

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION



MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT

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

Permit No.: MO-G823XXX

Owner:
Address:

Continuing Authority:
Address:

Facility Name:
Facility Address:

Legal Description:
UTM Coordinates:

Receiving Stream:
First Classified Stream and ID:
USGS Basin and Sub-watershed No.:

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

All Outfalls – SIC Code

No discharge, private domestic wastewater treatment facilities with design flows of less than 50,000 gallons per day. See Applicability section for further details.

This permit authorizes only process wastewater and/or stormwater 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 RSMo Section 621.250, 640.013, and 644.051.6; 10 CSR 20-1.020 and 20-6.020 of the Law.

April 27, 2012 January 20, 2015
Effective Date Modification Date

Sara Parker Pauley, Director, Department of Natural Resources

April 26, 2017
Expiration Date

John Madras, Director, Water Protection Program

APPLICABILITY

1. This permit authorizes the operation of no-discharge domestic wastewater treatment facilities, with no industrial contributions. Domestic wastewater originates from sanitary conveniences of residences, commercial buildings, factories and institutions, including any stormwater which may have infiltrated into the sewers. Domestic wastewater shall have undergone at least primary treatment before surface or subsurface land application. The following facilities are **excluded** from this permit:
 - (a) Municipal wastewater treatment facilities;
 - (b) Private facilities regulated by the Public Service Commission;
 - (c) Any other facility required by the department to obtain the services of a certified operator per 10 CSR 20-9.020(2)(A); or
 - (d) Facilities with industrial wastewater contributions. Industrial wastewater includes any water that comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by product or waste product. It also includes both contact and noncontact cooling water. Any water that would otherwise have been considered domestic wastewater, but is contaminated with industrial materials, becomes industrial wastewater. For further explanation, please see the comments section of the Fact Sheet.
2. This permit authorizes sludge handling via any of the methods contained in the attached Standard Conditions Part III, for which the facility has received approval from the Department. The method for sludge handling is initially approved as part of the construction permit for a facility. If a facility would like approval for another method of sludge disposal not previously approved during the construction permit review, the facility shall submit a plan to the Department for approval demonstrating how they will comply with the requirements of Standard Conditions Part III for that method.
3. This permit is not applicable to facilities that surface land apply wastewater to a public use area, such as a golf course. If a subsurface system is used at a public use area, a facility's land application is authorized by this permit, but additional requirements must be met. Facilities that land apply wastewater to a public use area by a method other than subsurface system must obtain a site-specific permit and are subject to additional requirements, including disinfection.
4. This permit is not applicable to municipal facilities, or other publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) [10 CSR 20-2.010(59)]. These facilities must obtain a site specific permit.
5. This permit does not authorize construction of a wastewater treatment facility. Prior to construction or modification of any wastewater treatment system, the facility must first obtain a construction permit in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.010(4).
6. This permit does not apply to facilities employing direct reuse of treated wastewater. Such facilities must disinfect year-round, and may be required by the department to obtain the services of a certified operator in order to ensure protection of public health.
7. 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.
8. This permit applies to facilities which provide at least primary treatment of wastewater before land application. This permit does not apply to high rate land application systems where groundwater monitoring may be required.
9. The director may require any permittee authorized by a general permit to apply for and obtain an individual operating permit. Any interested person may petition the department to take action under this subsection. Cases where an individual operating permit may be required include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (a) The facility is a significant contributor of pollution which impairs the beneficial uses of the receiving stream;
 - (b) The facility is not in compliance with the conditions of the general operating permit;
 - (c) A Water Quality Management Plan (or Total Maximum Daily Load) containing requirements applicable to these point sources is approved.
10. If at any time, the owner of the permitted facility should desire to apply for an individual permit, the owner may do so.
11. 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.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS						
The permittee is authorized to land apply wastewater as specified in the application for this permit. Land application shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:						
OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
					MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
<u>Surface Land Application Operational Monitoring</u>						
Storage basin freeboard	feet	*			once/month	measured
Irrigation Period	hours	*			daily	total
Volume Irrigated	gallons	*			daily	total
Application Area	acres	*			daily	total
THE ABOVE INFORMATION SHALL BE SUMARRIZED INTO MONTHLY REPORTS, AND SUBMITTED QUARTERLY. A QUARTERLY REPORT MUST BE SUBMITTED, EVEN IF NO LAND APPLICATION OCCURRED. THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>JANUARY 28, 2014.</u>						
STANDARD CONDITIONS						
IN ADDITION TO SPECIFIED CONDITIONS STATED HEREIN, THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED <u>Parts I & III</u> STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED <u>October 1, 1980, and August 15, 1994</u> , AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN.						

* Monitoring requirement only.

See table below for quarterly reporting

Months of:	Report is due:
January, February, March (1st Quarter)	April 28
April, May, June (2nd Quarter)	July 28
July, August, September (3rd Quarter)	October 28
October, November, December (4th Quarter)	January 28

REQUIREMENTS

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 on the 305(b) list.
 - (d) Address any situation where the discharge prevents full maintenance of the beneficial or designated uses of the receiving stream. This includes violations of General Criteria, which are applicable even in mixing zones.

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

REQUIREMENTS (continued)

2. All emergency outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.
3. Permittee will cease operation by connection to a facility with an area-wide management plan per 10 CSR 20-6.010(3)(B) within 90 days of notice of its availability.
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. This general permit authorizes the land application of domestic wastewater only. There shall be no land application of any pollutant in sufficient amounts to cause harm to the soil structure or productivity, or cause stress or toxicity to plant life.
 6. There shall be no discharge of any material from this facility to waters of the state. Wastewater shall be stored and land applied during suitable conditions so that there is no-discharge from the storage basins or irrigation sites.
 7. It is a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law to fail to pay fees associated with this permit (644.055 RSMo).
 8. 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 of Natural Resources Regional Office. Any release from storage structures not associated with the designed land application system shall be reported as a bypass within 24 hours, whether or not the permittee believes such discharges reach waters of the state.
 9. Surface land application shall not occur when soil is frozen, saturated, or snow covered. Surface land application may only occur during daylight hours.
 10. Land application, whether surface or subsurface, shall not occur within 300 feet of a well, rim of a sinkhole, or losing stream; within 150 feet of a dwelling; or within 50 feet of the permitted facility's property line.
 11. Wastewater may be land applied to hay, row crop or timber. Surface application rates shall not exceed 1.0 inch per day, 3.0 inches per week, or 24 inches per year. Subsurface application rates shall be determined through the construction permit process, and shall not exceed the soil permeability rate at the time of application. Subsurface application shall not cause surfacing of wastewater.
 12. In order to ensure proper operation and maintenance it is recommended that wastewater storage basins be pumped down to the minimum operating level by November 30th of each year. This may not be necessary for facilities with sufficient design capacity or other methods to prevent a discharge of wastewater.
 13. Facilities desiring coverage under this permit shall be constructed and operated in accordance with 10 CSR 20-8. Exceptions or deviations may be considered by the department when appropriate, and authorized in writing (such as in a construction permit). Facilities not constructed in accordance with current design standards may be required to obtain a site specific permit, or upgrade to meet current design standards, when determined necessary to protect waters of the state.
 14. The minimum and maximum operating water levels for storage basins shall be clearly marked. Each basin shall be operated so that the maximum water elevation does not exceed one foot below the overflow point except due to exceedances of the 1-in-10 year or 25-year, 24-hour storm events. Wastewater shall be land applied whenever feasible based on soil and weather conditions and permit requirements.

REQUIREMENTS (continued)

15. Earthen storage basins shall have an emergency spillway to protect the structural integrity of earthen structures during operation at near full water levels and in the event of overflow conditions. The spillway shall be at least one foot below top of berm. It is a violation of this permit to place material in the emergency spillway or otherwise cause it to cease to function properly, as this may result in a catastrophic failure of the storage basin.
16. Public access to surface land application area must not be allowed by the permittee due to the lack of disinfection requirements in this permit. Access to subsurface distribution areas must be controlled to prevent damage from heavy vehicles or digging.
17. The permittee shall develop, maintain and implement an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual that includes all necessary items to ensure the operation and integrity of the waste handling and land application systems. Copies of the O&M Manual and subsequent revisions shall be submitted to the department's Water Pollution Control Program and Regional Office for review and approval. The O&M Manual shall be reviewed and updated at least every five years.
18. Surface and subsurface systems and application sites shall be visually inspected at least once/day when wastewater irrigation occurs to check for equipment malfunctions and runoff from the irrigation site.
19. Subsurface dispersion systems under this permit are Class V wells if they have the capacity to serve 20 or more people and shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 144.26. In addition, an inventory form shall be submitted to the Department of Natural Resources' Missouri Geological Survey for these wells, as required under Federal regulations. Questions about whether a subsurface dispersion system is a Class V well can be directed to the Missouri Geological Survey's Energy Resources Unit at 573-368-2100.
20. A construction permit is required to build a subsurface system, including installation of any tanks and distribution lines associated with a subsurface system.
21. For subsurface systems, vegetation such as grasses or other non-food crops must be grown over the system. The only equipment allowed on the area with the subsurface system is equipment used to maintain the vegetation. No livestock shall be allowed to use the area with the subsurface system.
22. Subsurface systems are allowed to operate when soil is not frozen at the depth of dispersion. Additionally, subsurface dispersion is allowed during snow covered conditions.
23. Records of maintenance for subsurface systems must be maintained for at least 5 years. Examples include filter replacement, pumping (removal) of sludge from tanks, etc. These records shall be made available during inspection, or upon request to the department.
24. A least one gate, constructed of materials comparable to the fence, must be provided to access any storage basin and provide for maintenance and mowing. The gate shall remain locked except when opened by the permittee to perform maintenance or mowing.
25. At least one sign shall appear on the fence on each side of each facility. Minimum wording shall be "SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY – KEEP OUT", in letters at least 2 inches high.
26. The inner and outer berm slopes of the storage basin (if applicable) shall not be steeper than three to one (3:1). Inner berm slopes shall not be flatter than four to one (4:1). Consideration may be given to steeper inner slopes provided special attention is given to stabilizing the slope with rip-rap, concrete, or other rigid materials.
27. The berms of storage basins shall be mowed and kept free of any trees, muskrat dens, or other potential sources of damage to the berms.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

FACT SHEET

**MASTER GENERAL PERMIT FOR NO DISCHARGE DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES UNDER
50,000 GALLONS PER DAY DESIGN FLOW
MO-G823000**

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: non-POTW, land application of domestic wastewater
Facility SIC Code(s): Any, so long as the discharge is limited to the Facility Type listed above.

Facility Description:

No discharge domestic wastewater treatment facilities under 50,000 gallons per day of design flow. Separate general permits may be made available for discharging facilities. This permit does not apply to:

- (a) Municipal wastewater treatment facilities;
- (b) Private facilities regulated by the Public Service Commission;
- (c) Any other facility required by the department to obtain the services of a certified operator per 10 CSR 20-9.020(2)(A);
- (d) Facilities which apply more than 24 inches of wastewater per year; or
- (e) Facilities with industrial wastewater contributions.

Domestic wastewater means wastewater originating from the sanitary conveniences of residences, commercial buildings, restaurants, factories, institutions, etc. including food preparation areas. It does not include industrial process wastewater, industrial stormwater, or other non-domestic flows.

PERMIT MODIFICATION – DECEMBER 2014:

This permit has been modified to clarify the authorization of and requirements associated with subsurface systems under this permit. Language has been added to the permit and can be found under Applicability #3 and Requirements #18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

Applicability #3 clarifies that land application of domestic wastewater to a public use area is authorized under this permit as long as it is applied using a subsurface system, but that additional requirements will have to be met.

Requirements #18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 clarify additional requirements under this permit if a subsurface system is utilized to apply domestic wastewater.

COMMENTS

Some domestic wastewater treatment facilities have been excluded from this permit in order to avoid additional burden on the remaining facilities. For example, municipal facilities must sampling influent and report removal efficiency (as well as several other conditions and requirements). Inclusion of municipal facilities would require all permittees to sample influent, at significant expense. Municipal facilities will continue to be covered by site specific permits.

Some water that may otherwise have been considered domestic wastewater can become regulated as industrial wastewater 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, will result in a wastewater that has a significant concentration of that heavy metal. This permit is protective of the environment with typical domestic wastewater, which includes the pollutants Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Total Suspended Solids, Ammonia, and small amounts of Oil & Grease. Domestic wastewater will contain traces of other pollutants, but not significant concentrations other pollutants that are typical of industrial processes, such as chlorides, heavy metals, solvents, etc. These other pollutants, if present in significant concentrations, can cause harm to the soil or to groundwater. Also, there is a statutory prohibition against introduction of industrial wastewater into a subsurface distribution system (such as a septic tank), per 577.155, RSMo.

Part II – Receiving Stream Information

RECEIVING STREAM(S):

Because this permit is for no-discharge systems, this permit is applicable to all settings except those exclude via the setback requirements for the land application site.

RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

No receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time. Low rate land application systems have no reasonable potential to impact surface waters when properly.

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

ALTERNATIVE EVALUATIONS FOR NEW FACILITIES:

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

Applicable ;

Not Applicable ;

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.

- New facility, backsliding does not apply.

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

- Limitations in this operating permit for the reissuance of this permit conform to the anti-backsliding provisions of Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act, and 40 CFR Part 122.44.

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.

Because this permit is for land application systems, no degradation is proposed.

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://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/pub/index.html>, items WQ422 through WQ449.

With prior approval from the Department, permittees are authorized to land apply biosolids, or utilize other methods of sludge disposal contained in Standard Conditions Part III.

SET-BACKS

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

For this general permit, the setbacks are for the land application area, and are designed to provide a margin of safety from sensitive features or to protect public health.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(k) *Best Management Practices (BMPs)* are implemented to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when: (1) Authorized under section 304(e) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for the control of toxic pollutants and hazardous substances from ancillary industrial activities; (2) Authorized under section 402(p) of the CWA for the control of storm water discharges; (3) Numeric effluent limitations are infeasible; or (4) the practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

In accordance with the EPA's *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators*, (Document number EPA 833-B-09-002) [published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in February 2009], BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering (regarding this operating permit) waters of the state. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure.

Additionally in accordance with the Storm Water Management, a SWPPP is a series of steps and activities to (1) identify sources of pollution or contamination, and (2) select and carry out actions which prevent or control the pollution of storm water discharges.

Applicable ;

A SWPPP shall be developed and implemented for each site and shall incorporate required practices identified by the Department with jurisdiction, incorporate erosion control practices specific to site conditions, and provide for maintenance and adherence to the plan.

Not Applicable ;

At this time, the permittee is not required to develop and implement a SWPPP. There are no stormwater concerns associated with the facilities authorized by this permit.

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.

Applicable ;

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 ;

Not Applicable ;

Wasteload allocations were not calculated.

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 conditions to achieve water quality established under Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, including State narrative criteria for water quality.

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST:

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

Applicable ;

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 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. Additionally, Anticipated Bypasses include bypasses from peak flow basins or similar devices designed for peak wet weather flows.

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. Facilities with a wasteload allocation in a TMDL are required to obtain a site specific permit.

Part IV – Land application operational monitoring

Monitoring included to demonstrate proper operation of the facility. Low-rate land application does not have the potential to cause violations of water quality standards in surface or groundwater.

Part V – 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, 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 Master General Permit was January 20th-February 20th, 2012. No comments were received.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: 12/2011

DATE OF PERMIT MODIFICATION: 12/12/2014

COMPLETED BY:
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