

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-0113506

Owner: EBV Explosives Environmental Company
Address: 3078 County Road 180
Joplin, MO 64801

Continuing Authority: Same as above
Address: Same as above

Facility Name: EBV Explosives Environmental Company
Address: PO Box 1386
Joplin, MO 64802

Legal Description: See Page 2
UTM Coordinates: See Page 2

Receiving Stream: See Page 2
First Classified Stream: 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 two (2)

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

December 10, 2010
Effective Date


Kip A. Stetler, Acting Director, Department of Natural Resources

December 9, 2015
Expiration Date


John Madras, Director Water Protection Program

Outfall #001 – Stormwater, industry - SIC #4953

See Special Conditions #3 And #17

Legal Description: SE ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 36, T28N, R32 W, Jasper County

UTM Coordinates: x= 377532; y= 4107425

Receiving Stream: Tributary to Grove Creek (U)

First Classified Stream: Grove Creek (P) (03204)

USGS Basin and Sub-watershed No.: 11070207-110003

Stormwater collection/holding pond/irrigation system.

Actual Flow is dependent upon rainfall.

Design storm frequency is 10-year 24-hour storm.

Design flow is 4.25 MGD.

The receiving stream watershed is a gaining stream setting.

The facility type is No-discharge Storage and Irrigation System for year round flows into earthen basin.

Application rate is based on irrigation of wastewater using a hydraulic loading rate.

Storage lagoon dimensions are 245 ft. x 175 ft. x 7.5 ft. depth.

Operating levels of storage lagoon are:

Freeboard of two (2) foot above the emergency spillway;

Maximum level of one (1) foot below overflow level; and

Minimum level of two (2) feet above the lagoon bottom.

Operating storage capacity between minimum and maximum operating levels is 896,388 gallons and 77 days storage including 1-in-10 year storm water flows.

Irrigation design flow is 4,250,000 gallons/year including 1-in-10 year storm water flows.

Application rates are: 0.2 inch/hour; 1.0 inch/day; 2.0 inches/week; 36 inches/year.

Irrigation site(s) are at total of 4.6 acres. Irrigation site(s) have field slopes less than 20 percent slope.

Vegetation grown on the irrigation site is grass land.

Irrigation equipment type is sprinklers.

Outfall #002 – Domestic waste from restrooms & showers – SIC #4953

Legal Description: SW ¼, NE ¼, NE ¼, Sec. 36, T28N, R32 W, Jasper County

UTM Coordinates: x= 377472; y= 4107291

Receiving Stream: Tributary to Grove Creek (U)

First Classified Stream: Grove Creek (P) (03204)

USGS Basin and Sub-watershed No.: 11070207-110003

Single cell lagoon/irrigation/sludge is retained in lagoon.

Design population equivalent is 25.

Actual flow is 800 gallons per day

Design flow is 1370 gallons per day

Design sludge production is 0.21 dry tons/year.

Receiving Stream Watershed is a gaining stream setting.

Facility Type is No-discharge Storage and Irrigation System for year round flows into lagoon.

Application rate is based on irrigation of secondary treated wastewater using a hydraulic loading rate.

Storage lagoon dimensions: 80 ft. x 80 ft. x 6.5 ft. depth.

Operating levels of storage lagoon are:

Freeboard of two (2) foot above the emergency spillway;

Maximum level of one (1) foot below overflow level; and

Minimum level of two (2) feet above the lagoon bottom.

Operating storage capacity between minimum and maximum operating levels is 72,526 gallons and 53 days storage including 1-in-10 year storm water flows.

Irrigation design flow is 1,370 gallons/day; 500,050 gallons/year including 1-in-10 year storm water flows.

Application rates are: 0.2 inch/hour; 1.0 inch/day; 2.0 inches/week; 36 inches/year.

Irrigation site(s) are at total of 0.5 acres. Irrigation site(s) have field slopes less than 20 percent slope.

Vegetation grown on the irrigation site is grassland.

Irrigation equipment type is sprinklers.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS					PAGE NUMBER 3 of 7	
					PERMIT NUMBER MO-0113506	
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 #001</u> - See Special Conditions #3 and #17						
<u>Outfalls #001 and # 002 - Land Application System</u> (Notes 1-4)						
Lagoon Freeboard	feet	*			once/month	measured
Irrigation Period	hours	*			daily	total
Volume Irrigated	gallons	*			daily	total
Application Area	acres	*			daily	total
Application Rate	inches/acre	*			daily	total
Precipitation	inches	*			daily	total
Total Phosphorus Applied	lbs/yr	*			once/year	total
Total Nitrogen Applied	lbs/yr	(Note 4)			once/year	total
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>ANNUALLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>JANUARY 28, 2012</u> . 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>Parts I, II & III</u> STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED <u>OCTOBER 1, 1980 and August 15,1994</u> , AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN.						

MO 780-0010 (8/91)

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

* Monitoring requirement only.

Note 1 – There shall be no discharge during normal operations up to and including the once in 10-year 24-hour storm event (5.6 inches). No-discharge facility requirements. Wastewater shall be stored and land applied during suitable conditions so that there is no-discharge from the lagoon or irrigation site. An emergency discharge may occur when excess wastewater has accumulated above feasible irrigation rates due to precipitation exceeding the 1-in-10-year 365 day rainfall (52.0 inches) or the 25-year 24-hour storm event (6.8 inches). See Special Conditions for Land Application requirements.

Note 2 - Lagoon freeboard shall be reported as lagoon water level in feet below the overflow level. See Special Condition # 9 for Wastewater Irrigation System requirements. Wastewater that is irrigated shall be sampled at the irrigation pump or wet well and reported separately for each outfall.

Note 3 - Records shall be maintained and summarized into an annual operating report, which shall be submitted by January 28th of each year for the previous calendar year period. See Special Condition # 15 for Annual report requirements. The report shall include the following:

- a. Record of maintenance and repairs performed during the year, average number of times per month the facility is checked to see if it is operating properly, and description of any unusual operating conditions encountered during the year;
- b. The number of days the lagoon has discharged during the year, the discharge flow, the reasons discharge occurred and effluent analysis performed; and
- c. A summary of the irrigation operations including freeboard at the start and end of the irrigation season, the number of days of irrigation for each month, the total gallons irrigated, the total acres used, crops grown, crop yields per acre, the application rate in inches/acre per day and for the year, the monthly and annual precipitation received at the facility and summary of testing results.

Note 4 - The annual nitrogen application shall not exceed 100 lbs. total nitrogen per acre per year.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Emergency Discharge. Outfalls 001 and 002 may only discharge if rainfall exceeds the 1 in 10 year (Data taken from the Missouri Climate Atlas) or the 24 hour, 25 year (Data taken from NRCS Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds) rainfall events. **Discharge for any other reason shall constitute a permit violation and shall be recorded in accordance with Standard Conditions, Part 1, Section B.2.b.** Monitoring shall take place once per day while discharging. Test results are due on the 28th day of the month after the cessation of the discharge. Permittee shall monitor for the following constituents:

Constituent	Units
Flow	MGD
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ₅	mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l
Total Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L
Temperature	°C
pH – Units	Standard Units
<i>Escherichia Coli</i>	#colonies/100 mL

2. The lagoon shall not include any process water from incinerator.
3. Outfall 001 is not currently in use and is not used to store stormwater for land application. However, until the lagoon is properly closed in accordance with Standard Conditions III, Outfall 001 will remain in the permit and is not allowed to discharge.
4. Report as no-discharge when a discharge does not occur during the reporting period.
5. Outfalls must be marked in the field and on the topographic site map submitted with the permit application.
6. Permittee will cease discharge by connection to area wide wastewater treatment system within 90 days of notice of its availability.
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 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.
8. **Water Quality Standards**
- (a) Discharges to waters of the state shall not cause a violation of water quality standards rule 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;

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

8. Water Quality Standards (continued)

- (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.

9. 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.
- (d) The permit as modified or reissued under this paragraph shall also contain any other requirements of the Clean Water Act then applicable.

10. Lagoons and earthen basins shall have a liner that is designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with 10 CSR 20-8.020(13)(A)4. If operating records indicate, excessive percolation, the department may require a water balance test in accordance with 10 CSR 20-8.020(16) or other investigations to evaluate adequacy of the lagoon seal. The department may require corrective action as necessary to eliminate excess leakage.

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

11. Wastewater Irrigation System

- (a) Discharge Reporting. Any unauthorized discharge from the lagoon or irrigation system shall be reported to the department as soon as possible but always within 24 hours. Discharge is allowed only as described in the Facility Description and Effluent Limitations sections of this permit.
- (b) Irrigation Design. Permittee shall operate the land application system in accordance with 10 CSR 20-8.020(15). Permittee shall operate the land application system in accordance with the design parameters listed in the Facility Description section of this permit:
 - (1) No-discharge System. When the Facility Description is "No-discharge", wastewater must be stored and irrigated at appropriate times. There shall be no-discharge from the irrigation site or storage lagoon except due to precipitation exceeding either the 1-in-10 year rainfall event for the design storage period or the 25-year-24-hour rainfall event.
- (c) Lagoon Operating Levels – No-discharge Systems. The minimum and maximum operating water levels for the storage lagoon shall be clearly marked. Each lagoon shall be operated so that the maximum water elevation does not exceed one foot (1') below the overflow point except due to any exceedance of the 1-in-10 year or 25-year-24-hour rainfall events. Wastewater shall be land applied whenever feasible based on soil and weather conditions and permit requirements. Storage lagoon(s) shall be lowered to the minimum operating level prior to each winter by November 30th.
- (d) Emergency Spillway. Lagoons and earthen storage basins should have an emergency spillway to protect the structural integrity of earthen structures during operation at near full water levels and in the event of overflow conditions. The spillway shall be at least one foot (1') below the top of berm. The department may waive the requirement for overflow structures on small existing basins.
- (e) General Irrigation Requirements. The wastewater irrigation system shall be operated so as to provide uniform distribution of irrigated wastewater over the entire irrigation site. A complete ground cover of vegetation shall be maintained on the irrigation site unless the system is approved for row crop irrigation. Wastewater shall be land applied only during daylight hours.
- (f) Saturated / Frozen Conditions. There shall be no irrigation during frozen, snow covered, or saturated soil conditions. There shall be no irrigation on days when more than 0.2 inches of precipitation is received or when there is observation by operator of an imminent or impending rainfall event.
- (g) Buffer Zones. There shall be no irrigation within 300 feet of any down gradient pond, lake, sinkhole, losing stream or water supply withdrawal; 100 feet of gaining streams or tributaries; 150 feet of dwellings; or 50 feet of the property line.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

11. Wastewater Irrigation System (continued)

- (h) Public Access Restrictions. Public access shall not be allowed to the irrigation site(s). Fencing and public access restrictions to land application sites shall be in accordance with requirements in 10 CSR 20-8.020(15)(B)(5).
- (i) Equipment Checks During Irrigation. The irrigation system and application site shall be visually inspected at least once per day during wastewater irrigation to check for equipment malfunctions and runoff from the irrigation site.
- (j) Operation and Maintenance Manual. The permittee shall develop, maintain and implement an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual that includes all necessary items to ensure the operation and integrity of the waste handling and land application systems. The O&M Manual shall be reviewed and updated at least every five years.
- (k) Nitrogen Loading Rates. Wastewater irrigation rates shall not exceed a nitrogen application rate of 100 pounds total nitrogen per acre per year. The calculation procedures are as follows: $(\text{Total N}) \times (0.226) \times (\text{inches per acre irrigated}) = \text{pounds total N per acre}$. Where $\text{Total N} = [\text{Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) as N}] + [\text{Nitrate Nitrogen as N}]$. If the applied wastewater exceeds 100 pounds total nitrogen per acre/year or if the applied wastewater exceeds ten (10) mg/L of nitrate nitrogen as N, the permittee must reduce the application rates or submit a revised permit application to request use of the Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) method based on crop nitrogen requirements for harvested crops.

12. The emergency spillway provision in Special Condition 11(d) is waived for this permit period.

13. Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted practices shall be selected and used to insure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than $\pm 10\%$ from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes.

14. Sludge and Biosolids Use For Domestic Wastewater Treatment Facilities

- (a) Permittee shall comply with the pollutant limitations, monitoring, reporting, and other requirements in accordance with the attached permit Standard Conditions.
- (b) Permittee is authorized to land apply biosolids that are removed from the domestic wastewater treatment lagoon during lagoon clean-out and maintenance activities. Permit Standard Conditions, Part III shall apply to the land application of biosolids. Permittee shall notify the department at least 90 days prior to the planned removal of biosolids from the lagoon. The department may require submittal of a biosolids management plan for department review and approval as determined appropriate on a case-by-case basis.

15. An annual report is required under Section A of this permit. The annual report shall be submitted by January 28 of each year for the previous calendar year (January 1- December 31) or an alternate 12 month period approved by the Department and listed in the Operation and Maintenance Manual. This report shall be submitted using report forms approved by the Department and shall include a summary of the monitoring and record keeping required by the Special Conditions and Standard Conditions of this permit.

- (a) Record of maintenance and repairs performed during the year, average number of times per month the facility is checked to see if it is operating properly, and description of any unusual operating conditions encountered during the year. The report should include such things as: addition of chemicals; efforts at control of blue-green algae, aquatic weeds and burrowing rodents; dike maintenance, etc., description of the visual appearance of the effluent, for example: clear, green, black, etc.;
- (b) The number of days the lagoon has discharged during the year, the discharge flow, the reasons discharge occurred and effluent analysis performed; and
- (c) A summary of the irrigation operations including freeboard at the start and end of the irrigation season, the number of days of irrigation for each month, the total gallons irrigated, the total acres used, crops grown, crop yields per acre, the application rate in inches/acre per day and for the year, the monthly and annual precipitation received at the facility and summary of testing results.

16. Best Management Practices

- (a) The permittee has developed a Best Management Practices (BMP) plan to prevent or minimize the potential for, release of significant amounts of toxic or hazardous pollutants to the waters of the state through plant site runoff; spillage or leaks; sludge or waste disposal; or drainage from raw material storage. It will be updated as needed. A copy of the BMP plan shall be maintained at the facility and shall be available to the Director upon request.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

16. Best Management Practices (continued)

- (b) The permittee shall review all facility components or systems (including material storage areas; in-plant transfer, process and material handling areas; loading and unloading operations; and sludge and waste disposal areas) where toxic or hazardous pollutants are used, manufactured, stored or handled to evaluate the potential for the release of significant amounts of such pollutants to the waters of the state. In performing such an evaluation, the permittee shall consider such factors as the probability of equipment failure or improper operation, the effects of natural phenomena such as freezing temperatures and precipitation, and the facilities' history of spills and leaks. For hazardous pollutants, the list of reportable quantities as defined in 40 CFR Part 117 may be used as a guide in determining significant amounts of releases. For toxic pollutants, the relative toxicity of the pollutant shall be considered in determining the significance of potential releases. The review shall address all substances present at the facility that are listed as toxic pollutants under Section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act or as hazardous pollutants under Section 311 of the Act.
- (c) Whenever the potential for a significant release of toxic or hazardous pollutants to state waters is determined to be present, the permittee shall identify best management practices that have been established to minimize such potential releases. Where BMPs are inadequate or absent, appropriate BMPs shall be established. In selecting appropriate BMPs, the permittee shall consider typical industry practices such as spill-reporting procedures, risk identification and assessment, employee training, inspections and records, preventive maintenance, good housekeeping, materials compatibility and security. In addition, the permittee may consider structural measures (such as secondary containment devices) where appropriate.
- (d) The BMP plan shall be documented in narrative form and shall include any necessary plot plans, drawings or maps. Other documents already prepared for the facility such as a Safety Manual or a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan may be used as part of the plan and may be incorporated by reference.
- (e) The BMP plan shall be modified whenever changes at the facility materially increase the potential for significant releases of toxic or hazardous pollutants or where actual releases indicate the plan is inadequate.

17. Stormwater Lagoon Schedule of Compliance for Closure

- (a) Within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this operating permit, the permittee shall submit a closure plan to the Water Protection Program for approval to close the stormwater lagoon. The closure plan at a minimum must meet the requirements of 10 CSR 20-6.015(5) and Standard Conditions III.
- (b) Within sixty (60) days of the department's approval of the closure plan, the permittee shall complete closure operations.
- (c) Within thirty (30) days of completion of closure, the permittee will submit a Statement of Work Completed signed by the owner and an application to modify the permit to remove Outfall #001.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL
OF
MO-0113506
EBV ENVIRONMENTAL EXPLOSIVES

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 Minor , Industrial Facility .

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Type: IND,
 Facility SIC Code(s): 4953

Facility Description:

EBV Explosives Environmental Company is the only commercial hazardous waste incinerator in the US specifically designed for the treatment of explosives waste. The facility is covered by a Air Pollution permit and a Hazardous Waste Permit (MOD985798164) for the treatment of explosives. This permit covers the domestic wastewater from the facility, which flows into a no-discharge lagoon and then is land applied. There is no process wastewater associated with the activities. The facility also has a stormwater lagoon that is no-discharge and land applied, however it has not received flows or had water land applied since 2003. The no-discharge systems have been operation since 1994.

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

- Yes: Outfall 001 was used to collect stormwater from the impervious surfaces. As the facility expanded and new roads were built, the department had stated the new stormwater basins were not required and that Outfall 001 would be evaluated at renewal. When reviewing the data for stormwater, Outfall 001 has not been used for land application since prior to 2003 and that on annual reports, the reported freeboard for the lagoon is the maximum for the majority of months, meaning the lagoon is empty of stormwater most of the time. Outfall 001 remains in the permit with the acknowledgement that it is not in use and the facility must submit a closure plan for the lagoon. A Schedule of Compliance has been included, with the required steps for proper closure of the lagoon. The monitoring requirements for Ethylene glycol dinitrate (EGDN) and nitroglycerin (NG) were removed as monitoring has demonstrated they are not present and this permit is for the domestic wastewater only. The removal efficiency requirement was removed from this renewal as the facility is not a publicly owned treatment plant. Previous permit was missing influent monitoring, which meant removal efficiency was not being collected. WET testing was removed as to complete the WET test a situation has to be created that does not exist at facility, as the facility is no-discharge.

Application Date: 10/05/2009
 Expiration Date: 04/01/2010
 Last Inspection: 10/12/2005 In Compliance .

OUTFALL(S) TABLE:

OUTFALL	DESIGN FLOW (CFS)	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE	DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT (MI)
001	6.59	Land Application	stormwater	~0.34*
002	0.0022	Land Application	domestic	~0.34*

* distance to classified segment is based on distance from no-discharge lagoons to receiving waterbody.

Outfall #001 – Stormwater holding lagoon- SIC #2892
 Legal Description: SE ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 36, T28N, R32 W, Jasper County
 UTM Coordinates: x= 377532; y= 4107425
 Receiving Stream: Tributary to Grove Creek (U)
 First Classified Stream: Grove Creek (P) (03204)
 USGS Basin and Sub-watershed No.: 11070207-110003

Outfall #002- Domestic wastewater holding lagoon- SIC #4953
 Legal Description: SW ¼, NE ¼, NE ¼, Sec. 36, T28N, R32 W, Jasper County
 UTM Coordinates: x= 377472; y= 4107291
 Latitude/Longitude: +3706143/ -09422441
 Receiving Stream: Grove Creek (P)
 First Classified Stream and ID: Name Grove Creek (P) (03204)
 USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (11070207-110003)

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

Facility has had no permit effluent violations in the last five years. Emergency discharges for Outfall 002 on September 8, 2007 when 5.31 inches of rain was received in 24 hours and on October 8, 2009 when 5.35 inches of rain was received in 24 hours. In both occasions, the facility had received rain in the days preceding the large rainfall amounts also. For September 5- 8, 2007, the facility received 5.90 inches of rain. For October 6-8, 2009, the facility received 6.0 inches of rain. (National Weather Service, Joplin, MO monthly data from Joplin Regional Airport, 10 miles to the Northwest).

Precipitation Amounts for Jasper County, Missouri

Storm Event ¹	Precipitation Amount (inches)
1 in 10 year, 24 hour event	5.6
1 in 25 year, 24 hour event	6.8
1 in 10 year, 10 day event	10.0
1 in 10 year, 365 day rainfall	52.0
1 in 10 year, rainfall- evaporation	16.0
Average Year	40

1. Storm Event information taken from Missouri Climate Atlas & NRCS Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds

Part II – Operator Certification Requirements

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

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.

All Other Waters [10 CSR 20-7.015(8)]:

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

RECEIVING STREAM(S) TABLE:

WATERBODY NAME	CLASS	WBID	DESIGNATED USES*	8-DIGIT HUC	EDU**
Grove Creek	P	03204	AQL, LWV, WBC(B)***	11070207	Ozark/Neosho

* - Protection of Warm Water Aquatic Life and Human Health-Fish Consumption (AQL), Cold Water Fishery (CDF), Cool Water Fishery(CLF), Drinking Water Supply (DWS), Groundwater (GRW), Industrial (IND), Irrigation (IRR), Livestock & Wildlife Watering (LWW), Secondary Contact Recreation (SCR), Whole Body Contact Recreation (WBC).

** - Ecological Drainage Unit

*** - UAA has not been conducted on Grove Creek. Comments received in August 2008 verifying whole body contact exists on Center Creek, thus no UAA conducted.

RECEIVING STREAM(S) LOW-FLOW VALUES TABLE:

RECEIVING STREAM (U, C, P)	LOW-FLOW VALUES (CFS)		
	1Q10	7Q10	30Q10
Grove Creek (P)	0.1	0.1	1.0

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

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

Facility is a no discharge system; if it discharges, the facility is in emergency operations. Mixing zone and Zone of Initial Dilution is not available for no-discharge systems.

RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

No receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time.

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

ALTERNATIVE EVALUATIONS FOR NEW FACILITIES:

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

Not Applicable : The facility does not discharge to a Losing Stream as defined by [10 CSR 20-2.010(36)] & [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(N)], or is an existing facility. At this time, there is no known losing stream, sink hole, or sink area in the area around the 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.

: Limitations in this operating permit for the reissuance of this permit conform to the anti-backsliding provisions of Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act, and 40 CFR Part 122.44. The removal efficiency requirement was removed from this renewal as the facility is not a publicly owned treatment plant. Previous permit was missing influent monitoring, which meant removal efficiency was not being collected. For Outfall 001, lead was a requirement to monitor for, in which the facility monitored and all samples were below detection. Outfall 001 was eliminated as the earthen basin has not discharged in the last five years. It was in the previous permits for collection of stormwater off of impervious surfaces. As the complex expanded and new roads were completed, a new basin and/or expansion of the current basin was not required. The permittee was informed that upon renewal, the applicability of Outfall 001 would be reevaluated. WET testing was removed as to complete the WET test a situation has to be created that does not exist at facility, as the facility is no-discharge.

ANTIDegradation:

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

: Renewal no degradation proposed and no further review necessary. The facility does not discharge, thus antidegradation is not applicable also.

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.

Special Condition #6 requires EBV Environmental Explosives to connect to a regional sewer within 90 days of notification that it is available.

BIO-SOLIDS, SLUDGE, & SEWAGE SLUDGE:

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

Applicable : Sludge is retained in the lagoon, however per Special Condition #14, the facility will be allowed to land apply if notifying the department 90 days prior to the removal of biosolids from the lagoons.

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.

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, as facility discharges only during emergency situations.

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. Please see the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) website for interpretation of percent removal requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Application Requirements for Publicly Owned Treatment Works and Other Treatment Works Treating Domestic Sewage @ www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-WATER/1999/August/Day-04/w18866.htm.

Not Applicable : Influent monitoring is not being required to determine percent removal. EBV is a no- discharge system and also is not a POTW.

Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs), Bypasses, Inflow & Infiltration (I&I) – Prevention/Reduction:

Sanitary Sewer Systems (SSSs) are municipal wastewater collection systems that convey domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater, and limited amounts of infiltrated groundwater and storm water (i.e. I&I), to a POTW. SSSs are not designed to collect large amounts of storm water runoff from precipitation events.

Untreated or partially treated discharges from SSSs are commonly referred to as SSOs. SSOs have a variety of causes including blockages, line breaks, sewer defects that allow excess storm water and ground water to overload the system, lapses in sewer system operation and maintenance, inadequate sewer design and construction, power failures, and vandalism. A SSOs is defined as an untreated or partially treated sewage release from a SSS. SSOs can occur at any point in an SSS, during dry weather or wet weather. SSOs include overflows that reach waters of the state. SSOs also include overflows out of manholes and onto city streets, sidewalks, and other terrestrial locations. SSSs can back up into buildings, including private residences. When sewage backups are caused by problems in the publicly-owned portion of an SSS, they are considered SSOs.

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. The application stated that this facility has only 1,960 feet in the collection system, and the facility is a no-discharge facility designed for only 1,370 gpd of dry-weather flow.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):

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

Applicable : This permit contains a schedule of compliance for the closure of the stormwater lagoon, Outfall 001. The closure of the stormwater lagoon must meet the requirements of 10 CSR 20-6.015 (5). Under the closure requirements, the facility may remove the berms, grade and vegetate the site or may leave in place for use as a pond.

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.

Not Applicable : At this time, the permittee is not required to develop and implement a SWPPP for the domestic wastewater lagoon. The facility has two general permits for construction and land disturbance, which require the development and implementation of a SWPPP. The facility may want to develop a complete site-specific SWPPP. The facility is required to have Best Management Practices in preventing spills and contamination.

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 as the permittee is a no discharge, land application facility and only allowed to discharge in emergency situations.

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.

Not Applicable : At this time, the permittee is not required to conduct WET test for this facility. As a no- discharge facility, to complete a WET test, the permittee would have to create a situation that does not exist on the facility.

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 is a no discharge facility and only discharges during emergency situations. The closest receiving stream is Grove Creek, which is not a 303(d) listed stream.

Grove Creek's confluence with Center Creek is approximately 1.25 miles downstream from the facility. Center Creek is on the Missouri proposed 2010 303(d) list for cadmium, lead and zinc from abandoned mine lands and for bacteria from rural non-point sources. Center Creek is a tributary to Spring River, which is covered under Kansas Department of Health and Environment Total Maximum Daily Load for lead, zinc, cadmium and copper (June 24, 2005). Center Creek is covered under the Missouri TMDL for Turkey Creek for zinc (October 2006). EBV Explosives is not considered a source or expected to contribute to the impairment on Center Creek.

Part V – Effluent Limits Determination

Discharges from the emergency spillways of any of the lagoon facilities is allowed **only** if (1) rainfall exceeds the 1 in 10 year (5.5 inches) or the 24 hour, 25 year (Data taken from NRCS Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds) rainfall events, and (2) if the lagoons are filled to the maximum level of the overflow structure and irrigation of the fields is not feasible or desirable.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
FLOW	GPD		*		*	N	
BOD ₅	MG/L		*		*	Y	65/45
TSS	MG/L		*		*	Y	110/70
pH	SU		*		*	Y	6.0
TEMPERATURE	°C		*		*	N	
AMMONIA AS N	MG/L		*		*	N	
ESCHERICHIA COLI	**	Please see Escherichia Coli (E. coli) in the Derivation and Discussion Section below.					
TOTAL PHOSPHORUS	MG/L		*		*	N	
TOTAL NITROGEN	MG/L		*		*	N	
MONITORING FREQUENCY	Please see Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements in the Derivation and Discussion Section below.						

* - Monitoring requirement only.

** - # of colonies/100mL; the Monthly Average for E. Coli is a geometric mean.

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 |

OUTFALL #002 – DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS FOR DOMESTIC LAGOON:

- **Emergency Discharges (Flow, Precipitation, Biochemical Oxygen Demand₅, Total Suspended Solids, pH, Ammonia as N, Temperature, E. coli).** These parameters are being required daily during an emergency discharge event. Emergency discharge events are only allowed when the permittee can document a chronic rainfall period or catastrophic rainfall event and when the permittee can document that they were land applying when it was feasible. This is based on best professional judgment.
 - **Escherichia coli (E. coli).** Effective June 30, 2010, E. Coli replaced Fecal Coliform as the indicator bacteria criteria.
- **Land application operational monitoring (Lagoon Freeboard, Irrigation Period, Volume Irrigated, Application Area, Application Rate, and Precipitation).** These parameters are standard monitoring parameters required in all no-discharge operating permits. These are being required to ensure the permittee is operating the facility properly and to ensure that emergency discharges are only when the facility has been adequately land applying when possible. This is based on best professional judgment.
 - **Lagoon Freeboard.** The vertical distance between the water level in the storage cell and the top of the lagoon berm shall be measured and reported in feet.
 - **Irrigation Period.** A written log shall be maintained of the approximate number of hours and minutes each day that the irrigation is conducted.

- **Volume Irrigated.** The volume of water that is irrigated each day shall be monitored. This can either be a calculated or a measured volume. The method of determining the volume irrigated shall be reported.
- **Application Area.** The land area in acres that is used each day for irrigating wastewater shall be determined and recorded in the written log.
- **Application Rate.** The average rate of application in terms of inches per day shall be calculated and recorded. This can be determined by converting the gallons irrigated to cubic feet and then dividing that number by the number of square feet in the land application area. Application rates are: 0.2 inch/hour; 1.0 inch/day; 2.0 inches/week; 36 inches/year.
- **Precipitation.** The daily precipitation in inches shall be determined and recorded either from a nearby weather station or from an on-site rain gauge, whichever is preferable. The collection of this data will help in determining compliance with emergency discharge requirements.
- **Total Nitrogen.** The total nitrogen loading on the soil is determined as the sum of the organic nitrogen, the ammonia nitrogen, and the nitrite and nitrate forms of nitrogen. Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen as N (TKN) may be substituted for Total Nitrogen due to the relatively low expected concentrations of Nitrate & Nitrite from this type of facility.
- **Total Phosphorus.** 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.
- **Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements.** Sampling and reporting frequency requirements have been retained from previous state operating permit.

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.

- The Public Notice period for this operating permit was from September 17, 2010 to October 18, 2010. 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: AUGUST 25, 2010

COMPLETED BY:

LEASUE MEYERS, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER II
NPDES PERMITTING AND ENGINEERING SECTION
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
LEASUE.MEYERS@DNR.MO.GOV

Part VII – Appendices

APPENDIX A: EBV ENVIRONMENTAL EXPLOSIVES FACILITY MAP

