

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-0099635

Owner: Jefferson County PWSD #2
Address: 195 Old Sugar Creek Road, High Ridge, MO 63049

Continuing Authority: Same as above
Address: Same as above

Facility Name: Jefferson County PWSD #2
Facility Address: 7008 Twin, Rivers Road, Eureka, MO 63025

Legal Description: NW ¼, SW ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 16, T43N, R4E, Jefferson County
UTM Coordinates: See Page 2

Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to the Big River (U)
First Classified Stream and ID: Big River (P) (02074) 303d
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (07140104 – 080009)

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Outfalls - See Page 2

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.

December 3, 2010
Effective Date


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

December 2, 2015
Expiration Date


Mike Struckhoff, Director, St. Louis Regional Office

FACILITY DESCRIPTION (continued)

Outfall #001 – Industrial – SIC #4941

Settling basin/filter backwash

Design Flow: 92,000 GPD

Actual Flow: 92,000 GPD

Legal Description: NW ¼, SW ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 16, T43N, R4E, Jefferson County

UTM Coordinates: X = 710597, Y = 4260454

Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to the Big River (U)

First Classified Stream and ID: Big River (P) (02074) 303d

USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (07140104 – 080009)

Outfall #002 – Industrial – SIC #4941

Settling basin/clarifier blowdown.

Design Flow: 50,000 GPD

Actual Flow: 50,000 GPD

Legal Description: NW ¼, SW ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 16, T43N, R4E, Jefferson County

UTM Coordinates: X = 710592, Y = 4260460

Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to the Big River (U)

First Classified Stream and ID: Big River (P) (02074) 303d

USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (07140104 – 080009)

Outfall #004 – Industrial – SIC #4941

Settling basin/clarifier blowdown.

Design Flow: 50,000 GPD

Actual Flow: 50,000 GPD

Legal Description: NW ¼, SW ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 16, T43N, R4E, Jefferson County

UTM Coordinates: X = 710639, Y = 4260526

Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to the Big River (U)

First Classified Stream and ID: Big River (P) (02074) 303d

USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (07140104 – 080009)

A. INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

PAGE NUMBER 3 of 12

PERMIT NUMBER MO-0099635

The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The Interim effluent limitations shall become effective upon issuance of the permit and remain in effect until **December 31, 2013**. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
<u>Outfall #001</u>						
Flow	MGD	*		*	Once/day	24 hr. total
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0		1.0	Once/week	Grab
pH – Units	SU	**		**	Once/week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.044		0.022	Once/week	Grab
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	mg/L	*		*	Once/week	Grab
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	243.26		121.24	Once/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	*		*	Once/quarter	Grab
Chloroform	µg/L	*		*	Once/quarter	Grab

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED **QUARTERLY**; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE **APRIL 28, 2011**. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.

MO 780-0010 (8/91)

* Monitoring requirement only.

** pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH is to be maintained at or above 6.0 pH units.

A. INTERIM 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 Interim effluent limitations shall become effective upon issuance of the permit and remain in effect until **December 31, 2013**. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
<u>Outfalls #002 & #004</u>						
Flow	MGD	*		*	Once/day	24 hr. total
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0		1.0	Once/week	Grab
pH – Units	SU	**		**	Once/week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine***	mg/L	0.05		0.05	Once/week	Grab
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	mg/L	*		*	Once/week	Grab
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	26.22		13.07	Once/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	*		*	Once/quarter	Grab
Chloroform	µg/L	*		*	Once/quarter	Grab

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MO 780-0010 (8/91)

- * Monitoring requirement only.
- ** pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH is to be maintained at or above 6.0 pH units.
- *** This permit contains a Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) limit. This effluent limit is below the minimum quantification level (ML) of the most common and practical EPA approved CLTRC methods. The department has determined the current acceptable ML for total residual chlorine to be 0.13 mg/L when using the DPD Colorimetric Method #4500 – CL G. from Standard Methods for the Examination of Waters and Wastewater. The permittee will conduct analyses in accordance with this method, or equivalent, and report actual analytical values. Measured values greater than or equal to the minimum quantification level of 0.13 mg/L will be considered violations of the permit and values less than the minimum quantification level of 0.13 mg/L will be considered to be in compliance with the permit limitation. The minimum quantification level does not authorize the discharge of chlorine in excess of the effluent limits stated in the permit.

B. FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

PAGE NUMBER 5 of 12

PERMIT NUMBER MO-0099635

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 on **January 1, 2014** 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/day	24 hr. total
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0		1.0	Once/week	Grab
pH – Units	SU	**		**	Once/week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine ***	mg/L	0.017		0.008	Once/week	Grab
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	mg/L	1.3		0.4	Once/week	Grab
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5.9		1.9	Once/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	*		*	Once/quarter	Grab
Chloroform	µg/L	*		*	Once/quarter	Grab

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED **QUARTERLY**; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE **APRIL 28, 2014**. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test	% Survival	See Special Conditions	once/year	24 hr. composite
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MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED **ANNUALLY**; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE **OCTOBER 28, 2014**.

MO 780-0010 (8/91)

- * 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.
- *** This permit contains a Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) limit. This effluent limit is below the minimum quantification level (ML) of the most common and practical EPA approved CLTRC methods. The department has determined the current acceptable ML for total residual chlorine to be 0.13 mg/L when using the DPD Colorimetric Method #4500 – CL G. from Standard Methods for the Examination of Waters and Wastewater. The permittee will conduct analyses in accordance with this method, or equivalent, and report actual analytical values. Measured values greater than or equal to the minimum quantification level of 0.13 mg/L will be considered violations of the permit and values less than the minimum quantification level of 0.13 mg/L will be considered to be in compliance with the permit limitation. The minimum quantification level does not authorize the discharge of chlorine in excess of the effluent limits stated in the permit.

B. FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS					PAGE NUMBER 6 of 12	
					PERMIT NUMBER MO-0099635	
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OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
<u>Outfall #002</u>						
Flow	MGD	*		*	Once/day	24 hr. total
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0		1.0	Once/week	Grab
pH – Units	SU	**		**	Once/week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine***	mg/L	0.017		0.008	Once/week	Grab
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	mg/L	1.2		0.4	Once/week	Grab
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5.9		1.9	Once/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	*		*	Once/quarter	Grab
Chloroform	µg/L	*		*	Once/quarter	Grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED QUARTERLY ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE APRIL 28, 2014 . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test	% Survival	See Special Conditions			once/year	24 hr. composite
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED ANNUALLY ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE OCTOBER 28, 2014 .						

MO 780-0010 (8/91)

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B. FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

PAGE NUMBER 7 of 12

PERMIT NUMBER MO-0099635

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 on **January 1, 2014** 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 #004</u>						
Flow	MGD	*		*	Once/day	24 hr. total
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0		1.0	Once/week	Grab
pH – Units	SU	**		**	Once/week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine***	mg/L	0.017		0.008	Once/week	Grab
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	mg/L	1.4		0.5	Once/week	Grab
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5.9		1.8	Once/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	*		*	Once/quarter	Grab
Chloroform	µg/L	*		*	Once/quarter	Grab

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED **QUARTERLY**; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE **APRIL 28, 2014**. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test	% Survival	See Special Conditions	once/year	24 hr. composite
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MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED **ANNUALLY**; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE **OCTOBER 28, 2014**.

MO 780-0010 (8/91)

* 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.

*** This permit contains a Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) limit. This effluent limit is below the minimum quantification level (ML) of the most common and practical EPA approved CLTRC methods. The department has determined the current acceptable ML for total residual chlorine to be 0.13 mg/L when using the DPD Colorimetric Method #4500 – CL G. from Standard Methods for the Examination of Waters and Wastewater. The permittee will conduct analyses in accordance with this method, or equivalent, and report actual analytical values. Measured values greater than or equal to the minimum quantification level of 0.13 mg/L will be considered violations of the permit and values less than the minimum quantification level of 0.13 mg/L will be considered to be in compliance with the permit limitation. The minimum quantification level does not authorize the discharge of chlorine in excess of the effluent limits stated in the permit.

C. STANDARD CONDITIONS

In addition to specified conditions stated herein, this permit is subject to the attached Part I standard conditions dated October 1, 1980 and hereby incorporated as though fully set forth herein.

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. This permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to:
 - (a) Comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a) (2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:
 - (1) contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
 - (2) controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.
 - (b) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions, if the result of a waste load allocation study, toxicity test or other information indicates changes are necessary to assure compliance with Missouri's Water Quality Standards.
 - (c) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions if, as the result of a watershed analysis, a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) limitation is developed for the receiving waters which are currently included in Missouri's list of waters of the state not fully achieving the state's water quality standards, 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.
2. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.
3. 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.
4. Report as no-discharge when a discharge does not occur during the report period.
 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.

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

6. The permittee shall comply with any applicable requirements listed in 10 CSR 20-8 and 10 CSR 20-9, unless the facility has received written notification that the Department has approved a modification to the requirements. The monitoring frequencies contained in this permit shall not be construed by the permittee as a modification of the monitoring frequencies listed in 10 CSR 20-9. If a modification of the monitoring frequencies listed in 10 CSR 20-9 is needed, the permittee shall submit a written request to the department for review and, if deemed necessary, approval.

E. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

- 1) By **December 3, 2011** the permittee shall submit an engineering report to describe facility upgrades and modifications that will be necessary to allow the facility to meet the final effluent limitations for outfalls #001, #002 and #004 as described in Table B on pages 5, 6, 7 of this permit.
- 2) By **June 3, 2012**, the permittee shall submit an application for a construction permit to construct facilities as necessary to enable the treatment facility to comply with the final effluent limitations described herein.
- 3) By **June 3, 2013**, the permittee shall submit a construction progress report.
- 4) By **December 3, 2013**, the permittee shall complete construction of whatever facilities are needed to comply with the final effluent limitations described herein

F. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Test shall be conducted as follows:

SUMMARY OF ACUTE WET TESTING FOR THIS PERMIT					
OUTFALL	AEC	LC50%*	FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE	MONTH
001, 002, 004	100%	100%	Annually	24 hr. composite	August, but report in October

* LC50 = AEC / 0.3.

Dilution Series						
100%	50%	25%	12.5%	6.25%	(Control) 100% upstream, if available	(Control) 100% Lab Water, also called synthetic water

(a) Test Schedule and Follow-Up Requirements

- (1) Perform a MULTIPLE-dilution acute WET test in the months and at the frequency specified above. For tests which are successfully passed, submit test results using the Department's WET test report form #MO-780-1899 along with complete copies of the test reports as received from the laboratory, including copies of chain-of-custody forms within 30 calendar days of availability to the WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102. If the effluent passes the test, do not repeat the test until the next test period.
 - (a) For discharges of stormwater, samples shall be collected within three hours from when discharge first occurs.
 - (b) Samples submitted for analysis of stormwater discharges shall be collected as a grab.
 - (c) For discharges of non-stormwater, samples shall be collected only when precipitation has not occurred for a period of forty-eight hours prior to sample collection. In no event shall sample collection occur simultaneously with the occurrence of precipitation excepting for stormwater samples.
 - (d) A twenty-four hour composite sample shall be submitted for analysis of non-stormwater discharges.
 - (e) Upstream receiving water samples, where required, shall be collected upstream from any influence of the effluent where downstream flow is clearly evident.
 - (f) Samples submitted for analysis of upstream receiving water may be collected as either a grab or twenty-four-hour composite as appropriate to the nature of the discharge.
 - (g) Chemical and physical analysis of the upstream control and effluent sample shall occur immediately upon being received by the laboratory, prior to any manipulation of the effluent sample beyond preservation methods consistent with federal guidelines for WET testing that are required to stabilize the sample during shipping.
 - (h) Any and all chemical or physical analysis of the effluent sample performed in conjunction with the WET test shall be performed at the 100% Effluent concentration in addition to analyses performed upon any other effluent concentration.
 - (i) All chemical analyses included in the Missouri Department of Natural Resources WET test report form #MO-780-1899 shall be performed and results shall be recorded in the appropriate field of the report form.
 - (j) Where flow-weighted composite sample is required for analysis, the samples shall be composited at the laboratory where the test is to be performed.
 - (k) Where in stream testing is required downstream from the discharge, sample collection shall occur immediately below the established Zone of Initial Dilution in conjunction with or immediately following a release or discharge.
 - (l) Samples submitted for analysis of downstream receiving water may be collected as either a grab or twenty-four-hour composite as appropriate to the nature of the discharge.
 - (m) All instream samples, including downstream samples, shall be tested for toxicity at the 100% concentration in addition to any other assigned AEC for in-stream samples.
- (2) All failing test results along with complete copies of the test reports as received from the laboratory, INCLUDING THOSE TESTS CONDUCTED UNDER CONDITION (3) BELOW, shall be reported to the WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102 within 14 calendar days of the availability of the results.
- (3) If the effluent fails the test, a multiple dilution test shall be performed for BOTH test species within 30 calendar days and biweekly thereafter (for storm water, tests shall be performed on the next and subsequent storm water discharges as they occur, but not less than 7 days apart) until one of the following conditions are met:
 - (i) THREE CONSECUTIVE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS PASS. No further tests need to be performed until next regularly scheduled test period.
 - (ii) A TOTAL OF THREE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS FAIL.

F. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST (continued)

- (4) Failure of at least two multiple-dilution tests during any period of accelerated monitoring violates the permit narrative requirement for aquatic life protection.
- (5) The permittee shall submit a summary of all test results for the test series along with complete copies of the test reports as received from the laboratory to the WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102 within 14 calendar days of the third failed test.
- (6) Additionally, the following shall apply upon failure of the third MULTIPLE DILUTION test: A toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) or toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) is automatically triggered. The permittee shall contact THE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM within 14 calendar days from availability of the test results to ascertain as to whether a TIE or TRE is appropriate. The permittee shall submit a plan for conducting a TIE or TRE to the WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM within 60 calendar days of the date of DNR's direction to perform either a TIE or TRE. This plan must be approved by DNR before the TIE or TRE is begun. A schedule for completing the TIE or TRE shall be established in the plan approval.
- (7) Upon DNR's approval, the TIE/TRE schedule may be modified if toxicity is intermittent during the TIE/TRE investigations. A revised WET test schedule may be established by DNR for this period.
- (8) If a previously completed TIE has clearly identified the cause of toxicity, additional TIEs will not be required as long as effluent characteristics remain essentially unchanged and the permittee is proceeding according to a DNR approved schedule to complete a TRE and reduce toxicity. Regularly scheduled WET testing as required in the permit, without the follow-up requirements, will be required during this period.
- (9) When WET test sampling is required to run over one DMR period, each DMR report shall contain a copy of the Department's WET test report form that was generated during the reporting period.
- (10) Submit a concise summary in tabular format of all WET test results with the annual report.

(b) PASS/FAIL procedure and effluent limitations:

- (1) To pass a multiple-dilution test:
 - (i) For facilities with a computed percent effluent at the edge of the zone of initial dilution, Allowable Effluent Concentration (AEC) OF 30% OR LESS, the AEC must be less than three-tenths (0.3) of the LC₅₀ concentration for the most sensitive of the test organisms; **OR**,
 - (ii) For facilities with an AEC greater than 30%, the LC₅₀ concentration must be greater than 100%; **AND**,
 - (iii) All effluent concentrations equal to or less than the AEC must be nontoxic. Mortality observed in all effluent concentrations equal to or less than the AEC shall not be significantly different (at the 95% confidence level; p = 0.05) than that observed in the upstream receiving-water control sample. Where upstream receiving water is not available mortality observed in the AEC test concentration shall not be significantly different (at the 95% confidence level; p = 0.05) than that observed in the laboratory control. The appropriate statistical tests of significance shall be consistent with the most current edition of METHODS FOR MEASURING THE ACUTE TOXICITY OF EFFLUENTS AND RECEIVING WATERS TO FRESHWATER AND MARINE ORGANISMS or other federal guidelines as appropriate or required. Failure of one multiple-dilution test may be considered an effluent limit violation.

(c) Test Conditions

- (1) Test Type: Acute Static non-renewal
- (2) All tests, including repeat tests for previous failures, shall include both test species listed below.
- (3) Test species: Ceriodaphnia dubia and Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow). Organisms used in WET testing shall come from cultures reared for the purpose of conducting toxicity tests and cultured in a manner consistent with the most current USEPA guidelines. All test animals shall be cultured as described in the most current edition of Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms.
- (4) Test period: 48 hours at the "Acceptable Effluent Concentration" (AEC) specified above.
- (5) Upstream receiving stream water shall be used as dilution water. If upstream water is unavailable or if mortality in the upstream water exceeds 10%, "reconstituted" water will be used as dilution water. Procedures for generating reconstituted water will be supplied by the MDNR upon request.
- (6) Multiple-dilution tests will be run with:
 - (i) 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, and 6.25% effluent, unless the AEC is less than 25% effluent, in which case dilutions will be 4 times the AEC, two times the AEC, AEC, 1/2 AEC and 1/4 AEC;
 - (ii) 100% receiving-stream water (if available), collected upstream of the outfall at a point beyond any influence of the effluent; and
 - (iii) Reconstituted water.
- (7) If reconstituted-water control mortality for a test species exceeds 10%, the entire test will be rerun.
- (8) If upstream control mortality exceeds 10%, the entire test will be rerun using reconstituted water as the dilutant.

F. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST (continued)

SUMMARY OF TEST METHODOLOGY FOR ACUTE WHOLE-EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTS

Whole-effluent-toxicity test required in NPDES permits shall use the following test conditions when performing single or multiple dilution methods. Any future changes in methodology will be supplied to the permittee by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR). Unless more stringent methods are specified by the DNR, the procedures shall be consistent with the most current edition of Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms,

Test conditions for Ceriodaphnia dubia:

Test duration:	48 h
Temperature:	25 ± 1°C Temperatures shall not deviate by more than 3°C during the test.
Light Quality:	Ambient laboratory illumination
Photoperiod:	16 h light, 8 h dark
Size of test vessel:	30 mL (minimum)
Volume of test solution:	15 mL (minimum)
Age of test organisms:	<24 h old
No. of animals/test vessel:	5
No. of replicates/concentration:	4
No. of organisms/concentration:	20 (minimum)
Feeding regime:	None (feed prior to test)
Aeration:	None
Dilution water:	Upstream receiving water; if no upstream flow, synthetic water modified to reflect effluent hardness.
Endpoint:	Pass/Fail (Statistically significant Mortality when compared to upstream receiving water control or synthetic control if upstream water was not available at $p \leq 0.05$)
Test acceptability criterion:	90% or greater survival in controls

Test conditions for Pimephales promelas:

Test duration:	48 h
Temperature:	25 ± 1°C Temperatures shall not deviate by more than 3°C during the test.
Light Quality:	Ambient laboratory illumination
Photoperiod:	16 h light/ 8 h dark
Size of test vessel:	250 mL (minimum)
Volume of test solution:	200 mL (minimum)
Age of test organisms:	1-14 days (all same age)
No. of animals/test vessel:	10
No. of replicates/concentration:	4 (minimum) single dilution method 2 (minimum) multiple dilution method
No. of organisms/concentration:	40 (minimum) single dilution method 20 (minimum) multiple dilution method
Feeding regime:	None (feed prior to test)
Aeration:	None, unless DO concentration falls below 4.0 mg/L; rate should not exceed 100 bubbles/min.
Dilution water:	Upstream receiving water; if no upstream flow, synthetic water modified to reflect effluent hardness.
Endpoint:	Pass/Fail (Statistically significant Mortality when compared to upstream receiving water control or synthetic control if upstream water was not available at $p \leq 0.05$)
Test Acceptability criterion:	90% or greater survival in controls

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL
MO-0099635
JEFFERSON COUNTY PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT #2

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: POTW
Facility SIC Code(s): 4941

Facility Description:

Public Drinking Water Supply Treatment Plant. Surface Water treatment with Lime and Alum. Wastewater discharge is clarifier blowdown and Filter Backwash discharged via settling basins.

Have any changes occurred at this facility or in the receiving water body that effects effluent limit derivation?

- Yes; please see Receiving Water Body's Water Quality & Facility Performance History below for details.
 - No.

Application Date: December 4, 2008
Expiration Date: December 23, 2008
Last Inspection: June 8, 2009 In Compliance ; Non-Compliance

OUTFALL(S) TABLE:

OUTFALL	DESIGN FLOW (CFS)	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE	DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT (MI)
#001	0.14	primary	Industrial	0.11
#002	0.08	primary	Industrial	0.10
#004	0.08	primary	Industrial	0.04

See Appendix A for Outfall details

Receiving Water Body's Water Quality & Facility Performance History:

There is a TMDL awaiting EPA approval for the first classified stream, Big River (02074), for Lead. The TMDL can be found at: <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/docs/2074-2080-2168-2170-big-r-tmdl.pdf>.

Comments:

10 CSR 20-7 Table H Stream Classifications and use Designations do not identify drinking water as a beneficial use of the Big River. As this permit is for a public drinking water supply it appears that Table H is in error. Therefore protection of drinking water as a beneficial use for the Big River is considered relevant and appropriate for this permit.

Part II – Operator Certification Requirements

As per [10 CSR 20-6.010(8) Terms and Conditions of a Permit], permittees shall operate and maintain facilities to comply with the Missouri Clean Water Law and applicable permit conditions and regulations. Operators or supervisors of operations at regulated wastewater treatment facilities shall be certified in accordance with [10 CSR 20-9.020(2)] and any other applicable state law or regulation. As per [10 CSR 20-9.010(2)(A)], requirements for operation by certified personnel shall apply to all wastewater treatment systems, if applicable, as listed below:

Check boxes below that are applicable to the facility;

- Owned or operated by or for:
 - Municipalities
 - Public Sewer District:
 - County
 - Public Water Supply Districts:
 - Private sewer company regulated by the Public Service Commission:
 - State or Federal agencies:

Each of the above entities are only applicable if they have a Population Equivalent greater than two hundred (200) and/or fifty (50) or more service connections.

- Department required:
The Department requires this facility to retain the services of a certified operator due to:

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(S) TABLE:

WATERBODY NAME	CLASS	WBID	DESIGNATED USES*	8-DIGIT HUC	EDU**
Unnamed Tributary to the Big River	U		General	07140104	Ozark Meramec
Big River***	P	02074	IRR, LWW, AQL, CLF, WBC(A), SCR, IND		

* - Irrigation (IRR), Livestock & Wildlife Watering (LWW), Protection of Warm Water Aquatic Life and Human Health-Fish Consumption (AQL), Cool Water Fishery(CLF), Cold Water Fishery (CDF), Whole Body Contact Recreation (WBC), Secondary Contact Recreation (SCR), Drinking Water Supply (DWS), Industrial (IND), Groundwater (GRW).

** - Ecological Drainage Unit

*** - UAA has not been conducted.

RECEIVING STREAM(S) LOW-FLOW VALUES TABLE:

RECEIVING STREAM (U, C, P)	LOW-FLOW VALUES (CFS)		
	1Q10	7Q10	30Q10
Unnamed Tributary to the Big River (U)	0.0	0.0	0.0

Mixing Zone: Not Allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(I)(a)].

Zone of Initial Dilution: Not Allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(I)(b)].

RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

No receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time.

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

ALTERNATIVE EVALUATIONS FOR NEW FACILITIES:

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

Not Applicable ;

The facility does not discharge to a Losing Stream as defined by [10 CSR 20-2.010(36)] & [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(N)], or is an existing facility.

ANTI-BACKSLIDING:

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

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

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.

- Renewal no degradation proposed and no further review necessary.

AREA-WIDE WASTE TREATMENT MANAGEMENT & CONTINUING AUTHORITY:

As per [10 CSR 20-6.010(3)(B)], ...An applicant may utilize a lower preference continuing authority by submitting, as part of the application, a statement waiving preferential status from each existing higher preference authority, providing the waiver does not conflict with any area-wide management plan approved under section 208 of the Federal Clean Water Act or any other regional sewage service and treatment plan approved for higher preference authority by the department.

BIO-SOLIDS, SLUDGE, & SEWAGE SLUDGE:

Bio-solids are solid materials resulting from wastewater treatment that meet federal and state criteria for beneficial uses (i.e. fertilizer). Sludge is any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or any other such waste having similar characteristics and effect. Sewage sludge is solids, semi-solids, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works; including but not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment process; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

Not Applicable ;

This condition is not applicable to the permittee for this specific facility.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT:

Enforcement is the action taken by the Water Protection Program (WPP) to bring an entity into compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, its implementing regulations, and/or any terms and conditions of an operating permit. The primary purpose of the enforcement activity in the WPP is to resolve violations and return the entity to compliance.

Not Applicable ;

The permittee/facility is not currently under Water Protection Program enforcement action.

PRETREATMENT PROGRAM:

The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a Publicly Owned Treatment Works [40 CFR Part 403.3(q)].

Pretreatment programs are required at any POTW (or combination of POTW operated by the same authority) and/or municipality with a total design flow greater than 5.0 MGD and receiving industrial wastes that interfere with or pass through the treatment works or are otherwise subject to the pretreatment standards. Pretreatment programs can also be required at POTWs/municipals with a design flow less than 5.0 MGD if needed to prevent interference with operations or pass through.

Several special conditions pertaining to the permittee's pretreatment program may be included in the permit, and are as follows:

- Implementation and enforcement of the program,
- Annual pretreatment report submittal,
- Submittal of list of industrial users,
- Technical evaluation of need to establish local limitations, and
- Submittal of the results of the evaluation

Not Applicable ;

The permittee, at this time, is not required to have a Pretreatment Program or does not have an approved pretreatment program.

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 give pollutant has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the WQS, the permit must contain effluent limits for that pollutant.

Applicable .

A RPA was conducted on appropriate parameters. Please see **APPENDIX B – RPA RESULTS**.

REMOVAL EFFICIENCY:

Removal efficiency is a method by which the Federal Regulations define Secondary Treatment and Equivalent to Secondary Treatment, which applies to Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day (BOD₅) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)/municipals. Please see the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) website for interpretation of percent removal requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Application Requirements for Publicly Owned Treatment Works and Other Treatment Works Treating Domestic Sewage @ www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-WATER/1999/August/Day-04/w18866.htm.

Not Applicable .

Influent monitoring is not being required to determine percent removal.

Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs), Bypasses, Inflow & Infiltration (I&I) – Prevention/Reduction:

Sanitary Sewer Systems (SSSs) are municipal wastewater collection systems that convey domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater, and limited amounts of infiltrated groundwater and storm water (i.e. I&I), to a POTW. SSSs are not designed to collect large amounts of storm water runoff from precipitation events.

Untreated or partially treated discharges from SSSs are commonly referred to as SSOs. SSOs have a variety of causes including blockages, line breaks, sewer defects that allow excess storm water and ground water to overload the system, lapses in sewer system operation and maintenance, inadequate sewer design and construction, power failures, and vandalism. A SSOs is defined as an untreated or partially treated sewage release from a SSS. SSOs can occur at any point in an SSS, during dry weather or wet weather. SSOs include overflows that reach waters of the state. SSOs also include overflows out of manholes and onto city streets, sidewalks, and other terrestrial locations. SSSs can back up into buildings, including private residences. When sewage backups are caused by problems in the publicly-owned portion of an SSS, they are considered SSOs.

Not Applicable .

This facility is not required to develop or implement a program for maintenance and repair of the collection system; however, it is a violation of Missouri State Environmental Laws and Regulations to allow untreated wastewater to discharge to waters of the state.

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.

Applicable .

The time given for effluent limitations of this permit listed under Interim Effluent Limitation and Final Effluent Limitations were established in accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031(10)].

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 *Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices* [EPA 832-R-92-006] (Storm Water Management), 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.

Not Applicable ;

At this time, the permittee is not required to develop and implement a SWPPP.

VARIANCE:

As per the Missouri Clean Water Law § 644.061.4, variances shall be granted for such period of time and under such terms and conditions as shall be specified by the commission in its order. The variance may be extended by affirmative action of the commission. In no event shall the variance be granted for a period of time greater than is reasonably necessary for complying with the Missouri Clean Water Law §§644.006 to 644.141 or any standard, rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to Missouri Clean Water Law §§644.006 to 644.141.

Not Applicable ;

This operating permit is not drafted under premises of a petition for variance.

WASTELOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) FOR LIMITS:

As per [10 CSR 20-2.010(78)], the amount of pollutant each discharger is allowed by the department to release into a given stream after the department has determined total amount of pollutant that may be discharged into that stream without endangering its water quality.

Not Applicable ;

Wasteload allocations were not calculated.

WLA MODELING:

There are two general types of effluent limitations, technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) and water quality based effluent limits (WQBELs). If TBELs do not provide adequate protection for the receiving waters, then WQBEL must be used.

Not Applicable ;

A WLA study was either not submitted or determined not applicable by department staff.

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.

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST:

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

Applicable ;

Under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) §101(a)(3), requiring WET testing is reasonably appropriate for site-specific Missouri State Operating Permits for discharges to waters of the state issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). WET testing are also required by 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1). WET testing ensures that the provisions in the 10 CSR 20-6.010(8)(A)7. and the Water Quality Standards 10 CSR 20-7.031(3)(D),(F),(G),(I)2.A & B are being met. Under [10 CSR 20-6.010(8)(A)4], the department may require other terms and conditions that it deems necessary to assure compliance with the Clean Water Act and related regulations of the Missouri Clean Water Commission. In addition the following MCWL apply: §§644.051.3 requires the Department to set permit conditions that comply with the MCWL and CWA; 644.051.4 specifically references toxicity as an item we must consider in writing permits (along with water quality-based effluent limits, pretreatment, etc...); and 644.051.5 is the basic authority to require testing conditions. WET test will be required by all facilities meeting the following criteria:

- Facility is a designated Major.
- Facility continuously or routinely exceeds its design flow.
- Facility (industrial) that alters its production process throughout the year.
- Facility handles large quantities of toxic substances, or substances that are toxic in large amounts.
- Facility has Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations for toxic substances (other than NH₃)
- Facility is a municipality or domestic discharger with a Design Flow \geq 22,500 gpd.
- Other – please justify.

303(d) LIST & TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires that each state identify waters that are not meeting water quality standards and for which adequate water pollution controls have not been required. Water quality standards protect such beneficial uses of water as whole body contact (such as swimming), maintaining fish and other aquatic life, and providing drinking water for people, livestock and wildlife. The 303(d) list helps state and federal agencies keep track of waters that are impaired but not addressed by normal water pollution control programs.

A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a given pollutant that a body of water can absorb before its water quality is affected. If a water body is determined to be impaired as listed on the 303(d) list, then a watershed management plan will be developed that shall include the TMDL calculation

Applicable ;

The Big River is listed on the 2008 Missouri 303(d) List for Lead.

Part V – Effluent Limits Determination

Outfall #001

Effluent limitations derived and established in the below Effluent Limitations Table are based on current operations of the facility. Future permit action due to facility modification may contain new operating permit terms and conditions that supercedes the terms and conditions, including effluent limitations, of this operating permit.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
FLOW	GPD	1	*		*	NO	*/*
SS	ML/L	3	1.0		1.0	NO	1/1
TSS	MG/L	1	*		*	YES	****
pH	SU	1	6-9		6-9	YES	6+
ALUMINUM, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	MG/L	3	1.3		0.4	YES	*/*
CHLORINE, TOTAL RESIDUAL	MG/L	3	0.017		0.008	YES	44.44/22.15
LEAD, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	µg/L	3	5.9		1.9	YES	243.26/121.24
CHLOROFORM	µg/L	3	*		*	YES	****
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST	% Survival	11	Please see WET Test in the Derivation and Discussion Section below.				
MONITORING FREQUENCY	Please see Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements in the Derivation and Discussion Section below.						

* - Monitoring requirement only.

** - For DO the Daily Maximum is a Daily Minimum and the Monthly Average is a Monthly Average Minimum.

*** - # of colonies/100mL; the Monthly Average for Fecal Coliform is a geometric mean.

**** - 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.
- **Settleable Solids.** Effluent limitations from the previous state operating permit have been reassessed and verified that they are still protective of the receiving stream’s Water Quality.
- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** Monitoring only to determine if there is potential to cause an excursion above water quality criteria.
- **pH.** pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH is limited to the range of 6.0-9.0 pH units.
- **Chloroform.** Monitoring only to determine if there is potential to cause an excursion above drinking water standards.
- **Total Residual Chlorine (TRC).** Warm-water Protection of Aquatic Life CCC = 10 µg/L, CMC = 19 µg/L [10 CSR 20-7.031, Table A]. Background TRC = 0.0 µg/L.

Chronic WLA: $C_e = ((0.14 + 0.0)10 - (0.0 * 0.0)) / 0.14$
 $C_e = 10 \mu\text{g/L}$

Acute WLA: $C_c = ((0.14 + 0.0)19 - (0.0 * 0.0))/ 0.14$
 $C_c = 19 \mu\text{g/L}$

$LTA_c = 10 (0.527) = 5.3 \mu\text{g/L}$
 $LTA_a = 19 (0.321) = 6.1 \mu\text{g/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]
[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

Use most protective number of LTA_c or LTA_a .

$MDL = 5.3 (3.11) = 16.5 \mu\text{g/L}$
 $AML = 5.3 (1.55) = 8.2 \mu\text{g/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]
[CV = 0.6, 95th Percentile, n = 4]

Total Residual Chlorine effluent limits of 0.017 mg/L daily maximum, 0.008 mg/L monthly average are recommended if chlorine is used as a disinfectant. Standard compliance language for TRC, including the minimum level (ML), should be included in the permit.

Metals

Effluent limitations for total recoverable metals were developed using methods and procedures outlined in EPA/505/2-90-001 and “The Metals Translator: Guidance For Calculating A Total Recoverable Permit Limit From A Dissolved Criterion” (EPA 823-B-96-007). General warm-water fishery criteria apply and water hardness = 162 mg/L.

Due to the absence of contemporaneous effluent and instream data for total recoverable metals, dissolved metals, hardness, and total suspended solids with which to calculate metals translators, partitioning between the dissolved and absorbed phases was assumed to be minimal (Section 5.7.3, EPA/505/2-90-001). Freshwater criteria conversion factors for dissolved metals were used as the metals translator as recommended in guidance (Section 1.3, 1.5.3, and Table 1, EPA 823-B-96-007). If concurrent site-specific data for total recoverable metals, dissolved metals, hardness, and total suspended solids are provided to the department, partitioning evaluations may be considered and site-specific translators developed.

METAL	CONVERSION FACTORS	
	ACUTE	CHRONIC
Aluminum	1.0	1.0
Lead	0.720	0.720

Conversion factors for Cd and Pb are hardness dependent. Values calculated using equation found in Section 1.3 of EPA 823-B-96-007 and hardness = 162 mg/L.

- **Aluminum, Total Recoverable.** Protection of Aquatic Life: Acute Criteria = 750 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Chronic = $750/1.0 = 750 \mu\text{g/L}$

Chronic WLA: $C_c = ((0.14 + 0.0)750 - (0.0 * 0.0))/ 0.14$
 $C_c = 750 \mu\text{g/L}$

$LTA_c = 750 (0.174) = 131 \mu\text{g/L}$

[CV = 2.4, 99th Percentile]

$MDL = 131 (9.58) = 1255 \mu\text{g/L}$
 $AML = 131 (3.03) = 397 \mu\text{g/L}$

[CV = 2.4, 99th Percentile]
[CV = 2.4, 95th Percentile, n = 4]

- **Lead, Total Recoverable.** Protection of Aquatic Life Chronic Criteria = 4 $\mu\text{g/L}$, Acute Criteria = 109 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Chronic = $4/0.720 = 5.9 \mu\text{g/L}$
Acute = $109/0.720 = 151 \mu\text{g/L}$

Chronic WLA: $C_c = ((0.14 + 0.0)5.9 - (0.0 * 0.0))/ 0.14$
 $C_c = 5.9 \mu\text{g/L}$

Acute WLA: $C_c = ((0.14 + 0.0)151 - (0.0 * 0.0))/0.14$
 $C_c = 151 \mu\text{g/L}$

$LTA_c = 5.9 (0.117) = 0.69 \mu\text{g/L}$
 $LTA_a = 151 (0.204) = 30.8 \mu\text{g/L}$

[CV = 2.0, 99th Percentile]
[CV = 2.0, 99th Percentile]

Use most protective number of LTA_c or LTA_a .

MDL = 0.69 (8.55) = 5.9 µg/L
AML = 0.69 (2.78) = 1.9 µg/L

[CV = 2.0, 99th Percentile]
[CV = 2.0, 95th Percentile, n = 4]

- **WET Test.** WET Testing schedules and intervals are established in accordance with the department’s Permit Manual; Section 5.2 *Effluent Limits / WET Testing for Compliance Bio-monitoring*. It is recommended that WET testing be conducted during the period of lowest stream flow.

- Chronic
- Acute

No less than ONCE/YEAR:

- Facility is designated as a Major facility or has a design flow ≥ 1.0 MGD.
- Facility continuously or routinely exceeds their design flow.
- Facility exceeds its design population equivalent (PE) for BOD₅ whether or not its design flow is being exceeded.
- Facility has Water Quality-based effluent limitations for toxic substances (other than NH₃).

Acute and/or Chronic Allowable Effluent Concentrations (AECs) for facilities that discharge to unclassified, Class C, Class P (with default Mixing Considerations), or Lakes [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(IV)(b)] are 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, & 6.25%.

- **Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements**

PARAMETER	SAMPLING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY
FLOW	ONCE/DAY	ONCE/QUARTER
SS	ONCE/WEEK	ONCE/QUARTER
PH	ONCE/WEEK	ONCE/QUARTER
ALUMINUM, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	ONCE/WEEK	ONCE/QUARTER
CHLORINE, TOTAL RESIDUAL	ONCE/WEEK	ONCE/QUARTER
LEAD, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	ONCE/WEEK	ONCE/QUARTER
TSS	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER
CHLOROFORM	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER

Outfall #002

Effluent limitations derived and established in the below Effluent Limitations Table are based on current operations of the facility. Future permit action due to facility modification may contain new operating permit terms and conditions that supercedes the terms and conditions, including effluent limitations, of this operating permit.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
FLOW	GPD	1	*		*	NO	*/*
SS	ML/L	3	1.0		1.0	NO	1/1
TSS	MG/L	1	*		*	YES	****
pH	SU	1	6-9		6-9	YES	6+
ALUMINUM, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	MG/L	3	1.2		0.4	YES	*/*
CHLORINE, TOTAL RESIDUAL	MG/L	3	0.017		0.008	YES	0.05/0.05
LEAD, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	µg/L	3	5.9		1.9	YES	26.22/13.07
CHLOROFORM	µg/L	3	*		*	YES	****
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST	% Survival	11	Please see WET Test in the Derivation and Discussion Section below.				
MONITORING FREQUENCY	Please see Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements in the Derivation and Discussion Section below.						

- * - Monitoring requirement only.
- ** - For DO the Daily Maximum is a Daily Minimum and the Monthly Average is a Monthly Average Minimum.
- *** - # of colonies/100mL; the Monthly Average for Fecal Coliform is a geometric mean.
- **** - 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.
- **Settleable Solids.** Effluent limitations from the previous state operating permit have been reassessed and verified that they are still protective of the receiving stream’s Water Quality.
- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** Monitoring only to determine if there is potential to cause an excursion above water quality criteria.
- **pH.** pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH is limited to the range of 6.0-9.0 pH units.
- **Chloroform.** Monitoring only to determine if there is potential to cause an excursion above drinking water standards.
- **Total Residual Chlorine (TRC).** Warm-water Protection of Aquatic Life CCC = 10 µg/L, CMC = 19 µg/L [10 CSR 20-7.031, Table A]. Background TRC = 0.0 µg/L.

Chronic WLA: $C_e = ((0.08 + 0.0)10 - (0.0 * 0.0)) / 0.08$
 $C_e = 10 \mu\text{g/L}$

Acute WLA: $C_e = ((0.08 + 0.0)19 - (0.0 * 0.0)) / 0.08$
 $C_e = 19 \mu\text{g/L}$

$LTA_c = 10 (0.527) = 5.3 \mu\text{g/L}$
 $LTA_a = 19 (0.321) = 6.1 \mu\text{g/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]
 [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

Use most protective number of LTA_c or LTA_a .

$MDL = 5.3 (3.11) = 16.5 \mu\text{g/L}$
 $AML = 5.3 (1.55) = 8.2 \mu\text{g/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]
 [CV = 0.6, 95th Percentile, n = 4]

Total Residual Chlorine effluent limits of 0.017 mg/L daily maximum, 0.008 mg/L monthly average are recommended if chlorine is used as a disinfectant. Standard compliance language for TRC, including the minimum level (ML), should be included in the permit.

Metals

Effluent limitations for total recoverable metals were developed using methods and procedures outlined in EPA/505/2-90-001 and “The Metals Translator: Guidance For Calculating A Total Recoverable Permit Limit From A Dissolved Criterion” (EPA 823-B-96-007). General warm-water fishery criteria apply and water hardness = 162 mg/L.

Due to the absence of contemporaneous effluent and instream data for total recoverable metals, dissolved metals, hardness, and total suspended solids with which to calculate metals translators, partitioning between the dissolved and absorbed phases was assumed to be minimal (Section 5.7.3, EPA/505/2-90-001). Freshwater criteria conversion factors for dissolved metals were used as the metals translator as recommended in guidance (Section 1.3, 1.5.3, and Table 1, EPA 823-B-96-007). If concurrent site-specific data for total recoverable metals, dissolved metals, hardness, and total suspended solids are provided to the department, partitioning evaluations may be considered and site-specific translators developed.

METAL	CONVERSION FACTORS	
	ACUTE	CHRONIC
Aluminum	1.0	1.0
Lead	0.720	0.720

Conversion factors for Cd and Pb are hardness dependent. Values calculated using equation found in Section 1.3 of EPA 823-B-96-007 and hardness = 162 mg/L.

- **Aluminum, Total Recoverable.** Protection of Aquatic Life: Acute Criteria = 750 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Chronic = $750/1.0 = 750 \mu\text{g/L}$

Chronic WLA: $C_e = ((0.08 + 0.0)750 - (0.0 * 0.0))/ 0.08$
 $C_e = 750 \mu\text{g/L}$

$LTA_c = 750 (0.144) = 108 \mu\text{g/L}$

[CV = 3.0, 99th Percentile]

$MDL = 108 (10.79) = 1165 \mu\text{g/L}$
 $AML = 108 (3.31) = 357 \mu\text{g/L}$

[CV = 3.0, 99th Percentile]
 [CV = 3.0, 95th Percentile, n = 4]

- **Lead, Total Recoverable.** Protection of Aquatic Life Chronic Criteria = 4 $\mu\text{g/L}$, Acute Criteria = 109 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Chronic = $4/0.720 = 5.9 \mu\text{g/L}$
 Acute = $109/0.720 = 151 \mu\text{g/L}$

Chronic WLA: $C_e = ((0.08 + 0.0)5.9 - (0.0 * 0.0))/ 0.08$
 $C_e = 5.9 \mu\text{g/L}$

Acute WLA: $C_e = ((0.08 + 0.0)151 - (0.0 * 0.0))/ 0.08$
 $C_e = 151 \mu\text{g/L}$

$LTA_c = 5.9 (0.126) = 0.74 \mu\text{g/L}$
 $LTA_a = 151 (0.224) = 33.8 \mu\text{g/L}$

[CV = 1.8, 99th Percentile]
 [CV = 1.8, 99th Percentile]

Use most protective number of LTA_c or LTA_a .

$MDL = 0.74 (7.95) = 5.9 \mu\text{g/L}$
 $AML = 0.74 (2.64) = 1.9 \mu\text{g/L}$

[CV = 1.8, 99th Percentile]
 [CV = 1.8, 95th Percentile, n = 4]

- **WET Test.** WET Testing schedules and intervals are established in accordance with the department’s Permit Manual; Section 5.2 *Effluent Limits / WET Testing for Compliance Bio-monitoring*. It is recommended that WET testing be conducted during the period of lowest stream flow.

- Chronic
- Acute

No less than ONCE/YEAR:

- Facility is designated as a Major facility or has a design flow ≥ 1.0 MGD.
- Facility continuously or routinely exceeds their design flow.
- Facility exceeds its design population equivalent (PE) for BOD₅ whether or not its design flow is being exceeded.
- Facility has Water Quality-based effluent limitations for toxic substances (other than NH₃).

Acute and/or Chronic Allowable Effluent Concentrations (AECs) for facilities that discharge to unclassified, Class C, Class P (with default Mixing Considerations), or Lakes [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(IV)(b)] are 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, & 6.25%.

- **Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements**

PARAMETER	SAMPLING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY
FLOW	ONCE/DAY	ONCE/QUARTER
SS	ONCE/WEEK	ONCE/QUARTER
PH	ONCE/WEEK	ONCE/QUARTER
ALUMINUM, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	ONCE/WEEK	ONCE/QUARTER
CHLORINE, TOTAL RESIDUAL	ONCE/WEEK	ONCE/QUARTER
LEAD, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	ONCE/WEEK	ONCE/QUARTER
TSS	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER
CHLOROFORM	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER

Outfall #004

Effluent limitations derived and established in the below Effluent Limitations Table are based on current operations of the facility. Future permit action due to facility modification may contain new operating permit terms and conditions that supercedes the terms and conditions, including effluent limitations, of this operating permit.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
FLOW	GPD	1	*		*	NO	*/*
SS	ML/L	3	1.0		1.0	NO	1/1
TSS	MG/L	1	*		*	YES	****
pH	SU	1	6-9		6-9	YES	6+
ALUMINUM, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	MG/L	3	1.4		0.5	YES	*/*
CHLORINE, TOTAL RESIDUAL	MG/L	3	0.017		0.008	YES	0.05/0.05
LEAD, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	µg/L	3	5.9		1.8	YES	26.22/13.07
CHLOROFORM	µg/L	3	*		*	YES	****
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST	% Survival	11	Please see WET Test in the Derivation and Discussion Section below.				
MONITORING FREQUENCY	Please see Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements in the Derivation and Discussion Section below.						

- * - Monitoring requirement only.
- ** - For DO the Daily Maximum is a Daily Minimum and the Monthly Average is a Monthly Average Minimum.
- *** - # of colonies/100mL; the Monthly Average for Fecal Coliform is a geometric mean.
- **** - 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.
- **Settleable Solids.** Effluent limitations from the previous state operating permit have been reassessed and verified that they are still protective of the receiving stream’s Water Quality.
- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** Monitoring only to determine if there is potential to cause an excursion above water quality criteria.
- **pH.** pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH is limited to the range of 6.0-9.0 pH units.
- **Chloroform.** Monitoring only to determine if there is potential to cause an excursion above drinking water standards.
- **Total Residual Chlorine (TRC).** Warm-water Protection of Aquatic Life CCC = 10 µg/L, CMC = 19 µg/L [10 CSR 20-7.031, Table A]. Background TRC = 0.0 µg/L.

Chronic WLA: $C_e = ((0.08 + 0.0)10 - (0.0 * 0.0)) / 0.08$
 $C_e = 10 \mu\text{g/L}$

Acute WLA: $C_e = ((0.08 + 0.0)19 - (0.0 * 0.0)) / 0.08$
 $C_e = 19 \mu\text{g/L}$

$$LTA_c = 10 (0.527) = 5.3 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$LTA_a = 19 (0.321) = 6.1 \mu\text{g/L}$$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]
[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

Use most protective number of LTA_c or LTA_a.

$$MDL = 5.3 (3.11) = 16.5 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$AML = 5.3 (1.55) = 8.2 \mu\text{g/L}$$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]
[CV = 0.6, 95th Percentile, n = 4]

Total Residual Chlorine effluent limits of 0.017 mg/L daily maximum, 0.008 mg/L monthly average are recommended if chlorine is used as a disinfectant. Standard compliance language for TRC, including the minimum level (ML), should be included in the permit.

Metals

Effluent limitations for total recoverable metals were developed using methods and procedures outlined in EPA/505/2-90-001 and “The Metals Translator: Guidance For Calculating A Total Recoverable Permit Limit From A Dissolved Criterion” (EPA 823-B-96-007). General warm-water fishery criteria apply and water hardness = 162 mg/L.

Due to the absence of contemporaneous effluent and instream data for total recoverable metals, dissolved metals, hardness, and total suspended solids with which to calculate metals translators, partitioning between the dissolved and absorbed phases was assumed to be minimal (Section 5.7.3, EPA/505/2-90-001). Freshwater criteria conversion factors for dissolved metals were used as the metals translator as recommended in guidance (Section 1.3, 1.5.3, and Table 1, EPA 823-B-96-007). If concurrent site-specific data for total recoverable metals, dissolved metals, hardness, and total suspended solids are provided to the department, partitioning evaluations may be considered and site-specific translators developed.

METAL	CONVERSION FACTORS	
	ACUTE	CHRONIC
Aluminum	1.0	1.0
Lead	0.720	0.720

Conversion factors for Cd and Pb are hardness dependent. Values calculated using equation found in Section 1.3 of EPA 823-B-96-007 and hardness = 162 mg/L.

- **Aluminum, Total Recoverable.** Protection of Aquatic Life: Acute Criteria = 750 μg/L.

$$\text{Chronic} = 750/1.0 = 750 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$\text{Chronic WLA: } C_e = ((0.08 + 0.0)750 - (0.0 * 0.0))/ 0.08$$

$$C_e = 750 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$LTA_c = 750 (0.249) = 187 \mu\text{g/L} \quad [\text{CV} = 1.6, 99^{\text{th}} \text{ Percentile}]$$

$$MDL = 187 (7.29) = 1363 \mu\text{g/L} \quad [\text{CV} = 1.6, 99^{\text{th}} \text{ Percentile}]$$

$$AML = 187 (2.48) = 464 \mu\text{g/L} \quad [\text{CV} = 1.6, 95^{\text{th}} \text{ Percentile, } n = 4]$$

- **Lead, Total Recoverable.** Protection of Aquatic Life Chronic Criteria = 4 μg/L, Acute Criteria = 109 μg/L.

$$\text{Chronic} = 4/0.720 = 5.9 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$\text{Acute} = 109/0.720 = 151 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$\text{Chronic WLA: } C_e = ((0.08 + 0.0)5.9 - (0.0 * 0.0))/ 0.08$$

$$C_e = 5.9 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$\text{Acute WLA: } C_e = ((0.08 + 0.0)151 - (0.0 * 0.0))/ 0.08$$

$$C_e = 151 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$LTA_c = 5.9 (0.102) = 0.6 \mu\text{g/L} \quad [\text{CV} = 2.5, 99^{\text{th}} \text{ Percentile}]$$

$$LTA_a = 151 (0.168) = 25.4 \mu\text{g/L} \quad [\text{CV} = 2.5, 99^{\text{th}} \text{ Percentile}]$$

Use most protective number of LTA_c or LTA_a.

MDL = 0.6 (9.81) = 5.9 µg/L
AML = 0.6 (3.08) = 1.8 µg/L

[CV = 2.5, 99th Percentile]
[CV = 2.5, 95th Percentile, n = 4]

- **WET Test.** WET Testing schedules and intervals are established in accordance with the department’s Permit Manual; Section 5.2 *Effluent Limits / WET Testing for Compliance Bio-monitoring*. It is recommended that WET testing be conducted during the period of lowest stream flow.

- Chronic
- Acute

No less than ONCE/YEAR:

- Facility is designated as a Major facility or has a design flow ≥ 1.0 MGD.
- Facility continuously or routinely exceeds their design flow.
- Facility exceeds its design population equivalent (PE) for BOD₅ whether or not its design flow is being exceeded.
- Facility has Water Quality-based effluent limitations for toxic substances (other than NH₃).

Acute and/or Chronic Allowable Effluent Concentrations (AECs) for facilities that discharge to unclassified, Class C, Class P (with default Mixing Considerations), or Lakes [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(IV)(b)] are 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, & 6.25%.

- **Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements**

PARAMETER	SAMPLING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY
FLOW	ONCE/DAY	ONCE/QUARTER
SS	ONCE/WEEK	ONCE/QUARTER
PH	ONCE/WEEK	ONCE/QUARTER
ALUMINUM, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	ONCE/WEEK	ONCE/QUARTER
CHLORINE, TOTAL RESIDUAL	ONCE/WEEK	ONCE/QUARTER
LEAD, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	ONCE/WEEK	ONCE/QUARTER
TSS	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER
CHLOROFORM	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER

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.

- The Public Notice period for this operating permit is tentatively schedule to begin on June 18, 2010 or is in process.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: MAY 18, 2010

COMPLETED BY:

**STEVE LANG, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER
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Part VII – Appendices

APPENDIX A – OUTFALLS

Outfall #001 – Industrial – SIC #4941
Settling basin/filter backwash
Design Flow: 92,000 GPD
Actual Flow: 92,000 GPD
Legal Description: NW ¼, SW ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 16, T43N, R4E, Jefferson County
UTM Coordinates: X = 710597, Y = 4260454
Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to the Big River (U)
First Classified Stream and ID: Big River (P) (02074) 303d
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (07140104 – 080009)

Outfall #002 – Industrial – SIC #4941
Settling basin/clarifier blowdown.
Design Flow: 50,000 GPD
Actual Flow: 50,000 GPD
Legal Description: NW ¼, SW ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 16, T43N, R4E, Jefferson County
UTM Coordinates: X = 710592, Y = 4260460
Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to the Big River (U)
First Classified Stream and ID: Big River (P) (02074) 303d
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (07140104 – 080009)

Outfall #004 – Industrial – SIC #4941
Settling basin/clarifier blowdown.
Design Flow: 50,000 GPD
Actual Flow: 50,000 GPD
Legal Description: NW ¼, SW ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 16, T43N, R4E, Jefferson County
UTM Coordinates: X = 710639, Y = 4260526
Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to the Big River (U)
First Classified Stream and ID: Big River (P) (02074) 303d
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (07140104 – 080009)

APPENDIX B – RPA RESULTS:

CONSTITUENT	CMC*	RWC ACUTE*	CCC*	RWC CHRONIC*	REASONABLE POTENTIAL	# OF SAMPLES**	CV***
OF #001, FLUORIDE	N/A		4 MG/L	1.9 MG/L	NO	66	0.3
OF #001, ALUMINUM	N/A		750	816	YES	53	2.4
OF #001, LEAD	15	340000	5	340000	YES	35	2.0
OF #002, FLUORIDE	N/A		4 MG/L	2.7 MG/L	NO	36	0.8
OF #002, ALUMINUM	N/A		750	816	YES	31	3.0
OF #002, LEAD	15	122000	5	122000	YES	23	1.8
OF #004, FLUORIDE	N/A		4 MG/L	3.6 MG/L	NO	29	1.1
OF #004, ALUMINUM	N/A		750	220	NO	30	1.6
OF #004, LEAD	15	355000	5	355000	YES	19	2.5

N/A – Not Applicable

* - Units are (µg/L) unless otherwise noted.

** - If the number of samples is greater than 10, then the CV value must be used in the WQBEL for the applicable constituent.

*** - Coefficient of Variation (CV) is calculated by dividing the Standard Deviation of the sample set by the Mean of the same sample set.

Reasonable Potential Analysis is conducted as per (TSD, EPA/505/2-90-001, Section 3.3.2).

A more detailed version including calculations of this RPA is available upon request.