

3.3.1.6 Overview of the Permit/General Permits/Statewide GP Template/ Sampling Requirements and Effluent Limitations

Applicability:

This topic applies to development of effluent limits and sampling requirements in general permit templates.

Content:

Effluent limits and sampling requirements are developed based on the contaminants expected in the wastewater, relative environmental risk of the category of facilities, how much variability is expected in the wastewater, and characteristics of the receiving streams.

The permit writer must determine what contaminants will be discharged from all of the facilities that will be covered by the general permit. Then appropriate effluent limits must be developed that will be protective of receiving streams. Unless specifically prohibited, the permit will be issued to facilities discharging to many different types of streams. Class C streams are generally used as the basis for the effluent limits because the lack of a mixing zone coupled with chronic Water Quality Standards should result in the most protective effluent limits.

Some facilities pose more environmental risk than others do. Wood treaters, for example, use hazardous chemicals to preserve wood and must carefully handle those materials so that they are not discharged into the environment. An example of a facility that does not pose much environmental risk would be a yard waste compost facility.

Variability in wastewater determines how often a facility must sample the wastewater in order to obtain representative samples and ensure that the receiving stream is protected. Variability will be influenced by Best Management Practices, the type of facility and the work activities at the facility, different materials that are stored outdoors, seasonal production, etc.

Some general permits do not apply to certain types of receiving streams or streams with certain types of beneficial uses. This is done in order to avoid being overly restrictive in development of effluent limits. Losing streams, for example, are more sensitive than most regular classified streams due to the increased potential to contaminate groundwater and impact cave life. Most general permits apply to discharges to the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and those streams are not otherwise specially categorized (10 CSR 20-7.015(1)A.) If a particular receiving stream category found in 10 CSR 20-7.015(1)A.2-6 is not examined during development of the effluent limits, the general permit cannot apply to it.

Legal References:

Code of State Regulations

<u>10 CSR 20-6.010(1) and (13)</u>	Construction and Operating Permits (1) General (13) General Permits (GP)
<u>10 CSR 20-6.015(2)(A) and (4)(C)3</u>	No-Discharge Permits (2)(A) Permits Required (4)(C)3 Permits - Permit Conditions

Other Links:

Key Words:

General permits, effluent limits, sampling, monitoring

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