



PUBLIC NOTICE

DRAFT MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT

DATE: August 25, 2017

In accordance with the state Clean Water Law, Chapter 644, RSMo, Missouri Clean Water Commission regulation 10 CSR 20-6.010, and the Federal Clean Water Act, the applicants listed herein have applied for authorization to either discharge to waters of the state, or to operate a no-discharge wastewater treatment facility. The proposed permits for these operations are consistent with applicable water quality standards, effluent standards and/or treatment requirements or suitable timetables to meet these requirements (see 10 CSR 20-7.015 and 7.031). All permits will be issued for a period of five years unless noted otherwise in the Public Notice for that discharge.

On the basis of preliminary staff review and the application of applicable standards and regulations, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, as administrative agent for the Missouri Clean Water Commission, proposes to issue a permit(s) subject to certain effluent limitations, schedules, and special conditions. The proposed determinations are tentative pending public comment.

Persons wishing to comment on the proposed permit conditions are invited to submit them in writing to: Department of Natural Resources, Water Protection Program, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, ATTN: NPDES Operating Permits /Permit Comments. **Please include the permit number in all comment letters.**

Comments should be confined to the issues relating to the proposed action and permit(s) and the effect on water quality. The Department may not consider as relevant comments or objections to a permit based on issues outside the authority of the Missouri Clean Water Commission, (see Curdt v. Mo. Clean Water Commission, 586 S.W.2d 58 Mo. App. 1979).

All comments must be received or postmarked by 5:00 p.m. on September 25, 2017. The Department will consider all written comments, including emails, faxes and letters, in the formulation of all final determinations regarding the applications. Email comments will be accepted at the following address: publicnoticenpdes@dnr.mo.gov. If response to this notice indicates significant public interest, a public meeting or hearing may be held after due notice for the purpose of receiving public comment on the proposed permit or determination. Public hearings and/or issuance of the permit will be conducted or processed according to 10 CSR 20-6.020.

Copies of all draft permits and other information including copies of applicable regulations are available for inspection and copying at the Department's website: <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/permits/permit-pn.htm>, or at the Department of Natural Resources, Water Protection Program, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

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-R80F000

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 – Airports-- SIC code #45XX

Stormwater discharges from air transportation facilities involved in vehicle maintenance and/or deicing.

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.

Effective Date

Edward B. Galbraith, Director, Division of Environmental Quality

Expiration Date

Chris Wieberg, Director, Water Protection Program

APPLICABILITY

1. This permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater runoff from airports to waters of the State of Missouri, including, but not limited to, establishments with the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

<u>SIC Code</u>	<u>Activity</u>
4512	Air Transportation, Scheduled
4513	Air Courier Services
4522	Air Transportation, Nonscheduled
4581	Airports, Flying Fields and Airport Terminal Services

2. This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations. Deicing is defined as procedures and practices to remove or prevent any accumulation of snow or ice on an aircraft or on airfield pavement unless specific mention is made otherwise.
3. For the purpose of this permit, stormwater is defined as water from rain or melting snow/ice in sufficient quantities that it runs off over land and impervious surfaces and discharges to waters of the state instead of seeping into the ground.
4. For the purpose of this permit, aircraft deicing fluid means a fluid (other than hot water) applied to aircraft to remove or prevent any accumulation of snow or ice on the aircraft. This includes deicing and anti-icing fluids.
5. This permit does not authorize the discharge of any waters other than stormwater, except such non-stormwater discharges as are outlined below. Discharge of other wastewaters, spills or other materials is a violation of Missouri Clean Water Law. The following are allowable non-stormwater discharges authorized under this permit:
- Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
 - Fire hydrant flushing (testing);
 - Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
 - Routine external building wash down that does not use detergents;
 - Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
 - Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of your facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., “piped” cooling tower blowdown or drains).
6. The **first time** an airport applies for coverage under this permit, the proposed permit must be placed on public notice for 30 days per 10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(C)2. For a renewal of the permit for an existing airport, the proposed permit must be placed on public notice for 30 days **only** if the facility has been in significant noncompliance during the time of the previous permit per 10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(C)2.
7. Holders of current site-specific permits who desire to apply for inclusion under this general permit should contact the department for application requirements.
8. If at any time the department determines that the quality of waters of the state may be better protected by requiring the facility to apply for a site-specific permit, the department may do so.
9. If at any time the facility should desire to apply for a site-specific permit, the owner may do so.
10. Airports that do not use chemical deicing on the runways or aircraft and do not conduct vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication, or equipment cleaning operations) on premises are exempt from this permit. If the department determines that the operating practices are not adequate, a permit may be necessary to protect the environment.

11. If a facility has no materials exposed to stormwater, the facility may apply for No Exposure Certification in lieu of coverage under this permit. No Exposure means that all industrial materials and activities are protected by, and contained within, a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling or storage, equipment maintenance activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. The requirements are listed in full at 10 CSR 20-6.200(1)(B)16.A.(I) – B.(III).
12. St. Louis Lambert International Airport, Kansas City International Airport and any other airports that use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or 100 tons of urea or calcium chloride per year, combined, are precluded from coverage under this general permit and are required to apply for a site-specific permit.
13. This permit does not apply to stormwater discharges:
 - (a) Within 300 feet of a Class W¹ or mitigated wetland,
 - (b) Within 1,000 feet upstream of sinkholes, or other direct conduit to groundwater;
 - (c) Within 1,000 feet of an Outstanding National Resource Water¹ or Outstanding State Resource Water¹;
 - (d) Within two (2) stream miles upstream of biocriteria reference locations¹;
 - (e) Within two (2) miles upstream of streams, lakes, or reservoirs with the designated use of drinking water supply¹; or
 - (f) Within two (2) miles upstream of streams, lakes, or reservoirs identified as critical habitat for endangered species¹.
14. For discharges within the watershed of Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW), which includes the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, this permit:
 - (a) Authorizes no-discharge facilities [as defined in 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)7.] 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).
 - (b) Authorizes stormwater discharge facilities to operate and continue to discharge stormwater so long as the effluent limitations set forth in this permit are not exceeded. Should a value be exceeded, the discharge is considered to cause degradation in water quality of the ONRW and the facility must take corrective action to meet the effluent limits. Outstanding Resource Waters are protected against any degradation in quality as defined in 10 CSR 20-7.015(6) and 7.031(3)(C). Failure to take corrective action to address an exceedance and failure to make tangible progress towards achieving compliance is a permit violation. More detailed requirements concerning stormwater discharges are found in the Stormwater Requirement section of this permit. If exceedances continue to occur, the department may require the facility to operate as a no-discharge facility under this permit or to apply for a site-specific permit.
15. Facilities that discharge directly to a combined sewer system are exempt from permit requirements.
16. This general permit does not apply to land disturbance activities. A separate general permit must be obtained to cover land disturbance activities.
17. Facilities that are located within the watershed of an impaired water as designated on the 305(b) Report must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for inclusion under this permit. Missouri's impaired waters can be found at www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/waterquality/index.html. Facilities that are found to be discharging the listed pollutant(s) of concern for any impaired water may be required to obtain a site-specific permit.
18. A construction permit is not required for oil and water separators built to meet permit requirements. An operating permit may be needed for an oil and water separator if the separator discharges to waters of the state. The facility should check with their local department regional office for guidance.

¹ Identified or described in 10 CSR 20-7 Water Quality. These regulations are available at many libraries and online at www.sos.mo.gov, or may be purchased from the Department of Natural Resources by calling the Water Protection Program.

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. 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. Discharge of stormwater contaminated with deicing/anti-icing chemicals is only authorized as part of deicing/anti-icing activities. Dumping of unused, out of specification, rinsate or product directly or indirectly into waters of the state is prohibited.
3. Existing and new primary airports (commercial service airports with more than 10,000 passenger boardings a year with 1,000 or more annual jet departures ("non-propeller aircraft") that generate wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing are to use non-urea-containing deicers, or alternatively, meet the numeric limit for ammonia as nitrogen daily maximum of 14.7 mg/L as expressed in 40 CFR 449.10.
4. **Annual Report:** The permittee shall submit an annual report by **January 28th** of each year detailing each deicer, anti-icer, or solvent used at the facility. The annual report will include:
 - (a) Chemical types, such as "Urea" or "Sodium Chloride"
 - (b) Concentrations used, such as "10%", and
 - (c) Total volume or mass of the deicer used in the previous calendar year.
5. In addition to the requirements of this permit, the department may require further sampling and reporting as a result of illegal discharges, compliance issues, complaint investigations, or evidence of off-site impacts from activities at the facility. If such an action is needed, the department will specify in writing the sampling requirements, including such information as location and extent. It is a violation of this permit to fail to comply with said written notification to sample.
6. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field. Outfall signage shall be clearly visible from both land and water perspectives where applicable.
7. It is a violation of Missouri Clean Water Law to fail to pay fees associated with this permit (§ 644.055, RSMo). The fees can be found at 10 CSR 20-6.011.

8. Compliance with all requirements in this permit does not supersede nor remove liability for compliance with county and other local ordinances.
9. Compliance with all conditions in this permit is required. The full implementation of this operating permit shall constitute compliance with all applicable federal and state regulations in accordance with §644.051 RSMo, and the CWA section 402(k).
10. The department may collect a sample of stormwater discharge during site inspection.
11. A record of each reportable release of hazardous substance/spill shall be retained with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and made available to the department upon request. The department may also require the submittal of a written report detailing measures taken to clean up the spill within 5 days of the spill. Such a report must include the type of material spilled, volume, date of spill, date clean-up was completed, clean-up method, and final disposal method. If the spill occurs outside of normal business hours, or if the permit holder cannot reach regional office staff for any reason, the permit holder is instructed to report the spill to the department's 24 hour Environmental Emergency Response hotline at (573) 634-2436. Leaving a message on a department staff member voice-mail does not satisfy this reporting requirement. This requirement is in addition to the Noncompliance Reporting requirement found in Standard Conditions Part I.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

TABLE A STORMWATER EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS					
The facility is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. These final effluent limitations shall be effective at issuance of the Master General Permit and remain in effect for the life of the permit. Stormwater discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the facility as specified below: (Note 1)					
PARAMETERS, ALL OUTFALLS	UNITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	MONTHLY AVERAGE	SAMPLE FREQUENCY**	SAMPLE TYPE
All Facilities with < 1,000 Jet Departures Annually					
Limit Set: PD					
Flow	mgd	*	*	Monthly	24 hour estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ₅ (BOD)	mg/L	90	60	Monthly	grab
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	120	90	Monthly	grab
pH***	SU	6.5 – 9.0	6.5 – 9.0	Monthly	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	70	70	Monthly	grab
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	0.32	0.32	Monthly	grab
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	Monthly	grab
Chloride [†]	mg/L	860	860	Monthly	grab
Ammonia as Nitrogen [†]	mg/L	*	*	Monthly	grab
Nitrate [†]	mg/L	*	*	Monthly	grab
All Facilities with ≥ 1,000 Jet Departures Annually (Note 2)					
Limit Set: JD					
Flow	mgd	*	*	Monthly	24 hour estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ₅ (BOD ₅)	mg/L	90	60	Monthly	grab
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	120	90	Monthly	grab
pH***	SU	6.5 – 9.0	6.5 – 9.0	Monthly	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	70	70	Monthly	grab
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	0.32	0.32	Monthly	grab
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	Monthly	grab
Chloride [†]	mg/L	860	860	Monthly	grab
Ammonia as Nitrogen [†]	mg/L	14.7	14.7	Monthly	grab
Nitrate [†]	mg/L	*	*	Monthly	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED MONTHLY FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 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 FIRST REPORT IS DUE MONTH 28, YEAR . IT IS A VIOLATION OF THIS PERMIT TO FAIL TO SAMPLE.					

* Monitoring requirement only.

** One sample must be taken monthly in the designated months on January, February and March when there is a discharge (a discharge includes runoff from precipitation, sleet, or freezing rain as well as run off from melting frozen precipitation). See Table B below. If there is no discharge for a particular month, report no discharge.

- ***
 pH is measured in pH standard units and is not to be averaged.
- ♦ If a facility uses a deicing product that contains no chloride and no urea, ammonia or nitrate-nitrogen, they may report a value of "0" for this parameter. By reporting a value of zero, the facility certifies that they are using deicing products that do not contain these parameters. It is the facility's responsibility to know what chemicals are in the products they use.

Note 1: When monitoring stormwater, a representative grab sample shall be taken during operational hours within the first 60 minutes of stormwater discharge, if possible. Samples shall be collected from an active discharge on the facility property before entering any water of the state. Stormwater samples shall not be collected from standing pools.

Note 2: Facilities in this category must use non-urea-containing deicers OR meet the effluent limit for Ammonia as Nitrogen in Table A.

Table B	Sample and Reporting Schedule	
Report Type	Report Period	Report Due
Annual Report	January – December	January 28
Table A, Sample discharge for the months of:	January February March	February 28 March 28 April 28

STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

1. When applying for coverage under this permit, the facility shall develop a SWPPP. The facility shall select, install, use, operate, and maintain the BMPs 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*, (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>). The selection of control measures that prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater shall be specified in the SWPPP.

The SWPPP shall identify the BMPs that are reasonable and effective, taking into account environmental impacts and costs. This analysis must document why no discharge or no exposure options are not feasible at the facility. This selection and documentation of appropriate control measures shall serve as an alternative analysis of technology and fulfill the requirements of Antidegradation [10 CSR 20-7.031(3) and 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A)5.]. Failure to implement and maintain the chosen alternatives is a permit violation. Existing facilities with established SWPPPs and BMPs need not conduct an additional alternatives analysis unless new BMPs are established to address effluent limit exceedances.

The EPA has published a Fact Sheet addressing BMPs specifically for airports: *Sector S Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas Located at Air Transportation Facilities*, (EPA-833-F-06-034) published by the EPA in December 2006 which may be useful and can be found at: www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-04/documents/sector_s_airtransmaint.pdf.

- (a) **New Facilities:**
New facilities that are being issued coverage under this general permit for the first time, the SWPPP must be prepared within sixty (60) days and implemented within one hundred eighty (180) days of the permit issuance.
- (b) **Existing and Expanding Facilities:**
 - (1) An existing facility was required to prepare a SWPPP for coverage under a previous version of this permit. The existing SWPPP for the facility must be reviewed, revised as necessary and implemented within 30 days of reissuance of coverage. The general permit requires all facilities to develop and maintain a SWPPP. The SWPPP shall document any changes made to BMPs to correct deficiencies.
 - (2) Expanding facilities are required to review and revise the SWPPP as necessary to account for the facility expansion. Once expansion occurs the revised SWPPP must be implemented within 30 days of permit modification.
- (c) **All Facilities:**
 - (1) Throughout coverage under this permit, the facility must perform ongoing SWPPP review and revision to incorporate any site condition changes.
 - (2) The SWPPP must be kept on-site and be made readily available to the department upon request.

- (3) The SWPPP should not be sent to the department unless specifically requested.
- (4) The SWPPP must include the following:
 - a. An assessment of all stormwater discharges associated with the facility, facility activities, and facility materials. This assessment 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 BMPs and a narrative explaining how the BMPs will be implemented to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants that enter stormwater.
 - c. A schedule for monthly site inspections and a brief written report, which includes the name of the inspector, the signature of the inspector, and the date. The inspections must include observation and analysis of BMP effectiveness, deficiencies, and corrective action that will be taken. Deficiencies must be corrected as soon as possible, but not longer than seven (7) days from discovery and must be documented in the inspection report. The facility may submit a written request to the department justifying additional time, if necessary, to complete corrective action. The purpose of the SWPPP and the BMPs listed therein is to prevent pollution [10 CSR 20-2.010(56)] of waters of the state. A deficiency of a BMP means it was not effective in preventing pollution of waters of the state or meeting effluent limitations of this permit. Corrective action means the facility took steps to eliminate the deficiency. Inspection reports must be kept with the SWPPP and must be made available to the department upon request.
 - 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, material storage, and housekeeping of areas having materials exposed to stormwater. Proof of training must be made available to the department upon request.
 - f. A provision for evaluating effluent limitations established in this permit.

- 2. The following minimum BMPs must be implemented at all facilities:
 - (a) Prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from vehicle maintenance, equipment cleaning, deicing or warehouse activities and thereby prevent the contamination of stormwater from these substances.
 - (b) Provide collection facilities on-site and arrange for proper disposal of waste products including, but not limited to, petroleum waste products, solid waste, de-icing/anti-icing products, and solvents.
 - (c) Store all paints, solvents, petroleum products, petroleum waste products in storage containers (such as drums, cans, or cartons) so that these materials, and the storage containers themselves (where possible), are not exposed to stormwater or provide other prescribed BMPs such as plastic lids and/or portable spill pans to prevent the commingling of stormwater with container contents. Commingled water may not be discharged as stormwater under this permit. Commingled water must be disposed of in the same manner as the substance or chemical with which it is commingled. Provide spill prevention, control, and countermeasures to prevent any spill 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 prevent the contamination of groundwater.
 - (d) Provide sediment and erosion control sufficient to prevent sediment loss off of the property, pollution of waters of the state, and to comply with the conditions of this permit, Missouri Clean Water Law, and the CWA. This may require the use of silt fences, sediment basins or other treatment structures.
 - (e) Good housekeeping practices shall be maintained on the site to keep solid waste from entry into waters of the state.
- 3. All stormwater samples should be collected within the first 60 minutes of discharge occurring as a result of precipitation events of 0.1 inches or greater within a 24-hour period. Stormwater samples should be collected prior to or at the leased or owned property boundary and before the discharge enters a water of the state on the facility property. Local weather stations and on-site gauges are two methods for obtaining local precipitation amounts.

4. This permit stipulates effluent limits applicable to the facility's discharge. Exceedances believed to be the result of legacy chemical use at the facility are not exempted from this requirement. Facilities are encouraged to contact the department to formulate a plan for investigation and clean-up if legacy chemical use is suspected to be the cause of exceedances.
5. Effluent limitations in Table A are considered necessary to protect existing water quality and should not be exceeded during discharges resulting from a precipitation event up to and including the 10-year, 24-hour rain event. Failure to address a limit exceedance with corrective action is a permit violation. The 10-year, 24-hour rain event information may be found at: <http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/or> http://www.nws.noaa.gov/oh/hdsc/PF_documents/TechnicalPaper_No40.pdf.
6. If data becomes available that indicates existing water quality will be protected by alternative limits specific to this industry, the department will propose to incorporate those limits into this permit as part of a permit modification. Such data must be approved by the department as appropriate and representative before it can be considered.

STANDARD CONDITIONS

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. 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.
2. 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 ug/L);
 - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile;
 - (3) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/L) for 2,5 dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol;
 - (4) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - (5) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the permit application;
 - (6) 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.
 - (c) A list of toxic pollutants can be found listed in 10 CSR-20, Chapter 7, Table A, or 40 CFR 122, Appendix D.

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

PERMIT RENEWAL

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), 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. Participation in the department's Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report Submission System (eDMR) is required as part of a complete application. 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.

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. Facilities with transfers carried out without prior notice to the department will be considered to be operating without a permit and may be assessed an administrative penalty.

PERMIT 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. Whenever a release or a potential for release from a permitted facility is permanently eliminated the existing permit may be terminated. In order to terminate this permit, the permittee shall notify the department's appropriate regional office by completing and submitting *Form H-Request for Termination of a General Permit* <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-1409-f.pdf>. Inspection of the premises by the regional office may be required as a part of the permit termination approval process.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF GENERAL PERMIT COVERED FACILITIES

As required by 10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(C)2., permits proposed to be issued to a newly constructed airport must undergo public notification in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.020 prior to issuance. Public Notice of reissuance is required only if the facility was found to be in significant noncompliance during the time of the previous permit. All master general permits are required to undergo not less than 30 days public notice before the permit becomes effective.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL
OF
MO-R80F000
MASTER GENERAL PERMIT

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 (permits) 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 a Missouri State Operating Permit.

This Fact Sheet is for a:

- Major
- Minor
- Industrial Facility
- Variance
- Master General Permit
- Permit with widespread public interest

PART I – FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Type: Industrial

Facility Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code and Activity:

- 4512 Air Transportation, Scheduled
- 4513 Air Courier Services
- 4522 Air Transportation, Nonscheduled
- 4581 Airports, Flying Fields and Airport Terminal Services

Facility Description:

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations.

Changes:

- Definitions have been added to the applicability section of this permit for clarity.
- The Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) requirement has been added to the permit and will be used to submit DMRs and annual report.
- A new effluent limit has been added for Chloride.
- Annual reporting has been moved from October 31st to January 28th to bring this permit into line with other general permits.

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. 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 Effluent Limitations section. This permit applies to facilities discharging to the following water body categories:

- 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)]:

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). The effluent limits established by this permit are intended to be protective of all streams that fall within the categories of receiving water bodies indicated above. 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.

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. For facilities with an existing general permit before a TMDL is written on their receiving stream, the department will evaluate the permit and may require any facility authorized by this general permit to apply for and obtain a site specific operating permit. For facilities requesting a new general permit that are located within the watershed of an impaired water as designated on the 305(b) Report will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for inclusion under this permit.

- Conditional: The department will review all discharges to 303(d) listed streams on a case by case basis.

ANTI-BACKSLIDING:

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

- Not Applicable: All requirements and limitations in this stormwater permit are at least as protective as those previously established.

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. The department has determined that the best avenue forward for implementing the Antidegradation requirements into general permits is by requiring the appropriate development and maintenance of a SWPPP. The SWPPP must identify all Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are reasonable and effective, taking into account environmental impacts and costs. This analysis must document why no discharge or no exposure options are not feasible at the facility. This selection and documentation of appropriate control measures will then serve as the analysis of alternatives and fulfill the requirements of the Antidegradation Rule and Implementation Procedure 10 CSR 20-7.031(3) and 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A)5.

Any facility seeking coverage under this permit, which undergoes expansion or discharges a new pollutant of concern, must update their SWPPP and select new BMPs that are reasonable and cost effective. New facilities seeking coverage under this permit are required to develop a SWPPP that includes this analysis and documentation of appropriate BMPs. Renewal of coverage for a facility requires a review of the SWPPP to assure that the selected BMPs continue to be appropriate.

- Applicable: The pollutants of concern in this permit are chemical oxygen demand, biochemical oxygen demand, pH, total suspended solids, ethylbenzene, oil and grease, ammonia as nitrogen, and chloride. Compliance with the effluent limitations established in this permit, along with the evaluation and implementation of BMPs as documented in the SWPPP, 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].

BENCHMARKS:

When a permitted feature or outfall consists of only stormwater, a benchmark may be implemented at the discretion of the permit writer. Benchmarks require the facility to monitor, and if necessary, replace and update stormwater control measures. Benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations. A benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation; however, failure to take corrective action is a violation of the permit. Benchmark monitoring data is used to determine the overall effectiveness of control measures and to assist the permittee in knowing when additional corrective actions may be necessary to comply with the limitations of the permit.

Because of the fleeting nature of stormwater discharges, the department, under the direction of EPA guidance, has determined monthly averages are capricious measures of stormwater discharges. The Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control (EPA/505/2-90-001; 1991) Section 3.1 indicates most procedures within the document apply only to water quality based approaches, not end-of-pipe technology-based controls. Hence, stormwater only outfalls will generally only contain a maximum daily limit (MDL) or benchmark, determined by the site specific conditions including the receiving water's current quality.

Numeric benchmark values are based on water quality standards or other stormwater permits including the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP). Because precipitation events are sudden and momentary, benchmarks based on state or federal standards or recommendations use the Criteria Maximum Concentration (CMC) value, or acute standard. The CMC is the estimate of the highest concentration of a material in surface water to which an aquatic community can be exposed briefly without resulting in an unacceptable effect. The CMC for aquatic life is intended to be protective of the vast majority of the aquatic communities in the United States.

- Not Applicable: This facility has stormwater-only outfalls with effluent limitations and does not contain benchmarks. The effluent limitations listed are consistently achieved in stormwater discharges by a variety of other industries with SWPPPs and is deemed protective of instream water quality and aquatic life.

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.]. Newly permitted facilities require public notice before the permit is issued.

- Applicable: Issuance of coverage to individual airports covered under this permit for the first time shall be placed on Public Notice for thirty (30) days in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(B) & (C)2.

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 water quality standard, the permit must contain effluent limits for that pollutant.



Conservative assumption: A traditional statistical Reasonable Potential Analysis has not been conducted for this master general permit; but instead the department has made a reasonable potential determination based on sources of pollutants related to water quality standards. Activities performed by facilities covered under this master general permit were evaluated as to whether discharges have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to excursions of general criteria listed in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). A reasonable potential to violate water quality standards is assumed for the pollutants of concern due to the nature of the activities carried out under this permit, resulting in the effluent limits contained in the permit.

- (a) **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.
- (b) **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:
- (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.**
 - a. The department has determined that there is reasonable potential for equipment cleaning activities covered under this general permit to cause the formation of putrescent, unsightly or harmful bottom deposits in waters of the state. This has been addressed by assigning an effluent limit for Total Suspended Solids and by requiring a SWPPP to address stormwater runoff. The department has determined that the limit and BMP implementation for this pollutant are sufficient to protect water quality standard general criteria.
 - (2) **Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.**
 - a. The department has determined that there is reasonable potential for equipment maintenance, lubrication and fueling activities exposed to stormwater and covered under this general permit to cause oil, scum or floating debris in waters of the state. This has been addressed by assigning limits for Oil and Grease and Ethylbenzene, narrative conditions prohibiting the discharge of waters with a visible sheen, and by requiring a SWPPP to address stormwater runoff. The department has determined that the limits and BMP implementation for these pollutants are sufficient to protect water quality standard general criteria.
 - (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.**
 - a. The department has determined that there is reasonable potential for equipment washing, vehicle rehabilitation and deicing activities covered under this general permit to cause unsightly color and/or turbidity in waters of the state. This has been addressed by assigning effluent limits for Total Suspended Solids, Nitrate, and Ammonia as Nitrogen and by requiring a SWPPP to address stormwater runoff. The department has determined that the effluent limitations and BMP implementation for this pollutant are sufficient to protect water quality standards general criteria.

- (4) **Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life.**
- a. The department has determined that there is a reasonable potential for equipment deicing, anti-icing, and fueling activities covered under this permit to contribute to toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life. This has been addressed by assigning effluent limitations for BOD₅, COD, pH, Oil and Grease, Chloride, Ammonia as Nitrogen, Nitrate, and Ethylbenzene, and by requiring a SWPPP to address stormwater runoff. The department has determined that the effluent limitations and BMP implementation for these pollutants are sufficient to protect water quality standard general criteria.
- (5) **There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water.**
- a. Based on the activities carried out by the facilities under this general permit, the department has determined there is no reasonable potential for contaminants to cause a significant health hazard from incidental contact with the water.
- (6) **There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering.**
- a. The department has determined that there is reasonable potential for equipment fueling, repair, lubrication, and deicing activities covered under this general permit to cause acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering. This has been addressed by assigning effluent limits for Ethylbenzene and by requiring a SWPPP to address stormwater runoff. The department has determined that compliance with the effluent limitation values and BMP implementation for these pollutants are sufficient to protect water quality standard general criteria.
- (7) **Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community.**
- a. The department has determined that there is a reasonable potential for activities covered under this permit to contribute to physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biologic communities within waters of the state. This has been addressed by assigning effluent limitations for BOD₅, COD, pH, Oil and Grease, Chloride, Ammonia as Nitrogen, Nitrate, and Ethylbenzene, and by requiring a SWPPP to address stormwater runoff. The department has determined that compliance with the effluent limitations and BMP implementation for these pollutants are sufficient to protect water quality standard general criteria.
- (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.**
- a. Based on the activities carried out by the facilities under this general permit, the department has determined there is no reasonable potential for the deposition of used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles or equipment or solid waste into waters of the state other than what is addressed by the implementation of a SWPPP for the facility.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):

A schedule of remedial measures included in a permit, including 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.

Not Applicable: This permit does not contain a Schedule of Compliance.

SETBACKS:

Setbacks are common elements of general permits and are established to provide a margin of safety in order to protect the receiving water from accidents, spills, unusual events, etc. Per 10 CSR 20-7.015(6)(B) and 7.031(3)(C) Outstanding National and State Resource Waters are protected against any degradation in water quality, so stricter setbacks apply in these watersheds. Larger setbacks are also applied to biocriteria reference locations, and streams lakes or reservoirs with the designated use of drinking water supply or identified as critical habitat for endangered species.

SPILL REPORTING:

Any emergency involving a hazardous substance must be reported to the department's 24 hour Environmental Emergency Response hotline at (573) 634-2436 at the earliest practicable moment after discovery. The department may require the submittal of a written report detailing measures taken to clean up a spill. These reporting requirements apply when the spill results in chemicals or materials leaving the permitted property or reaching waters of the state. This requirement is in addition to the noncompliance reporting requirement found in Standard Conditions Part I.

<http://dnr.mo.gov/env/esp/spillbill.htm>.

STORMWATER 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 storm water 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 paragraph outlines 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 or effluent limitations 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 of TSS above the benchmark value or effluent limit, 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 value or effluent limit established in the permit, the permittee can submit a request to re-evaluate the 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 or limits;
- (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>.

- Applicable: A SWPPP shall be developed and implemented for each site and shall incorporate required practices identified by the department, incorporate erosion control practices specific to site conditions, and provide for maintenance and adherence to the plan.

VARIANCE:

Per the Missouri Clean Water Law Section 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 Section 644.006 to 644.141 or any standard, rule, or regulation promulgated pursuant to Missouri Clean Water Law Section 644.006 to 644.141.

- Not Applicable: This 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.

- Not Applicable: Wasteload Allocations include an allowance for mixing. No mixing is allowed under general permits, so Water Quality Standards are used in place of Wasteload Allocation.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS:

Per 10 CSR 20-7.031(4), 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.

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST:

Per 10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(FF), a toxicity test conducted under specified laboratory conditions on specific indicator organism; and per 40 CFR Section 122.2, the aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by a toxicity 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 facility is not required to conduct a WET test.

Part IV – Effluent Limitation Determination**EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:**

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
FLOW	GPD	1	*		*	NO	*
PH (S.U.)	SU	2, 3	6.5 – 9		6.5 – 9	NO	6.5-9.0
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L	2, 8	70		70	NO	70/70
ETHYLBENZENE	MG/L	2, 3	0.32		0.32	NO	0.32/0.32
OIL & GREASE (MG/L)	MG/L	2, 3	15		10	NO	15/10
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND	MG/L	3, 8	120		90	NO	120/90
BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND ₅	MG/L	3, 8	90		60	NO	90/60
CHLORIDE	MG/L	2, 8	860		860	YES	NOT PREVIOUSLY LIMITED
AMMONIA AS N FOR > 1,000 JET DEPARTURES ANNUALLY	MG/L	1	14.7		14.7	YES	*
AMMONIA AS N FOR < 1,000 JET DEPARTURES ANNUALLY	MG/L	1, 8	*		*	NO	*
NITRATE	MG/L	2, 8	*		*	NO	*

*monitoring requirement only

Basis for Limitations Codes:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. State or Federal Regulation/Law | 6. Antidegradation Policy |
| 2. Water Quality Standard | 7. Water Quality Model |
| 3. Water Quality Based Effluent Limits | 8. Best Professional Judgement |
| 4. Lagoon Policy | 9. TMDL or Permit in lieu of TMDL |
| 5. Ammonia Policy | 10. WET test Policy |

DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS:

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 thus may not apply to this permit. In that case, it is the department's policy to consult the EPA's Effluent Limits Guidelines or other applicable documents or guidance.

- **pH:** In accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(E) effluent limits are established to meet water quality standards. The state water quality standard for pH is 6.5-9.0 SU. In accordance with the Clean Water Act section 301(b)(1)(C), the more stringent standard must be applied to the permit. There are no TBELs for this industry. Therefore, the state water quality standard 6.5-9.0 SU will be carried over from the previous permit and implemented in this permit.
- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS):** Effluent limits for each type of receiving water body were set according to 10 CSR 20-6.200 and are considered necessary for protection of Water Quality Standards 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). The department has retained the previous effluent limit of 70 mg/L in this permit for all SIC codes. This is a technology based limit and is deemed to be achievable using best available technology. The department has determined that these values are protective of state general criteria cited above and technologically achievable.
- **Ethylbenzene:** The previous permit effluent limit of 0.32 mg/L, based on water quality standards for protection of aquatic life, was retained in this permit. Based on the water quality standards in 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A, the department has determined that this value is protective of state general criteria cited above and technologically achievable.
- **Oil & Grease:** This permit has water quality based effluent limit of 10 mg/L for the protection of aquatic life per 10 CSR 20-7.031. Oil and Grease is a conventional pollutant, in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A: Criteria for Designated Uses; 10 mg/L monthly average (chronic standard). The existing effluent limit was carried over from the previous permit.

- **Chemical Oxygen Demand:** Effluent limits carried over from previous permit to protect for the General Criteria in the Water Quality Standard. The department has determined that these values are protective of state general criteria and technologically achievable.
- **Nitrate:** Monitoring only requirement was carried over from previous permit. This parameter is monitored because of the deicing chemicals used at some airports with contain nitrate which can cause undesirable conditions in receiving streams. This parameter may be reevaluated in subsequent permit cycles depending on data received during this permit cycle's directed monitoring.
- **Biochemical Oxygen Demand₅:** Effluent limits carried over from previous permit to protect for the General Criteria in the Water Quality Standard. The department has determined that these values are protective of state general criteria and technologically achievable.
- **Ammonia as N:** An effluent limit is set because deicing chemicals containing urea have been demonstrated to have toxic impacts to receiving streams². Per Effluent Limit Guidelines in 40 CFR 449.10, all airports with greater than or equal to 1,000 jet (non-propeller aircraft) departures must either use only non-urea-containing deicers OR they must meet the effluent limit of 14.7 mg/L. An analysis of available data demonstrates that in the past, airports under this general permit discharged well below the water quality based effluent limit of 12.1 mg/L (results range from 0.015 mg/L to 10 mg/L, average of 0.3 mg/L, n = 173 samples). In the previous permit cycle, annual reporting was due in October and consequently most monitoring was conducted in September. This makes extrapolation of the available data to evaluate effluent values during the winter season difficult at best. Because of limitations that exist with the available data, the department intends to reevaluate this limitation in subsequent permit cycles to determine the appropriateness of water quality based limits for this parameter. For these reasons and in light of the fact that stormwater discharges are short term and intermittent, the department has made the reasonable potential determination that the technology based limit representing the degree of effluent reduction available by the application of best available technology, along with the evaluation and implementation of BMPs as documented in the SWPPP, is appropriate at this time.
- **Chloride:** Chlorides found in some deicing chemicals authorized in this permit and can be harmful to aquatic life. The previous permit required monitoring only. An effluent limitation of 860 mg/L has been added to protect water quality. The acute water quality standard for protection of aquatic life is applied directly because the discharge only occurs during ice or snowmelt.

² Corsi, S., Booth, N., Hall, D. USGS Aircraft and runway deicers at General Mitchell International Airport, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA. 1. Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Dissolved Oxygen in receiving streams. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, Vol. 20, No. 7, pp. 1474-1482, 2001.

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 MEETING:

A public meeting was held at the May 4, 2017 Clean Water Forum in Jefferson City, Missouri.

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.

The Public Notice period for this operating permit was from **DATE** to **DATE**.

DATE OF FACTSHEET: AUGUST 17, 2017

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