

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-G94xxxx

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=

Receiving Stream: < receiving stream > < (U, C, P, L1, L2, L3) >
First Classified Stream and ID: < 1st classified stream > <(U, C, P, etc.)> <(ID number)> 303(d) List
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: < (USGS HUC14 #) >

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 #1799, NAICS# 236220

Wastewater and stormwater discharges associated with fuel spill clean-up.

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.

November 12, 2010
Effective Date


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

November 11, 2015
Expiration Date


John Madras, Director Water Protection Program

APPLICABILITY

1. This permit authorizes discharge and on-site disposal of wastewater from fuel spill clean-ups, including wastewaters and storm waters associated with underground storage tank removals, wastewater generated during well installation and monitoring of contaminated groundwater, pumping of contaminated groundwater, rain water contacting contaminated soil, pit dewatering, and equipment cleaning. This permit authorizes earth moving activities associated with fuel spill clean-up, a separate land disturbance permit is not required. This includes discharges associated with, but not limited to, SIC code #1799.
 2. If at any time the Missouri Department of Natural Resources determines that the quality of waters of the state may be better protected by requiring the owner to apply for a site-specific NPDES permit, the Department may do so.
 3. If at any time the owner desires to apply for a site-specific NPDES permit, the owner may do so.
 4. This permit does not authorize discharges:
 - (a) Within 1,000 feet of areas which would drain to a wetland*, losing stream, sinkhole or other direct conduit to groundwater,
 - (b) To the segments of streams or lakes listed as an outstanding national resource water* or their tributaries,
 - (c) Within two stream miles upstream of segments of streams or lakes listed as an outstanding state resource water*,
 - (d) Within two stream miles upstream of reservoirs or lakes used for public drinking water supplies (class L1)* or drinking water supply streams with less than 10 cfs (7-day Q_{10}) low flow in 10 CSR 20-7.031 Water Quality Standards, Missouri Department of Natural Resources,
 - (e) Within two stream miles upstream of biocriteria reference locations* or streams, lakes, or reservoirs identified as critical habitat for endangered species, or
- * Identified or described in 10 CSR 20, Chapter 7. These regulations are available at many libraries and may be purchased from MDNR by calling the Water Protection Program.
5. This permit does not apply to the discharge of any water other than wastewater from fuel spill clean-ups. Fuel means gasoline, crude oil, refined oils, kerosene, aviation fuels, and diesel fuels. It does not include asphalt emulsions, solvents, solvents blended with other materials or oils containing Poly-Chlorinated-Biphenyls (PCBs).
 6. This permit does not authorize the construction and operation of Underground Injection Control (UIC) wells used to inject fluids underground.
 7. This permit does not authorize the operation of a soil treatment cell (landfarm) or in-situ soil treatment for remediation of contaminated soils.
 8. Any test hole or boring deeper than 10 feet may require approval from the Division of Geology and Land Survey.

EXEMPTIONS

1. A permit is not required if all wastewater is hauled to a permitted treatment facility. The receiving treatment facility must comply with the notification requirements in their permit before accepting a new waste.
2. A permit is not required for the one time on-site land application of a De-minimis amount (less than 500 gallons) of contaminated storm water from UST pit closure operations in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.015 (3)(B) 14. The water must be applied so that it infiltrates into the soil and does not leave the property. Land application is not permitted when soil conditions are frozen, snow-covered, or saturated.
3. A permit is not required for storm water runoff that does not come in contact with contaminated soils during UST/AST closures/other remedial activities. This includes stockpiles of contaminated soils that are covered by tarp or other impervious material.
4. Applicants that qualify for and obtain coverage under this general permit are exempted from the requirement for a construction permit to construct wastewater treatment devices.

REQUIREMENTS

1. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.
2. Report as no-discharge when a discharge does not occur during the report period.
3. 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.
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. **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.
6. A daily logbook shall be maintained in the field office to record all actions taken during the clean-up operation. The log shall show the type of equipment used, personnel involved in the clean-up, and shall contain information which accounts for all wastes associated with the site.

REQUIREMENTS

7. Process Wastewater includes pit dewatering, well purge water, pumped and treated groundwater, water from equipment cleaning, and any other non-stormwater discharge. In order to comply with Missouri's Antidegradation Implementation Procedure, any discharger may assume significant degradation and complete an Alternatives Analysis to show the highest level of attainable effluent treatment. The conclusion of the Analysis will show the highest level of attainable effluent treatment that is practicable, effective, reliable, and economically efficient. Alternatives for handling or preventing contamination of process wastewater (Best Management Practices) shall also be included in the Analysis. The highest level of BMP or treatment attainable for process wastewater must be implemented at the facility.
8. The permittee shall develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) before beginning activities under this permit. The SWPPP must be kept on-site and should not be sent to DNR unless specifically requested. The permittee shall select, install, use, operate, and maintain the Best Management Practices prescribed in the SWPPP in accordance with the concepts and methods described in the following document:

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.

In order to comply with Antidegradation requirements, the SWPPP must include an analysis of the Best Management Practices (BMPs). This analysis is a structured evaluation of BMPs that are reasonable and cost effective. The evaluation should include practices that are designed to be either 1) non-degrading, such as no exposure 2) less degrading, such as sediment removal or other effective BMP, or 3) degrading water quality, meaning available BMPs will be deployed but some degradation is expected. It is not possible at all facilities to implement only non-degrading BMPs, therefore there must be an analysis to justify BMPs that will allow some degradation. The chosen BMPs will be the most reasonable and cost effective while ensuring that the highest statutory and regulatory requirements are achieved and the highest quality water attainable for the facility is discharged. The analysis must demonstrate why "no discharge" or "no exposure" is not a feasible alternative at the facility. This structured analysis of BMPs serves as the Antidegradation review, fulfilling the requirements of 10 CSR 20-7.031(2). For further guidance please consult the Antidegradation Implementation Procedure.

For both new facilities, the treatment or control technologies chosen through the Alternative Analysis must be implemented and maintained at the facility. Failure to implement and maintain the chosen alternative is a permit violation. For the purposes of this permit, a new facility is one that is first permitted after May 19, 2010.

The pollutants of concern to which antidegradation applies are Chemical Oxygen Demand, Ammonia, BTEX constituents, Oil & Grease, and Total Suspended Solids.

The SWPPP must include the following:

- (a) An assessment of all storm water discharges associated with this facility. This must include a list of potential contaminants and an annual estimate of amounts that will be used in the described activities.
- (b) A listing of specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) and a narrative explaining how BMPs will be implemented to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants that may enter storm water. Minimum BMPs are listed in REQUIREMENTS #9 below.
- (c) The SWPPP must include a schedule for site inspections at least once per week when materials are exposed to stormwater, and a brief written report included in the log book referenced in REQUIREMENTS #6. The inspections must include observation and evaluation of BMP effectiveness, deficiencies, and corrective measures that will be taken. Deficiencies that consist of minor repairs or maintenance must be corrected within seven (7) days. Deficiencies that require additional time or installation of a treatment device to correct should be detailed in the written notification.
- (d) A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters.
- (e) A provision for providing training to all personnel involved in material handling and storage, and housekeeping of maintenance and cleaning areas. Proof of training shall be submitted on request of DNR.

REQUIREMENTS

9. Permittee shall adhere to the following minimum Best Management Practices:
 - (a) Prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from vehicle maintenance, equipment cleaning, etc, and thereby prevent the contamination of storm water from these substances.
 - (b) Provide collection facilities and arrange for proper disposal of waste products including but not limited to petroleum waste products, and solvents.
 - (c) Store all petroleum products and petroleum waste products and storage containers (such as drums, cans, or cartons) so that these materials are not exposed to storm water or provide other prescribed BMP's such as plastic lids and/or portable spill pans to prevent the commingling of storm water with container contents. Provide spill prevention control, and/or management sufficient to prevent any spills of these pollutants from entering waters of the state. Any containment system used to implement this requirement shall be constructed of materials compatible with the substances contained and shall also prevent the contamination of groundwater.
 - (d) Provide good housekeeping practices on the site to keep solid waste from entry into waters of the state.
 - (e) Provide sediment and erosion control sufficient to prevent or control sediment loss off of the property.

10. The purpose of the SWPPP and the BMPs listed therein is to prevent pollutants from entering waters of the state. A deficiency of a BMP means it was not effective in preventing pollution [10 CSR20-2.010(56)] of waters of the state, or failed to achieve compliance with effluent limits. Corrective action means the facility took steps to eliminate the deficiency.

11. No wastewater with a sheen may be discharged. If the water has a sheen it must either be treated so as to remove the pollutants causing the sheen, or hauled to permitted treatment facility.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS						
The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The final effluent limitations shall become effective upon issuance and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:						
OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
<u>Outfall #001</u>						
Flow	MGD	*		*	once/month	24 hr. estimate
Chemical Oxygen Demand ₅	mg/L	120		90	once/month	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	50		30	once/month	grab
pH – Units	SU	**		**	once/month	grab
Ammonia as N	mg/L	1.0		1.0	once/month	grab
Oil & Grease	mg/L	15		10	once/month	grab
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/L	10		10	once/month	grab
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	320		320	once/month	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>MONTHLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>March 28, 2011</u> . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- * Monitoring requirement only.
- ** 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 – COD analysis shall be conducted via method 508B, *Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater*.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL
OF
MO-G940000
MASTER GENERAL PERMIT FOR FUEL SPILL CLEANUP

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: Industrial process wastewater and stormwater
Facility SIC Code(s): 1799
NAICS Code(s): 236220

Facility Description:

This permit authorizes discharge of wastewater and stormwater associated with fuel spill clean up. In order to recover free product and any residual contamination, clean up activities may include excavation of contaminated soils, digging of interceptor trenches, installation of monitoring wells, etc. It is an unavoidable consequence that some contaminated soils are exposed to precipitation during these activities, therefore the permit includes monitoring of stormwater discharges to ensure that Best Management Practices are adequate to protect water quality. The permit also authorizes discharge of process wastewater, such as dewatering of interceptor trenches or sumps, monitoring well purge water, groundwater pumping and treatment, etc. Stormwater and process wastewater discharges must comply with effluent limits, which may require treatment. Process wastewater too heavily contaminated to comply with effluent limits will be hauled to a permitted treatment facility.

The following information shall appear on the certificate page(s) for each outfall at a General Permit Covered Facility (GPCF)

Outfall #001
Legal Description: (detailed)
UTM Coordinates: X=00000, Y=0000000
Receiving Stream: Name (U), (C), (P) etc...
First Classified Stream and ID: Name (C) (P) (03216)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (# – #)

Part II – Operator Certification Requirements

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

Part III – Receiving Stream Information

APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:

As per Missouri's Effluent Regulations [10 CSR 20-7.015], the waters of the state are divided into the below listed seven (7) categories. Each category lists effluent limitations for specific parameters, which are presented in each outfall's Effluent Limitation Table and further discussed in the Derivation & Discussion of Limits section.

- Missouri or Mississippi River [10 CSR 20-7.015(2)]:
- Lake or Reservoir [10 CSR 20-7.015(3)]:
- Losing [10 CSR 20-7.015(4)]:
- Metropolitan No-Discharge [10 CSR 20-7.015(5)]:
- Special Stream [10 CSR 20-7.015(6)]:
- Subsurface Water [10 CSR 20-7.015(7)]:
- All Other Waters [10 CSR 20-7.015(8)]:

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

RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

No receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time.

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

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.

In accordance with Federal and State Regulations, 40 CFR § 131.12(a) and 10 CSR 20-7.031(2) respectively, all regulated discharges must undergo an antidegradation review in order to demonstrate:

- (1) Existing instream uses are maintained and protected
- (2) Social and Economic importance for degradation of waters
- (3) Exceptional or outstanding waters are maintained and protected

In accordance with Missouri's Antidegradation Implementation Procedure (AIP), any discharge may assume significant degradation and complete an alternatives analysis to show the highest level of attainable effluent treatment. The conclusion of the analysis will show the highest level of attainable effluent treatment that is practicable, effective, reliable, and economically efficient.

Missouri Antidegradation Rule and Implementation Procedure

(1) Section II Part A

The discharge will not be considered significant degradation if the activity will only result in temporary degradation. Consultation with the department and a detailed operating timeline will be necessary to determine whether or not this is a viable option. If temporary degradation is applicable the permittee will submit the following information:

- (a) Length of time water quality will be lowered.
- (b) % change in ambient conditions
- (c) Parameters affected
- (d) Potential for any residual long-term influences on existing uses.

(2) All other situations

Significant degradation will occur. Independent evaluation of the listed BMP's must be completed. BMP's must also be considered in conjunction as separate alternatives.

The permit contains language that describes antidegradation requirements for process wastewater and stormwater.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF COVERAGE FOR AN INDIVIDUAL FACILITY

The need for an individual public notification process shall be determined and identified in the general permit. [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(C)5.]

Applicable ;

Issuance of coverage to an individual facility under this Master General Permit **for the first time** shall be placed on Public Notice for 30 days in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(B) & (C).

Not Applicable ;

Public Notice is not required for issuance of coverage under this Master General Permit to individual facilities for the first time.

Public Notice of **reissuance** of coverage is not required unless the facility has been found to be in significant noncompliance [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(C)4.].

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):

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

In accordance with the EPA's *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.

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.

Part V – Effluent Limits Determination

All Outfalls

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
Flow	gpd	1	*		*	No	
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	9	120		90	YES	*
TSS	mg/L	9	50		30	No	
pH	SU	3	6.5-9.0		6.5-9.0	YES	6.0-9.0
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	3	320		320	YES	500
Ammonia as N	mg/L	9	1.0		1.0	No	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/L	9	10		10	No	
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	mg/L	3	15		10	No	

* - Monitoring requirement only.

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

Basis for Limitations Codes:

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

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.
- **Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)** Effluent limitations of 120 mg/L daily max, 90 mg/L monthly avg. have been demonstrated to be protective in most settings, and have been demonstrated to be attainable utilizing existing technology.
- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS)** Effluent limitations from the previous state operating permit have been reassessed and verified that they are still protective of the Water Quality. Solids are present in the wastewater from excavation or other clean-up activities.
- **pH** 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(E). Effluent limits established in order to meet water quality standard of 6.5-9.0 Standard Units.
- **Total Ammonia Nitrogen** Effluent limitations from the previous state operating permit have been reassessed and verified that they are still protective of Water Quality. Extreme temperatures and pH values that would result in a water quality standard below 1.0 mg/L are not expected from either pumped groundwater or stormwater.
- **Oil & Grease** 10 mg/L monthly average, 15 mg/L daily maximum. Effluent limits established in order to meet water quality standard for protection of aquatic life, 10 mg/L. 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A. These limits are carried over from the previous permit.
- **Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons** Effluent limitations from the previous state operating permit have been reassessed and verified that they are still protective of the Water Quality.
- **Ethylbenzene** Constituent of some fuels. Effluent limits established in order to meet water quality standard for protection of aquatic life, 320 µg/L. 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A.

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.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: 7-27-10

COMPLETED BY:

**CURT B. GATELEY, CHIEF
NPDES PERMITS UNIT
PERMITTING AND ENGINEERING SECTION
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
(573) 526-1155
curtis.gateley@dnr.mo.gov**