

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-0117412

Owner: City of Belton
Address: 506 Main Street, Belton, MO 64012

Continuing Authority: Same as above
Address: Same as above

Facility Name: Belton Wastewater Treatment Facility
Facility Address: 21200 Mullen Road, Belton, MO 64012

Legal Description: NW ¼, Sec. 7, T45N, R32W, Cass County
UTM Coordinates: X=368537, Y=4288730

Receiving Stream: See page two
First Classified Stream and ID: See page two
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: See page two

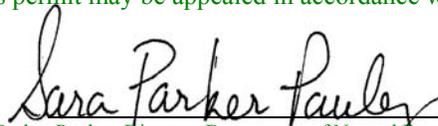
is authorized to discharge from the facility described herein, in accordance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements as set forth herein:

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

See Page #2. The use or operation of this facility shall be by or under the supervision of a **Certified "B" Operator**

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.

February 21, 2012
Effective Date


Sara Parker Pauley, Director, Department of Natural Resources

February 20, 2017
Expiration Date


John Madras, Director, Water Protection Program

FACILITY DESCRIPTION (continued):

Outfall #001 - POTW – SIC #4952

Screening and Grit Removal/Extended Aeration Oxidation Ditch/Secondary Clarification/Aerobic Digester/Sludge Disposal via Solid Waste Landfill.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Legal Description: | NW ¼, Sec. 7, T45N, R32W, Cass County |
| UTM Coordinates: | X-368536/Y-4288730 |
| Receiving Stream: | East Creek (C) |
| First Classified Stream and ID: | East Creek (C) (01265) |
| USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: | (10290108-0101) |

Design population equivalent is 22,600.

Design flow is 2.26 MGD.

Actual flow is 1.84 MGD.

Design sludge production is 339 dry tons/year.

| A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS | | | | | PAGE NUMBER 3 of 7 | |
|---|------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | PERMIT NUMBER MO-0117412 | |
| 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 December 31, 2013, from the date of issuance 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> E. coli (Note 1) | #/100mls | | * | * | once/month | grab |
| MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>MONTHLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>April 28, 2012</u> . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS. | | | | | | |
| 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 January 1, 2014, and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below: | | | | | | |
| OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S) | UNITS | FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS | | | MONITORING REQUIREMENTS | |
| | | DAILY MAXIMUM | WEEKLY AVERAGE | MONTHLY AVERAGE | MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY | SAMPLE TYPE |
| <u>Outfall #001</u> E. coli (Note 1) | #/100mls | | 1030 | 206 | once/week | grab |
| MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>MONTHLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>February 28, 2014</u> . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS. | | | | | | |
| 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 upon issuance 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. estimate |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand ^{5**} April 1 – September 30 | mg/L | 20 | | 20 | once/week | 24 hr. composite |
| October 1 – March 31 | | 25 | | 25 | | |
| Total Suspended Solids ^{**} | mg/L | 45 | | 30 | once/week | 24 hr. composite |
| pH – Units | SU | *** | | *** | once/week | grab |
| Total Ammonia as N April 1 – September 30 | mg/L | 6.1 | | 1.2 | once/week | grab |
| October 1 – March 31 | | * | | * | | |
| Oil & Grease | mg/L | 15 | | 10 | once/month | grab |
| MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>MONTHLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>April 28, 2012</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) | | | once/year | 24 hr. composite |
| MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>ANNUALLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>March 28, 2013</u> . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS. | | | | | | |
| 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</u> and <u>August 15, 1994</u> , AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN. | | | | | | |

* Monitoring requirement only.

** A 24-hour composite sample is composed of subsamples collected at intervals by an automatic sampling device.

*** pH measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH is limited to the range of 6.5-9.0 pH units.

| C. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS | | PAGE NUMBER 4 of 7 | |
|---|-------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | PERMIT NUMBER MO-0117412 | |
| The facility is required to meet a removal efficiency of 85% or more as a monthly average. 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 hour composite |
| Total Suspended Solids | mg/L | once/month**** | 24 hour composite |
| MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>QUARTERLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>July 28, 2012</u> . | | | |

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. The Weekly Average for *E. coli* will be expressed as a geometric mean if more than one (1) sample is collected during a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday).

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.
4. 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;

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

- (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.

5. 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.

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

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

8. 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.

9. The permittee shall develop and implement a program for maintenance and repair of the collection system. The permittee shall submit a report annually in November to the Kansas City Regional Office with the Discharge and Monitoring Reports which address measures taken to locate and eliminate sources of infiltration and inflow into the collection system serving the facility.

10. 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 Kansas City Regional Office.

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

| SUMMARY OF ACUTE WET TESTING FOR THIS PERMIT | | | | |
|--|------|-----------|-------------------|-------|
| OUTFALL | AEC | FREQUENCY | SAMPLE TYPE | MONTH |
| 001 | 100% | Once/year | 24 hr. composite* | Any |

* A 24-hour composite sample is composed of 48 aliquots (subsamples) collected at 30 minute intervals by an automatic sampler.

| Dilution Series | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| AEC% | 100% effluent | 50% effluent | 25% effluent | 12.5% effluent | 6.25% effluent | (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.

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

- (a) 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.
 - (b) 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 analysis performed upon any other effluent concentration.
 - (c) 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.
- (2) The WET test will be considered a failure if mortality observed in effluent concentrations equal to or less than the AEC is 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, synthetic laboratory control water may be used.
 - (3) 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.
 - (4) If the effluent fails the test for BOTH test species, 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: Note: Written request regarding single species multiple dilution accelerated testing will be address by THE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM on a case by case basis.
 - (i) THREE CONSECUTIVE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS PASS. No further tests need to be performed until next regularly scheduled test period.
 - (ii) A TOTAL OF THREE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS FAIL.
 - (5) Follow-up tests do not negate an initial failed test.
 - (6) 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.
 - (7) Additionally, the following shall apply upon failure of the third follow up MULTIPLE DILUTION test The permittee should 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. If the permittee does not contact THE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM upon the third follow up test failure, a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) or toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) is automatically triggered. 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 the automatic trigger or 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.
 - (8) 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.
 - (9) 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.
 - (10) When WET test sampling is required to run over one DMR period, each DMR report shall contain a copy of the Department's WET test report form that was generated during the reporting period.
 - (11) Submit a concise summary in tabular format of all WET test results with the annual report.
- (b) 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 unless approved by the department on a case by case basis.
 - (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.

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

- (4) Test period: 48 hours at the "Allowable 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) Tests will be run with 100% receiving-stream water (if available), collected upstream of the outfall at a point beyond any influence of the effluent, and 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.
- (9) Whole-effluent-toxicity test 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

E. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE- E. coli

1. The permittee must attain compliance with the final effluent limits as soon as possible, but no later than the dates contained in Table A of this permit.
2. Within one year of issuance of this permit, the permittee shall report progress made in attaining compliance with the final effluent limits.
3. If the permittee fails to meet any of the interim dates above, the permittee shall notify the Department in writing of the reason for non compliance no later than 14 days following each interim date.
4. Upon completion of construction, the permittee shall submit a Statement of Work Complete to the Kansas City Regional Office signed by the owner and a Professional Engineer that is registered in the state of Missouri.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL
OF
MO-0117412
BELTON WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

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 ,

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Type: POTW
Facility SIC Code(s): 4952

Facility Description:

The Belton Wastewater Treatment Facility includes preliminary treatment; which includes a bar rack and gravity grit-settling chamber, secondary treatment of activated sludge process; which is oxidation ditch and clarifiers, and followed by UV disinfection that is currently under construction. The facility also includes an aerobic digester with two belt filter press for dewatering. The sludge is hauled off by the City for final disposal at Courtney Ridge Landfill.

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

Application Date: 03/14/2011
Expiration Date: 07/27/2011
Last Inspection: 12/04/2007 In Compliance ;

OUTFALL(S) TABLE:

| OUTFALL | DESIGN FLOW (CFS) | TREATMENT LEVEL | EFFLUENT TYPE | DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT (MI) |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 001 | 3.5 | Secondary | Domestic | 0.0 |

Outfall #001

Legal Description: NW ¼, Sec. 7, T45N, R32W, Cass County
UTM (X/Y): 368536/4288730
Receiving Stream: East Creek (C)
First Classified Stream and ID: East Creek (C) (01265)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (10290108-020002)

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

Staff reviewed the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR) for August 31, 2006 to March 31, 2011 and identified only four (4) exceedances for oil and grease, and one exceedance of the maximum daily value (5/31/09) for ammonia. Facility failed to report ammonia and BOD₅ on 7/31/06. The facility has been in compliance for both BOD₅ and TSS during this period.

Comments:

The City of Belton plans to modify the WWTF to include an UV disinfection system to meet E. coli limits.

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

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

- Department required:
The Department requires this facility to retain the services of a certified operator due to: Complexity of the facility and the score in Appendix A.

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: Rex Olinger
Certification Number: 4470
Certification Level: A

The listing of the operator above only signifies that staff drafting this operating permit have reviewed appropriate Department records and determined that the name listed on the operating permit application has the correct and applicable Certification Level.

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.

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* | 12-DIGIT HUC | EDU** |
|----------------|-------|------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| East Creek | C | 1265 | LWW, AQL, WBC (B) | 10290108-0101 | Central Plains/Osage/South Gran |

* - 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 |
| East Creek (C) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |

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

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

RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

No receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time.

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

ALTERNATIVE EVALUATIONS FOR NEW FACILITIES:

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

Not Applicable ;

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

ANTI-BACKSLIDING:

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

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

ANTIDegradation:

In accordance with Missouri’s Water Quality Standard [10 CSR 20-7.031(2)], the Department is to document by means of Antidegradation Review that the use of a water body’s available assimilative capacity is justified. Degradation is justified by documenting the socio-economic importance of a discharging activity after determining the necessity of the discharge.

- Renewal no degradation proposed and no further review necessary.

AREA-WIDE WASTE TREATMENT MANAGEMENT & CONTINUING AUTHORITY:

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

BIOSOLIDS & SEWAGE SLUDGE:

Biosolids are solid materials resulting from domestic wastewater treatment that meet federal and state criteria for beneficial uses (i.e. fertilizer). 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:

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.

Applicable ;

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

SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOWS (SSO) AND INFLOW AND INFILTRATION (I&I):

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.

- In accordance with Missouri RSMo §644.026.1.(15) and 40 CFR Part 122.41(e), the permittee is required to develop and/or implement a program for maintenance and repair of the collection system and shall be required in this operating permit by either means of a Special Condition or Schedule of Compliance. In addition, the Department considers the development of this program as an implementation of this condition. Additionally, 40 CFR Part 403.3(o) defines a POTW to include any device and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant.

At this time, the Department recommends the US EPA's Guide for Evaluating Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance (CMOM) Programs At Sanitary Sewer Collection Systems (Document # EPA 305-B-05-002). The CMOM identifies some of the criteria used by the EPA to evaluate a collection system's management, operation, and maintenance and was intended for use by the EPA, state, regulated community, and/or third party entities. The CMOM is applicable to small, medium, and large systems; both public and privately owned; and both regional and satellite collection systems. The CMOM does not substitute for the Clean Water Act, the Missouri Clean Water Law, and both federal and state regulations, as it is not a regulation.

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)].

The discharge cannot immediately comply with a WQBEL and that a schedule of compliance is appropriate and will lead to compliance with the final WQBEL as soon as possible.

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 *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators*, (Document number EPA 833-B-09-002) [published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in February 2009], BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering (regarding this operating permit) waters of the state. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure.

Additionally in accordance with the Storm Water Management, a SWPPP is a series of steps and activities to (1) identify sources of pollution or contamination, and (2) select and carry out actions which prevent or control the pollution of storm water discharges.

Not Applicable ;

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

VARIANCE:

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

Not Applicable ;

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

WASTELOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) FOR LIMITS:

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

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
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).

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:

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 ; **however, see the Discussion and Derivation of Limitations for 5-day BOD.**

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

Facility is a designated Major.

Facility is a municipality or domestic discharger with a Design Flow \geq 22,500 gpd.

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 devices designed for peak wet weather flows.

- 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.

Part V – Effluent Limits Determination

Outfall #001 – Main Facility Outfall

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

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

| PARAMETER | UNIT | BASIS FOR LIMITS | DAILY MAXIMUM | WEEKLY AVERAGE | MONTHLY AVERAGE | MODIFIED | PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------|---|----------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| FLOW | GPD | 1 | * | | * | No | |
| BOD ₅ APR 1 TO SEPT 30 | MG/L | 1/8/9 | 20 | | 20 | No | |
| BOD ₅ OCT 1 TO MARCH 30 | MG/L | 1/8/9 | 25 | | 25 | No | |
| TSS | MG/L | 1 | 45 | | 30 | No | |
| PH | SU | 1 | ** | | ** | YES | 6.0-9.0 |
| AMMONIA AS N (APRIL 1 – SEPT 30) | MG/L | 3,5 | 6.1 | | 1.2 | YES | 3.7/1.5 |
| AMMONIA AS N (OCT 1 – MARCH 31) | MG/L | 3,5 | * | | * | YES | 7.5/3.1 |
| OIL & GREASE (MG/L) | MG/L | 1,3 | 15 | | 10 | No | |
| 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.

** ph is measured in pH units and is not to be average. ph shall be limited to the range of 6.5 – 9.0 SU.

**** - 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. In November of 1995, ANALYSIS OF TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BELTON-EAST CREEK STP was conducted by the department using a QUAL 2E steady-state model to determine the impact of the treatment facility discharge on dissolved oxygen. The results of this study are document in the 1996 issuance of the NPDES permit for the City of Belton. It appears that the analysis used several assumptions in the modeling and the model was not calibrated or verified. The recommended limits are not quite as restrictive as some other discharges to classified "0" flow streams. More restrictive limits could have been obtained by arbitrarily adjusting decay and reaeration rates; however, considering the nonpoint-source impacts and limited stream-use potential, additionally restrictive limits were not considered cost-effective.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT LEVELS:

Warm-weather (May 1- Sept.30) CBOD - 15 mg/L;
 Cool-weather (Oct.1-April 30) CBOD - 20 mg/L;

The limitations are as follows for 5-day BOD

Warm-weather (May 1- Sept.30) CBOD - 15 mg/L converted to **BOD₅** – 20 mg/L as monthly average and maximum daily.

Cool-weather (Oct.1-April 30) CBOD - 20 mg/L; converted to **BOD₅** – 25 mg/L as monthly average and maximum daily.

Note: These limitations are water quality-based effluent limitations that are the result of modeling; therefore, the weekly average will not apply.

- **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.
- **pH.** Effluent limitations are 6.5- 9.0 SU, please see the **APPLICABLE DESIGNATION OF WATERS OF THE STATE** sub-section of the **Receiving Stream Information.**
- **Total Ammonia Nitrogen.** 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 Because of the absence of instream data, default background total ammonia nitrogen assumed to be 0.01 mg/L

| 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 |

| | NH3-win | NH3-sum | | NH3-win | NH3-Sum |
|--------------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|
| STDEV | 0.22 | 0.34 | Acute LTA: | 0.176 | 0.140 |
| MEAN | 0.19 | 0.22 | Chronic LTA: | 0.623 | 0.543 |
| CV | 1.18 | 1.56 | MDL: | 5.680 | 7.150 |
| | | | AML: | 1.390 | 1.520 |

Summer: April 1 – September 30

Chronic WLA: $C_e = ((3.5 + 0.0)1.5 - (0.0 * 0.01))/3.5$
 $C_e = 1.5 \text{ mg/L}$

Acute WLA: $C_e = ((3.5 + 0.0)12.1 - (0.0 * 0.01))/3.5$
 $C_e = 12.1 \text{ mg/L}$

$LTA_c = 1.5 \text{ mg/L} (0.543) = 0.81 \text{ mg/L}$
 $LTA_a = 12.1 \text{ mg/L} (0.140) = 1.7 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 1.56, 99th Percentile, 30 day avg.]
 [CV = 1.56, 99th Percentile]

Use most protective number of LTA_c or LTA_a .

$MDL = 0.81 \text{ mg/L} (7.51) = 6.1 \text{ mg/L}$
 $AML = 0.81 \text{ mg/L} (1.52) = 1.2 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 1.56, 99th Percentile]
 [CV = 1.56, 95th Percentile, n =30]

Winter: October 1 – March 31

No reasonable potential to extend for winter. Reduced to monitoring only.

- **Escherichia coli (E. coli).** Monthly average of 206 per 100 ml as a geometric mean and Weekly Average of 1030 during the recreational season (April 1 – October 31), to protect Whole Body Contact Recreation (B) 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 daily maximum or weekly average is required by 40 CFR 122.45(d). If a POTW, Weekly Average applies. If other domestic, Daily Maximum applies. For POTWs if more than one (1) sample is collected in a calendar week, then the result is to be reported as a geometric mean.
 Note: The discharge cannot immediately comply with a water quality-based effluent limitation (WQBEL) and that the schedule of compliance is appropriate as applied in the existing permit issued July 28, 2006, and will lead to compliance with the final WQBEL as soon as possible.
- **Oil & Grease.** Conventional pollutant, effluent limitation for protection of aquatic life; 10 mg/L monthly average, 15 mg/L daily maximum.
- **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 (default)

No less than ONCE/YEAR:

Facility is designated as a Major facility or has a design flow ≥ 1.0 MGD.

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%.

$$\text{Acute AEC\%} = ((\text{design flow}_{\text{cfs}} + \text{ZID}_{7Q10}) / \text{design flow}_{\text{cfs}})^{-1} \times 100 = 100\%$$

Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements.

| PARAMETER | SAMPLING FREQUENCY | REPORTING FREQUENCY |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| FLOW | ONCE/DAY | ONCE/MONTH |
| BOD ₅ | ONCE/WEEK | ONCE/MONTH |
| TSS | ONCE/WEEK | ONCE/MONTH |
| PH | ONCE/WEEK | ONCE/MONTH |
| AMMONIA AS N (APRIL 1 – SEPT 30) | ONCE/WEEK | ONCE/MONTH |
| AMMONIA AS N (OCT 1 – MARCH 31) | ONCE/WEEK | ONCE/MONTH |
| E. COLI | ONCE/WEEK | ONCE/MONTH |
| OIL & GREASE | ONCE/MONTH | ONCE/MONTH |

PART VI: Finding of Affordability

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

Applicable; The Department is required to determine findings of affordability because the permit applies to a **combined or separate sanitary sewer system or a publically-owned treatment works.**

Finding of affordability - The department has made a reasonable search for empirical data indicating the permit is affordable. The search consisted of a review of department records that might contain economic data on the community, a review of information provided by the applicant as part of the application, and public comments received in response to public notices of this draft permit. If the empirical cost data was used by the permit writer, this data may consist of median household income, any other ongoing projects that the Department has knowledge, and other demographic financial information that the community provided as contemplated by Section 44. 145.3.

The Department is hereby making a finding based from the following facts:

- 1) This permit action was taken at the discretion of the facility, therefore the department assumes the applicant already determined it is affordable;
- 2) The permit action is taken at the discretion of the system itself (e.g., sewer extension construction permits, or the relocation of an outfall in lieu of otherwise upgrading a system in order to comply with a permit issued to July 11, 2011);
- 3) This permit contains no new or expanded terms and conditions;
- 4) The department is not aware of any significant economic impacts this permit would cause on distressed populations;
- 5) No comments indication such impact were received during the public comment period on the draft permit;
- 6) The department is not aware of any other more cost effective wastewater treatment options that would achieve the required effluent quality;
- 7) The Facility Plan on the construction permit contained an affordability finding;
- 8) The applicant provided increased effluent discharge monitoring costs due to expanded monitoring frequency for certain permit parameters;
- 9) An affordability analysis was performed as part of the Long Term Control Plan on Combined Sewer Overflows;
- 10) An affordability analysis was performed as part of an Antidegradation Review Determination;
- 11) Others: explain.

The only new requirement in this permit that will require modification of this facility is installation of disinfection equipment. Affordability was estimated using the following calculation.

UV Disinfection:

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| Installation: | \$4,860,000 |
| O&M: | <u>\$327,940</u> |
| Total | \$5,187,940 |

$$\frac{5,187,940 \text{ (total costs)}}{2,260,000 \text{ (design flow)}} = \$2.30/\text{gallon increase}$$

Chlorine Disinfection:

| | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| Installation: | \$625,350 |
| O&M: | <u>\$14,142,091</u> |
| Total | \$14,767,441 |

$$\frac{14,767,441}{2,260,000} = \$6.53/\text{gallon increase}$$

The above formula is based upon the 2008 Regulatory Impact Report prepared by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Costs may need to be adjusted based on modern materials costs.

Part VI – Administrative Requirements

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

PUBLIC NOTICE:

The Department shall give public notice that a draft permit has been prepared and its issuance is pending. Additionally, public notice will be issued if a public hearing is to be held because of a significant degree of interest in and water quality concerns related to a draft permit. No public notice is required when a request for a permit modification or termination is denied; however, the requester and permittee must be notified of the denial in writing.

The Department must issue public notice of a pending operating permit or of a new or reissued statewide general permit. The public comment period is the length of time not less than 30 days following the date of the public notice which interested persons may submit written comments about the proposed permit.

For persons wanting to submit comments regarding this proposed operating permit, then please refer to the Public Notice page located at the front of this draft operating permit. The Public Notice page gives direction on how and where to submit appropriate comments.

- The Public Notice period for this operating permit is tentatively schedule to begin on November 10,2011 or is in process.

Public Notice Comments:

From the City of Belton

Comment: Page four of the permit indicates that quarterly reports are required for influent BOD and TSS. Since these results are currently recorded each month on the DMR, is it necessary to do a separate “quarterly report?”

Response: Samples should be taken monthly and reported quarterly.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: 6/2011

COMPLETED BY:

**TODD BLANC, ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST IV
WASTEWATER ENGINEERING UNIT
PERMITTING AND ENGINEERING SECTION
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
(314) 416-2960 EXT 290
TODD.BLANC@DNR.MO.GOV**

Modified by Hillary Clark on 1-27-12

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. | 2 |
| Maximum: 10 pt Design Flow (avg. day) or peak month; use greater (Max 10 pts.) | 1 pt. / MGD or major fraction thereof. | 2 |
| 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 | 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 | |
| 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) | | |
| 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) | ---- | 21 |

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 | |
| Recurring deviations or excessive variations of 100 to 200 % in strength and/or flow | 2 | 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 | 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 | 6 |
| Evaporative sludge drying | 2 | |
| Mechanical dewatering | 8 | |
| Solids reduction (incineration, wet oxidation) | 12 | |
| Land application | 6 | |
| Total from page TWO (2) | ---- | 21 |
| Total from page ONE (1) | --- | 37 |
| Grand Total | --- | 58 |

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

APPENDIX B– RPA RESULTS

Outfall #001
Classified C-stream
Facility Name City of Belton
Permit Number **MO-00117412**
Stream name **East Creek**

Qs 1Q10 = 0
Qs 30Q10 = 0
Qs 7Q10 = 0.0

Qe = 3.5

Qs = Stream 7Q10 flow (ft³/s), or 1Q10, or 30Q10

Qe = Effluent design flow (ft³/s)

Cs = combined stream concentrations (see Footnote 1 below)

Ce = maximum effluent concentration

NA = not applicable

$$C = \frac{(C_s * Q_s) + (C_e * Q_e)}{(Q_s + Q_e)}$$

| <i>UNITS: Metals = ug/L; Ammonia, O&G = mg/L</i> | <i>Aquatic Life Acute (Cc)</i> | <i>Aquatic Life Chronic (Cc)</i> | Chronic Drinking Water Standard | CV | Maximum Conc'tn (Ce) | Upstream WQ (Cs) ¹ | RPTE Calculation | Receiving Stream Concentration (C)-MZ | Receiving Stream Concentration (C)-ZID | RPTE (Y/N) |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--|---|---------------|
| Ammonia (May-Oct) | 12.1 | 1.5 | | 1.56 | 1.50 | 0.01 | 6.55 | 6.55 | 6.55 | Y |
| Ammonia (Nov-Apr) | 12.1 | 3.1 | | 1.18 | 0.81 | 0.01 | 2.79 | 2.79 | 2.79 | N |

Footnote1:

Upstream concentration is assumed.

WQ Criteria:

Aquatic life chronic and acute standards were converted to total recoverable.

Assumptions and Basis:

Qe= the current discharge.

Zeros in the dataset were assigned 1/2 the detection limit (DL).

Stream Flow and Mixing Zone Determination:

No Mixing Allowed

- Units are (mg/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.

C – Receiving Stream 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. Samples (n): Ammonia Winter = 26 samples and Ammonia Summer = 30 samples

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

RPTE – Reasonable Potential To Exceed. 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.