate regional office must be notified by letter. A log of inspection reports must be kept with the SWPPP. These must be made available to DNR personnel upon request.
  - (d) A provision for providing training to all personnel involved in material handling and storage, and housekeeping of areas having materials exposed to stormwater. It is recommended that a log book of training be maintained to document what training has been provided to facility personnel. Proof of training shall be submitted on request of DNR.
3. The purpose of the SWPPP and the BMPs listed therein is to prevent pollutants from entering waters of the state. A deficiency of a BMP means it was not effective in preventing pollution [10 CSR20-2.010(56)] of waters of the state, and corrective action means the facility took steps to eliminate the deficiency. Routine maintenance, such as removing sediment from a sedimentation basin, is not considered a deficiency. Constructing a new sedimentation basin in response to observed impacts to the receiving stream is an example of a deficiency that requires notification.
4. Permittee shall adhere to the following minimum Best Management Practices:
- (a) To the extent practicable, prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from vehicle maintenance, equipment cleaning, or other activities and prevent the contamination of storm water from these substances.
  - (b) Provide for the collection and proper disposal of waste products including, but not limited to, petroleum waste products and solvents. All fueling facilities present on the site shall adhere to applicable federal and state regulations concerning underground storage, above ground storage, and dispensers, and shall include spill prevention, control and counter measures.
  - (c) Store all paint, solvents, petroleum products, and petroleum waste products in appropriate storage containers (such as drums, cans, or cartons) so that these materials are safely contained and not exposed to storm water.
  - (d) Provide good housekeeping practices on the site to keep trash or other solid waste from entering waters of the state.

5. 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 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 current 303(d) list.
6. 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.
7. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.

#### TERMINATION OF PERMIT

This permit may be terminated when activities covered by this permit have ceased and all disturbed areas have been stabilized. If such a termination is sought, the permittee shall submit Form H, Termination of a General Permit.

#### DUTY OF COMPLIANCE

The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this general permit. Any noncompliance with this general permit constitutes a violation of Chapter 644, Missouri Clean Water Law, and 10 CSR 20-6.200. Noncompliance may result in enforcement action, termination of this authorization, or denial of the permittee's request for renewal.

#### PERMIT TRANSFER

This permit may be transferred to a new owner by submitting an "Application for Transfer of Operating Permit" signed by the seller and buyer of the facility, along with the appropriate modification fee.

#### PERMIT RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS

Unless this permit is terminated, the permittee shall submit an application for the renewal of this permit no later than six (6) months prior to the permit's expiration date.

**Missouri Department of Natural Resources**  
**FACT SHEET**  
**FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL**  
**OF**  
**MO-G500000**  
**SAND & GRAVEL WASHING**

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: Industrial process wastewater and storm water runoff.  
Facility SIC Code(s): 1442 & 1446

Facility Description:

Sand & Gravel mining facilities typically consist of either an open pit mine in alluvial deposits or removal of surface deposits of gravel near streams, plus washing and sorting of the mined material. Washing of the mined material generates a process wastewater, but this is an intermittent discharge. Most facilities are small and temporary.

This permit does not authorize the mining activity, only discharges of wastewater, including process wastewater and storm water. Process wastewater must undergo at least primary treatment (settling) to remove sediment. Storm water must be controlled with adequate Best Management Practices so as to prevent pollution of waters of the state.

A separate permit is required for each facility, unless they are located on contiguous property.

Comments

A permit is not required for every stockpile of gravel, although a facility may obtain a permit if so desired. A size threshold on gravel stockpiles and sorting areas has been added to the permit. Because of this change, facilities with coverage under this permit for a stockpile of gravel under 1 acre in size are encouraged to request termination of coverage. A permit may still be required for stockpile and sorting areas if an inspection reveals sediment leaving the site from precipitation, regardless of size.

**Part II – Operator Certification Requirements**

Not Applicable, these facilities are 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 below listed 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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)].

#### **MIXING CONSIDERATIONS:**

Because this permit is applicable to discharges to streams with a low flow of less than 0.1 cubic feet per second, no Mixing Zone or Zone of Initial Dilution is allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(I)(a) and 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.

Applicable ;

Not Applicable .

Facilities do not discharge to a losing stream as defined by [10 CSR 20-2.010(36)] & [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(N)].

#### **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 requirements in this permit are at least as restrictive as the previous permit. No backsliding proposed.

#### **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 can be justified by documenting the socio-economic importance of a discharging activity after determining the necessity of the discharge.

The pollutants of concern from the process wastewater in this general permit are Settleable Solids and Total Suspended Solids. Existing effluent limits for this non-continuous discharge are adequate for prevention of degradation. For the General Permit MO-G500000, there are few treatment options that will allow the permittee to treat their wastewater while at the same time being economically efficient. The vast majority of facilities employ settling basins to remove solids. For the purposes of Antidegradation, two additional treatment alternatives are considered. In all operations where a MO-G500000 is required, the minimum treatment (base case option) will be to maintain a settling basin or series of basins of sufficient volume to adequately settle out solids.

Addition of chemicals to accelerate settling of colloidal particles via flocculation is theoretically possible if necessary to comply with effluent limits. Such chemicals would be introduced at the beginning of the transfer, either by pumping or gravity flow, between the

first and second basin. At least one additional basin would then be required for final settling, bringing the total minimum number of basins to three. Prior approval for chemical addition must still be obtained, in accordance with Standard Conditions Part I.

If the discharge is still not capable of meeting effluent limitations, advanced filtering can be introduced. The sizing of the filter should be adequate to handle the expected volume of discharge from the operation. It is at the discretion of the permittee to determine the size of the filter that would best suit the specific operation.

The addition of flocculation and filtration is not economically efficient at most gravel washing operations. But if chosen as treatment they need not necessarily be implemented in the order described above. The permittee may submit to the department information that one treatment option, or an alternative treatment option not discussed above, is more applicable and economically efficient. The department may or may not accept the use of that treatment. Any treatment option must be at least as effective at removing pollutants as the base case. The use of chemical addition must be accomplished in such a way as to cause no degradation via discharge of those chemicals, or the facility may be required to obtain a site specific permit.

Antidegradation for storm water shall be addressed via the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, and the selection of the least degrading option(s) for control of storm water.

#### **SET-BACKS**

Set-backs are common elements of general permits, and are established to provide a margin of safety in order to protect the receiving stream from accidents, spills, unusual events, etc. They are also established to show what receiving streams the permit writer considered in drafting the permit.

#### **PUBLIC NOTICE OF COVERAGE FOR AN INDIVIDUAL FACILITY:**

The need for an individual public notification process shall be determined and identified in the general permit. [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(C)5.]

Public Notice is not required for issuance of coverage under this Master General Permit to individual facilities for the first time.

Public Notice of **reissuance** of coverage is not required unless the facility has been found to be in significant noncompliance [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(C)4.].

#### **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.

Not Applicable ;

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

**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 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<sub>3</sub>)
- Facility is a municipality or domestic discharger with a Design Flow ≥ 22,500 gpd.
- Other – please justify.

Not Applicable ;

At this time, the permittee is not required to conduct WET test for this facility.

**Part V – Effluent Limits Determination**

**EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:**

Storm water discharges

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
Flow	MGD	1	*		*	NO	
Settable Solids	ml/L/hr	9	1.5		1.0	NO	
pH	SU	3	6.5-9.0		6.5-9.0	NO	
Oil & Grease	mg/L	3	15		10	YES	6.0-9.0

Process wastewater discharges

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
FLOW	MGD	1	*		*	NO	
Settable Solids	ml/L/hr	9	1.5		1.0	NO	
TSS	MG/L	9	110		70	NO	
pH	SU	3	6.5-9.0		6.5-9.0	YES	6.0-9.0

\* Monitoring only

**Basis for Limitations Codes:**

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. State or Federal Regulation/Law       | 7. Antidegradation Policy          |
| 2. Water Quality Standard (includes RPA) | 8. Water Quality Model             |
| 3. Water Quality Based Effluent Limits   | 9. Best Professional Judgment      |
| 4. Lagoon Policy                         | 10. TMDL or Permit in lieu of TMDL |
| 5. Ammonia Policy                        | 11. WET Test Policy                |
| 6. Dissolved Oxygen Policy               | 12. Antidegradation Review         |

**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.
- **Settleable Solids.** Effluent limitations from the previous state operating permit have been reassessed and verified that they are still protective of the receiving stream’s Water Quality. Therefore, effluent limitations have been retained from previous state operating permit.
- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** Effluent limitations from the previous state operating permit have been reassessed and verified that they are still protective of the receiving stream’s Water Quality. Therefore, effluent limitations have been retained from previous state operating permit.
- **pH.** 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(E)
- **Oil & Grease.** Conventional pollutant, effluent limitation for protection of aquatic life; 10 mg/L monthly average, 15 mg/L daily maximum.

## **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:**

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.

**DATE OF FACT SHEET:** 2-16-10

### **COMPLETED BY:**

**CURTIS GATELEY, CHIEF  
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