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-0131865
Owner:	Myetta Woods Homeowners Association
Address:	110 Myetta Drive, Camdenton, MO 65020
Continuing Authority:	Same as Above
Address:	Same as Above
Facility Name:	Myetta Woods Subdivision WWTF
Facility Address:	Old South Highway 5, Camdenton MO 65020
Legal Description:	NW¼, NW¼, SW¼, Sec. 09, T37N, R16W, Camden County
UTM (X/Y):	526087 / 4201276
Receiving Stream:	Unnamed Tributary to Forbes Branch (U), losing
First Classified Stream and ID:	Dry Auglaize Creek (C) (01144)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.:	(10290109-0304)

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 - Subdivision - SIC #8641
The use or operation of this facility does not require a CERTIFIED OPERATOR.
Septic tanks / recirculating sand filter / chlorination / dechlorination / sludge by contract hauler

Design organic population equivalent is 62
Design flow is 6,200 GPD.
Design sludge production is 0.434dry 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.

July 6, 2012
Effective Date

Sara Parker Pauley, Director, Department of Natural Resources

July 5, 2017
Expiration Date

John Madras, Director, Water Protection Program

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

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
Outfall #001						
Flow	GPD	*		*	once/quarter**	24 hr. estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand$_5$	mg/L		15	10	once/quarter**	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L		20	15	once/quarter**	grab
E. coli **(Note 1)**	#/100 ml	126		126	once/quarter**	grab
pH – Units	SU	***		***	once/quarter**	grab
Total Residual Chlorine as CL_2 **(Note 2)**	µg/L	16 (130 ML)		8 (130 ML)	once/quarter**	grab
Ammonia as N	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter**	grab

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED **QUARTERLY**; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE OCTOBER 28, 2012. 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 Parts I &III STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED October 1, 1980 and August 15, 1994, AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

* Monitoring requirement only.

** Sampling shall occur once per quarter in the periods of January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December, please note that monitoring reports shall be submitted no later than the 28th day of the month following the monitoring period (April 28th, July 28th, October 28th, and January 28th, respectively).

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

Note 1 – Final effluent limits of 126 cfu per 100 ml daily maximum and monthly average applicable year round due to losing stream designation.

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

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

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

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

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. This permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to:
   (a) Comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a) (2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:
      (1) contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
      (2) controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.
   (b) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions, if the result of a waste load allocation study, toxicity test or other information indicates changes are necessary to assure compliance with Missouri's Water Quality Standards.
   (c) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions if, as the result of a watershed analysis, a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) limitation is developed for the receiving waters which are currently included in Missouri's list of waters of the state not fully achieving the state's water quality standards, also called the 303(d) list.

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

2. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.

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

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;
      (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.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

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

9. At least one sign shall appear on the fence on each side of each facility. Minimum wording shall be “SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY – KEEP OUT”, in letters at least 2 inches high.

10. An Operation and Maintenance (O & M) manual shall be maintained by the permittee and made available to the operator. The O & M manual shall include key operating procedures and a brief summary of the operation of the facility.

11. An all-weather access road shall be provided from a public right-of-way to the treatment facility.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Statement of Basis
Myetta Woods Subdivision WWTF
MSOP #: MO-0131865
Camden County

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

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

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Type: (NON-POTW)
Subdivision - SIC #8641

Facility Description: Septic tanks / recirculating sand filter / chlorination / dechlorination / sludge by contract hauler

OUTFALL(S) TABLE:

OUTFALL	DESIGN FLOW (CFS)	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE	DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT (MI)
001	0.009	Secondary	Domestic	3.03

Receiving Water Body's Water Quality & Facility Performance History:
A review of the Discharge Monitoring Reports submitted to this office from June 2007 to February 2012 showed no effluent violations.

This is for a renewal.

Comments: The facility was last inspected on May 6, 2009. The inspection showed the following unsatisfactory features at the facility: the facility was not completely surrounded by a security fence and the outfall was not marked.

Part II – Operator Certification Requirements

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

Not Applicable ☒; This facility is not required to have a certified operator.

Part III – Receiving Stream Information

APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:
As per Missouri's Effluent Regulations [10 CSR 20-7.015], the waters of the state are divided into the below listed seven (7) categories. Each category lists effluent limitations for specific parameters, which are presented in each outfall's Effluent Limitation Table and further discussed in the Derivation & Discussion of Limits section.

Missouri or Mississippi River [10 CSR 20-7.015(2)]: ☐
Lake or Reservoir [10 CSR 20-7.015(3)]: ☐
Losing [10 CSR 20-7.015(4)]: ☒
Metropolitan No-Discharge [10 CSR 20-7.015(5)]: ☐
Special Stream [10 CSR 20-7.015(6)]: ☐
Subsurface Water [10 CSR 20-7.015(7)]: ☐
All Other Waters [10 CSR 20-7.015(8)]: ☐

10 CSR 20-7.031 Missouri Water Quality Standards, the Department defines the Clean Water Commission water quality objectives in terms of "water uses to be maintained and the criteria to protect those uses." The receiving stream and/or 1st classified receiving stream's beneficial water uses to be maintained are located in the Receiving Stream Table located below in accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)].

RECEIVING STREAM(S) TABLE:

WATERBODY NAME	CLASS	WBID	DESIGNATED USES*	8-DIGIT HUC	EDU**
Unnamed Tributary to Forbes Branch	U	N/A	General Criteria, LWW, AQL, etc.	10290109	Ozark / Osage
Dry Auglaize Creek	C	01144	General Criteria, 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).
** - Ecological Drainage Unit

RECEIVING STREAM(S) LOW-FLOW VALUES TABLE:

RECEIVING STREAM (U, C, P)	LOW-FLOW VALUES (CFS)		
	1Q10	7Q10	30Q10
Unnamed Tributary to Forbes Branch	0	0	0

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

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

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

Applicable ☒;
This facility discharges to a Losing Stream, as defined by [10 CSR 20-2.010(36)] & [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(N)],

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bio-solids, Sludge, & Sewage Sludge:
Bio-solids are solid materials resulting from wastewater treatment that meet federal and state criteria for beneficial uses (i.e. fertilizer). Sludge is any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or any other such waste having similar characteristics and effect. Sewage sludge is solids, semi-solids, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works; including but not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment process; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Additional information regarding biosolids and sludge is located at the following web address: http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/pub/index.html, items WQ422 through WQ449.

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

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT:
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.

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 for a publically-owned treatment works.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable ☒;
A RPA was not conducted for this facility. There was not enough data to perform and RPA.

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 (BOD_5) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs). Please see the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) website for interpretation of percent removal requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Application Requirements for Publicly Owned Treatment Works and Other Treatment Works Treating Domestic Sewage @ www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-WATER/1999/August/Day-04/w18866.htm

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

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

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

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

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):
A schedule of remedial measures included in a permit, including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements (actions, operations, or milestone events) leading to compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, its implementing regulations, and/or the terms and conditions of an operating permit.

Not Applicable ☒;
This permit does not contain a SOC.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):
In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(k) *Best Management Practices (BMPs)* to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when: (1) Authorized under section 304(e) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for the control of toxic pollutants and hazardous substances from ancillary industrial activities; (2) Authorized under section 402(p) of the CWA for the control of storm water discharges; (3) Numeric effluent limitations are infeasible; or (4) the practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

In accordance with the EPA's *Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices* [EPA 832-R-92-006] (Storm Water Management), BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering (regarding this operating permit) waters of the state. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WLA MODELING:
Not Applicable ☒;
A WLA study was either not submitted or determined not applicable by Department staff.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS:
Per [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)], General Criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times including mixing zones. Additionally, [40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)] directs the Department to establish in each NPDES permit to include conditions to achieve water quality established under Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, including State narrative criteria for water quality.

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

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

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

☒ - Not Applicable, this facility does not bypass.

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

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

Not Applicable ☒;
This facility does not discharge to a 303(d) listed stream.

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

- The facility has a valid permit, or has applied for re-issuance, is in compliance with the terms, conditions and effluent limitations of the permit, and the facility has a good compliance history; and

- Flow is not expected to exceed 60% of design flow for the remaining term of the existing operating permit.

Not Applicable ☒;
At this time, the permittee has not requested an Adjusted Design Flow modification.

***Outfall #001* –** Main Facility Outfall
EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
FLOW	GPD	1	*		*	NO	S
BOD_5	MG/L	1		15	10	NO	S
TSS	MG/L	1		20	15	NO	S
pH (S.U.)	SU	1	6.5-9.0		6.5-9.0	YES	6.0 – 9.0
AMMONIA AS N	MG/L	5	*		*	NO	****
ESCHERICHIA COLI	***	1,2,3	126		126	NO	****
CHLORINE, TOTAL RESIDUAL	µG/L	1, 3	16		8	YES	0.01 / 0.01 MG/L
MONITORING FREQUENCY	Please see Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements in the Derivation and Discussion Section below.						

<u>* - Monitoring requirement only</u>
*** - # of colonies/100mL; the Monthly Average for E. coli is a geometric mean.
**** - Parameter not previously established in previous state operating permit.
N/A – Not applicable
S – Same as previous operating permit

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

OUTFALL #001 – DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

<u>Flow</u>. 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.

<u>Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)</u>.
☒ – Effluent limitations have been retained from previous state operating permit, please see the **APPLICABLE DESIGNATION OF WATERS OF THE STATE** sub-section of the **<u>Receiving Stream Information.</u>**

<u>Total Suspended Solids (TSS)</u>.
☒ – Effluent limitations have been retained from previous state operating permit, please see the **APPLICABLE DESIGNATION OF WATERS OF THE STATE** sub-section of the **<u>Receiving Stream Information.</u>**

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

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

Ammonia as N. Monitoring requirement only. Monitoring for ammonia is included to determine whether a "reasonable potential" exists to exceed water quality standards after the discharge begins.

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

Escherichia coli (E. coli). Monthly average of 126 per 100 mL and a daily maximum of 126 per 100 mL. Per 10 CSR 20-7.031 (4)(C) the *E. coli* count shall not exceed 126 per 100 mL at any time in a losing stream.

Total Residual Chlorine (TRC). Warm-water Protection of Aquatic Life CCC = 10 µg/L, CMC = 19 µg/L [10 CSR 20-7.031, Table A]. Background TRC = 0.0 µg/L.

((Qe + Qs)*C-(Qs*Cs))/Qe

Acute: C_e = ((0.009+0)*0.019-(0*0)) / 0.009 = 0.019
WLA_a = 0.019 mg/L

Chronic: C_e = ((0.009 +0)*0.01-(0*0)) / 0.009 = 0.01
WLA_c = 0.01 mg/L

LTA_a = 0.019 (0.321)= 0.0061 mg/L [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]
LTA_c =0.01 (0.5274)= **0.005274** mg/L [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

MDL = 0.005274(3.114)= 0.016 mg/L = 16 µg/L [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]
AML = 0.005274(1.55)= 0.0082 mg/L = 8 µg/L [CV = 0.6, 95th Percentile, n = 4]

Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements.

PARAMETER	SAMPLING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY
FLOW	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY
BOD_5	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY
TSS	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY
pH	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY
AMMONIA AS N	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY
E. COLI	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY
TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY

Sampling Frequency Justification:
Quarterly sampling is required in accordance with Appendix U of Missouri's Water Pollution Control Permit Manual.

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

Sampling Type Justification
Sand filters are not defined in the regulations, they are not technically mechanical plants and based on the small flow grab samples are appropriate.

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.

Dissolved oxygen and nitrate monitoring were removed since this permit was Public Noticed per Department procedures.

Date of Factsheet: February 1, 2012 (Revised May 29, 2012)

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