

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION



**MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT
GENERAL PERMIT**

In compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, (Chapter 644 R.S. Mo. as amended, hereinafter, the Law), and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500, 92nd Congress) as amended,

Permit No. MO-G821000

Owner: <Owner's Name>
Address: <Owner's Address>

Continuing Authority: <Name, or Same as above>
Address: <Address, or Same as above>

Facility Name: <Facility Name>
Facility Address: <Physical Address>

Legal Description: ¼, ¼, ¼, Sec. xx, TxxN, RxxW, <county> County
UTM Coordinates: X= , Y= (round to the nearest whole number)

Receiving Stream: <receiving stream > < (C, P, L1, L2, L3) >
First Classified Stream and ID: <1st classified stream > <(C, P, etc.)> <(ID number)> 303(d) List
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: <(USGS HUC12 #)>

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

All Outfalls – SIC #4952

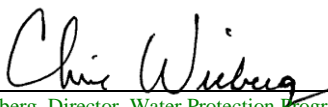
Land application of domestic septage up to 1,000,000 gallons per year, not to exceed 10,000 gallons/acre/year.

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

December 1, 2017
Effective Date


Edward B. Galbraith, Director, Division of Environmental Quality

November 30, 2022
Expiration Date


Chris Wieberg, Director, Water Protection Program

APPLICABILITY

1. This general permit authorizes the land application of domestic septage onto grassland, cropland, or timberland at rates suitable for beneficial use as organic fertilizer and soil conditioner. This permit does not cover the land application of wastes generated as the result of grease traps, or units receiving any industrial waste. This includes, but is not limited to, permittees (facilities) with the primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes listed below.

<u>SIC Code</u>	<u>Activity</u>
4952	Sewerage Systems

2. The total amount of septage land applied under this general permit shall not exceed 1,000,000 gallons per year based on septage volumes as pumped from the septic tank or generating wastewater treatment works prior to addition of lime or other treatment processes.
3. For the purpose of this permit, septage shall be defined as domestic wastewater, sewage sludge, and other waste material that is removed from septic tanks or similar treatment works, including domestic wastewater treatment works serving up to one hundred fifty (150) persons.
4. For the purpose of this permit, permitted land application sites shall be defined as those owned, rented or leased by the permittee. These sites must be listed in the facility description. Land application by permitted contract haulers to sites with a spreading agreement that are not owned, rented or leased by the facility producing or spreading the wastewater are not required to be listed in this permit for the originating facility; however, the contract hauler shall maintain a list of addresses, county plat numbers, or a marked map of these sites as part of their record keeping for the land application records system described under permit requirements and that information shall be included in the Land Application Summary report at the end of the year.
5. In the event that an earthen basin is needed for temporary storage, a construction permit must be obtained.
6. This permit does not cover land disturbance activities. A land disturbance general permit must be obtained for coverage of land disturbance activities per the requirements set in MO-RA00000 and may be obtained through electronic permitting (ePermitting) at <https://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/epermit/help.htm>.
7. All facilities under this permit shall be operated as no-discharge in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)7. Any waste holding structure(s) must be sealed in accordance with 10 CSR 20-8 and there must not be subsurface release in violation of 10 CSR 20-7.015.
8. These requirements do not supersede nor remove liability for compliance with federal, state, county or other local statutes, regulations, or ordinances.
9. This permit is not applicable to facilities that land apply septage to public use areas, such as golf courses. This activity is authorized only by site-specific permit.
10. Land application shall not occur within:
 - (a) 50 feet of the permitted facility's property line, public road, or drainage ditch;
 - (b) 100 feet of any perennial or intermittent streams or tributaries, public or privately owned ponds or lakes;
 - (c) 150 feet of an occupied residence, public building or public use area;
 - (d) 300 feet upstream of streams, lakes, or reservoirs with the designated use of drinking water supply, any public or privately owned well or other drinking water supply;
 - (e) 300 feet of a Class W or mitigated wetland;
 - (f) 300 feet of sinkholes or other direct conduit to groundwater;
 - (g) 500 feet of an Outstanding State Resource Water¹ (OSRW) or Outstanding National Resource Water¹ (ONRW);
 - (h) 1,000 feet upstream of streams, lakes, or reservoirs identified as critical habitat for endangered species; or
 - (i) 1,000 feet upstream of biocriteria reference locations¹.

¹ Identified or described in 10 CSR 20-7. These regulations are available at many libraries and online at www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/10csr/10csr.asp, or may be purchased from the department by calling the department's Water Protection Program.

11. For facilities operating within the watershed of Outstanding National Resource Waters¹ (ONRW), which includes the Ozark National Riverways and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, this permit authorizes no-discharge facilities as defined in 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B) to operate. Any discharge from a no-discharge facility will be considered a violation of this permit unless a catastrophic or chronic storm event as defined in 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B) occurs. In the event of a catastrophic or chronic storm event, the no-discharge facility is authorized to release only the amount of stormwater required to prevent damage to the facility or established Best Management Practices (BMPs).
12. Holders of current individual, site-specific permits who desire to apply for inclusion under this general permit should contact the department for application requirements and procedures.
13. If a facility covered under a current general permit desires to apply for a site-specific permit, the facility may do so by contacting the department for application requirements and procedures per 10 CSR 20-6.010(13).
14. The department may require any facility authorized by a general permit to apply for a different general permit or a site-specific permit [10 CSR 20-6.010(13)(C)]. Cases where a site-specific permit may be required include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (a) The department determines that the quality of waters of the state may be better protected by requiring the owner/operator of a permitted site to apply for a site-specific permit
 - (b) The discharger is not in compliance with the conditions of the general permit;
 - (c) A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) containing requirements applicable to the permit is approved.The permittee will be notified in writing of the need to apply for a site-specific permit or a different general permit. When a site-specific permit or different general permit is issued to the authorized permittee, the applicability of this general permit to the permittee is automatically terminated upon the effective date of the site-specific or different general permit, whichever the case may be.
15. The exemptions listed below from land application permit requirements are allowed unless a permit is required under 10 CSR 20-6.015(2)(B). Permits may be required from otherwise exempt facilities where necessary to protect the environment, including:
 - (a) To correct noncompliance;
 - (b) When the department has determined that construction or operating practices are not adequate, that the facility will be operated in a no-discharge manner;
 - (c) To require, by departmental determination from an on-site visit, that construction and operating permits are necessary for special operating controls or monitoring and reporting of site-specific conditions such as groundwater effects, surface runoff, waste or wastewater characteristics, topography, geology, watershed factors or land application loading rates;
 - (d) When an unauthorized discharge has occurred or has the potential to occur;
 - (e) When a discharge results in violation of water quality standards under 10 CSR 20- 7.031; or
 - (f) Other relevant factors.

EXEMPTIONS FROM STATE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

1. Per 10 CSR 20-6.015(3)(B)13, contract haulers are not required to have a permit under this rule if all waste is hauled to a permitted facility.
2. A separate permit is not required for persons who land apply under the operating permit issued to the wastewater treatment works generator.
3. Small scale pilot projects for beneficial use that do not exceed a period of one (1) year may be exempted with written approval from the department.

LAND APPLICATION

TABLE A		LAND APPLICATION OPERATIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS				
The facility is authorized to conduct land application of domestic septage as specified in this permit. The land application of domestic septage shall be controlled, limited, and monitored by the facility as specified below:						
PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	FINAL LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MINIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	SAMPLING FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Earthen Storage Basin Operational Monitoring Limit Set: SB						
Storage Basin Freeboard (Note 1)	feet	*		*	once/month	measured
Precipitation	inches	*		*	daily	24 hour estimate
Land Application Operational Monitoring (Note 2) Limit Set: LA						
Volume Applied (Irrigated)	gallons	*		*	daily	total
Application Area	acres	*		*	daily	total
Application Rate	inches	*		*	daily	total
OPERATIONAL MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>MONTHLY</u> VIA THE DEPARTMENT'S eDMR SYSTEM. SHOULD A WAIVER TO eDMR BE GRANTED BY THE DEPARTMENT, PAPER REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED IN A TIMELY MANNER TO THE APPROPRIATE REGIONAL OFFICE. THE REPORT IS DUE <u>DATE 28, 2018</u> FOR THE PREVIOUS MONTH. IT IS A VIOLATION OF THIS PERMIT TO FAIL TO REPORT IF LAND APPLICATION OCCURS.						

* Sample as required and report resulting value monthly.

Note 1 - Storage basin freeboard shall be reported as storage basin water level in feet below the overflow level and shall be reported as the daily minimum distance and a monthly average. If the facility does not have a storage basin, the facility shall not be assigned this permitted feature and storage basin operational monitoring and reporting is not required.

Note 2 - Facilities shall report required parameters when land application occurs during the reporting period. Daily values may be submitted monthly and required only for days when land application occurs. If land application does not occur during a reporting period, no daily reporting is required. Reporting required as part of Table A does not replace the need to produce the Land Application Operational Summary annually as detailed on page 5 of the permit.

REQUIREMENTS

1. Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) Submission System. Per 40 CFR Part 127 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule, reporting of effluent limits and monitoring shall be submitted by the permittee via an electronic system to ensure timely, complete, accurate, and nationally-consistent set of data about the NPDES program. All general permit covered facilities under this master general permit shall comply with the department's requirements for electronic reporting.
 - (a) Discharge Monitoring Reporting Requirements.
 - 1) Application to participate in the department's eDMR system is required as part of the application for general permit coverage in order to constitute a complete permit application and may be accessed at dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/edmr.htm.
 - 2) The permittee must electronically submit compliance monitoring data via the eDMR system. In regards to Standard Conditions Part I, Section B, #7, the eDMR system is currently the only department approved reporting method for this permit.
 - (b) Other actions. The following shall be submitted electronically after such a system has been made available by the department:
 - 1) General Permit Applications/Notices of Intent to discharge (NOIs);
 - 2) Notices of Termination (NOTs);
 - 3) No Exposure Certifications (NOEs); and
 - 4) Low Erosivity Waivers and Other Waivers from Stormwater Controls (LEWs).
 - (c) Electronic Submissions. To access the eDMR system, use the following link in your web browser: <https://edmr.dnr.mo.gov/edmr/E2/Shared/Pages/Main/Login.aspx>.

- (d) Waivers from Electronic Reporting.
 - 1) The permittee must electronically submit compliance monitoring data and reports unless a waiver is granted by the department in compliance with 40 CFR Part 127.
 - 2) The permittee may obtain a temporary or permanent electronic reporting waiver by first submitting an eDMR Waiver Request Form (Form 780-2692): <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-2692-f.pdf>, by contacting the appropriate permitting office or emailing edmr@dnr.mo.gov. The department will either approve or deny this electronic reporting waiver request within 120 calendar days of receipt.
 - 3) Only permittees with an approved waiver request may submit monitoring data and reports on paper to the department for the period that the approved electronic reporting waiver is effective.
2. A land application operation and management record system shall be developed to collect information and address the land application operational reports, best management practices and other requirements contained in this permit and shall be kept in a manner as to be readily available to the department upon request. For more information regarding the type of information to be included in required annual records, the department has placed the *No Discharge Operation and Maintenance Manual Checklist* fact sheet online at <http://dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2704.htm>.
3. All land application sites must be maintained on a map and made available to the department upon request. Land application sites may be added without permit modification as long as they meet the setback conditions under the Applicability paragraph 10, meet other conditions in this section, be included in the Land Application Management Plan, and reported annually per the Land Application Operational Summary.
4. A Land Application Operational Summary shall be produced each year for the previous calendar year and shall be kept on site and made readily available to the department upon request. Each Land Application Operational Summary shall be maintained for a period of five years. The summary shall consist of:
 - (a) A map showing location of land application sites,
 - (b) Name and address of site landowners,
 - (c) Dates and amount of land application for each site,
 - (d) Daily records for lime stabilization treatment,
 - (e) Gallons/acre/year applied for each site,
 - (f) Total gallons land applied each year, and
 - (g) Information on how septage was handled during periods when land application was not suitable.
5. The permittee or their designated operator(s) shall provide training to staff performing land application on proper land application procedures as outlined in this permit and in the Land Application Operational Summary.
6. Land application of septage:
 - (a) Shall not result in a discharge of septage from land application fields;
 - (b) Shall not occur during frozen, snow covered, or saturated soil conditions, or when a forecasted precipitation event is likely to produce runoff within 24 hours of land application;
 - (c) Shall occur during daylight hours;
 - (d) Shall not be land applied within thirty (30) days prior to crop harvesting or grazing by cattle;
 - (e) Shall not occur on slopes exceeding 20 percent (%);
 - (f) Shall not cause surface ponding or runoff of septage from the application site during land application.
7. Prior to land application, septage shall be treated by lime stabilization in order to significantly reduce pathogens and vectors. Add 50 pounds of hydrated lime to each 1,000 gallons of septage and hold for at least 30 minutes before land applying. Do not add the lime to the septic tank, as this will harm the beneficial bacteria needed in the septic tank.
8. A separate permit is required for each DNR region where septage will be land applied. The permittee may choose to obtain a separate permit for each application site.
9. Plastic, paper, and other solid material exceeding one half (0.5) inch in diameter shall not be land applied.
10. Annual application rates shall not exceed 10,000 gallons/acre/year.
11. For field slopes exceeding twelve percent (12%) land application may occur when the site is maintained in grass vegetation with at least eighty percent (80%) ground cover.

12. Septage shall not be applied to crops grown for human consumption except under the following conditions:
 - (a) The septage is incorporated and food crops with harvested parts that touch the septage/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after septage is applied;
 - (b) Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 20 months after septage is applied when the septage remains on the land surface for four months or longer prior to incorporation;
 - (c) Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after septage is applied when the septage remains on the land surface for less than four months prior to incorporation;
 - (d) The septage has been treated by a process to further reduce pathogens such as composting or equivalent treatment processes.
13. Septage shall be land applied using application equipment that can spread the material uniformly over the entire application site. Dumping in batches or piles or spreading a pile using a blade, disc, or similar equipment is not acceptable.
14. Land application equipment shall be properly operated and maintained and shall be visually checked daily during land application.
15. Land application sites shall be well vegetated during the application periods or vegetation should be established as soon as practicable after septage incorporation within the normal crop planting season.
16. All records and reports required under this permit shall be made available for inspection by the department during normal working hours and copies of such records and reports shall be provided upon request by the department.
17. This permit contains conservative requirements due to the statewide nature of this general permit. If alternate requirements are desired, a site-specific permit must be obtained.
18. Haulers shall keep a copy of this permit in their vehicles whenever hauling or land applying septage.
19. Provide adequate septage storage or alternate disposal method as needed to match the land application windows for crop planting, harvesting, and inclement weather conditions. Operate storage basins so there is no discharge to waters of the state.
 - (a) Recommended storage for grassland sites ranges from 60 to 120 days as follows: 60 days south of US Highway 60; 75 days between US Highway 60 and US Highway 50; 90 days between US Highway 50 and US Highway 36; and 120 days north of US Highway 36.
 - (b) If storage is not provided or is unavailable, the septage shall be hauled to a permitted wastewater treatment facility during inclement weather conditions when land application is not allowed.
20. Lagoon basins shall be operated so that maximum water elevation does not exceed one foot below the overflow point except due to the rainfall exceptions in this permit.
21. The minimum operating water level shall be clearly marked and lagoons/storage basins shall be lowered to this minimum level during suitable land application periods.
22. The storage basin should be lowered to the minimum level prior to November 30th of each year.
23. 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. Bypasses are to be reported to the appropriate department regional office during normal business hours or by using the online Sanitary Sewer Overflow/Facility Bypass Application located at: <http://dnr.mo.gov/modnrcag> or the Environmental Emergency Response hotline at 573-634-2436 outside of normal business hours. Any discharge from storage basins shall be reported to the department as a bypass as soon as possible, but always within 24 hours of the facility becoming aware of the discharge, whether or not the permittee believes such discharges reach waters of the state.

24. Emergency Bypass:

- (a) An emergency discharge from wastewater storage structures may only occur if rainfall exceeds the 10-year 365-day rainfall event (chronic) or the 25-year 24-hour rainfall event (catastrophic) according to National Weather Service data. Design Storm Maps and Tables can be found at http://ag3.agebb.missouri.edu/design_storm/ or http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/pfds_map_cont.html?bkmrk=mo.
- (b) The facility shall make all reasonable attempts to return the water level in the basin to below the maximum operating level.
- (c) Monitoring shall take place once per day while discharging during an emergency bypass, unless this requirement is waived in writing by the department and reported via the eDMR system, or if granted a waiver, sent directly to the appropriate department regional office. Test results are due on the 28th day of the month after the cessation of the discharge. During a bypass, permittees shall monitor for the constituents listed in Table B.

Table B			
Emergency Bypass Monitoring Requirements			
Constituent (Limit Set: EB)	Units	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	mgd	Daily during Bypass	measured
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ₅	mg/L	Daily during Bypass	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Daily during Bypass	grab
Total Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	Daily during Bypass	grab
pH	Standard Units	Daily during Bypass	grab

- 25. The permittee is required to record and maintain precipitation data as part of this permit. If the permittee fails to collect and record precipitation data, the department will rely upon data from the nearest reliable weather data collection station when determining compliance with this permit.
- 26. It is a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law to fail to pay fees associated with this permit (Section 644.055, RSMo). The fees can be found at 10 CSR 20-6.011.

STANDARD CONDITIONS

In addition to specified conditions stated herein, this permit is subject to the attached Standard Conditions Parts I and Standard Conditions Part III, dated August 01, 2014 and March 1, 2015 respectively; and hereby incorporated as though fully set forth herein.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

The full implementation of this operating permit, which includes implementation of any applicable schedules of compliance, shall constitute compliance with all applicable federal and state statutes and regulations in accordance with §644.051.16, RSMo, and the CWA section 402(k); however, this permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued to 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:

- (a) Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
- (b) Controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.

PERMIT TRANSFER

This permit may not be transferred to a new owner in any fashion except by submitting an Application for Transfer of Operating Permit <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-1517-f.pdf> signed by the seller and buyer of the facility along with the appropriate modification fee. In some cases, revocation and reissuance may be necessary. Standard Condition Part 1, Subsection D.7 applies.

TERMINATION

The permittee shall apply for permit termination when activities covered by this permit have ceased and no significant materials (as defined by 10 CSR 20-6.200(1)(C)27.) remain on the property or if on the property, are stored in such a way as to have no potential for pollution. Proper closure of any storage structure is required prior to permit termination. In order to terminate this permit, the permittee shall notify the appropriate department regional office by completing and submitting *Form H - Request for Termination of a General Permit* <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-1409-f.pdf>. The regional office may require inspection of the premises prior to granting termination of a permit.

PERMIT RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS

Unless terminated, the permittee shall submit an application for the renewal of this permit by submitting *Form E-Application for General Permit* <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-0795-f.pdf> no later than thirty (30) days prior to the permit's expiration date. If a facility submits a timely and complete application in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.010(5) and (10)(E)1, as well as § 644.051.10 RSMo 2015, if the department is unable, through no fault of the permittee, to issue a renewal prior to expiration of the previous permit, the terms and conditions of the expired permit are administratively continued and will remain fully effective and enforceable until such time when a permit action is taken. Failure to submit a renewal application for a facility that is still in operation is a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law. As part of the complete application and as required by the federal NPDES eReporting rule, participation in the department's Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report Submission System (eDMR) will be required. Facilities already participating in eDMR need not re-apply upon renewal. More information can be found at: <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/edmr.htm>. Failure to apply for renewal of a permit may result in termination of this permit and enforcement action to compel compliance with this condition and the Missouri Clean Water Law.

**Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Fact Sheet
MO-G821000**

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act [Clean Water Act (CWA)] Section 402 of 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 stormwater from certain point sources. All such discharges are unlawful without a permit (Section 301 of the CWA). After a permit is obtained, a discharge not in compliance with all permit terms and conditions is unlawful. Missouri State Operating Permits (permit) are issued by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (department) under an approved program, operated in accordance with federal and state laws (Federal CWA and Missouri Clean Water Law Section 644 as amended). Permits are issued for a period of five (5) years unless otherwise specified.

Per 40 CFR 124.56, 40 CFR 124.8, and 10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(A)2., a Fact Sheet 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 permit. A Fact Sheet is not an enforceable part of an MSOP.

This Fact Sheet is for a:

Master General Permit

PART I—FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Type: Land Application and storage of domestic septage removed from septic tanks or similar treatment works, including domestic wastewater treatment works serving up to one hundred fifty (150) persons.

Facility SIC Code(s): SIC 4952 – Sewerage systems

Facility Description: Land application of domestic septage onto agricultural land for beneficial use as fertilizer and soil amendment for total volume up to 1,000,000 gallons per year that are land applied in accordance with an approved Land Application Management Plan that conforms to the Best Management Practices and other requirements contained in the general permit. Lime stabilization is required prior to land application and application rates shall not exceed 10,000 gallons/acre/year.

CHANGES AND CLARIFICATION

- Changes to this permit include the added requirement for electronic reporting per 40 CFR Part 127 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule. Reporting of effluent limits and monitoring shall be submitted by the permittee via an electronic system to ensure timely, complete, accurate, and nationally-consistent set of data about the NPDES program; therefore, eDMR reporting has been added to this permit. All general covered permitted facilities under this master general permit shall comply with the department's requirements for electronic reporting if they have reporting requirements. Application to participate in the eDMR system is required as part of the application for general permit coverage in order to constitute a complete permit application. <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/edmr.htm>. The facility may, under certain circumstances, apply for a temporary or permanent waiver from electronic reporting by submitting eDMR Waiver Request form (Form 780-2692, <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-2692-f.pdf>) to the appropriate permitting office. You may access the eDMR system using the following link: <https://edmr.dnr.mo.gov/edmr/E2/Shared/Pages/Main/Login.aspx>.
- Other changes include the general restructuring of the permit to match current departmental templates and the use of the most up-to-date language available for use by the department.
- Some septage that may otherwise have been considered domestic septage can become regulated as industrial waste if it has become contaminated with industrial materials. For example, an employee shower facility, where dust from manufacturing laden with heavy metals is washed into the sewer system or septic tank, will result in a septage that has a significant concentration of that heavy metal. This permit is protective of the environment with typical domestic wastewater. This permit is not applicable to septage with any industrial contributions.
- Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW) or Outstanding State Resource Waters (OSRW) - At permit renewal, the department will examine all reports pertaining to a facility located within the watershed of an ONRW or an OSRW to determine if this permit is still appropriate for the facility. If degradation of water quality has occurred, the department may require the facility to apply for a site-specific permit.

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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

PART II — RECEIVING STREAM INFORMATION

APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:

Per Missouri Effluent Regulations (10 CSR 20-7.015), the waters of the state are divided into seven (7) categories. This permit applies to facilities discharging to the following water body categories:

- Missouri or Mississippi River [10 CSR 20-7.015(2)]
- Lakes or Reservoirs [10 CSR 20-7.015(3)]
- Losing Streams [10 CSR 20-7.015(4)]
- Metropolitan No-Discharge Streams [10 CSR 20-7.015(5)]
- Special Streams [10 CSR 20-7.015(6)]
- Subsurface Waters [10 CSR 20-7.015(7)]
- All Other Waters [10 CSR 20-7.015(8)]

Missouri Water Quality Standards (10 CSR 20-7.031) 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 shall be maintained in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). A general permit does not take into consideration site-specific conditions.

MIXING CONSIDERATIONS:

This permit applies to receiving streams of varying low flow conditions. Therefore, the effluent limitations must be based on the smallest low flow streams considered, which includes waters without designated uses. As such, no mixing is allowed.

- Not Applicable: Mixing Zone [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(I)(a)]
- Not Applicable: Zone of Initial Dilution [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(I)(b)]

RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

- Not Applicable: No receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time. Land application facilities have no reasonable potential to impact waters of the state when land application is properly conducted.

PART III — RATIONALE AND DERIVATION OF EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & PERMIT CONDITIONS

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

Section 303(d) of the Federal CWA 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, 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: At renewal, facilities in the watershed of a 303(d) listed stream will be evaluated as to the continuing applicability of the facility to this permit.

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 is a no-discharge facility and does not discharge to a Losing Stream as defined by 10 CSR 20-2.010(36) and 10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(N).

ANTI-BACKSLIDING:

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

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

ANTIDegradation:

Antidegradation policies ensure protection of water quality for a particular water body on a pollutant by pollutant basis to ensure Water Quality Standards are maintained to support beneficial uses such as fish and wildlife propagation and recreation on and in the water. This also includes special protection of waters designated as an Outstanding National Resource Water or Outstanding State Resource Water [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)(C)]. Antidegradation policies are adopted to minimize adverse effects on water.

As this permit does not allow discharges of septage/wastewater the terms and conditions of this permit will serve to maintain water quality of surrounding waters in the watershed and protect their designated uses. Because this permit applies only to no-discharge facilities, no degradation is proposed. Antidegradation review does not apply to facilities which cause no degradation.

- Not Applicable: Facilities covered under this general permit are no-discharge facilities. The only discharges resulting from the activities allowed under this no-discharge permit are short term and intermittent, and are expected to be non-degrading or minimally degrading. Compliance with the requirements established in this permit, along with the evaluation and implementation of BMPs as documented in the land application management plan, meets the requirements of Missouri's Antidegradation Review [10 CSR 20-7.031(3), 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A, and 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A)5].

AREA-WIDE WASTE TREATMENT MANAGEMENT & CONTINUING AUTHORITY:

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

BIOSOLIDS & SEWAGE SLUDGE:

Biosolids are solid materials resulting from domestic wastewater treatment that meet federal and state criteria for beneficial uses (i.e., fertilizer). Sewage sludge is solids, semi-solids, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works; including but not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment process; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Additional information regarding biosolids and sludge is located at the following web address:

<http://extension.missouri.edu/main/DisplayCategory.aspx?C=74>, items WQ422 through WQ449.

- Permittee land applies biosolids in accordance with Standard Conditions III and a department approved biosolids management plan.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF COVERAGE FOR AN INDIVIDUAL FACILITY:

Public Notice of reissuance of coverage is not required unless the facility has been found to be in significant noncompliance [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(C)4.]. The need for an individual public notification process shall be determined and identified in the permit [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(C)5.].

- Not Applicable: Public Notice is not required for issuance of coverage under this permit to individual facilities for the first time.

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 given 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 formal reasonable potential analysis is beyond the scope of this general permit and was not conducted. In addition, as a no-discharge facility, the only discharges resulting from the activities allowed under this permit are short term and intermittent, and are expected to be non-degrading or minimally degrading.

1. **Water Quality Standards.** To the extent required by law, 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. Each general criterion below was assessed in relation to activities carried out by facilities covered under this permit and numeric limits assigned for criteria where there was a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above narrative or numeric water quality standards.
2. **General Criteria.** The following general water quality criteria are 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:
 - (a) **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.**
Based on the activities carried out by the facilities under this general permit, the department has determined there is no reasonable potential for this facility to cause putrescent, unsightly or harmful bottom deposits or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.

- (b) **Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.**
Based on the activities carried out by the facilities under this general permit, the department has determined there is no reasonable potential for this facility to cause scum or floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.
- (c) **Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause unsightly color or turbidity, offensive odor or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.**
Based on the activities carried out by the facilities under this general permit, the department has determined there is no reasonable potential for this facility to cause unsightly color or turbidity, offensive odor or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.
- (d) **Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life.**
Based on the activities carried out by the facilities under this general permit, the department has determined there is no reasonable potential for this facility to cause toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life.
- (e) **There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water.**
Based on the activities carried out by the facilities under this general permit, the department has determined there is no reasonable potential for this facility to cause a significant health hazard from incidental contact with the water.
- (f) **There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering.**
Based on the activities carried out by the facilities under this general permit, the department has determined there is no reasonable potential for this facility to cause acute toxicity to human, animal or wildlife watering.
- (g) **Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community.**
Based on the activities carried out by the facilities under this general permit, the department has determined there is no reasonable potential for this facility to cause physical, chemical or biological changes that would impair the natural biological community.
- (h) **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.**
Based on the activities carried out by the facilities under this general permit, the department has determined there is no reasonable potential for this facility to cause the deposition of used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles or equipment, or solid waste.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):

Per § 644.051 RSMo, a permit may be issued with a Schedule of Compliance (SOC) to provide time for a facility to come into compliance with new state or federal effluent regulations, water quality standards, or other requirements. Such a schedule is not allowed if the facility is already in compliance with the new requirement, or if prohibited by other statute or regulation. An SOC includes 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. *See also* Section 502 (17) of the Clean Water Act, and 40 CFR 122.2. For new effluent limitations, the permit includes interim monitoring for the specific parameter to demonstrate the facility is not already in compliance with the new requirement. Per 40 CFR 122.47(a)(1) and 10 CSR 20-7.031(11), compliance must occur as soon as possible.

Not Applicable: This general operating permit does not contain an SOC.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(k) Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be used 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 stormwater 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 *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, a Guide for Industrial Operators*, (EPA 833-B-09-002) published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in June 2015 (<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/industrial-stormwater-guidance>), BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering waters of the state from a permitted facility. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure. Additionally in accordance with the stormwater 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 stormwater discharges.

A SWPPP must be prepared by the permittee if the SIC code is found in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) and/or 10 CSR 20-6.200(2). A SWPPP may be required of other facilities where stormwater has been identified as needing better management. The purpose of a SWPPP is to comply with all applicable stormwater regulations by creating an adaptive management plan to control and mitigate pollution of stormwater runoff. Developing a SWPPP provides opportunities to employ appropriate BMPs to minimize the risk of pollutants being discharged during storm events. The following paragraphs outline the general steps the permittee should take to

determine which BMPs will work to achieve the benchmark values or limits in the permit. This section is not intended to be all encompassing or restrict the use of any physical BMP or operational and maintenance procedure that will assist in pollution control. Additional steps or revisions to the SWPPP may be required to meet the requirements of the permit.

Areas which should be included in the SWPPP are identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). Once the potential sources of stormwater pollution have been identified, a plan should be formulated to best control the amount of pollutant being released and discharged by each activity or source. This should include, but is not limited to, minimizing exposure to stormwater, good housekeeping measures, proper facility and equipment maintenance, spill prevention and response, vehicle traffic control, and proper materials handling. Once a plan has been developed, the facility will employ the control measures that have been determined to be adequate to achieve the benchmark values discussed above. The facility will conduct monitoring and inspections of the BMPs to ensure they are working properly and re-evaluate any BMP not achieving compliance with permitting requirements. For example, if sample results from an outfall show values above the benchmark value, the BMP being employed is deficient in controlling stormwater pollution. Corrective action should be taken to repair, improve, or replace the failing BMP. This internal evaluation is required at least once per month but should be continued more frequently if BMPs continue to fail. If failures do occur, continue this trial and error process until appropriate BMPs have been established.

If failures continue to occur and the permittee feels there are no practicable or cost-effective BMPs that will sufficiently reduce a pollutant concentration in the discharge to the benchmark values established in the permit, the permittee can submit a request to re-evaluate the benchmark values. This request needs to include 1) a detailed explanation of why the facility is unable to comply with the permit conditions and unable to establish BMPs to achieve the benchmark values; 2) financial data of the company and documentation of cost associated with BMPs for review and 3) the SWPPP, which should contain adequate documentation of BMPs employed, failed BMPs, corrective actions, and all other required information. This will allow the department to conduct a cost analysis on control measures and actions taken by the facility to determine cost-effectiveness of BMPs. The request shall be submitted in the form of an operating permit modification; the application is found at: <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/index.html>.

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

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 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS:

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: WLA are not required at this time, thus no calculations were completed

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST:

A WET test is a quantifiable method of determining if a discharge from a facility may be causing toxicity to aquatic life by itself, in combination with or through synergistic responses when mixed with receiving stream water.

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

PART IV-EFFLUENT LIMIT DETERMINATION AND LAND APPLICATION RATE CRITERIA

The CWA requires that all NPDES discharges to Waters of the U.S. contain technology-based or water-quality based effluent limitations, whichever is more stringent. When the EPA has not established industry specific technology-based Effluent Limitation Guidelines, Missouri uses EPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control* (TSD) method for calculating site-specific water-quality based effluent limitations. The TSD method is based on assumptions and statistics that apply to continuous discharges, not intermittent stormwater discharges and do not apply to this permit. Thus, it is the department's policy to consult the EPA's *Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity* (MSGP) or other applicable documents or guidance. However, since this permit is for No-Discharge Facilities, effluent limitations do not apply. Operational monitoring is required to assure that there is no degradation to environmental quality.

LAND APPLICATION OPERATING RECORD REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITATION	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATION
Storage Basin Operational Monitoring (Note 1)							
Storage Basin Freeboard	feet	1	◇		◇	No	
Precipitation	inches	1	◇		◇	No	
Land Application Operational Monitoring (Note 2)							
Volume Irrigated	gallons	1	◇		◇	No	
Application Area	acres	1	◇		◇	No	
Application Rate	inches	1	◇		◇	No	

◇ Sample as required and report resulting value.

Note 1 - Storage basin freeboard shall be reported as storage basin water level in feet below the overflow level and shall be reported as the daily minimum distance below the overflow and a monthly average. If the facility does not have a storage basin the operational monitoring and reporting is not required.

Note 2 - Facilities shall report required parameters when land application occurs during the reporting period. Daily values are to be submitted annually and required only for days when land application occurs. If land application does not occur during a reporting period, daily reporting is not required but the facility must still submit an annual report as detailed on page 5 of the permit.

Basis for Limitations Codes:

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

PART V – ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

On the basis of preliminary staff review and 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 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 or because of 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 facility must be notified of the denial in writing.

The department must give public notice of a pending permit or of a new or reissued Missouri State Operating Permit. The public comment period is a length of time not less than thirty (30) days following the date of the public notice, during which interested persons may submit written comments about the proposed permit.

The Public Notice period for this permit was from August 18, 2017 through September 18, 2017. No comments were received.

Date of Fact Sheet: April 27, 2017

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