

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

Permit No. MO-0129801

Owner: Missouri-American Water Company  
Address: 727 Craig Road, St. Louis, MO 63141

Continuing Authority: Same as above  
Address: Same as above

Facility Name: Southwind Meadows Wastewater Treatment Plant  
Facility Address: 0.2 mile east of Highway AC & Diamond Drive intersection, Holts Summit, MO 65043

Legal Description: NW ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 19, T45N, R10W, Callaway County  
UTM Coordinates: X=577825.269, Y=4280037.412

Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to Rivaux Creek (U) Losing  
First Classified Stream and ID: Rivaux Creek (C) (00731)  
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (10300102-1306)

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

**FACILITY DESCRIPTION**

Outfall #001 –Subdivision – SIC #6514

The use or operation of this facility shall be by or under the supervision of a **Certified B Operator**  
Bar screen / flow equalization / extended aeration / final clarifier / tertiary sock filter /year round chlorination & dechlorination / aerated sludge holding / sludge is taken to the Jefferson City Regional Water Reclamation Facility  
Design population equivalent is 259.  
Design flow is 22,015 gallons per day.  
Actual flow is 2,170 gallons per day.  
Design sludge production is 4.7 dry tons/year.

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

August 5, 2011  
Effective Date

Sara Parker Pauley  
Sara Parker Pauley, Director, Department of Natural Resources

August 4, 2016  
Expiration Date

Irene Crawford  
Irene Crawford, Regional Director, Northeast Regional Office

The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The interim effluent limitations shall become effective upon issuance and remain in effect until three (3) years from the date of issuance of this permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
<u>Outfall #001</u>						
Flow	MGD	*		*	once/month	24 hr. estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand <sub>5</sub>	mg/L		15	10	once/month	Composite**
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L		20	15	once/month	Composite**
pH – Units	SU	***		***	once/month	grab
Ammonia as N	mg/L	*		*	once/month	grab
Temperature	°C	*		*	once/month	grab
<i>E. coli</i> (Note 1)	#/100mL	126		126	once/month	grab
Total Residual Chlorine (Note 2)	mg/L	0.017 (0.13ML)		0.008 (0.13ML)	once/month	grab

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED MONTHLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE SEPTEMBER 28, 2011. 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 Parts I & III STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED October 1, 1980 and August 15, 1994, AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- \* Monitoring requirement only.
- \*\* A composite sample made up from a minimum of four grab samples collected within a 24 hour period with a minimum of two hours between each grab sample.
- \*\*\* pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH is limited to the range of 6.5-9.0 pH units.

Note 1 – Effluent limits of 126 cfu per 100 ml daily maximum and monthly average are applicable year round due to losing stream designation.

Note 2 - This permit contains a Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) limit.

- (a) This effluent limit is below the minimum quantification level (ML) of the most common and practical EPA approved CLTRC methods. The department has determined the current acceptable ML for total residual chlorine to be 0.13 mg/L when using the DPD Colorimetric Method #4500 – CL G. from Standard Methods for the Examination of Waters and Wastewater. The permittee will conduct analyses in accordance with this method, or equivalent, and report actual analytical values. Measured values greater than or equal to the minimum quantification level of 0.13 mg/L will be considered violations of the permit and values less than the minimum quantification level of 0.13 mg/L will be considered to be in compliance with the permit limitation. The minimum quantification level does not authorize the discharge of chlorine in excess of the effluent limits stated in the permit.
- (b) Disinfection is required year-round.
- (c) Do not chemically dechlorinate **if it is not needed to meet the limits in your permit.**

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 two (2) years before the date of expiration of this permit 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>						
Flow	MGD	*		*	once/month	24 hr. estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand <sub>5</sub>	mg/L		15	10	once/month	Composite**
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L		20	15	once/month	Composite**
pH – Units	SU	***		***	once/month	grab
Ammonia as N	mg/L				once/month	grab
Summer (May 1 – Oct 31)		6.0		1.9		
Winter (Nov 1 – April 30)		9.4		3.0		
Temperature	°C	*		*	once/month	grab
<i>E. coli</i> (Note 1)	#/100mL	126		126	once/month	grab
Total Residual Chlorine (Note 2)	mg/L	0.017 (0.13ML)		0.008 (0.13ML)	once/month	grab

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED MONTHLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE SEPTEMBER 28, 2014. 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 Parts I & III STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED October 1, 1980 and August 15, 1994, AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- \* Monitoring requirement only.
- \*\* A composite sample made up from a minimum of four grab samples collected within a 24 hour period with a minimum of two hours between each grab sample.
- \*\*\* pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH is limited to the range of 6.5-9.0 pH units.

Note 1 – Final effluent limits of 126 cfu per 100 ml daily maximum and monthly average are applicable year round due to losing stream designation.

Note 2 - This permit contains a Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) limit.

- (a) This effluent limit is below the minimum quantification level (ML) of the most common and practical EPA approved CLTRC methods. The department has determined the current acceptable ML for total residual chlorine to be 0.13 mg/L when using the DPD Colorimetric Method #4500 – CL G. from Standard Methods for the Examination of Waters and Wastewater. The permittee will conduct analyses in accordance with this method, or equivalent, and report actual analytical values. Measured values greater than or equal to the minimum quantification level of 0.13 mg/L will be considered violations of the permit and values less than the minimum quantification level of 0.13 mg/L will be considered to be in compliance with the permit limitation. The minimum quantification level does not authorize the discharge of chlorine in excess of the effluent limits stated in the permit.
- (b) Disinfection is required year-round.
- (c) Do not chemically dechlorinate **if it is not needed to meet the limits in your permit.**

### C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

The permit as modified or reissued under this paragraph shall also contain any other requirements of the Clean Water Act then applicable.
2. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.
3. Permittee will cease discharge by connection to a facility with an area-wide management plan per 10 CSR 20-6.010(3)(B)1. or 2. within 90 days of notice of its availability. The permittee shall obtain department approval for closure or alternate use of the facility.
4. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:

- (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
    - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
    - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,5 dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
    - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the permit application;
    - (4) The level established in Part A of the permit by the Director.
  - (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant, which was not reported in the permit application.
5. Report as no-discharge when a discharge does not occur during the report period.
  6. Water Quality Standards
    - (a) Discharges to waters of the state shall not cause a violation of water quality standards rule under 10 CSR 20-7.031, including both specific and general criteria.
    - (b) General Criteria. The following general water quality criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times including mixing zones. No water contaminant, by itself or in combination with other substances, shall prevent the waters of the state from meeting the following conditions:
      - (1) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause the formation of putrescent, unsightly or harmful bottom deposits or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
      - (2) Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
      - (3) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause unsightly color or turbidity, offensive odor or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
      - (4) Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life;
      - (5) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water;
      - (6) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering;
      - (7) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community;
      - (8) Waters shall be free from used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles or equipment and solid waste as defined in Missouri's Solid Waste Law, section 260.200, RSMo, except as the use of such materials is specifically permitted pursuant to section 260.200-260.247.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

7. Sludge and Biosolids Use For Domestic Wastewater Treatment Facilities
  - (a) Permittee shall comply with the pollutant limitations, monitoring, reporting, and other requirements in accordance with the attached permit Standard Conditions.
  - (b) If sludge is not removed by a contract hauler, permittee is authorized to land apply biosolids. Permit Standard Conditions, Part III shall apply to the land application of biosolids. The department may require submittal of a biosolids management plan for department review and approval as determined appropriate on a case-by-case basis.
8. The permittee shall comply with any applicable requirements listed in 10 CSR 20-8 and 10 CSR 20-9, unless the facility has received written notification that the Department has approved a modification to the requirements. The monitoring frequencies contained in this permit shall not be construed by the permittee as a modification of the monitoring frequencies listed in 10 CSR 20-9. If a modification of the monitoring frequencies listed in 10 CSR 20-9 is needed, the permittee shall submit a written request to the department for review and, if deemed necessary, approval.
9. Bypasses are not authorized at this facility and are subject to 40 CFR 122.41(m). If a bypass occurs, the permittee shall report in accordance to 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(i), and with Standard Condition Part I, Section B, subsection 2.b.

D. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

1. The final daily maximum and monthly average Ammonia as N limits shall become effective three (3) years after the issue date of the permit. The Effluent Regulation, 10 CSR 20-7.031(10) allows the permittee up to three (3) years from the issuance date of this permit to comply with new or revised National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or Missouri operating permit limitations based on criteria in the Clean Water Commission Regulations. It states that such compliance "shall be achieved with all deliberate speed and no later than three (3) years from the date of issuance of the permit." Therefore, modification to the facilities must be made if required to meet the final effluent limits of this permit.
2. If modifications to the facility are required to meet the final effluent limits of this permit, Missouri-American Water Company shall submit engineering plans, engineering specifications, and a construction permit application by **August 5, 2012**, for changes to the Southwind Meadows Wastewater Treatment Plant so the discharge from the facility will meet the final effluent limits for Ammonia as N.
3. If completion of construction will be more than 1 year, Missouri-American Water Company shall submit interim progress reports every 12 months from **August 5, 2011**.
4. If Missouri-American Water Company determines that modifications to the facility are not needed to meet the final effluent limits of this permit, Missouri-American Water Company shall submit a letter to the department by **August 5, 2012** stating that modifications are not needed for the Southwind Meadows WWTP to meet the final effluent limitations of this permit.
5. The Southwind Meadows WWTP will meet final effluent limits by **August 5, 2014**.

PERMIT TRANSFER

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

PERMIT RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS

Unless this permit is terminated, the permittee shall submit an application for the renewal of this permit no later than six (6) months prior to the permit's expiration date. Failure to apply for renewal may result in termination of this permit and enforcement action to compel compliance with this condition and the Missouri Clean Water Law.

TERMINATION

In order to terminate this permit, the permittee shall notify the department by submitting Form J, included with the State Operating Permit. The permittee shall complete Form J and mail it to the department at the address noted in the cover letter of this permit. Proper closure of any storage structure is required prior to permit termination. A closure plan shall be submitted to the department and approved prior to initiating closure activities.

DUTY OF COMPLIANCE

The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any noncompliance with this 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 permit authorizes only the activities described in this permit.

**MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
FACT SHEET  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL  
OF  
MO-0129801  
SOUTHWIND MEADOWS WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT**

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

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

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

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

**Part I – Facility Information**

Facility Type:                      Subdivision  
Facility SIC Code(s):            #6514

Facility Description: The facility consists of a bar screen and flow equalization with extended aeration followed by a final clarifier and a tertiary sock filter system. The facility has year round chlorination and dechlorination because it is located on a losing stream. It has an aerated sludge holding basin and the sludge is taken to the Jefferson City Regional Water Reclamation Facility for disposal. The design population equivalent is 220. The design flow is 22,015 gallons per day with an actual average flow of 2,170 gallons per day based on submitted discharge monitoring reports. It has a design sludge production of 4.7 dry tons per year.

**OUTFALL(S) TABLE:**

OUTFALL	DESIGN FLOW (GPD)	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE	DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT (MI)
#001	22,015	secondary	domestic wastewater	0 miles to losing and ~ 5.5 miles to C

Receiving Water Body's Water Quality & Facility Performance History: No Stream Surveys or Low Flow Studies have been completed for this facility. The facility has not had a formal compliance inspection; however, a site visit was conducted on December 22, 2005. Observations included the effluent weir was in need of slight leveling; the land disturbance of the surrounding area was not completely stabilized; and the outfall needed to be marked. The facility has received one Letter of Warning for reporting 0.13 mg/L concentration of Total Residual Chlorine, which is the minimum threshold concentration for detection purposes.

Comments: The facility discharges directly to a losing stream, therefore ammonia limit apply at the end of the pipe.

**Part II A – Operator Certification Requirements**

As per [10 CSR 20-6.010(8) Terms and Conditions of a Permit], permittee's 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:

- Owned or operated by or for:
  - Private sewer company regulated by the Public Service Commission:

Each of the entities listed are only applicable if the facility has a Population Equivalent greater than two hundred (200) and/or fifty (50) or more service connections.

This facility currently requires an operator with a B Certification Level. Please see **Appendix A - Classification Worksheet**. Modifications made to the wastewater treatment facility may cause the classification to be modified.

Operator's Name: Aaron Lachowicz  
 Certification Number: 4885  
 Certification Level: A

The listing of the operator only signifies that staff drafting this operating permit have reviewed appropriate Department records and determined that the name listed on the operating permit application has the correct and applicable Certification Level.

**Part II B- Operational Monitoring**

As per [10 CSR 20-9.010(4)], this facility is required to conduct operational monitoring.

**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 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 in accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)].

**RECEIVING STREAM(S) TABLE:**

WATERBODY NAME	CLASS	WBID	DESIGNATED USES*	8-DIGIT HUC	EDU**
Unnamed tributary to Rivaux Creek	U - losing	N/A	General criteria	10300102	Ozark/ Moreau/ Loutre
Rivaux Creek	C	00731	LWW, AQL, WBC-B***		

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

\*\* - Ecological Drainage Unit

\*\*\* - UAA conducted in 2005 with WBC use designated in 2005.

N/A – Not Applicable.

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

**ALTERNATIVE EVALUATIONS FOR NEW FACILITIES:**

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

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

**ANTI-BACKSLIDING:**

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

- All limits in this 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 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.

**AREA-WIDE WASTE TREATMENT MANAGEMENT & CONTINUING AUTHORITY:**

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

**BIOSOLIDS, 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. Additional information regarding biosolids and sludge is located at the following web address: <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/pub/index.html>, items WQ422 through WQ449.

- Sludge/biosolids are removed by the facility.

**COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT:**

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

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

**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.

- Applicable - A RPA was conducted for ammonia as N. Please see **APPENDIX B- RPA RESULTS**.

**REMOVAL EFFICIENCY:**

Removal efficiency is a method by which the Federal Regulations define Secondary Treatment and Equivalent to Secondary Treatment, which applies to Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day (BOD<sub>5</sub>) 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 at [www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-WATER/1999/August/Day-04/w18866.htm](http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-WATER/1999/August/Day-04/w18866.htm)

- Not Applicable - This wastewater treatment facility is not a POTW. Influent monitoring is not being required to determine percent removal.

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

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

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

- Not applicable - This facility is not required to develop or implement a program for maintenance and repair of the collection system; however, it is a violation of Missouri State Environmental Laws and Regulations to allow untreated wastewater to discharge to waters of the state.

**SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):**

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

- Applicable - The time given for effluent limitations of this permit listed under Interim Effluent Limitation and Final Effluent Limitations where established in accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031(10)]. The facility is required to meet final effluent limits for Ammonia.

**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.

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

$$C = \frac{(C_s \times Q_s) + (C_e \times Q_e)}{(Q_e + Q_s)} \quad (\text{EPA/505/2-90-001, Section 4.5.5})$$

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

Chronic wasteload allocations were determined using applicable chronic water quality criteria (CCC: criteria continuous concentration) allowing for decay to the first classified water. Acute wasteload allocations were determined using applicable water quality criteria (CMC: criteria maximum concentration).

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

**Number of Samples “n”:**

Additionally, in accordance with the TSD for water quality-based permitting, effluent quality is determined by the underlying distribution of daily values, which is determined by the Long Term Average (LTA) associated with a particular Wasteload Allocation (WLA) and by the Coefficient of Variation (CV) of the effluent concentrations. Increasing or decreasing the monitoring frequency does not affect this underlying distribution or treatment performance, which should, at a minimum, be targeted to comply with the values dictated by the WLA. Therefore, it is recommended that the actual planned frequency of monitoring normally be used to determine the value of “n” for calculating the AML. However, in situations where monitoring frequency is once per month or less, a higher value for “n” must be assumed for AML derivation purposes. Thus, the statistical procedure being employed using an assumed number of samples is “n = 4” at a minimum. For Total Ammonia as Nitrogen, “n = 30” is used.

**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.

**40 CFR 122.41(M) - BYPASSES:**

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

- Not Applicable - This facility does not bypass.

**303(d) LIST & TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):**

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

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

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

**Part V – EFFLUENT LIMITS DETERMINATION**

**Outfall #001** – Main Facility Outfall - Effluent limitations derived and established in the below Effluent Limitations Table are based on current operations of the facility. Future permit action due to facility modification may contain new operating permit terms and conditions that supersede the terms and conditions, including effluent limitations, of this operating permit.

**EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:**

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
Flow	MGD	1	*		*	NO	S
Biochemical Oxygen Demand <sub>5</sub>	mg/L	1		15	10	NO	S
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	1		20	15	NO	S
pH	SU	1	6.5 – 9.0		6.5 – 9.0	YES	S
Temperature	°C	1/5/9	*		*	NO	S
Ammonia as N (Interim)	mg/L	2/3/5	*		*	NO	S
Ammonia as N (Final) Summer (May 1 – Oct 31)	mg/L	2/3/5	6.0		1.9	YES	*
Ammonia as N (Final) Winter (Nov 1 – Apr 30)	mg/L	2/3/5	9.4		3.0	YES	*
ESCHERICHIA COLI ( <i>E. coli</i> )	***	1/9	126		126	N/A	**
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	1/2	0.017		0.008	YES	0.019/0.01
MONITORING FREQUENCY	Please see Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements in the Derivation and Discussion Section below.						

\* - Monitoring requirement only  
 \*\* - Changed from Fecal Coliform to E.coli.  
 \*\*\* - # of colonies/100mL.  
 N/A – Not applicable  
 S – Same as previous operating permit

Basis for Limitations Codes:

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

**OUTFALL #001 – DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:**

- Flow.** In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44(i)(1)(ii)] the volume of effluent discharged from each outfall is needed to assure compliance with permitted effluent limitations. If the permittee is unable to obtain effluent flow, then it is the responsibility of the permittee to inform the Department, which may require the submittal of an operating permit modification.
- Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>).** Effluent limitations from the previous state operating permit have been reassessed and verified that they are still protective of the receiving stream’s Water Quality; therefore, effluent limitations have been retained from the previous state operating permit. [10 CSR 20-7.015(8)(A)1]
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** Effluent limitations from the previous state operating permit have been reassessed and verified that they are still protective of the receiving stream’s Water Quality; therefore, effluent limitations have been retained from the previous state operating permit. [10 CSR 20-7.015(8)(A)1]
- pH.** Effluent limitations have been modified from the previous state operating permit to reflect changes to the state regulations. Staff has verified that the new pH range of 6.5 – 9.0 SU is attainable for this facility with no samples reported below 6.5 SU. [10 CSR 20-7.015(8)(A)2]
- Temperature.** Monitoring requirement due to the toxicity of Ammonia varies by temperature. [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(B)7]

- **Total Ammonia Nitrogen.** Early Life Stages Present Total Ammonia Nitrogen criteria apply [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(B)7.C. & Table B3] default pH 7.8 SU. As the facility discharges directly to a losing stream, water quality standards for ammonia are being established at the end of pipe as the Department has no method of estimating decay for subsurface flows. No mixing considerations allowed; therefore, WLA = appropriate criterion.

Season	Temp (°C)	pH (SU)	Total Ammonia Nitrogen CCC (mg/L)	Total Ammonia Nitrogen CMC (mg/L)
Summer	26	7.8	1.5	12.1
Winter	6	7.8	3.1	12.1

Summer: May 1 – October 31

Chronic WLA:  $C_c = ((0.03 + 0.0)1.5 - (0.0 * 0.01))/0.03$

$C_c = 1.5 \text{ mg/L}$

Acute WLA:  $C_c = ((0.03 + 0.0)12.1 - (0.0 * 0.01))/0.03$

$C_c = 12.1 \text{ mg/L}$

$LTA_c = 1.5 \text{ mg/L (0.730)} = 1.55 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.767, 99<sup>th</sup> Percentile, 30 day avg.]

$LTA_a = 12.1 \text{ mg/L (0.259)} = 3.13 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.767, 99<sup>th</sup> Percentile]

Use most protective number of  $LTA_c$  or  $LTA_a$ .

MDL = 1.55 mg/L (3.86) = **6.0** mg/L

[CV = 0.767, 99<sup>th</sup> Percentile]

AML = 1.55 mg/L (1.25) = **1.9** mg/L

[CV = 0.767, 95<sup>th</sup> Percentile, n = 30]

Winter: November 1 – April 30

Chronic WLA:  $C_c = ((0.03 + 0.0)3.1 - (0.0 * 0.01))/0.03$

$C_c = 3.1 \text{ mg/L}$

Acute WLA:  $C_c = ((0.03 + 0.0)12.1 - (0.0 * 0.01))/0.03$

$C_c = 12.1 \text{ mg/L}$

$LTA_c = 3.1 \text{ mg/L (0.731)} = 2.43 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.763, 99<sup>th</sup> Percentile, 30 day avg.]

$LTA_a = 12.1 \text{ mg/L (0.260)} = 3.15 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.763, 99<sup>th</sup> Percentile]

Use most protective number of  $LTA_c$  or  $LTA_a$ .

MDL = 2.43 mg/L (3.84) = **9.4** mg/L

[CV = 0.763, 99<sup>th</sup> Percentile]

AML = 2.43 mg/L (1.24) = **3.0** mg/L

[CV = 0.763, 95<sup>th</sup> Percentile, n = 30]

- ***Escherichia coli (E. coli)*.** Discharges to losing streams shall not exceed 126 per 100 ml at any time, as per 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(C).
- **Total Residual Chlorine (TRC).** Warm-water Protection of Aquatic Life CCC = 10 µg/L, CMC = 19 µg/L [10 CSR 20-7.031, Table A]. Background TRC = 0.0 µg/L.
 

Chronic WLA:  $C_c = ((0.03 + 0.0)10 - (0.0 * 0.0))/0.03$

$C_c = 10 \text{ µg/L}$

Acute WLA:  $C_c = ((0.03 + 0.0)19 - (0.0 * 0.0))/0.03$

$C_c = 19 \text{ µg/L}$

$LTA_c = 10 (0.527) = 5.3 \text{ µg/L}$  [CV = 0.6, 99<sup>th</sup> Percentile]

$LTA_a = 19 (0.321) = 6.1 \text{ µg/L}$  [CV = 0.6, 99<sup>th</sup> Percentile]

Use most protective number of  $LTA_c$  or  $LTA_a$ .

MDL = 5.3 (3.11) = **17** µg/L [CV = 0.6, 99<sup>th</sup> Percentile]

AML = 5.3 (1.55) = **8** µg/L [CV = 0.6, 95<sup>th</sup> Percentile, n = 4]

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

- **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 June 17, 2011 to July 18, 2011. 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:** MAY 19, 2011

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**Part VII – Appendices**

**APPENDIX A - CLASSIFICATION WORKSHEET:**

ITEM	POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS ASSIGNED
Maximum Population Equivalent (P.E.) served	1 pt. /10,000 PE or major fraction thereof.	0.026
Maximum: 10 pt Design Flow (avg. day) or peak month; use greater	1 pt. / MGD or major fraction thereof.	0.022
<b>EFFLUENT DISCHARGE RECEIVING WATER SENSITIVITY: maximum points allowed is 10</b>		
Missouri or Mississippi River	0	-
All other stream discharges except to losing streams and stream reaches supporting whole body contact	1	-
Discharge to lake or reservoir outside of designated whole body contact recreational area	2	-
Discharge to losing stream, or stream, lake or reservoir area supporting whole body contact recreation	3	3
<b>HEADWORKS – Preliminary Treatment</b>		
Raw wastes subject to toxic waste discharge	6	-
Screening and/or comminution	3	3
Grit removal	3	-
Plant pumping of main flow (lift station at the headworks)	3	-
<b>PRIMARY TREATMENT</b>		
Primary clarifiers	5	-
Combined sedimentation/digestion	5	-
Chemical addition (except chlorine, enzymes)	4	-
<b>REQUIRED LABORATORY CONTROL – performed by plant personnel (highest level only)</b>		
Lab work conducted outside of plant	0	-
Push – button or visual methods for simple test such as pH, settleable solids	3	-
Additional procedures such as DO, COD, BOD, titrations, solids, volatile content	5	-
More advanced determinations such as BOD seeding procedures, fecal coliform, nutrients, total oils, phenols, etc.	7	7
Highly sophisticated instrumentation, such as atomic absorption and gas chromatograph	10	-
<b>ALTERNATIVE FATE OF EFFLUENT</b>		
Direct reuse or recycle of effluent	6	-
Land Disposal – low rate	3	-
High rate	5	-
Overland flow	4	-
<b>Total from page ONE (1)</b>	<b>----</b>	<b>13.048</b>

**APPENDIX A - CLASSIFICATION WORKSHEET (CONTINUED):**

ITEM	POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS ASSIGNED
<b>VARIATION IN RAW WASTE (highest level only) (DMR exceedances and Design Flow exceedances)</b>		
Variation do not exceed those normally or typically expected	0	-
Recurring deviations or excessive variations of 100 to 200 % in strength and/or flow	2	2
Recurring deviations or excessive variations of more than 200 % in strength and/or flow	4	-
<b>SECONDARY TREATMENT</b>		
Trickling filter and other fixed film media with secondary clarifiers	10	-
Activated sludge with secondary clarifiers (including extended aeration and oxidation ditches)	15	15
Stabilization ponds without aeration	5	-
Aerated lagoon	8	-
Advanced Waste Treatment Polishing Pond	2	-
Chemical/physical – without secondary	15	-
Chemical/physical – following secondary	10	10
Biological or chemical/biological	12	-
Carbon regeneration	4	-
<b>DISINFECTION</b>		
Chlorination or comparable	5	5
Dechlorination	2	2
On-site generation of disinfectant (except UV light)	5	-
UV light	4	-
<b>SOLIDS HANDLING – SLUDGE</b>		
Solids Handling Thickening	5	-
Anaerobic digestion	10	-
Aerobic digestion	6	6
Evaporative sludge drying	2	-
Mechanical dewatering	8	-
Solids reduction (incineration, wet oxidation)	12	-
Land application	6	-
Total from page <b>TWO (2)</b>	----	40
Total from page <b>ONE (1)</b>	---	13.048
Grand Total	---	53.048

- A: 71 points and greater
- B: 51 points – 70 points
- C: 26 points – 50 points
- D: 0 points – 25 points

**APPENDIX B RPA RESULTS:**

Parameter	CMC*	RWC Acute*	CCC*	RWC Chronic*	n**	Range max/min	CV***	MF	RP Yes/No
Total Ammonia as Nitrogen (Summer) mg/L	12.1	11.467	1.5	11.467	14	3.5/0.3	0.767	3.276	Yes
Total Ammonia as Nitrogen (Winter) mg/L	12.1	25.12	3.1	25.12	16	8.2/0.3	0.763	3.063	Yes

N/A – Not Applicable

\* - Units are (µg/L) unless otherwise noted.

\*\* - If the number of samples is greater than 10, then the CV value must be used in the WQBEL for the applicable constituent.

\*\*\* - Coefficient of Variation (CV) is calculated by dividing the Standard Deviation of the sample set by the Mean of the same sample set.

RWC – Receiving Water Concentration. It is the concentration of a toxicant or the parameter toxicity in the receiving water after mixing (if applicable).

n – Is the number of samples.

MF – Multiplying Factor. 99% Confidence Level and 99% Probability Basis.

RP – Reasonable Potential. It is where an effluent is projected or calculated to cause an excursion above a water quality standard based on a number of factors including, as a minimum, the four factors listed in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(ii).

Reasonable Potential Analysis is conducted as per (TSD, EPA/505/2-90-001, Section 3.3.2). A more detailed version including calculations of this RPA is available upon request.