

2.3.1.6 Permitting Framework and Scope/ Permit Program Areas/ Municipal and Domestic Sources/Special Discharge Limitations

Applicability:

This section discusses municipal and domestic wastewater discharges requiring specific parameters or permit conditions when the discharge is into certain receiving waters, such as Lake Taneycomo, or when other defined conditions exist.

Content:

When drafting a permit, the permit writer must identify the receiving stream for the discharge and if the discharge is in the watershed of a lake or stream that is on the impaired water list.

The Effluent Regulations (10 CSR 20-7.015) are separated into sections based on the type of stream or lake the discharge will enter. This regulation contains conditions for several types of streams and lakes throughout the state.

The next few paragraphs introduce specialized items that must be taken into account when writing a permit.

For lakes listed as L1 (lakes used primarily for public drinking water supply), there shall be no discharges of domestic or industrial wastewater in the watershed except for non-contaminated storm water.

Section 10 CSR 20-7.015(3)(F) and (G) contains requirements for phosphorous limits for Lake Taneycomo and Table Rock Lake.

For streams listed as Metropolitan No-Discharge Streams [10 CSR 20-7.015(5)], discharges are prohibited except for storm water or as specifically addressed under the Water Quality Standards regulation [10 CSR 20-7.031(6)].

All facilities must meet disinfection requirements if they are within two miles of a classified stream or lake or discharge directly to a classified stream or lake. If a Use Attainability Analysis (UAA) for the stream or lake is completed, then the use for whole body contact recreation could be removed, along with the related disinfection requirement, if it is shown that the use has not occurred in the past nor will occur in the future.

There is an option for the replacement of BOD5 with Carbonaceous BOD5 (CBOD5). When nitrification is occurring in a treatment process, then the BOD5 parameter may not provide a reliable measure of oxygen demand. The CBOD5 limit is set at 5 mg/l less than the regular BOD5 limit to account for the impact of nitrification in the treatment process. This is allowed under 40 CFR 133.102(a)(4) and the various sections of 10 CSR 20-7.015.

Technology-based effluent standards can be used only if they will protect water quality standards. If the stream is on the impaired water list (the 303(d) list), then the permit writer must follow the total maximum daily load (TMDL) document for the stream. If one has not been developed, then no new discharges can be added. Or if any stream monitoring has indicated that water quality standards are not being met, then a water quality review sheet must be written to ensure water quality standards are met.

For POTW wastewater treatment facilities providing at least primary treatment during a precipitation event and discharging on a noncontiguous basis, the primary treated discharge may be allowed if in compliance with the limits for these facilities specified in sections 10 CSR 20-7.015(2)(B)2.E, (3)(B)5 and (8)(B)3.E.

Legal References:

Code of State Regulations:

[10 CSR 7.015](#) Effluent Regulation

Code of Federal Regulations

[40 CFR 122](#) EPA Administered Permit Programs: NPDES

[40 CFR 133](#) Secondary Treatment Regulation

Other Links:

[5.4.5 Effluent Limits for Specific Waters](#) (10 topics)

Key Words:

UAA, CBOD, BOD, Phosphorous, Drinking Water Lake, L1 Lake, TMDL, 303(d), Table Rock Lake, Lake Taneycomo

Page ID: 2.3.1.6 Special Discharge Limits

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