

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-0103241
Owner: Address:	Cities of Lake Ozark and Osage Beach P.O. Box 370, Lake Ozark, MO 65049
Continuing Authority: Address:	Joint Sewer Treatment Plant Board P.O. Box 370, Lake Ozark, MO 65049
Facility Name: Facility Address:	Lake of the Ozark Regional WWTP #1 #3 Anderson Road, Lake Ozark, MO 64049
Legal Description: UTM Coordinates:	NE ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 33, T40N, R15W, Miller County X = 535318, Y = 4226211
Receiving Stream: First Classified Stream and ID: USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.:	Bowling Hollow Creek (U) Osage River (P) (01031) (10290111 – 020002)

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 - POTW - SIC# 4952 - Certified B Operator Required

Bar Screens/ Grit Removal/ RAS Control/ and Odor Control/ 2 Oxidation Ditches/ 3 Secondary Clarifiers/ UV Disinfection/ Cascade Aeration. 2 Sludge storage tanks and is land applied by the permittee.

Design population equivalent is 42,860.

Design flow is 3.0 MGD.

Actual flow is 1.5 MGD.

Design sludge production is 658.8 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.

December 10, 2010

Effective Date


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

December 9, 2015

Expiration Date


John Madros, Director, Water Protection Program

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS					PAGE NUMBER 2 of 9	
PERMIT NUMBER MO-0103241						
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 and remain in effect until three (3) years after the effective date of this permit. 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
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ₅	mg/L		45	30	Once/week	24 hr. comp.
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L		45	30	Once/week	24 hr. comp.
pH – Units	SU	***		***	Once/week	grab
Temperature	°C	*		*	Once/week	grab
Ammonia as N**** (May 1 – Oct 31) (Nov 1 – April 30)	mg/L	*		*	Once/week	grab
		*		*	Once/week	grab
<i>E. coli</i> (Note 1)	#/100 mL		630	126	Once/week	grab
Oil & Grease****	mg/L	*		*	Once/month	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>MONTHLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>January 28, 2011</u> . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						
Selenium, Total Recoverable****	µg/L	*		*	Once/quarter	grab
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*		*	Once/quarter	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>QUARTERLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>April 28, 2011</u> . 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 #9			Once/year	24 hr. composite
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>ANNUALLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>August 28, 2011</u> .						
B. STANDARD CONDITIONS						
IN ADDITION TO SPECIFIED CONDITIONS STATED HEREIN, THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED <u>Parts I, II, & III</u> STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED <u>October 1, 1980 and August 15, 1994</u> , AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN.						

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS					PAGE NUMBER 3 of 9	
					PERMIT NUMBER MO-0103241	
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 three (3) years from the effective date of this permit 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
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ₅ **	mg/L		45	30	Once/week	24 hr. comp.
Total Suspended Solids**	mg/L		45	30	Once/week	24 hr. comp.
pH – Units	SU	***		***	Once/week	grab
Temperature	°C	*		*	Once/week	grab
Ammonia as N**** (May 1 – Oct 31)	mg/L	5.6		1.2	Once/week	grab
(Nov 1 – April 30)		10.6		2.7	Once/week	grab
<i>E. coli</i> (Note 1)	#/100 mL		630	126	Once/week	grab
Oil & Grease****	mg/L	15		10	Once/month	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>MONTHLY</u> ; 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.						
Selenium, Total Recoverable****	µg/L	8.1		4.0	Once/quarter*****	grab
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*		*	Once/quarter*****	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>QUARTERLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>April 28, 2014</u> . 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 #9			Once/year	24 hr. composite
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>ANNUALLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>August 28, 2014</u> .						
B. STANDARD CONDITIONS						
IN ADDITION TO SPECIFIED CONDITIONS STATED HEREIN, THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED <u>Parts I, II, & III</u> STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED <u>October 1, 1980 and August 15, 1994</u> , AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN.						

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- * Monitoring requirement only.
- ** This facility is required to meet a percent removal, please see Part C page (# of #).
- *** 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.
- **** These parameters have Final Effluent Limitations, please see Part E – Schedule of Compliance.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

***** See table below for quarterly sampling.

Sample discharge at least once for the months of:	Report is due:
January, February, March (1st Quarter)	April 28
April, May, June (2nd Quarter)	July 28
July, August, September (3rd Quarter)	October 28
October, November, December (4th Quarter)	January 28

Note 1 - Final limitations and monitoring 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. Weekly Average for *E. coli* can be expressed as a geometric mean if more than one (1) sample is obtained in a calendar week (Sunday – Saturday).

C. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The facility is required to meet a removal efficiency of 85% or more. The monitoring requirements shall become effective upon issuance and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. To determine removal efficiencies, the influent wastewater shall be monitored by the permittee as specified below:

SAMPLING LOCATION AND PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
<u>Influent</u>			
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ₅	mg/L	Once/month	24 hr. comp.
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Once/month	24 hr. comp.

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED MONTHLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE January 28, 2011.

MO 780-0010 (8/91)

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. 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.

D. 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. 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.

8. The permittee is under the authority of the Joint Sewer Treatment Plant Board, which does not maintain or fund the collection system for each of the satellite cities presently connected to this facility. The Joint Sewer Treatment Plant Board consist of officials from the satellite cities connected to this facility, which are the Cities of Lake Ozark and Osage Beach. The satellite cities fund and maintain their own collection systems. For the term of this operating permit, it is only recommended that the satellite cities continue to submit semi-annual reports to the Department's Southwest Regional Office regarding measures taken (if need be) to reduce Inflow & Infiltration, which is separate from the authority of this operating permit.

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

9. 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	100%	100%	Annually	24 hr. composite	Sample in any month, report in August

* 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:
 - (a) THREE CONSECUTIVE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS PASS. No further tests need to be performed until next regularly scheduled test period.

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

9. WET testing (continued).

(b) A TOTAL OF THREE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS FAIL.

- (4) Failure of at WET tests is a violation of this permit.
- (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) 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:
 - (a) 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**,
 - (b) For facilities with an AEC greater than 30%, the LC₅₀ concentration must be greater than 100%; **AND**,
 - (c) 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:
 - (a) 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;
 - (b) 100% receiving-stream water (if available), collected upstream of the outfall at a point beyond any influence of the effluent; and
 - (c) 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.

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

E. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Table A – Final Effluent Limits

The Final Effluent limitations for Total Ammonia as Nitrogen, Oil & Grease, and Selenium, Total Recoverable (applicable parameters) shall become effective three (3) years after issuance of this operating permit, in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031(10).

1. Within one (1) year of the effective date of this operating permit, the permittee shall submit a report indicating steps that it has taken to implement Table A – Final Effluent Limitations applicable parameters.
 - (a) If the permittee determines that construction is needed to implement Table A – Final Effluent Limitations, then the permittee will need to submit a complete construction permit application for the upgrade and expansion.
2. The permittee shall submit Annual Compliance Reports that are due on the anniversary of the effective date of this permit for three (3) years. The report, at a minimum, shall include steps taken by the permittee to ensure compliance with this operating permit's Table A – Final Effluent Limits.
3. The permittee shall come into compliance with this operating permit's Table A – Final Effluent Limits as soon as possible but not to exceed three (3) years of the effective date of this operating permit.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL
OF
MO-0103241
LAKE OF THE OZARK REGIONAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT #1

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): 4952

Facility Description:

The Lake of the Ozark Wastewater Treatment Plant (facility) is a Joint Sewer Treatment Plant. This is due to the fact that the facility is owned by both the Cities of Lake of the Ozark and Osage Beach. Untreated wastewater enters the treatment facility and is first subjected to the Headworks Building, which consist of Bar Screens, Grit Removal, RAS Control, and Odor Control. From the Headworks, flow is then sent to one (1) of the two (2) Oxidation Ditches. Treated wastewater from the Oxidation Ditches is then sent to a Splitter Box to be sent to one (1) of three (3) Secondary Clarifiers. From the secondary clarifiers, flow is subjected to disinfection via Ultraviolet System and then is subjected to Cascade Aeration. Treated effluent then is discharged from Outfall #001.

Have any changes occurred at this facility or in the receiving water body that effects effluent limit derivation?
 - No.

Application Date: 10/09/2009
 Expiration Date: 03/10/2010
 Last Inspection: 10/16/2009 In Compliance ; Non-Compliance

OUTFALL(S) TABLE:

OUTFALL	DESIGN FLOW (CFS)	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE	DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT (MI)
001	4.65	Secondary	Domestic	0.8

Outfall #001

Legal Description: NE ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 33, T40N, R15W, Miller County
 UTM Coordinates: X = 535318, Y = 4226211
 Receiving Stream: Bowling Hollow Creek (U)
 First Classified Stream and ID: Osage River (P) (01031)
 USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (10290111 – 020002)

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

There are no on-going receiving water body concerns for both the receiving stream and the 1st classified receiving stream. The past five (5) years of Discharge Monitoring Reports via Water Quality Information System for this facility have been reviewed and no effluent violations were noted for this treatment facility.

Comments:

The first classified receiving stream, Osage River, was previously listed on the Missouri 2006 303(d) List of impaired water bodies for low dissolved oxygen (DO) with the source being Bagnell Dam – Hydroelectric Power Plant. More specifically, the DO issue was caused by flow modifications from the power plant. The 2008 EPA approved Impaired List for Missouri has the Osage River as being removed from this impairment and that the DO is or will be addressed by a permitting process for the applicable facility.

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.

This facility currently requires an operator with a B Certification Level. Please see **Appendix A - Classification Worksheet**. Modifications made to the wastewater treatment facility may cause the classification to be modified.

Operator's Name: Gary Hutchcraft
Certification Number: 7305
Certification Level: WW-A

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**
Bowling Hollow Creek	U	---	General Criteria	10290111	Ozark/Osage
Osage River	P	01031	IRR, LWW, AQL, WBC(A), SCR		

* - 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

RECEIVING STREAM(S) LOW-FLOW VALUES TABLE:

RECEIVING STREAM (U, C, P)	LOW-FLOW VALUES (CFS)		
	1Q10	7Q10	30Q10
Bowling Hollow Creek	0.0	0.0	0.0

MIXING CONSIDERATIONS TABLE:

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:

The previous state operating permit contained receiving stream sampling due to the first classified water body (Osage River) being listed on the Missouri 303(d) List for Low DO. However, the DO issue is being addressed via the permitting process at the source (i.e., applicable permittee). Therefore, no further receiving stream monitoring is proposed for this facility.

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.

Applicable (renewal and modifications to existing operating permits) ;

This facility has been approved to land apply as per Permit Standard Conditions III and a department approved bio-solids management plan.

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.

Applicable ;

Secondary Treatment is 85% removal [40 CFR Part 133.102(a)(3) & (b)(3)].

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 under the authority of the Joint Sewer Treatment Plant Board (Board), which consist of officials from Lake Ozark and Osage Beach. The Board does not fund or maintain the collection system connected to this facility; however, the cities of Lake Ozark and Osage Beach (who are connected to this treatment facility) fund and maintain their respective collection system. Therefore, this operating permit will contain language (1) indicating this; and (2) removing the requirement of this facility and its Board to submit I&I reduction reports. The Department does; however, encourage that each city continue to submit I&I Reports to the Department's SWRO regarding measures taken (if needed) to reduce I&I.

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.

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.

Applicable ;

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

$$C = \frac{(Cs \times Qs) + (Ce \times Qe)}{(Qe + Qs)} \quad (\text{EPA/505/2-90-001, Section 4.5.5})$$

Where C = downstream concentration
Cs = upstream concentration
Qs = upstream flow
Ce = effluent concentration
Qe = 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).

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:

WET Test (continued):

- 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

Not Applicable ;

This facility does not discharge to a 303(d) listed stream, please see Comment section located in Part I of this Fact Sheet.

Part V – Effluent Limits Determination

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	
BOD ₅	MG/L	1		45	30	NO	
TSS	MG/L	1		45	30	NO	
pH	SU	1	6.0 – 9.0		6.0 – 9.0	NO	
TEMPERATURE	°C	5/9	*		*	NO	
AMMONIA AS N (MAY 1 – OCT 31)	MG/L	2/3/5	5.6		1.2	YES	* / *
AMMONIA AS N (NOV 1 – APR 30)	MG/L	2/3/5	10.6		2.7	YES	* / *
E. COLI***	CFU/ 100 mL	PLEASE SEE DISCUSSION SECTION BELOW.					
OIL & GREASE (MG/L)	MG/L	2	15		10	YES	****
SELENIUM, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	µg/L	2/3	8.1		4.0	YES	****
ZINC, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	µg/L	2/3	*		*	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 E. coli 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.
- **Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅).** 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. Therefore, 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 from the previous state operating permit have been reassessed and verified that they are still protective of the receiving stream’s Water Quality. Therefore, 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.** 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.**
- **Temperature.** Monitoring requirement due to the toxicity of Ammonia varies by temperature.
- **Total Ammonia as Nitrogen.** Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) was conducted and determined that Total Ammonia as Nitrogen has potential to cause or contribute exceedances to Missouri's Water Quality Standards for both Summer and Winter seasons. The RPA calculated a CV of 1.503 for Summer and a CV of 1.094 for Winter; therefore, effluent limitations will be required. Early Life Stages Present Total Ammonia Nitrogen criteria apply [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(B)7.C. & Table B3] default pH 7.8 SU No mixing considerations allowed; therefore, WLA = appropriate criterion.

Season	Temp (°C)	pH (SU)	Total Ammonia Nitrogen CCC (mg/L)	Total Ammonia Nitrogen CMC (mg/L)
Summer	26	7.8	1.5	12.1
Winter	6	7.8	3.1	12.1

Summer: May 1 – October 31

Chronic WLA: $C_e = 1.5 \text{ mg/L}$

Acute WLA: $C_e = 12.1 \text{ mg/L}$

$LTA_c = 1.5 \text{ mg/L} (0.554) = \mathbf{0.8 \text{ mg/L}}$

[CV = 1.503, 99th Percentile, 30 day avg.]

$LTA_a = 12.1 \text{ mg/L} (0.144) = 1.7 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 1.503, 99th Percentile]

Use most protective number of LTA_c or LTA_a .

$MDL = 0.8 \text{ mg/L} (6.94) = 5.6 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 1.503, 99th Percentile]

$AML = 0.8 \text{ mg/L} (1.50) = 1.2 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 1.503, 95th Percentile, n =30]

Winter: November 1 – April 30

Chronic WLA: $C_e = 3.1 \text{ mg/L}$

Acute WLA: $C_e = 12.1 \text{ mg/L}$

$LTA_c = 3.1 \text{ mg/L} (0.644) = \mathbf{2.0 \text{ mg/L}}$

[CV = 1.094, 99th Percentile, 30 day avg.]

$LTA_a = 12.1 \text{ mg/L} (0.188) = 2.3 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 1.094, 99th Percentile]

Use most protective number of LTA_c or LTA_a .

$MDL = 2.0 \text{ mg/L} (5.31) = 10.6 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 1.094, 99th Percentile]

$AML = 2.0 \text{ mg/L} (1.36) = 2.7 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 1.094, 95th Percentile, n =30]

Total Ammonia as N concentrations from submitted DMR's for this facility indicate that the facility can meet the new Total Ammonia as N effluent limitations; therefore, the facility will be expected to meet the new limitations upon issuance.

- **E. coli.** Monthly Average of 126 per 100 mL as a geometric mean and Weekly Average of 630 per 100 mL as a geometric mean (if more than one sample is collected in a calendar week) 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). Weekly Average effluent variability will be evaluated in development of a future effluent limit. An effluent limit for both monthly average and weekly average is required by 40 CFR 122.45(d).
- **Oil & Grease.** Conventional pollutant, effluent limitation for protection of aquatic life; 10 mg/L monthly average, 15 mg/L daily maximum.

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
Selenium	N/A	N/A
Zinc	0.980	0.980

Values calculated using equation found in Section 1.3 of EPA 823-B-96-007 and hardness = 162 mg/L.

- Selenium, Total Recoverable.** The permittee’s application listed a Selenium, Total Recoverable level of 18 µg/L. With the Chronic Criteria (CCC) of Selenium being 5 µg/L, the Department has determined that this facility has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to violations of Missouri’s Water Quality Standards. Selenium CCC = 5 µg/L, as per 10 CSR 20-7.031, Table A. No mixing considerations allowed; therefore, WLA = appropriate criterion. No CMC criteria for Selenium.

Chronic WLA: $C_e = 163 \mu\text{g/L}$

$LTA_c = 5.0 (0.527) = 2.6 \mu\text{g/L}$ [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

MDL = 2.6 (3.11) = 8.1 µg/L [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

AML = 2.6 (1.55) = 4.0 µg/L [CV = 0.6, 95th Percentile, n = 4]

- Zinc, Total Recoverable.** The permittee’s application contained an elevated level of Zinc, Total Recoverable; however, the initial result was below both criteria (Chronic and Acute) for Zinc. Therefore, the permittee will be required to monitoring for Zinc, Total Recoverable. Upon future renewals and/or modifications for this facility, the Department will conduct a RPA to determine if Zinc, Total Recoverable, has potential to cause or contribute to violations of Missouri’s Water Quality Standards. Monitoring requirement only.
- 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.

 - Acute
 - No less than ONCE/PERMIT CYCLE:**
 - Municipality or domestic facility with a design flow $\geq 22,500$ gpd, but less than 1.0 MGD.
 - Other, please justify.
 - 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).
 - No less than TWICE/YEAR:**
 - Facility is subject to production processes alterations throughout the year.
 - Facility handles large quantities of toxic substances, or substances that are toxic in large amounts.
 - Facility has been granted seasonal relief of numeric limitations.

WET Test (cont.)

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.** BOD and TSS DMR results from this facility document that the performance of this facility is exceptionable for the past five (5) years, please see the Maximum Daily results below. Because of these results, the sampling and reporting frequency requirements for all the previously permitted pollutant/parameters have been retained from previous state operating permit. The monitoring frequency for the remaining metal toxics will be once per quarter.

Measurement	BOD (mg/L)	TSS (mg/L)
Maximum	6.5	12.2
Minimum	1.0	0.6
Mean	2.5	3.2
CV	0.511	0.605
n	56	57

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 began on March 26, 2010, and ended on April 26, 2010. The permittee worked with the Department for the issuance of this operating permit. Changes made in the draft operating permit after the Public Notice period do not warrant an additional Public Notice period; therefore, this operating permit will be issued.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: FEBRUARY 18, 2009

COMPLETED BY:

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Part VII – Appendices

APPENDIX A - CLASSIFICATION WORKSHEET: ITEM	POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS ASSIGNED
Maximum Population Equivalent (P.E.) served (Max 10 pts.)	1 pt./10,000 PE or major fraction thereof.	4.3
Maximum: 10 pt Design Flow (avg. day) or peak month; use greater (Max 10 pts.)	1 pt. / MGD or major fraction thereof.	3.0
EFFLUENT DISCHARGE RECEIVING WATER SENSITIVITY:		
Missouri or Mississippi River	0	--
All other stream discharges except to losing streams and stream reaches supporting whole body contact	1	--
Discharge to lake or reservoir outside of designated whole body contact recreational area	2	--
Discharge to losing stream, or stream, lake or reservoir area supporting whole body contact recreation	3	3
PRELIMINARY TREATMENT – Headworks		
Screening and/or comminution	3	3
Grit removal	3	3
Plant pumping of main flow (lift station at the headworks)	3	3
PRIMARY TREATMENT		
Primary clarifiers	5	--
Combined sedimentation/digestion	5	--
Chemical addition (except chlorine, enzymes)	4	--
REQUIRED LABORATORY CONTROL – performed by plant personnel (highest level only)		
Lab work conducted outside of plant	0	--
Push – button or visual methods for simple test such as pH, Settleable solids	3	--
Additional procedures such as DO, COD, BOD, titrations, solids, volatile content	5	--
More advanced determinations such as BOD seeding procedures, fecal coliform, nutrients, total oils, phenols, etc.	7	7
Highly sophisticated instrumentation, such as atomic absorption and gas chromatograph	10	--
ALTERNATIVE FATE OF EFFLUENT		
Direct reuse or recycle of effluent	6	--
Land Disposal – low rate	3	--
High rate	5	--
Overland flow	4	--
Total from page ONE (1)	----	26.3

APPENDIX A - CLASSIFICATION WORKSHEET (CONTINUED):

ITEM	POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS ASSIGNED
VARIATION IN RAW WASTE (highest level only) (DMR exceedances and Design Flow exceedances)		
Variation do not exceed those normally or typically expected	0	0
Recurring deviations or excessive variations of 100 to 200 % in strength and/or flow	2	--
Recurring deviations or excessive variations of more than 200 % in strength and/or flow	4	--
Raw wastes subject to toxic waste discharge	6	--
SECONDARY TREATMENT		
Trickling filter and other fixed film media with secondary clarifiers	10	--
Activated sludge with secondary clarifiers (including extended aeration and oxidation ditches)	15	15
Stabilization ponds without aeration	5	--
Aerated lagoon	8	--
Advanced Waste Treatment Polishing Pond	2	--
Chemical/physical – without secondary	15	--
Chemical/physical – following secondary	10	--
Biological or chemical/biological	12	--
Carbon regeneration	4	--
DISINFECTION		
Chlorination or comparable	5	--
Dechlorination	2	--
On-site generation of disinfectant (except UV light)	5	--
UV light	4	4
SOLIDS HANDLING – SLUDGE		
Solids Handling Thickening	5	--
Anaerobic digestion	10	--
Aerobic digestion	6	--
Evaporative sludge drying	2	--
Mechanical dewatering	8	--
Solids reduction (incineration, wet oxidation)	12	--
Land application	6	6
Total from page TWO (2)	----	25
Total from page ONE (1)	---	26.3
Grand Total	---	51.3

- A: 71 points and greater
- B: 51 points – 70 points
- C: 26 points – 50 points
- D: 0 points – 25 points

APPENDIX B – RPA RESULTS:

CONSTITUENT	CMC*	RWC ACUTE*	CCC*	RWC CHRONIC*	REASONABLE POTENTIAL	# OF SAMPLES**	CV***
TOTAL AMMONIA AS N (SUMMER) MG/L	12.1	12.35	1.5	12.35	YES	18	1.503
TOTAL AMMONIA AS N (WINTER) MG/L	12.1	7.99	3.10	7.99	YES	17	1.094

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.