

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-0103101

Owner: HF, LLC
Address: P.O. Box 2405, Lake Ozark, MO 65049

Continuing Authority: Same as Above
Address: Same as Above

Facility Name: Cornett Cove Apartments WWTF
Facility Address: 903 & 907 Horseshoe Bend Road, Lake Ozark MO 65049

Legal Description: NW¼, NE¼, Sec. 32, T40N, R16W, Camden County
UTM (X/Y): 524033 / 4226808

Receiving Stream: Tributary to Lake of the Ozarks (U)
First Classified Stream and ID: Lake of the Ozarks (L2) (07205)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (10290109-0406)

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Outfall #001 - Apartments - SIC #6513

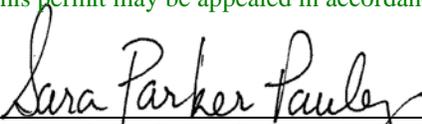
The use or operation of this facility does not require a CERTIFIED OPERATOR.

Extended aeration / Seasonal disinfection: chlorination-dechlorination / sludge disposal by contract hauler.

Design organic population equivalent is 24
Design flow is 0.003500 MGD
Actual flow is 0.001265 MGD
Design sludge production is 0.4 dry tons/year.

This permit authorizes only wastewater discharges under the Missouri Clean Water Law and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; it does not apply to other regulated areas. This permit may be appealed in accordance with Section 644.051.6 of the Law.

November 29, 2011 April 10, 2013
Effective Date Revised


Sara Parker Pauley, Director, Department of Natural Resources

November 28, 2016
Expiration Date


John Madras, Director, Water Protection Program

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

PAGE NUMBER 2 of 6

PERMIT NUMBER MO-0103101

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 remain in effect until **October 31, 2014**. 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/quarter**	24 hr. estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ₅	mg/L		30	20	once/quarter**	****
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L		30	20	once/quarter**	****
pH – Units	SU	***		***	once/quarter**	grab
<i>E. coli</i> (Note 1)	#/100 ml	630		126	once/quarter**	grab
Total Residual Chlorine as Cl ₂ (Note 2, page 4)	mg/L	0.016 (0.13 ML)		0.0082 (0.13 ML)	once/quarter**	grab
Ammonia as N	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter**	grab
OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	DAILY MINIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE MINIMUM	MONTHLY AVERAGE MINIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
<u>Outfall #001</u>						
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter**	grab

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED **QUARTERLY**; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE JULY 28, 2013. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)					PAGE NUMBER 3 of 6	
					PERMIT NUMBER MO-0103101	
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 November 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/quarter**	24 hr. estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ₅	mg/L		30	20	once/quarter**	****
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L		30	20	once/quarter**	****
pH – Units	SU	***		***	once/quarter**	grab
<i>E. coli</i> (Note 1)	#/100 ml	630		126	once/quarter**	grab
Total Residual Chlorine as Cl ₂	mg/L	0.016 (Note 2) (0.13 ML)		0.0082(Note 2) (0.13 ML)	once/quarter**	grab
Ammonia as N						
Winter (Oct 1-Mar 31)	mg/L	12.1		2.4	once/quarter**	grab
Summer (Apr 1-Sept 30)	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter**	grab
OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	DAILY MINIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE MINIMUM	MONTHLY AVERAGE MINIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
<u>Outfall #001</u>						
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter**	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED QUARTERLY ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>JANUARY 28, 2014</u> . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- * Monitoring requirement only.
- ** Sampling shall occur once per quarter in the periods of January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December, please note that monitoring reports shall be submitted no later than the 28th day of the month following the monitoring period (April 28th, July 28th, October 28th, and January 28th, respectively).
- *** pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH for all facilities except lagoons is limited to the range of 6.5-9.0 pH units.
- **** A composite sample made up from a minimum of four grab samples collected within a 24-hour period with a minimum of two hours between each grab sample. A person may physically collect the four grab samples or a composite sampler may be set up to collect the four grab samples.

Note 1 - Final limitations and monitoring requirements for *E. coli* are applicable only during the recreational season from April 1 through October 31. The Monthly Average Limit for *E. coli* is expressed as a geometric mean. Geometric mean for n samples = $[a_1 \times a_2 \times a_3 \dots \times a_n]^{1/n}$

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Note 2 - This permit contains a Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) limit.

- (a) 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) Disinfection is required year-round unless the permit specifically states that “Final limitations and monitoring requirements for *E. coli* are applicable only during the recreational season from April 1 through October 31.” If your permit does not require disinfection during the non-recreational months, do not chlorinate in those months.
- (c) Do not chemically dechlorinate **if it is not needed to meet the limits in your permit.**
- (d) If no chlorine was used in a given sampling period, an actual analysis is not necessary. Simply report as “0 mg/L” TRC.

B. 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.

C. 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. Permittee will cease discharge by connection to a facility with an area-wide management plan per 10 CSR 20-6.010(3)(B) within 90 days of notice of its availability.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

4. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:

- (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
 - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,5 dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the permit application;
 - (4) The level established in Part A of the permit by the Director.
- (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant, which was not reported in the permit application.

5. Report as no-discharge when a discharge does not occur during the report period.

6. 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.

7. It is a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law to fail to pay fees associated with this permit (644.055 RSMo).

8. Bypasses are not authorized at this facility and are subject to 40 CFR 122.41(m). If a bypass occurs, the permittee shall report in accordance to 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(i), and with Standard Condition Part I, Section B, subsection 2.b. Bypasses are to be reported to the Southwest Regional Office.

D. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

For Ammonia

1. Please note that you may be able to meet the Ammonia final effluent limits without a construction permit. If the final effluent limits can be achieved without a construction permit please submit in writing by **April 18, 2013** how you are planning to meet the new effluent limits.
2. If a Construction Permit is needed please submit a completed application for construction permit, and one copy each of an engineering report, plans and specifications prepared by a professional engineer registered in the State of Missouri to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Water Protection Program, Engineering Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri, 65102, for providing wastewater treatment dechlorination improvements to comply with the final effluent limitations as listed in Part A of this permit, designed in accordance with Missouri Clean Water Law Regulation 10 CSR 20 Chapter 8.
3. The entire project shall be completed by **November 1, 2014**.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
STATEMENT OF BASIS
FOR THE PURPOSE OF MODIFICATION
OF
MO-0103101
CORNETT COVE APARTMENTS WWTF

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 Statement of Basis is not an enforceable part of an operating permit.

This Statement of Basis is for a Minor

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Type: (NON-POTW)
Apartments - SIC #6513

Extended aeration / Seasonal disinfection: chlorination-dechlorination / sludge disposal by contract hauler.

Modification Application: 12/24/2012

Expiration Date: 11/28/2016

Last Inspection: 4/14/2010

In Compliance

Non-Compliance Facility not meeting effluent limits

OUTFALL(S) TABLE:

OUTFALL	DESIGN FLOW (CFS)	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE	DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT (MI)
001	0.005	Secondary	Domestic	0.84

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

After reviewing the Discharge Monitoring Reports since October 1, 2011 (the last renewal) the following was observed:
No noncompliance issues were identified.

Outfall #001 - Apartments - SIC #6513

The use or operation of this facility does not require a CERTIFIED OPERATOR.

Extended aeration / Seasonal disinfection: chlorination-dechlorination / sludge disposal by contract hauler.

Design organic population equivalent is 24

Design flow is 0.003500 MGD

Actual flow is 0.001265 MGD (Average flow 2008 through 2012)

Design sludge production is 0.4 dry tons/year.

Legal Description: NW¼, NE¼, Sec. 32, T40N, R16W, Camden County
UTM (X/Y): 524033 / 4226808
Receiving Stream: Tributary to Lake of the Ozarks (U)
First Classified Stream and ID: Lake of the Ozarks (L2) (07205)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (10290109-0406)

Part II – Modification Rationale

This operating permit is hereby modified to reflect the permittee has added a chlorination/dechlorination system for disinfection to the facility. The Schedule of Compliance for disinfection was removed and the interim limits for chlorine were removed. For a detailed fact sheet see the attached Statement of Basis from the operating permit issued November 29, 2011.

Non substantial formatting changes were made to the document.

Special Condition numbers 7 (regarding payment of fees) and number 8 (bypassing rule) were added to align this permit with current language used for all wastewater discharge permits.

Part III – 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.

Date of Statement of Basis: March 25, 2013

Submitted by:

Walter Fett
Engineering Section
Water Protection Program
(573)526-4589
Walter.fett@dnr.mo.gov

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Statement of Basis for Permit Issued November 29, 2011
Cornett Cove Apartments WWTF
MSOP #: MO-0103101
Camden County

A Statement of Basis (Statement) gives pertinent information regarding the applicable regulations and rationale for the development of the NPDES Missouri State Operating Permit (operating permit). This Statement includes Wasteload Allocations, Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations, and Reasonable Potential Analysis calculations as well as any other calculations that effect the effluent limitations of this operating permit. This Statement does not pertain to operating permits that include sewage sludge land application plans and variance procedures, and does not include the public comment process for this operating permit.

A Statement is not an enforceable part of an operating permit.

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Type: (NON-POTW)
Apartments - SIC #6513

Facility Description: Extended aeration / chlorination / sludge disposal by contract hauler.

OUTFALL(S) TABLE:

OUTFALL	DESIGN FLOW (CFS)	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE	DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT (MI)
001	0.005	Secondary	Domestic	0.84

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

A review of the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) submitted to this office from November 2006 to September 2011 showed that the permittee failed to submit a report for the Fourth Quarter of 2006. The facility also exceeded effluent limits for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) during the Fourth Quarter of 2009 and the First Quarter of 2010. The facility exceeded BOD limits during the Fourth Quarter of 2009 and the First Quarter of 2010. The permittee exceeded fecal coliform limits during the Second Quarter of 2008.

This is for a renewal.

Comments: The facility was last inspected on April 14, 2010. The inspection showed the following unsatisfactory features at the facility: the outfall was not clearly marked, effluent violations, there was a large amount of sludge in the clarifier, and the facility did not have warning signs.

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:

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 Lake of the Ozarks	U	N/A	General Criteria	10290109	Ozark / Osage
Lake of the Ozarks	L2	07205	General Criteria, LWW, AQL, SCR, WBC-A		

* - 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).

** - Ecological Drainage Unit

RECEIVING STREAM(S) LOW-FLOW VALUES TABLE:

RECEIVING STREAM (U, C, P)	LOW-FLOW VALUES (CFS)		
	1Q10	7Q10	30Q10
Unnamed Tributary to Lake of the Ozarks	0	0	0

MIXING CONSIDERATIONS

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)].

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 statement are at least as protective as those previously established; therefore, backsliding does not apply.

AREA-WIDE WASTE TREATMENT MANAGEMENT & CONTINUING AUTHORITY:

As per [10 CSR 20-6.010(8)(A)10.], when a Continuing Authority under paragraph 10 CSR 20-6.010(3)(B)1. or 2. is expected to be available for connection within the next five (5) years, any operating permit issued to a permittee under this paragraph, located within the service area of the paragraph (3)(B)1. or 2. facility, shall contain the following special condition... This language is contained in Special Condition #3 of this operating permit.

ANTIDegradation:

Policies which ensure protection of water quality for a particular water body where the water quality exceeds levels necessary to protect fish and wildlife propagation and recreation on and in the water. This also includes special protection of waters designated as outstanding natural resource waters. Antidegradation requirements are consistent with 40 CFR 131.12 that outlines methods used to assess activities that may impact the integrity of a water and protect existing uses. This policy may compel the state to maintain a level of water quality above those mandated by criteria.

Not Applicable ;
Renewal no degradation proposed and no further review necessary.

APPLICABLE PERMIT PARAMETERS:

Effluent parameters for conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants have been obtained from the previous NPDES operating permit for this facility, technology based effluent limits, and from appropriate sections of the renewal application.

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. Additional information regarding biosolids and sludge is located at the following web address: <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/pub/index.html>, items WQ422 through WQ449.

- Sludge/biosolids are removed by contract hauler or are stored in the lagoon.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT:

Action taken by the Department to resolve violations of the Missouri Clean Water Law, its implementing regulations, and/or any terms and condition of an operating permit.

Not Applicable ;
The permittee/facility is not under enforcement action and is considered to be in compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, its implementing regulations, and/or any terms and condition of an operating permit.

FINDING OF AFFORDABILITY:

Pursuant to Section 644.145, RSMo., the Department is required to determine whether a permit or decision is affordable and make a finding of affordability for certain permitting and enforcement decisions. This requirement applies to discharges from combined or separate sanitary sewer systems or publicly-owned treatment works.

Not Applicable;

The Department is not required to determine findings of affordability because the facility is not a **combined or separate sanitary sewer system or a publicly-owned treatment works**.

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):

Limitations must control all pollutants or pollutant parameters that are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above the Missouri Water Quality Standards.

Applicable ;

A RPA was conducted for this facility for (parameters) and determined that this facility has the potential to cause or contribute to violations of Water Quality. Please see **APPENDIX A – 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). 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 ;

This wastewater treatment facility is not a POTW. Influent monitoring is not being required to determine percent removal.

SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOWS (SSOs), BYPASSES, INFLOW & INFILTRATION (I&I) – PREVENTION/REDUCTION:

Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) are defined as an untreated or partially treated sewage release are considered bypassing under state regulation [10 CSR 20-2.010(11)] and should not be confused with the federal definition of bypass. SSO's have a variety of causes including blockages, line breaks, and sewer defects that allow excess storm water and ground water to (1) enter and overload the collection system, and (2) overload the treatment facility. Additionally, SSO's can be also be caused by lapses in sewer system operation and maintenance, inadequate sewer design and construction, power failures, and vandalism. SSOs also include overflows out of manholes and onto city streets, sidewalks, and other terrestrial locations.

Additionally, Missouri RSMo §644.026.1 mandates that the Department require proper maintenance and operation of treatment facilities and sewer systems and proper disposal of residual waste from all such facilities.

- 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 where 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.

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 to total amount of pollutant that may be discharged into that stream without endangering its water quality.

Applicable ;

Wasteload allocations were calculated where applicable using water quality criteria or water quality model results and the dilution equation below:

$$C = \frac{(C_s \times Q_s) + (C_e \times Q_e)}{(Q_e + Q_s)} \quad (\text{EPA/505/2-90-001, Section 4.5.5})$$

Where C = downstream concentration
C_s = upstream concentration
Q_s = upstream flow
C_e = effluent concentration
Q_e = effluent flow

Chronic wasteload allocations were determined using applicable chronic water quality criteria (CCC: criteria continuous concentration) and stream volume of flow at the edge of the mixing zone (MZ). Acute wasteload allocations were determined using applicable water quality criteria (CMC: criteria maximum concentration) and stream volume of flow at the edge of the zone of initial dilution (ZID).

Water quality based maximum daily and average monthly effluent limitations were calculated using methods and procedures outlined in USEPA's "Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control" (EPA/505/2-90-001).

Number of Samples "n":

Additionally, in accordance with the TSD for water quality-based permitting, effluent quality is determined by the underlying distribution of daily values, which is determined by the Long Term Average (LTA) associated with a particular Wasteload Allocation (WLA) and by the Coefficient of Variation (CV) of the effluent concentrations. Increasing or decreasing the monitoring frequency does not affect this underlying distribution or treatment performance, which should be, at a minimum, be targeted to comply with the values dictated by the WLA. Therefore, it is recommended that the actual planned frequency of monitoring normally be used to determine the value of "n" for calculating the AML. However, in situations where monitoring frequency is once per month or less, a higher value for "n" must be assumed for AML derivation purposes. Thus, the statistical procedure being employed using an assumed number of samples is "n = 4" at a minimum. For Total Ammonia as Nitrogen, "n = 30" is used.

WLA MODELING:

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.

Not Applicable ;

At this time, the permittee is not required to conduct WET test for this facility.

40 CFR 122.41(m) - Bypasses:

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 402 prohibits wastewater dischargers from “bypassing” untreated or partially treated sewage (wastewater) beyond the headworks. A bypass, which includes blending, is defined as an intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, [40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i)]. Additionally, Missouri regulation 10 CSR 20-2.010(11) defines a bypass as the diversion of wastewater from any portion of wastewater treatment facility or sewer system to waters of the state. Only under exceptional and specified limitations do the federal regulations allow for a facility to bypass some or all of the flow from its treatment process. Bypasses are prohibited by the CWA unless a permittee can meet all of the criteria listed in 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A), (B), & (C). Any bypasses from this facility are subject to the reporting required in 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6) and per Missouri’s Standard Conditions I, Section B, part 2.b. Additionally, Anticipated Bypasses include bypasses from peak flow basins or similar.

- Not Applicable, this facility does not bypass.

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

Not Applicable .

This facility does not discharge to a 303(d) listed stream.

Adjusted Design Flow:

10 CSR 20-6.011(1)(B)1. provides for an Adjusted Design Flow when calculating permit fees on human sewage treatment facilities. If the average flow is sixty percent (60%) or less than the system’s design flow, the average flow may be substituted for the design flow when calculating the permit fee on human sewage treatment facilities. If the facility's actual average flow is consistently 60% or less than the permitted design flow, the facility may qualify for a reduction in your fee when:

- The facility has a valid permit, or has applied for re-issuance, is in compliance with the terms, conditions and effluent limitations of the permit, and the facility has a good compliance history; and
- Flow is not expected to exceed 60% of design flow for the remaining term of the existing operating permit.

Not Applicable .

At this time, the permittee has not requested an Adjusted Design Flow modification.

Outfall #001 – Main Facility Outfall
EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
FLOW	MGD	1	*		*	NO	S
BOD ₅	MG/L	1		30	20	NO	S
TSS	MG/L	1		30	20	NO	S
PH (S.U.)	SU	1	6.5-9.0		6.5-9.0	YES	6.0-9.0
AMMONIA AS N (OCTOBER - MARCH)	MG/L	5	12.1		2.4	YES	*
AMMONIA AS N (APRIL - SEPTEMBER)	MG/L	5	*		*	YES	*
ESCHERICHIA COLI	***	1,2,3	630		126	NO	****
CHLORINE, TOTAL RESIDUAL	MG/L	1, 3	0.016 (0.13 ML)		0.0082 (0.13 ML)	YES	1.0, 1.0
DISSOLVED OXYGEN	MG/L	11	*		*	NO	****
MONITORING FREQUENCY	Please see Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements in the Derivation and Discussion Section below.						

*** - Monitoring requirement only**

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

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

N/A – Not applicable

S – Same as previous operating permit

Basis for Limitations Codes:

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

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.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅).

- Effluent limitations have been retained from previous state operating permit, please see the **APPLICABLE DESIGNATION OF WATERS OF THE STATE** sub-section of the **Receiving Stream Information.**

Total Suspended Solids (TSS).

- Effluent limitations have been retained from previous state operating permit, please see the **APPLICABLE DESIGNATION OF WATERS OF THE STATE** sub-section of the **Receiving Stream Information.**

pH.

– pH is limited to the range of 6.5 – 9.0 pH units, as per [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(E)]. pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged.

Temperature. Temperature has been removed because it is no longer pertinent in determining ammonia limitations.

Ammonia as N

Assuming a first order decay process, ammonia decay was calculated using the following equation

$$D(t) = e^{-K_T t}$$

where

- D(t) = fraction of the initial ammonia concentration remaining at t
- K_T = ammonia decay rate coefficient at local temperature [days⁻¹]
- t = travel time [days]

The fraction of ammonia remaining, D(t), was computed for all four seasons:

$$D_{\text{winter}} = 0.9613$$

Assuming that early life stages are present, the Total Ammonia Nitrogen criteria [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(B)7.C., Table B1, & Table B3] apply and will be used in conjunction with the decay calculations above.

Season	Temp (°C)	pH (SU)	Total Ammonia Nitrogen CCC (mg N/L)	Total Ammonia Nitrogen CMC (mg N/L)
Oct. 1 – March 31	6	7.8	3.1	12.1

Winter: Oct 1 – March 31, Summer: April 1 – Sept. 30

$$\text{Chronic WLA} = (\text{CCC})(D_{\text{season}})^{-1}$$

Summer – Monitoring requirement only. There was not enough data for a statistically sound RPA. Monitoring will be retained for the summer season to determine whether a “reasonable potential” exists to exceed water quality standards after the discharge begins

Winter – Chronic WLA = (3.1 mg N/L)(0.9613)⁻¹ = 3.225 mg N/L, Acute WLA = 12.1 mg N/L. No mixing zone is allowed. Discharges to Unclassified Stream.

LTA_c = 3.225 mg/L (0.456) = 1.47 mg N/L [CV = 2.08, 99th Percentile, 30 day average]
 LTA_a = 12.1 mg/L (0.114) = 1.38 mg N/L [CV = 2.08, 99th Percentile]

MDL = 1.38 mg/L (8.76) = **12.08 mg N/L** [CV = 2.08, 99th Percentile]
 AML = 1.38 mg/L (1.71) = **2.3598 mg N/L** [CV = 2.08, 95th Percentile, n = 30]

Season	Maximum Daily Limit (mg N/L)	Average Monthly Limit (mg N/L)
Oct 1 – March 31	12.1	2.4
April 1 – Sept 30	*	*

Fecal Coliform. E. coli has replaced fecal coliform at the applicable bacteria criteria in Missouri’s water quality standards.

Escherichia coli (E. coli). Monthly average of 126 per 100 ml as a geometric mean and Daily Maximum of 630 during the recreational season (April 1 – October 31), to protect Whole Body Contact Recreation (A) designated use of the receiving stream, as per 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(C). Daily Maximum effluent variability will be evaluated in development of a future effluent limit. An effluent limit for both monthly average and daily maximum is required by 40 CFR 122.45(d).

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.

$$((Q_e + Q_s) * C - (Q_s * C_s)) / Q_e$$

Acute: $C_e = ((0.005 + 0) * 0.019 - (0 * 0)) / 0.005 = 0.019$
 $WLA_a = 0.019 \text{ mg/L}$

Chronic: $C_e = ((0.005 + 0) * 0.01 - (0 * 0)) / 0.005 = 0.01$
 $WLA_c = 0.01 \text{ mg/L}$

$LTA_a = 0.019 (0.321) = 0.0061 \text{ mg/L}$ [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]
 $LTA_c = 0.01 (0.5274) = \mathbf{0.005274} \text{ mg/L}$ [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

$MDL = 0.005274(3.114) = 0.016 \text{ mg/L}$ [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]
 $AML = 0.005274(1.55) = 0.0082 \text{ mg/L}$ [CV = 0.6, 95th Percentile, n = 4]

Dissolved Oxygen. Monitoring requirement only. Monitoring for dissolved oxygen are included to determine whether “reasonable potential” to exceed water quality standards exists after the discharge begins.

Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements.

PARAMETER	SAMPLING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY
FLOW	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY
BOD ₅	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY
TSS	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY
pH	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY
AMMONIA AS N	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY
<i>E. COLI</i>	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY
TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY
DISSOLVED OXYGEN	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY

Sampling Frequency Justification:

Quarterly sampling is appropriate to obtain adequate data to determine if reasonable potential exists to exceed water quality standards.

The Clean Water Commission has directed the Department to proceed with amending 10 CSR 20-7.015 to reduce the sampling frequency required for E.coli to a lesser frequency, still protective of water quality standards, for smaller facilities, including those with discharges of 100,000 gallons per day or less.

Sampling Type Justification

As per 10 CSR 20-7.015 samples collected for mechanical plants shall be 24 hour composites, but due to the small amount of flow sample type shall be modified composites.

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.

Date of Factsheet: September 29, 2011

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APPENDIX A – RPA RESULTS:

Parameter	CMC*	RWC Acute*	CCC*	RWC Chronic*	n**	Range max/min	CV***	MF	RP Yes/No
Total Ammonia as Nitrogen (Winter) mg/L	12.1	116	3.2	116	10	28.1 / 0.1	2.075997	4.137	Yes

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.

RWC – Receiving Water Concentration. It is the concentration of a toxicant or the parameter toxicity in the receiving water after mixing (if applicable).

n – Is the number of samples.

MF – Multiplying Factor. 99% Confidence Level and 99% Probability Basis.

RP – Reasonable Potential. It is where an effluent is projected or calculated to cause an excursion above a water quality standard based on a number of factors including, as a minimum, the four factors listed in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(ii).

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.