

STATE OF MISSOURI

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION



MISSOURI STATE GENERAL OPERATING PERMIT

General Operating Permit

In compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, Chapter 644 RSMo as amended, hereinafter, the Law, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500, 92<sup>nd</sup> Congress) as amended,

General Operating permit No.

MO-R23D000

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

Plastics and Rubber Manufacturing, Molding and Recycling – Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code(s):  
See Page 2. Storm water runoff only.

This general operating permit authorizes storm water discharges under the Law and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; it does not apply to other regulated areas. This general operating 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/or conditions specified by this general operating permit, and Missouri Clean Water Commission regulations [10 CSR 20-6.020], Operating permits, Public Participation, Hearings and Notice to Governmental Agencies and [10 CSR 20-1.020], Organizations, Clean Water Commission Appeals and Requests for Hearings.

February 4, 2011  
Effective Date

  
Sara Parker Pauley, Director, Department of Natural Resources

February 3, 2016  
Expiration Date

  
John Madras, Director, Water Protection Program

APPLICABILITY

1. This general operating permit authorizes the discharge(s) of storm water runoff from plastics and rubber manufacturing, recycling and molding operations to waters of the State of Missouri, including, but not limited to, establishments with primary Standard Industrial Code (SIC):

2821-2824	Plastics manufacturing
2821-2824	Boats (fiberglass)
2531	Automotive seating
30xx	Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products
5014	Tires and Tubes, including recycling

2. This general operating permit **does not authorize** storm water discharges:

- (a) Within 1,000 feet upstream or upgradient of a wetland or losing stream\*;
- (b) Within the watershed of streams or lakes listed as an outstanding national resource water\* or their tributaries;
- (c) Within two (2) 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 (2) 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 a sinkhole or other direct conduit to groundwater.

\* Identified or described in 10 CSR 20, Chapter 7, Water Quality. These regulations are available at many libraries and online at [www.sos.mo.gov](http://www.sos.mo.gov), or may be purchased from the Department of Natural Resources by calling the Water Protection Program.

3. If at any time the Department determines that the quality of waters of the state may be better protected by requiring the owner/operator of the permitted site to apply for a site specific operating permit, the Department may do so.
4. If at any time the permittee should desire to apply for an individual State Operating permit, the owner may do so. Holders of current individual State Operating permits who desire to apply for inclusion under this general operating permit should contact the Department for application requirements.
5. This general operating permit does not authorize discharge of waters other than storm water. Discharge of other wastewaters, spills or other materials is a violation of Missouri Clean Water Law.
6. Facilities located within the watershed of the 303(d) listing of impaired waters will need to be evaluated, on a case-by-case basis, for inclusion under this general operating permit. Facilities found to be discharging the listed pollutant(s) of concern for impaired water may be required to obtain a site-specific operating permit.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS AND BENCHMARKS

1. There are no regular sampling requirements in this general operating permit. However, the Department may require sampling and reporting as a result of illegal discharges, compliance issues, complaint investigations, or evidence of offsite impacts from activities at the facility. If such an action is needed, the Department will specify in writing the sampling requirements, including such information as location and extent. It is a violation of this general operating permit to fail to comply with said written notification.
2. This general operating permit stipulates pollutant Benchmarks applicable to your discharge. The Benchmarks do not constitute direct numeric effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance alone, therefore, is not a general operating permit violation. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for your use (and the Department's use as described in #1, above) to determine the overall effectiveness of your Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and to assist you in knowing when additional corrective action may be necessary to protect water quality. If a sample exceeds a benchmark concentration you must review your SWPPP and your Best Management Practices (BMPs) to determine what improvements or additional controls are needed to reduce that pollutant in your storm water discharge(s). Failure to improve BMPs and achieve compliance with the Benchmarks is a general operating permit violation. Exceedances believed to be the result of legacy chemical uses at the facility are not exempted from this requirement. Permittees are encouraged to contact the Department to formulate a plan for investigation and clean-up if legacy chemical uses are suspected to be the cause of exceedances.
3. The following Benchmarks are considered necessary to protect water quality and shall not be exceeded. The BMPs at the facility should be designed to meet these benchmarks during rainfall events up to the 1-in-10 year, 24 hour rain event.

**Benchmarks Table**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark</b>
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	90 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L
pH – Units	6.5 – 9.0 Standard Units
Oil and Grease	10 mg/L
Chemicals listed in 40 CFR, 122 Appendix D	Non Detect
Other Soluble Bulk Materials	Non Detect
Ammonia	8.1 mg/L

4. Chemicals listed in 40 CFR 122 Appendix D, Protection of Environment, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Water Programs, EPA Administered Operating permit Programs: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), NPDES Operating permit Application Testing Requirement (122.21), appear in this general operating permit beginning on page 8. The BMPs at the facility should be designed and implemented to meet a non-detect benchmark for these chemicals during rainfall events up to the 1-in-10 year, 24 hour rain event.
5. Other soluble bulk materials that are not listed in 40 CFR 122, Appendix D that are stored outside and exposed to storm water must also be addressed by BMPs designed and implemented to meet a non-detect benchmark for these chemicals during rainfall events up to the 1-in-10 year, 24 hour rain event.
6. If data becomes available that indicates existing water quality will be protected by alternative Benchmarks specific to this industry, the Department will propose to incorporate those Benchmarks into this general operating permit as part of a general operating permit modification. Such data must be approved by the Department as appropriate and representative before it can be considered.
7. At no time shall any discharge result in a violation of Water Quality Standards (as described in Requirements #8). A facility will be required to obtain a site specific operating permit if the Department determines that a site specific operating permit is necessary to protect water quality.

## REQUIREMENTS

Note: These requirements do not supersede nor remove liability for compliance with county and other local ordinances.

1. **For New or Expanding Facilities:** The primary requirement of this general operating permit is the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). New facilities applying for coverage under this general operating permit, or those seeking to expand, must submit a SWPPP with the general operating permit application. The SWPPP shall include an Alternative Analysis (AA) evaluation of the Best Management Practices (BMPs). This AA is a structured evaluation of BMPs that are reasonable and cost effective. The AA 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 AA evaluation 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).

For both new and expanding facilities, the BMP chosen through the AA must be implemented and maintained at the facility. Failure to implement and maintain the chosen alternative is a general operating permit violation.

The Pollutants of Concern for this general operating permit are listed in the Benchmarks Table on Page 4 of this general operating permit. A demonstration may be made that the expansion will not result in an increase in the discharge of Pollutants of Concern.

The SWPPP must include the following:

- (a) An assessment of all storm water discharges associated with the facility, including any materials stored onsite in sealed containers, deicing of surfaces, loading and unloading areas, etc. 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 BMPs and a narrative explaining how BMPs will be implemented to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants that may enter storm water;
- (c) A schedule for implementing the BMPs, if necessary;
- (d) The SWPPP must include a schedule for monthly site inspections and a brief written report. The inspections must include observation and evaluation of BMP effectiveness, deficiencies and corrective measures that will be taken. The Department must be notified in writing within fifteen (15) calendar days of any corrections of deficiencies. Deficiencies that consist of minor repairs or maintenance must be corrected within seven (7) calendar days. Deficiencies that require additional time or installation of a treatment device to correct should be detailed in the written notification. Installation of a treatment device, such as an oil water separator, may require a construction operating permit. Inspection reports must be kept onsite with the SWPPP. These must be made available to Department personnel upon request;
- (e) A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters; and
- (f) A provision for providing training to all personnel involved in material handling and storage, and housekeeping of areas having materials exposed to storm water. This may be satisfied by in-house training provided by facility staff. Proof of training shall be submitted to the Department upon request.

**For Existing Facilities**, because a SWPPP was previously required for these facilities, the SWPPP must be continually maintained and implemented. The SWPPP must be kept onsite and should not be sent to the Department unless specifically requested. Permittees shall select, install, use, operate, and maintain the BMPs prescribed in the SWPPP in accordance with the concepts and methods described in the following document:

Developing Your Storm Water 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, including any materials stored onsite in sealed containers, deicing of surfaces, loading and unloading areas, etc. 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 BMPs and a narrative explaining how BMPs will be implemented to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants that may enter storm water.
- (c) A schedule for implementing the BMPs, if necessary.

REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- (d) The SWPPP must include a schedule for monthly site inspections and a brief written report. The inspections must include observation and evaluation of BMP effectiveness, deficiencies, and corrective measures that will be taken. The Department must be notified within fifteen (15) calendar days by letter of any corrections of deficiencies. Deficiencies that consist of minor repairs or maintenance must be corrected within seven (7) calendar days. Deficiencies that require additional time or installation of a treatment device to correct should be detailed in the written notification. Installation of a treatment device, such as an oil water separator, may require a construction operating permit. Inspection reports must be kept on site with the SWPPP. These must be made available to Department personnel upon request.
  - (e) A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters.
  - (f) A provision for providing training to all personnel involved in material handling and storage, and housekeeping of areas having materials exposed to storm water. This may be satisfied by in-house training provided by facility staff. Proof of training shall be submitted upon request of the Department.
2. 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, or failed to achieve compliance with benchmarks. Corrective action means the facility took steps to eliminate the deficiency.
3. The following are minimum BMPs that must be implemented at all facilities:
- (a) Collection facilities shall be provided onsite, and arrangements made for proper disposal of waste products which may be exposed to storm water.
  - (b) All fueling facilities present onsite shall adhere to applicable federal and state regulations concerning underground storage, aboveground storage, and dispensers, including spill prevention, control and countermeasures.
  - (c) All chemicals and waste products (except fuels), and storage containers (such as drums cans, or cartons) shall be stored so that these materials are not exposed to storm water. Drums, barrels, tanks and similar containers that are sealed without operational taps or valves are not considered exposed to storm water. Spill prevention, control, countermeasures and/or management shall be provided 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) Good housekeeping practices shall be maintained on the site to keep solid waste from entry into waters of the state.
4. All spills must be **cleaned up** within 24 hours or as soon as possible, and a written report of the incident supplied with the facility's Storm Water Sampling Report. The following spills must be **reported** to the Department at the earliest practicable moment, but no greater than 24 hours after the spill occurs:
- (a) Any spill, of any material, that leaves the property of the facility; and
  - (b) Any spill, of any material outside of secondary containment and exposed to precipitation, greater than 25 gallons or equivalent volume of solid material.
- The Department may require the submittal of a written report detailing measures taken to clean up the spill within five (5) calendar days of the spill. Whether the written report is submitted with the Storm water Sampling Report or required to be submitted within five (5) calendar days, it must include the type of material spilled, volume, date of spill, date clean-up completed, clean-up method, and final disposal method. If the spill occurs outside of normal business hours, or if the general operating permit holder cannot reach regional office staff for any reason, the permit holder is instructed to report the spill to the Department's 24 hour Environmental Emergency Response hotline at (573) 634-2436. Leaving a message on a Department staff member voice-mail does not satisfy this reporting requirement. These reporting requirements apply whether or not the spill results in chemicals or materials leaving the permitted property or reaching waters of the state.
- Federal Regulation (CERCLA) requires reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.
5. This general operating 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 general operating permit; or
    - (2) controls any pollutant not limited in the general operating permit.

REQUIREMENTS (continued)

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

- 6. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.
- 7. 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 general operating 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 general operating permit application;
- (b) That the permittee has begun or expects to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant, which was not reported in the general operating permit application.

- 8. Water Quality Standards

Discharges to waters of the state shall not cause a violation of the water quality standards rule under 10 CSR 20-7.031, including both specific and general criteria.

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 Management Law, Section 260.200, RSMo, except as the use of such materials is specifically permitted pursuant to Section 260.200-260.247.

### EXEMPTIONS

- 1) Facilities that discharge storm water runoff directly to a combined sewer system are exempt from storm water general operating permit requirements.
- 2) Facilities that store less than 500 whole, cut, chipped or shredded tires onsite at any time are exempt;
- 3) Facilities storing tires for 30 calendar days or less are exempt;
- 4) Haulers of tires as defined in 10 CSR 80, are exempt; and
- 5) Collection centers, as defined in 10 CSR 80, are exempt.

### GENERAL OPERATING PERMIT TRANSFER

This general operating 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.

### GENERAL OPERATING PERMIT TERMINATION

Coverage under this general operating permit may be terminated when activities covered by this general operating permit have ceased and no significant materials or residual contamination remain at the site, or have the potential to cause pollution. If such a termination is sought, the permittee shall submit Form H, Termination of a General Permit.

### GENERAL OPERATING PERMIT RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS

Unless this general operating permit is terminated, the permittee shall submit an application for the renewal of this general operating permit no later than 180 calendar days prior to the general operating permit’s expiration date. Failure to apply for renewal may result in termination of this general operating permit and enforcement action to compel compliance with this condition and the Missouri Clean Water Law.

### DUTY OF COMPLIANCE

The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this general operating permit. Any noncompliance with this general operating permit constitutes a violation of Chapter 644, Missouri Clean Water Law, and 10 CSR 20-6. Noncompliance may result in enforcement action, termination of this authorization, or denial of the permittee's request for renewal.

This general operating permit authorizes only the activities described in this general operating permit. Compliance with this general operating permit may not be considered a shield from compliance with any local ordinance, State Regulation or State Law.

Appendix D, To Part 122 - NPDES Operating Permit Application Testing Requirements (122.21)

Table II - Organic Toxic Pollutants In Each Of Four Fractions In Analysis By Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy (GS/MS).

<u>Volatiles</u>		<u>Base/Neutral</u>	
1V	acrolein	1B	acenaphthene
2V	acrylonitrile	2B	acenaphthylene
3V	benzene	3B	anthracene
5V	bromoform	4B	benzidine
6V	carbon tetrachloride	5B	benzo (a) anthracene
7V	chlorobenzene	6B	benzo (a) pyrene
8V	chlorodibromomethane	7B	3, 4-benzofluoranthene
9V	chloroethane	8B	benzo (ghi) perylene
10V	2-chloroethylvinyl ether	9B	benzo (k) fluoranthene
11V	chloroform	10B	bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane
12V	dichlorobromomethane	11B	bis (2-chloroethyl) ether
14V	1, 1-dichloroethane	12B	bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether
15V	1, 2-dichloroethane	13B	bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
16V	1, 1-dichloroethylene	14B	4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
17V	1, 2-dichloropropane	15B	butylbenzyl phthalate
18V	1, 3-dichloropropylene	16B	2-chloronaphthalene
19V	ethylbenzene	17B	4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
20V	methyl bromide	18B	chrysene
21V	methyl chloride	19B	dibenzo (a, h) anthracene
22V	methylene chloride	20B	1, 2-dichlorobenzene
23V	1, 1, 2, 2-tetrachloroethane	21B	1, 3-dichlorobenzene
24V	tetrachloroethylene	22B	1, 4-dichlorobenzene
25V	toluene	23B	3, 3'-dichlorobenzidine
26V	1, 2-trans-dichloroethylene	24B	diethyl phthalate
27V	1, 1, 1-trichloroethane	25B	dimethyl phthalate
28V	1, 1, 2-trichloroethane	26B	di-n-butyl phthalate
29V	trichloroethylene	27B	2, 4-dinitrotoluene
31V	vinyl chloride	28B	2, 6-dinitrotoluene
		29B	di-n-octyl phthalate
		30B	1, 2-diphenylhydrazine (as azobenzene)
		31B	fluoranthene
		32B	fluorene
		33B	hexachlorobenzene
		34B	hexachlorobutadiene
		35B	hexachlorocyclopentadiene
		36B	hexachloroethane
		37B	indeno (1, 2, 3-cd) pyrene
		38B	isophorone
		39B	naphthalene
		40B	nitrobenzene
		41B	N-nitrosodimethylamine
		42B	N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
		43B	N-nitrosodiphenylamine
		44B	phenanthrene
		45B	pyrene
		46B	1, 2, 4-trichlorobenzene
<u>Acid Compounds</u>			
1A	2-chlorophenol		
2A	2, 4-dichlorophenol		
3A	2, 4-dimethylphenol		
4A	4, 6-dinitro-o-cresol		
5A	2, 4 dinitrophenol		
6A	2-nitrophenol		
7A	4-nitrophenol		
8A	p-chloro-m-cresol		
9A	pentachlorophenol		
10A	phenol		
11A	2, 4, 6-trichlorophenol		

(continued on next page)

Appendix D, To Part 122 - NPDES Operating permit Application Testing Requirements (122.21)

<u>Pesticides</u>	<u>Table IV – Conventional and Nonconventional Pollutants</u>
1P aldrin	Bromide
2P alpha-BHC	Chlorine, Total Residual
3P beta-BHC	Color
4P gamma-BHC	Fecal Coliform
5P delta-BHC	Fluoride
6P chlordane	Nitrate-Nitrite
7P 4, 4'-DDT	Nitrogen, Total Organic
8P 4, 4'-DDE	Oil and Grease
9P 4, 4'-DDD	Phosphorus, Total
10P dieldrin	Radioactivity
11P alpha-endosulfan	Sulfate
12P beta-endosulfan	Sulfide
13P endosulfan sulfate	Sulfite
14P endrin	Surfactants
15P endrin aldehyde	Aluminum, Total
16P heptachlor	Barium, Total
17P heptachlor epoxide	Boron, Total
18P PCB-1242	Cobalt, Total
19P PCB-1254	Iron, Total
20P PCB-1221	Magnesium, Total
21P PCB-1232	Molybdenum, Total
22P PCB-1248	Manganese, Total
23P PCB-1260	Tin, Total
24P PCB-1016	Titanium, Total
25P toxaphene	

Table III – Other Toxic Pollutants (Metals and Cyanide) and Total Phenols

- Antimony, Total
- Arsenic, Total
- Beryllium, Total
- Cadmium, Total
- Chromium, Total
- Copper, Total
- Lead, Total
- Mercury, Total
- Nickel, Total
- Selenium, Total
- Silver, Total
- Thallium, Total
- Zinc, Total
- Cyanide, Total
- Phenols, Total

**Missouri Department of Natural Resources**  
**FACT SHEET**  
**MASTER GENERAL OPERATING PERMIT RENEWAL**  
**MO-R23D000**

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) operating 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 an operating permit (Section 301 of the "Clean Water Act"). After an operating permit is obtained, a discharge not in compliance with all operating 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 listed below.

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

This Factsheet is for a  
Master General Operating permit

**Part I – Facility Information**

Facility Type:	Industrial storm water
Facility SIC Codes:	
2821-2824	Plastics manufacturing
2821-2825	Boats (fiberglass)
2532	Automotive seating
30xx	Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products
5014	Tires, including recycling

Facility Description:

Storm water runoff from facilities engaged in plastics and rubber manufacturing, molding, or recycling.

Comments:

This general operating permit has been revised to include benchmarks to evaluate the effectiveness of the Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan. Exceedance of a benchmark during sampling event requires an evaluation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and correction of the deficiency that caused the exceedance. Because of the level of risk to human health and the environment associated with the pollutants that appear in Appendix D, and because discharge of these pollutants is preventable by good BMPs, the benchmark is set at no detection of these pollutants. Discharges of other soluble bulk materials that do not appear in Appendix D are also preventable with appropriate BMPs.

**Part II – Operator Certification Requirements**

Not Applicable; these facilities are 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)].

Because this general operating permit is applicable to facilities with a receiving stream low flow of less than 1 cubic feet per second (cfs), 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)].

#### **RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:**

No receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time.

### **Part IV – Rationale and Derivation of Effluent Limitations and General Operating 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 general operating permit to be as stringent as the previous general operating permit with some exceptions.

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

#### **ANTIDegradation:**

In accordance with Missouri’s Water Quality Standard [10 CSR 20-7.031(2)], the Department is to document by means of an 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.

- General Operating permit’s Antidegradation Review is conducted during template development. The Department has determined that the best avenue forward for implementing the Antidegradation Implementation Procedure (AIP) into general operating permits, is by means of an Alternative Analysis (AA). AA’s will require a facility to demonstrate what storm water controls are achievable with the best alternative being a “no exposure” of material to precipitation. New or expanded facilities will need to document why “no exposure” of material is not achievable.

**SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):**

A schedule of compliance is a schedule of remedial measures included in an operating permit. These include enforceable sequences 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 general operating permit does not contain a SOC.

**SET-BACKS**

Set-backs are common elements of general operating 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 general operating 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 operating permit. [10 CSR 20-6.020(1) (C) 5.]

Applicable;

Public Notice is required for issuance of coverage under this general operating 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 *Storm water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices* [EPA 832-R-92-006] (Storm water Management), BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering (regarding this general 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.

**WASTE LOAD 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 ;

Waste load 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 cannot be developed for general operating permits because they apply to multiple facilities with different receiving water bodies.

**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 general operating 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.

Not Applicable ;

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

**Part V – Benchmark Limits Determination**

*All outfalls*

**BENCHMARK LIMITATIONS TABLE:**

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITS	BENCHMARK	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS GENERAL OPERATING PERMIT LIMITATIONS
Flow	MGD	1	*	YES	**
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	3,9	90	YES	**
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	3,9	50	YES	**
pH	SU	2	6.5-9.0	YES	**
Oil and Grease	mg/L	2	10	YES	**
Appendix D Chemicals Stored	µg/L	9	Non Detect	YES	**
Other Bulk Materials Stored	µg/L	9	Non Detect	YES	**
Ammonia	mg/L	3,9	8.1	YES	**

\* - Monitoring requirement only.

\*\* - Parameter not previously established in previous state general operating permit.

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 Operating permit in lieu of TMDL |
| 5. Ammonia Policy                        | 11. WET Test Policy                          |
| 6. Dissolved Oxygen Policy               | 12. Antidegradation Review                   |

**ALL OUTFALLS – DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF BENCHMARKS:**

- **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 limitations and to determine loading of particular pollutants from a facility to a receiving water body. 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), Total Suspended Solids:** Effluent limits consistent with other industrial storm water facilities. These effluent limits have been demonstrated to be attainable with SWPPPs & existing technology, and are deemed protective of instream water quality.

- **Oil & Grease, pH:** Limits set at water quality standards. Because the discharge is storm water, and therefore short duration, acute water quality standards applied where available.
- **Appendix D Chemicals and Other Soluble Bulk Materials:** Benchmark is established at non-detect to insure that none of these materials are being discharged from the facility. If discharge occurs, then it is the responsibility of the permittee to inform the Department, which may require the submittal of an operating permit modification.
- **Ammonia:** Benchmark set at water quality standards for an average pH of 7.8 in cold-water fisheries. Discharges are allowed to both cool and cold water fisheries, but due to the increased sensitivity of species in the latter, the benchmark is set for an average pH in cold water fisheries. Because the discharge is storm water, and therefore short duration, acute water quality standards applied where available.

## **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 Master General Operating Permit(s) subject to certain effluent limitations, schedules, and special conditions contained herein and within the general operating permit. The proposed determinations are tentative pending public comment.

### **PUBLIC NOTICE:**

The Department shall give public notice that a draft general operating 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 general operating permit. No public notice is required when a request for a general operating 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 general operating permit or of a new or reissued statewide general operating 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 general operating permit.

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

The Public Notice period for this general operating permit is tentatively schedule to begin on (DATE) or is in process.

**Date of Fact Sheet:** 10-26-2010

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