

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-0138053

Owner: Commercial Metals Company
Address: P.O. Box 911 Seguin, TX 78156-0911

Continuing Authority: Same as above
Address: Same as above

Facility Name: Commercial Metals Company
Facility Address: 634 E. Phelps Street, Springfield, MO 65806

Legal Description: See page 2
UTM Coordinates: See page 2

Receiving Stream: See page 2
First Classified Stream and ID: See page 2
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: See page 2

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

This permit authorizes only stormwater 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 Sections 640.013, 621.250, and 644.051.6 of the Law.

December 1, 2016
Effective Date


Harry D. Bozian, Director, Department of Natural Resources

December 31, 2020
Expiration Date


John Madras, Director, Water Protection Program

FACILITY DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

OUTFALL #001 – Stormwater; SIC #5093,

Discharge pipe that receives stormwater flow from approximately 117,432 sq. ft. of surface, approximately 17,353 sq. ft. of which is impervious surface. Stormwater flow from scrap metal recycling activities and vehicle/equipment maintenance areas.

Legal Description: SE ¼, SW¼, Sec. 13, T29N, R22W, Greene County
UTM Coordinates: X = 474698, Y = 4118511
Receiving Stream: North Branch Jordan Creek (Losing)
First Classified Stream and ID: Jordan Creek (P) 3374 (Losing)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: Headwaters Wilson Creek (11010002-0301)
Flow in a 10 year, 24 hr. rain event: 0.30 MGD
Actual Flow: Dependent on precipitation

OUTFALL #002—Stormwater; SIC # 5093

Receives sheet flow from material storage areas for scrap metal recycling and gravel and other scrap metal reclamation activities.

Legal Description: SE ¼, SW¼, Sec. 13, T29N, R22W, Greene County
UTM Coordinates: X =474671, Y =4118496
Receiving Stream: North Branch Jordan Creek (Losing)
First Classified Stream and ID: Jordan Creek (P) 3374 (Losing)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: Headwaters Wilson Creek (11010002-0301)
Flow in a 10 year, 24 hr. rain event: 0.075MGD
Actual Flow: Dependent on precipitation

OUTFALL # 003 – Stormwater; SIC #5093

Concrete lined drainage ditch that receives stormwater flow from approximately 170,480 sq. ft. of surface, approximately 29,868 sq. ft. of which is impervious surface. Stormwater flow from scrap metal recycling activities and vehicle/equipment maintenance areas.

Legal Description: SW ¼, SW¼, Sec. 13, T29N, R22W, Greene County
UTM Coordinates: X = 474732, Y = 4118420
Receiving Stream: South Branch Jordan Creek (8-20-13 MUDD V.10) (C) 3960 (Losing)
First Classified Stream and ID: South Branch Jordan Creek (8-20-13 MUDD V.10) (C) 3960 (Losing)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: Headwaters Wilson Creek (11010002-0301)
Flow in a 10 year, 24 hr. rain event: 0.45 MGD
Actual flow: Dependent upon precipitation

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

OUTFALLS #001, 002, 003 <i>Industrial Stormwater</i>	TABLE A-1 INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				
	The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The interim effluent limitations shall become effective on December 1, 2016 and remain in effect through November 30, 2019 . Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:				
EFFLUENT PARAMETERS	UNITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	BENCHMARK	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [∞]	
				MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [∅]	SAMPLE TYPE
PHYSICAL					
Flow	MGD	*	-	once/quarter	24 hr.estimate
Precipitation	inches	*	-	once/quarter**	measured
CONVENTIONAL					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
Oil & Grease	mg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
pH ^Ω	SU	6.5 to 9.0	-	once/quarter	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
METALS					
Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
Chromium (III), Total Recoverable	µg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
Chromium (VI), Dissolved	µg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
Iron, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>QUARTERLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>APRIL 28, 2017</u> .					
THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.					

OUTFALLS #001, 002,003 <i>Industrial Stormwater</i>		TABLE A-2 FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS			
The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The final effluent limitations shall become effective on December 1, 2019 and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:					
EFFLUENT PARAMETERS	UNITS	FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [∞]	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	BENCHMARK	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [∠]	SAMPLE TYPE
PHYSICAL					
Flow	MGD	*	-	once/quarter	24 hr. est.
Precipitation	inches	*	-	once/quarter**	measured
CONVENTIONAL					
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	120	-	once/quarter	grab
Oil & Grease	mg/L	15	-	once/quarter	grab
pH ^Ω	SU	6.5 to 9.0	-	once/quarter	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	100	-	once/quarter	grab
METALS					
Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	μg/L	750	-	once/quarter	grab
Chromium (III), Total Recoverable	μg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
Chromium (VI), Dissolved	μg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
Copper, Total Recoverable	μg/L	26	-	once/quarter	grab
Iron, Total Recoverable	μg/L	4000	-	once/quarter	grab
Lead, Total Recoverable	μg/L	189	-	once/quarter	grab
Nickel, Total Recoverable	μg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
Silver, Total Recoverable	μg/L	*	-	once/quarter	grab
Zinc, Total Recoverable	μg/L	209	-	once/quarter	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED QUARTERLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>APRIL 28, 2020</u> . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.					

(See Notes on Page 5)

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

- * Monitoring requirement only.
- ** Precipitation will be measured the same day all other parameters are sampled. It is unnecessary to report a daily measurement due to easily obtainable information online.
- ∞ All samples shall be collected from a discharge resulting from a precipitation event greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable precipitation event. If a discharge does not occur within the reporting period, report as no discharge. The total amount of precipitation should be noted from the event from which the samples were collected.
- Ω The facility will report the minimum and maximum values. pH is not to be averaged.
- ◇ Quarterly sampling

MINIMUM QUARTERLY SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS			
QUARTER	MONTHS	EFFLUENT PARAMETERS	REPORT IS DUE
First	January, February, March	Sample at least once during any month of the quarter	April 28 th
Second	April, May, June	Sample at least once during any month of the quarter	July 28 th
Third	July, August, September	Sample at least once during any month of the quarter	October 28 th
Fourth	October, November, December	Sample at least once during any month of the quarter	January 28 th

B. STANDARD CONDITIONS

In addition to specified conditions stated herein, this permit is subject to the attached Part I standard conditions dated August 1, 2014, and hereby incorporated as though fully set forth herein.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

The permit as modified or reissued under this paragraph shall also contain any other requirements of the Clean Water Act then applicable.
2. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.
3. Water Quality Standards
 - (a) To the extent required by law, 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;

C. 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.

4. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Pollutant

In addition to the reporting requirements under §122.41(1), all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Director as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

- (a) That an activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, 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;
 - (3) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol;
 - (4) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - (5) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
 - (6) The notification level established by the department in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
- (b) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
 - (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);
 - (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with §122.21(g)(7).
 - (4) The level established by the Director in accordance with §122.44(f).

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

6. Reporting of Non-Detects

- (a) An analysis conducted by the permittee or their contracted laboratory shall be conducted in such a way that the precision and accuracy of the analyzed result can be enumerated.
- (b) The permittee shall not report a sample result as "Non-Detect" without also reporting the detection limit of the test. Reporting as "Non-Detect" without also including the detection limit will be considered failure to report, which is a violation of this permit.
- (c) The permittee shall report the "Non-Detect" result using the less than sign and the minimum detection limit (e.g. <10).
- (d) Where the permit contains a Minimum Level (ML) and the permittee is granted authority in the permit to report zero in lieu of the < ML for a specified parameter (conventional, priority pollutants, metals, etc.), then zero (0) is to be reported for that parameter.
- (e) See Standard Conditions Part I, Section A, #4 regarding proper detection limits used for sample analysis.
- (f) When calculating monthly averages, one-half of the minimum detection limit (MDL) should be used instead of a zero. Where all data are below the MDL, the "<MDL" shall be reported as indicated in item (C).

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

8. Any pesticide discharge from any point source shall comply with the requirements of Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 136 ET. SEQ.) and the use of such pesticides shall be in a manner consistent with its label.

9. The purpose of the SWPPP and the BMPs listed herein is the prevention of pollution of waters of the state. A deficiency of a BMP means it was not effective in preventing pollution [10 CSR 20-2.010(56)] of waters of the state, and corrective actions means the facility took steps to eliminate the deficiency.

10. The permittee shall implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP must be prepared and implemented upon permit issuance. The SWPPP must be kept on-site and should not be sent to the department unless specifically requested. The SWPPP must be reviewed and updated, if needed, every five (5) years or as site conditions change. The permittee shall select, install, use, operate, and maintain the Best Management Practices prescribed in the SWPPP in accordance with the concepts and methods described in the following document: *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. The SWPPP must include the following:

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS, CONTINUED

- (a) A listing of specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) and a narrative explaining how BMPs will be implemented to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants that may enter stormwater. The BMPs at the facility should be designed to meet this value during rainfall event up to the 10 year, 24 hour rain event.
 - (b) The SWPPP must include a schedule for once per month site inspections and brief written reports. The inspection report must include precipitation information for the entire period since last inspection, as well as observations and evaluations of BMP effectiveness. Deficiencies must be corrected within seven (7) days and the actions taken to correct the deficiencies shall be included with the written report, including photographs. Inspection reports must be kept on site with the SWPPP and maintained for a period of five (5) years. These must be made available to department personnel upon request.
 - (c) A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters.
 - (d) A provision for providing training to all personnel involved in material handling and storage, and housekeeping of maintenance and cleaning areas. Proof of training shall be submitted on request of the department.
11. Permittee shall adhere to the following minimum Best Management Practices (BMPs):
- (a) Prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from vehicle maintenance, equipment cleaning, or warehouse activities and thereby prevent the contamination of stormwater from these substances.
 - (b) Provide collection facilities and arrange for proper disposal of waste products including but not limited to petroleum waste products, and solvents.
 - (c) Store all paint, solvents, petroleum products and petroleum waste products (except fuels), and storage containers (such as drums, cans, or cartons) so that these materials are not exposed to stormwater or provide other prescribed BMPs such as plastic lids and/or portable spill pans to prevent the commingling of stormwater with container contents. Commingled water may not be discharged under this permit. Provide spill prevention control, and/or management sufficient to prevent any spills of these pollutants from entering waters of the state. Any containment system used to implement this requirement shall be constructed of materials compatible with the substances contained and shall also prevent the contamination of groundwater.
 - (d) Provide good housekeeping practices on the site to keep trash from entry into waters of the state.
 - (e) Provide sediment and erosion control sufficient to prevent or control sediment loss off of the property. This could include the use of straw bales, silt fences, or sediment basins, if needed, to comply with effluent limits or benchmarks.
 - (f) Ensure that adequate provisions are provided to prevent surface water intrusion into the storage basin, to divert stormwater runoff around the storage basin, and to protect embankments from erosion.
12. To protect the general criteria found at 10 CSR 20-7.031(4), before releasing water accumulated in secondary containment areas, it must be examined for hydrocarbon odor and presence of sheen. If the presence of odor or sheen is indicated, the water shall be treated using an appropriate method or disposed of in accordance with legally approved methods, such as being sent to a wastewater treatment facility. Following treatment, the water shall be tested for oil and grease, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene using 40 CFR part 136 methods. All pollutant levels must be below the most protective, applicable standards for the receiving stream, found in 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A. Records of all testing and treatment of water accumulated in secondary containment shall be stored in the SWPPP to be available on demand to MDNR and EPA personnel.
13. Release of a hazardous substance must be reported to the department in accordance with 10 CSR 24-3.010. A record of each reportable spill shall be retained with the SWPPP and made available to the department upon request.

D. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

Schedules of compliance are allowed under 40 CFR 122.47. The facility shall attain compliance with final effluent limitations at outfalls #001-003 as soon as reasonably achievable:

1. Within six months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall report progress made in attaining compliance with the final effluent limits.
2. The permittee shall submit interim progress reports detailing progress made in attaining compliance with the final effluent limits every 12 months from effective date.
3. As soon as practicable or within three year of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall attain compliance with the final effluent limits in the above final limits table.

Please submit progress reports to:
Southwest Regional Office
2040 West Woodland
Springfield, MO 65807-5912

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF A NEW PERMIT
FOR
MO-0138053
COMMERCIAL METALS COMPANY

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 stormwater 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 for less.

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 (MSOP or operating permit) listed below. A factsheet is not an enforceable part of an operating permit.

Part I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Type: Industrial
 Facility SIC Code(s): 5093
 Application Date: 07/31/2015
 Expiration Date: N/A
 Last Inspection: N/A

FACILITY DESCRIPTION:

This facility engages in collecting scrap metal from industrial and consumer goods. The facility was unable to provide a list of the sorts of products this would include due to the frequent, unpredictable changes in the market. What items the facility accepts daily for scrap changes dependent on the price they can expect to be paid for the type of metals obtained from the item. At the time of renewal, a heavy metal inlet filter is installed at outfall #001 and filters socks are in place surrounding outfall #003.

PERMITTED FEATURES TABLE:

OUTFALL	AVERAGE FLOW (MGD)	DESIGN FLOW (MGD)	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE
#001	dependent on precipitation	0.30	BMPs	Industrial Stormwater
#002	dependent on precipitation	0.075	BMPs	Industrial Stormwater
#003	dependent on precipitation	0.45	BMPs	Industrial Stormwater

FACILITY PERFORMANCE HISTORY & COMMENTS:

This facility was previously covered under general permit #MOR60A156. MOR60Axxx did not require sampling until 2014. The general permit's parameters were monitoring only with several benchmarks. These benchmarks had not yet come into effect (the facility was still in the interim period) when the facility was removed from the general permit to a site specific permit due to discharging to a losing stream. Other DMRs for this facility are not available from the regional office or permittee. It is unclear whether sampling occurred for those quarters. Bolded values exceed AQL standards. The value in parenthesis is the MOR60Axxx Benchmark value.

Quarter/Year	Outfall	Aluminum (750µg/L)	Iron (1000µg/L)	Lead (151µg/L)	TSS (100mg/L)
3 rd , 2014	001	860	2500	170	52
	002	760	1500	110	56
	003	6700	13000	420	300*
4 th , 2014	001	3500	15000	920	84
	003	1500	1800	95	33
3 rd , 2015	001	510	1300	39	82
	003	2000	4300	130	130*

*Exceeded benchmark, No WQS

The City of Springfield conducted water quality sampling for this facility from 2006-2011 at outfall #003 in connection to violations of city stormwater ordinances under their MS4 permit with MDNR. These results were forwarded to the MDNR. Five years of DMR history are generally reviewed when formulating permit requirements; therefore, the permit writer only took into consideration the 2010 and 2011 sampling results, which are as follows. (Several parameters were sampled for by the city of Springfield which are not relevant to this permit; they are excluded in this table.) Additional sampling also occurred in October 2015. Those results are also included below.

	BOD (mg/L)	COD (mg/L)	pH (SU)	TSS (mg/L)	Oil and Grease (mg/L)	Total Chromium (µg/L)	Copper (µg/L)	Lead (µg/L)	Nickel (µg/L)	Silver (µg/L)	Zinc (µg/L)
04/22/2010	>40	560	8.22	486	33.1	32.8	5930	1170	35.8	<5	1510
02/24/2011	83	1306	7.84	1288	81.2	121	8140	2770	138	6.9	7610
10/27/2015	15.3	237	8.47	179	14.8	19.1	2240	228.0	13.9	<5	657.0

Bolded Values exceed Missouri Water Quality standards or Benchmarks associated with General Permit MOR60A

MDNR also received sampling data with the permit application, received 07/02/2015. This data is detailed below. Ammonia was a non-detect value for both outfalls, and is not included in this table.

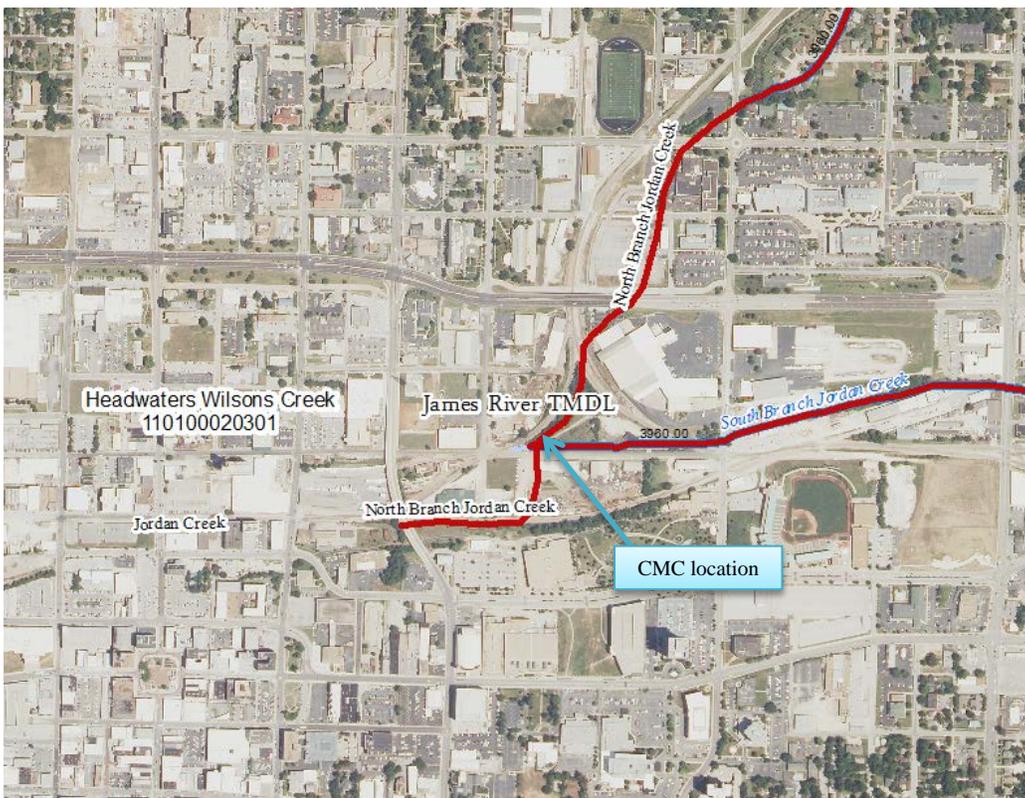
	BOD (mg/L)	COD (mg/L)	pH (SU)	TSS (mg/L)	Oil and Grease (mg/L)	Aluminum (µg/L)	Copper (µg/L)	Iron (µg/L)	Lead (µg/L)	Zinc (µg/L)	TOC (mg/L)
Outfall #001	100	310	8.3	64	5.8	1200	400	4800	290	570	83
Outfall #003	34	270	8.3	200	61	6900	1100	4900	220	650	28

Bolded Values exceed Missouri Water Quality standards or Benchmarks associated with General Permit MOR60A

This facility was not inspected in relation to its previous permit. A site visit was conducted by MDNR Environmental Specialist Valerie Robinson in October 2015 to confirm the status of Outfall #002, as the facility had stopped taking samples from this area. Valerie determined that outfall #002 is still active; therefore, Outfall #002 will be included in this permit renewal. During this site visit, Valerie noted violations of their operating permit. These violations are not clearly outlined in the site report. It was mentioned BMP inspections and maintenance are not regularly scheduled by the facility, outfall #001 was not clearly marked, and that the filter socks on outfall #001 and #003 were full and possibly too small for the drainage areas. Per Valerie, no compliance or enforcement actions will be initiated in relation to this site visit. Please refer to special conditions for BMP management requirements in this permit.

The facility has little to no vegetative buffers established around their property due to the urban location. All outfalls discharge to a concrete lined ditch or drain pipe, except outfall #002 which discharges directly to an unclassified segment of North Branch Jordan Creek. Both segments of Jordan Creek that receive discharge from this site are concrete lined channels that do not allow for buffering of stormwater effluent prior to contact with aquatic life.

FACILITY MAPS:



--indicates losing stream status

Part II. RECEIVING STREAM INFORMATION

RECEIVING WATER BODY'S WATER QUALITY:

The receiving streams, Tributaries to North and South Jordan Creek, have no concurrent water quality data available. Both North and South Branch Jordan Creeks are considered losing streams. Jordan Creek was covered under a TMDL for unknown stormwater pollutants promulgated in 2011; however, this TMDL was vacated and remanded to the EPA in February of 2013. Jordan creek is on the 2014 303d list for contamination with numerous polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. This facility is a possible contributor to this pollution; however, its contribution is unknown at this time. The James River watershed is under a 2001 TMDL for nutrient pollution caused by point and non-point sources. This facility is not specifically mentioned in the TMDL document, and is not believed to contribute to this TMDL.

APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:

- ✓ As per Missouri's Effluent Regulations [10 CSR 20-7.015(1)(B)], the waters of the state are divided into the following seven 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:
- Lake or Reservoir:
- Losing:
- Metropolitan No-Discharge:
- Special Stream:
- Subsurface Water:
- All Other Waters:

Classes [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(F)1. to 8.] of water bodies which may be found in the receiving streams table below are:

- Lakes: L1 = drinking supply lakes; L2 = major reservoirs; L3 = other
- Streams: P = permanent streams; P1 = standing water of P streams; C = may cease flow in droughts but maintains permanent pools; E = ephemeral; W = natural wetlands

- ✓ As per 10 CSR 20-7.031 Missouri Water Quality Standards, the department defines the Clean Water Commission's water quality objectives in terms of "water uses to be maintained and the criteria to protect those uses." The receiving stream and 1st classified receiving stream's beneficial water uses to be maintained are in the following receiving stream table in accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)].

Uses which may be found in the following receiving streams table:

10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)1.: Protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife (formerly AQL; this permit uses AQL effluent limitations in 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A for all habitat temperature designations unless otherwise specified)
 WWH = Warm Water Habitat; CLH = Cool Water Habitat; CDH = Cold Water Habitat; EAH = Ephemeral Aquatic Habitat; MAH = Modified Aquatic Habitat; LAH = Limited Aquatic Habitat

10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)2.: Recreation in and on the water
 WBC = Whole Body Contact; WBC-A = public swimming; WBC-B = swimming
 SCR = Secondary Contact Recreation (like fishing, wading, and boating)

10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)3. to 7.: HHP (formerly HHF) = Human Health Protection (fish consumption); IRR = irrigation;
 LWP (formerly LWW) = Livestock And Wildlife Protection; DWS = Drinking Water Supply;
 IND = industrial water supply

10 CSR 20-7.031(6): GRW = Groundwater

- ✓ As per Missouri's stormwater regulations [10 CSR 20.6.200(6)(B)2.] and federal regulations [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)], the department shall establish limits necessary to protect waters of the state. Effluent limitations or benchmarks for stormwater are established using best professional judgment based on the category, impairments, technology available, and designated uses of the receiving stream.

RECEIVING STREAMS TABLE:

OUTFALL	WATERBODY NAME	CLASS	WBID	DESIGNATED USES	DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT	12-DIGIT HUC
#001	North Branch Jordan Creek (Losing)	n/a	n/a	GEN	0.0 mi	11010002-0301 Headwaters Wilson Creek
#001	Jordan Creek	P	3374	AQL, IRR, LWW, SCR, WBC-B, HHP	1.3 mi	
#002	North Branch Jordan Creek (Losing)	n/a	n/a	GEN	0.0 mi	
#002	Jordan Creek	C	3960	AQL, IRR, LWW, SCR, WBC-B, HHP	1.3 mi	
#003	South Branch Jordan Creek (8-20-13 MUDD V.1.0)(Losing)	C	3960	AQL, IRR, LWW, SCR, WBC-B, HHP	0.0 mi	

n/a = not applicable WBID = Waterbody ID: Missouri Use Designation Dataset 8-20-13 MUDD V1.0 data can be found as an ArcGIS shapefile on MSDIS at http://msdis.missouri.edu/pub/Inland_Water_Resources/MO_2014_WQS_Stream_Classifications_and_Use_shp.zip

MIXING CONSIDERATIONS:

Mixing Zone: Not Allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(I)(a)].

Zone of Initial Dilution: Not Allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(I)(b)].

RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

No receiving water monitoring requirements are recommended at this time.

Part III. 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 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)] 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.

BENCHMARKS:

When a permitted feature or outfall consists of only stormwater, a benchmark may be implemented at the discretion of the permit writer. Benchmarks require the facility to monitor, and if necessary, replace and update stormwater control measures. Benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations. A benchmark is a technology-based threshold. A benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation; however, failure to take corrective action is a violation of the permit. Benchmark monitoring data is used to determine the overall effectiveness of control measures and to assist the permittee in knowing when additional corrective actions may be necessary to comply with the technology based effluent limitations (TBEL).

Because of the fleeting nature of stormwater discharges, the department, under the direction of EPA guidance, has determined monthly averages are capricious measures of stormwater discharges. Hence, stormwater outfalls will only contain a maximum daily limit (MDL), benchmark, or monitoring requirement determined by the site specific conditions including the receiving water's current quality. While inspection of the stormwater BMPs occur monthly, facilities with no compliance issues are usually expected to sample stormwater quarterly. Because precipitation events are sudden and momentary, benchmarks based on state or federal standards or recommendations use the Criteria Maximum Concentration (CMC) value, or acute standard. The CMC is the estimate of the highest concentration of a material in surface water to which an aquatic community can be exposed briefly without resulting in an unacceptable effect. The CMC for aquatic life is intended to be protective of the vast majority of the aquatic communities in the United States.

✓ Not Applicable; this facility has stormwater-only outfalls with no benchmark constraints.

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://extension.missouri.edu/main/DisplayCategory.aspx?C=74>, items WQ422 through WQ449.

✓ Not applicable; this condition is not applicable to the permittee for this facility.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT:

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

✓ Not applicable; the permittee/facility is not currently under Water Protection Program enforcement action.

GROUNDWATER MONITORING:

Groundwater is a water of the state according to 10 CSR 20-7.015(7) and 10 CSR 20-7.031(6) and must be protected accordingly.

✓ This facility is not required to monitor groundwater at this time.

INDUSTRIAL SLUDGE:

Industrial sludge is solids, semi-solids, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of industrial process wastewater in a treatment works; including but not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment process; scum and solids filtered from water supplies and backwashed; and a material derived from industrial sludge.

✓ Not applicable; this condition is not applicable to the permittee for this facility.

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)(1)(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.

✓ Not applicable; a RPA was not conducted for this facility.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):

A schedule of remedial measures included in a permit, including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements (actions, effluent limits, 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. SOC's are allowed under 40 CFR 122.47 providing certain conditions are met.

✓ 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(12)]. The facility has been given a schedule of compliance to meet final effluent limits for all parameters with new limits found in the final limitations table. A three year schedule of compliance will allow the facility to amend its BMPs to meet the required limits in their new permit.

SPILL REPORTING:

Per 10 CSR 24-3.010, any emergency involving a hazardous substance must be reported to the department's 24 hour Environmental Emergency Response hotline at (573) 634-2436 at the earliest practicable moment after discovery. The department may require the submittal of a written report detailing measures taken to clean up a spill. These reporting requirements apply whether or not the spill results in chemicals or materials leaving the permitted property or reaching waters of the state. This requirement is in addition to the noncompliance reporting requirement found in Standard Conditions Part I. <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/esp/spillbill.htm>

STORMWATER 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 stormwater 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 Stormwater 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.

The purpose of a SWPPP is to comply with all applicable stormwater regulations by creating an adaptive management plan to control and mitigate pollution of stormwater runoff. Developing a SWPPP provides opportunities to employ appropriate BMPs to minimize the risk of pollutants being discharged with during storm events. The following paragraph outlines the general steps the permittee should take to determine which BMPs will work to achieve the benchmark values discussed above. This section is not intended to be all encompassing or restrict the use of any physical BMP or operational and maintenance procedure that will assist in pollution control. Additional steps or revisions to the SWPPP may be required to meet the requirements of the permit. Additional information can be found in 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].

Areas which should be included in the SWPPP are identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). Once the potential sources of pollution have been identified, a plan should be formulated to best control the amount of pollutant being released and discharged by each activity or source. This includes, but is not limited to, minimizing exposure to stormwater, good housekeeping measures, proper facility and equipment maintenance, spill prevention and response, vehicle traffic control, and proper materials handling. Once a plan has been developed the facility will employ the control measures that have been determined to be adequate to achieve the benchmark values discussed above. The facility will conduct monitoring and inspections of the BMPs to ensure they are working properly and re-evaluate any BMP not achieving compliance with permitting requirements. For example, if sample results from an outfall show values of TSS above the benchmark value, the BMP being employed is deficient in controlling stormwater pollution. Corrective action should be taken to repair, improve, or replace the failing BMP. This internal evaluation is required at least once per month but should be continued more frequently if BMPs continue to fail. If failures do occur, continue this trial and error process until appropriate BMPs have been established.

If failures continue to occur and the permittee feels there are no practicable or cost-effective BMPs that will sufficiently reduce a pollutant concentration in the discharge to the benchmark values established in the permit, the permittee can submit a request to re-evaluate the benchmark values. This request needs to include 1) a detailed explanation of why the facility is unable to comply with the permit conditions and unable to establish BMPs to achieve the benchmark values; 2) financial data of the company and documentation of cost associated with BMPs for review and 3) the SWPPP, which should contain adequate documentation of BMPs employed, failed BMPs, corrective actions, and all other required information. This will allow the department to conduct a cost analysis on control measures and actions taken by the facility to determine cost-effectiveness of BMPs. The request shall be submitted in the form of an operating permit modification; the application is found at: <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/index.html>.

- ✓ Applicable; a SWPPP shall be developed and implemented for each area and shall incorporate required practices identified by the Department with jurisdiction, incorporate erosion control practices specific to site conditions, and provide for maintenance and adherence to the plan.

303(d) LIST:

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. <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/waterquality/303d/303d.htm>

- ✓ Applicable; Jordan Creek is listed on the 2014 Missouri 303(d) List for PAH contamination.
- ✓ It is unknown at this time if the facility is a source of the above listed pollutant(s) or considered to contribute to the impairment of Jordan Creek. Once a TMDL is developed, the permit may be modified to include WLAs from the TMDL.

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):

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; hence, the purpose of a TMDL is to determine the pollutant loading a specific waterbody can assimilate without exceeding water quality standards. 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. <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/tmdl/>

- ✓ Not applicable; this facility is not associated with a TMDL. Previous Stormwater TMDL for Jordan Creek was vacated and remanded to the EPA. The James River watershed is under a 2001 TMDL for nutrient pollution caused by point and non-point sources. This facility is not specifically mentioned in the previous TMDL document.

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 WLA is the amount of pollutant each discharger is allowed 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 relevant using water quality criteria or water quality model results and by applying the dilution equation below:

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

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

- Acute wasteload allocations (daily maximum limits) 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).

WLA MODELING:

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

- ✓ Not applicable; a WLA study was either not submitted or determined not applicable by Department staff.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS:

Per [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)], 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. WET tests are generally not used as indicators of water quality for stormwater discharges.

Part IV. EFFLUENT LIMITS DETERMINATION

OUTFALL #001-003 – INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER

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.

PARAMETERS OUTFALLS #001-003	UNIT	BASIS	DAILY MAXIMUM LIMIT	BENCH- MARK	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITS	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY	MINIMUM REPORTING FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
PHYSICAL								
FLOW	MGD	1	*	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	24 HR. EST.
PRECIPITATION	INCHES	6	*	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	24 HR. TOT
CONVENTIONAL								
COD	MG/L	6, 8	120	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
OIL & GREASE	MG/L	1, 3	15	-	15/10	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
pH †	SU	1, 3	6.5 TO 9.0	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
TSS	MG/L	6, 8	100	-	100/BENCHMARK	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
METALS								
HARDNESS AS CaCO ₃	mg/L	6	*	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
ALUMINUM, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	µg/L	2,6,8	750	-	750/BENCHMARK	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
CHROMIUM (III), TOTAL RECOVERABLE	µg/L	2,6	*	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
CHROMIUM (VI), DISSOLVED	µg/L	2,6	*	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
COPPER, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	µg/L	2,6	26	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
IRON, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	µg/L	3,6	4000	-	1000/BENCHMARK	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
LEAD, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	µg/L	2,6	189	-	151/BENCHMARK	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
NICKEL, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	µg/L	6,3	*	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
SILVER, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	µg/L	6	*	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
ZINC, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	µg/L	2,6,8	209	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB

* - Monitoring requirement only

** - Monitoring with associated benchmark

† The facility will report the minimum and maximum pH values; pH is not to be averaged

NEW = Parameter not established in previous operating permit

Basis for Limitations Codes:

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. State or Federal Regulation/Law | 5. Water Quality Model | 9. Benchmark based on Missouri Water Quality Standards |
| 2. Water Quality Standard (includes RPA) | 6. Best Professional Judgment | |
| 3. Water Quality Based Effluent Limits | 7. TMDL or Permit in lieu of TMDL | |
| 4. Antidegradation Review/Policy | 8. Benchmark/Limit based on MSGP | |

DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

PHYSICAL:

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. The facility will report the total flow in millions of gallons per day (MGD).

Precipitation

Monitoring only requirement; measuring the amount of precipitation [(10 CSR 20-6.200(2)(C)1.E(VI)] during an event is necessary to ensure adequate stormwater management exists at the site. Knowing the amount of potential stormwater runoff can provide the permittee a better understanding of specific control measure that should be employed to ensure protection of water quality. The facility will provide the 24 hour accumulation value of precipitation from the day of sampling the other parameters. It is not necessary to report all days of precipitation during the quarter because of the readily available on-line data.

CONVENTIONAL:

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅)

This parameter will not be included in this permit. Although the MDNR received results for BOD from the City of Springfield and the permittee for this parameter that indicated BOD was detected in their stormwater effluent, the pollutants of concern with SIC code 5093 are largely metals. COD is a more appropriate measure of oxygen demand for these types of discharges.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

Daily maximum limit of 120 mg/L. There is no water quality standard for COD; however, increased oxygen demand may impact in-stream water quality. COD is also a valuable indicator parameter. COD monitoring allows the permittee to identify increases in COD that may indicate materials/chemicals coming into contact with stormwater that cause an increase in oxygen demand. Increases in COD may indicate a need for maintenance or improvement of BMPs. A daily maximum limit of 120 mg/L falls within the range of values implemented in other permits that have similar industrial activities and the EPA's MSGP (8.N.6, Table 8.N-1). The permittee showed multiple exceedances of this level in the available data; therefore, a limit will be placed rather than a benchmark.

Oil & Grease

15 mg/L daily maximum limit. MOR60A required a 15mg/L daily maximum limit and a 10 mg/L average monthly limit. Oil and grease is a conventional pollutant. Oil and grease is a comprehensive test which measures for gasoline, diesel, crude oil, creosote, kerosene, heating oils, heavy fuel oils, lubricating oils, waxes, and some asphalt and pitch. The test can also detect some volatile organics such as benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, or toluene, but these constituents are often lost during testing due to their boiling points. It is recommended to perform separate testing for these constituents if they are a known pollutant of concern at the site, i.e. aquatic life toxicity or human health is a concern. Results do not allow for separation of specific pollutants within the test, they are reported, totaled, as "Oil and grease". Per 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A: *Criteria for Designated Uses*; 10 mg/L is the chronic standard for this parameter. 10 mg/L is the level at which sheen is estimated to form on receiving waters. Oils and greases of different densities will possibly form sheen or unsightly bottom deposits at levels which vary from 10 mg/L. To protect the general criteria, it is the responsibility of the permittee to visually observe the discharge and receiving waters for sheen or bottom deposits. The permittee will be afforded a schedule of compliance for this parameter.

pH

6.5 to 9.0 SU. The Water Quality Standard at 10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(E) states water contaminants shall not cause pH to be outside the range of 6.5 to 9.0 standard pH units. pH is a common stormwater parameter and is found in nearly all stormwater permits for industrial facilities. A number of typical BMPs can treat for and control exceedances for this parameter, including: dispersion of flow in vegetation or compost, infiltration or soil contact (typically a sedimentation basin), or others.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Daily maximum limit of 100 mg/L. Total suspended solids testing measures the amount of sediment that remains suspended in the water column, which can spread and cause toxicity to organisms and violate general criteria. There is no water quality standard for TSS; however, sediment discharges can negatively impact aquatic life habitat. TSS is also a valuable indicator parameter. TSS monitoring allows the permittee to identify increases in TSS that may indicate uncontrolled materials leaving the site. This value falls within the range of values implemented in other permits that have similar industrial activities and the EPA's MSGP. It is also the value set as a benchmark in MOR60A, the Missouri general permit for motor vehicle salvage. This facility shows elevated levels for this parameter in the available data; therefore, a limit will be set rather than a benchmark.

METALS:

General warm-water habitat criteria apply (WWH) designated as AQL in 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A. Additional use criterion (HHP, DWS, GRW, IRR, or LWV) may also be used as applicable to determine the most protective effluent limit for the stream class and uses.

When ambient site specific hardness data is not available, standard water hardness of 193 mg/L for stormwater is used in the conversion below. Additionally, when there are no site specific translator studies, partitioning between the dissolved and absorbed phases is assumed minimal (Section 5.7.3, EPA/505/2-90-001). Freshwater criteria conversion factors for dissolved metals were used as the metals translator as recommended in guidance (Section 1.3, 1.5.3, and Table 1, EPA 823-B-96-007). If concurrent site-specific data for total recoverable metals, dissolved metals, hardness, and total suspended solids are provided to the department, the department

may integrate those findings into derivation of the water quality limits. Conversion factors for Cd and Pb are hardness dependent. N/A means not applicable.

METAL	CONVERSION FACTORS	
	ACUTE	CHRONIC
Aluminum	N/A	N/A
Copper	0.960	0.960
Iron	N/A	N/A
Lead	0.695	0.695
Zinc	0.980	0.980

Hardness as CaCO₃

Monitoring only. This parameter will be included by best professional judgment because many metals have a toxicity which is dependent on water hardness. Knowing the hardness of the effluent will allow for possible site specific adjustments to hardness dependent metals limits in future permit cycles. Hardness data is available from Jordan Creek; however, it is in the best professional judgment of the permit writer that because these samples were taken at locations between two and three miles from Commercial Metal's site, the hardness data is not indicative of the stream conditions in North Branch or South Branch Jordan Creek.

Aluminum, Total Recoverable

Maximum daily limit of 750µg/L. The general permit MOR60A had this parameter as monitoring with a benchmark of 750µg/L. This is the acute criteria for protection of aquatic life per 10 CSR 20-7.031 table A. This is also the benchmark set in the MSGP for this industry. The sampling data for aluminum at this site showed the discharge has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the allowable water quality standard. Therefore a water quality-based effluent limit is required. A three year schedule of compliance will be provided to the facility to meet these new limits.

Acute AQL WQS: **750 µg/L**

Chromium (III), Total Recoverable

Monitoring only. The City of Springfield monitored outfall #003 for Total Chromium. Because the results were for total Chromium, it is unclear what the measured levels were for each of the chromium constituents. Because Chromium was detected in effluent from this facility in the last five years, it is in the permit writer's best professional judgment to include monitoring for this parameter in this permit. Chromium III and VI will be separately tested for to determine levels of each pollutant rather than the total chromium, as each type of chromium has different water quality standards. IRR (irrigation) is a use designation for South Branch Jordan Creek. The IRR standard is 100 µg/L. Limits may be assessed for this parameter in the future if the site is determined to have exceeded the water quality standards.

Chromium (VI), Dissolved

Monitoring only. Chromium VI is found in corrosion preventative coatings used in automotive manufacturing; automobiles are frequently a source of scrap metal. The City of Springfield monitored outfall #003 for Total Chromium. Because the results are for total chromium, it is unclear what the analytical levels were for each of the chromium constituents. Because Chromium was detected in effluent from this facility in the last five years, it is in the permit writer's best professional judgment to include monitoring for this parameter in this permit. Chromium III and VI will be separately tested for to determine levels of each pollutant rather than the total chromium. Limits may be assessed for this parameter in the future if the site is determined to have exceeded the water quality standards.

Copper, Total Recoverable

Daily maximum limit of 26µg/L. Monitoring data for this site showed levels of copper that exceed Missouri water quality standards; therefore, a limit will be placed to protect the acute aquatic life standard set at 26µg/L (per 10 CSR 20-7.031 table A). The facility will be provided with a three year schedule of compliance to meet this new limit.

Acute AQL WQS: $e^{(0.9422 * \ln 193 - 1.7003)} * 0.960 = 24.963$ [at Hardness 193]

Acute TR WQS: $24.963 \div 0.96 = 26.003 =$ Daily Max Limit: **26 µg/L**

Iron, Total Recoverable

Daily maximum limit of 4000 µg/L. The chronic water quality standard for iron is 1000 µg/L. Due to the sporadic nature of stormwater discharges, the department, under the direction of EPA guidance, has determined chronic standards are capricious measures of stormwater discharges. Chronic metal effluent limitations are based on the organism's ability to survive within the designated concentration for four days. Stormwater is rarely discharged continuously for four days. Conversely, acute water quality standards are applicable, but are non-existent for iron. After reviewing other sources of data, it is in the permit writer's best professional judgment to acknowledge Kentucky's iron surface water quality standard for warm water aquatic habitat as a

limit for this facility. This numerical basis was determined through research on freshwater organisms by Birge et al. and published in 1985. In accordance with the department's current stormwater permitting guidance, under the direction of EPA guidance, it is the permit writer's best professional judgment that an iron limit of 4000 µg/L is both feasible for the facility and protective of in-stream water quality. This limit is accompanied by a TSS limit of 100 mg/L. It is the permit writer's best professional judgment this combination of parameters is protective of all numeric and general criteria within the receiving stream. The facility will be provided with a three year schedule of compliance to meet this new limit.

Lead, Total Recoverable

Daily maximum limit of 189 µg/L. The Missouri general permit MOR60A sets a benchmark of 151 µg/L for lead; however, this permit is for stormwater, and in the absence of site specific data, a hardness value of 193 mg/L will be used in calculating limits. Per 10 CSR 20-7.031 table A, the acute standard for aquatic life is 189 µg/L.

Acute AQL WQS: $e^{(1.273 * \ln 193 - 1.460448)} * (1.46203 - \ln 193 * 0.145712) = 131.03$ [at Hardness 193]
 Acute TR WQS: $131.03 \div 0.695 = 188.53 = \text{Daily Max. Limit: } \mathbf{189 \mu\text{g/L}}$

Nickel, Total Recoverable

Monitoring only. The City of Springfield monitored this site for Nickel under their MS4 permit. Because nickel was detected in the effluent of this site in the last five years, it is in the permit writer's best professional judgment to include monitoring for this parameter in this permit. Limits may be assessed for this parameter in the future if the site is determined to have exceeded the water quality standards

Silver, Total Recoverable

Monitoring only. The City of Springfield monitored this site for silver. Because silver was detected in the effluent of this site in the last five years, it is in the permit writer's best professional judgment to include monitoring for this parameter in this permit. Limits may be assessed for this parameter in the future if the site is determined to have exceeded the water quality standards

Zinc, Total Recoverable

Daily maximum limit of 209 µg/L. Zinc is a pollutant of concern for SIC code 5093 per the federal MSGP. This parameter was monitored for by the facility in the data submitted in the permit application, and by the City of Springfield in its stormwater program. The sampling data for zinc at this site showed the discharge has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the allowable water quality standard. Therefore a water quality-based effluent limit is required.

Acute WQS: $e^{(0.8473 * \ln 193) + 0.884} * 0.98 = 204.97$ [at Hardness 193]
 Acute Total Recoverable WQS: $204.97 \div 0.98 = 209.16 = \text{Daily Max. Limit: } \mathbf{209\mu\text{g/L}}$

Part V. SAMPLING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

ELECTRONIC DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTING:

Due to recently promulgated federal regulations, all facilities will need to begin submitting their discharge monitoring reports electronically, called the eDMR system. To begin the process, please visit <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/edmr.htm>. This process is expected to save time, lessen paperwork, and reduce operating costs for both the facilities and the water protection program. Additional information may also be found at <http://dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2474.pdf>.

SAMPLING FREQUENCY JUSTIFICATION:

Sampling frequency is largely retained from the previous permit. Previous sampling results and inspection records indicate a possible failure of treatment mechanisms (BMPs, filter socks, heavy metals inlet filters). The facility may sample more frequently than once a quarter if they need additional data to determine if their best management technology is performing as expected.

SAMPLING TYPE JUSTIFICATION:

Sampling type was continued from the previous permit. The sampling types are representative of the discharges, and are protective of water quality. Discharges with altering effluent should have composite sampling; discharges with uniform effluent can have grab samples. Grab samples are usually appropriate for stormwater. Parameters which must have grab sampling are: pH, hexavalent chromium, and volatile organic samples.

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.

PERMIT SYNCHRONIZATION:

The Department of Natural Resources is currently undergoing a synchronization process for operating permits. Permits are normally issued on a five-year term, but to achieve synchronization many permits will need to be issued for less than the full five years allowed by regulation. The intent is that all permits within a watershed will move through the Watershed Based Management (WBM) cycle together will all expire in the same fiscal year. <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/cpp/docs/watershed-based-management.pdf>. This will allow further streamlining by placing multiple permits within a smaller geographic area on public notice simultaneously, thereby reducing repeated administrative efforts. This will also allow the department to explore a watershed based permitting effort at some point in the future. Renewal applications must continue to be submitted within 180 days of expiration, however, in instances where effluent data from the previous renewal is less than three years old, that data may be re-submitted to meet the requirements of the renewal application. If the permit provides a schedule of compliance for meeting new water quality based effluent limits beyond the expiration date of the permit, the time remaining in the schedule of compliance will be allotted in the renewed permit. *This permit will become synchronized by expiring end of 4th quarter, 2020.*

PUBLIC NOTICE:

The Department shall give public notice that a draft permit has been prepared and its issuance is pending. (<http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/permits/pn/index.html>) 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 was from 05/13/2016 to 06/13/2016. Responses to the Public Notice of this operating permit warrant the modification of effluent limits and/or the terms and conditions of this permit. Final oil and grease limits were amended to 15 mg/L from 10 mg/L, and settleable solids were removed from the draft permit.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: 03/28/2016, UPDATED 08/17/2016

COMPLETED BY:

AMBERLY SCHULZ, ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
OPERATING PERMITS SECTION - INDUSTRIAL UNIT
(573) 751-8049
Amberly.Schulz@dnr.mo.gov



STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS
ISSUED BY
THE MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION
REVISED
AUGUST 1, 2014

These Standard Conditions incorporate permit conditions as required by 40 CFR 122.41 or other applicable state statutes or regulations. These minimum conditions apply unless superseded by requirements specified in the permit.

Part I – General Conditions

Section A – Sampling, Monitoring, and Recording

1. **Sampling Requirements.**
 - a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
 - b. All samples shall be taken at the outfall(s) or Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Department) approved sampling location(s), and unless specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other body of water or substance.
2. **Monitoring Requirements.**
 - a. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - i. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - ii. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - iii. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - iv. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - v. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - vi. The results of such analyses.
 - b. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit at the location specified in the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reported to the Department with the discharge monitoring report data (DMR) submitted to the Department pursuant to Section B, paragraph 7.
3. **Sample and Monitoring Calculations.** Calculations for all sample and monitoring results which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in the permit.
4. **Test Procedures.** The analytical and sampling methods used shall conform to the reference methods listed in 10 CSR 20-7.015 unless alternates are approved by the Department. The facility shall use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods for detecting, identifying, and measuring the concentrations of pollutants. The facility shall ensure that the selected methods are able to quantify the presence of pollutants in a given discharge at concentrations that are low enough to determine compliance with Water Quality Standards in 10 CSR 20-7.031 or effluent limitations unless provisions in the permit allow for other alternatives. A method is “sufficiently sensitive” when; 1) the method minimum level is at or below the level of the applicable water quality criterion for the pollutant or, 2) the method minimum level is above the applicable water quality criterion, but the amount of pollutant in a facility’s discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of pollutant in the discharge, or 3) the method has the lowest minimum level of the analytical methods approved under 10 CSR 20-7.015. These methods are also required for parameters that are listed as monitoring only, as the data collected may be used to determine if limitations need to be established. A permittee is responsible for working with their contractors to ensure that the analysis performed is sufficiently sensitive.
5. **Record Retention.** Except for records of monitoring information required by the permit related to the permittee’s sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years (or longer as required by 40 CFR part 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by the permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for the permit, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.

6. **Illegal Activities.**
 - a. The Federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four (4) years, or both.
 - b. The Missouri Clean Water Law provides that any person or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained pursuant to sections 644.006 to 644.141 shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both. Second and successive convictions for violation under this paragraph by any person shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both.

Section B – Reporting Requirements

1. **Planned Changes.**
 - a. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42;
 - iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee’s sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan;
 - iv. Any facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications which will result in a new or substantially different discharge or sludge characteristics must be reported to the Department 60 days before the facility or process modification begins. Notification may be accomplished by application for a new permit. If the discharge does not violate effluent limitations specified in the permit, the facility is to submit a notice to the Department of the changed discharge at least 30 days before such changes. The Department may require a construction permit and/or permit modification as a result of the proposed changes at the facility.
2. **Non-compliance Reporting.**
 - a. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Relevant information shall be provided orally or via the current electronic method approved by the Department, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and shall be reported to the appropriate Regional Office during normal business hours or the Environmental Emergency Response hotline at 573-634-2436 outside of normal business hours. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) business days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.



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- b. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
 - i. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - ii. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - iii. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Department in the permit required to be reported within 24 hours.
 - c. The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under paragraph 2. b. of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
3. **Anticipated Noncompliance.** The permittee shall give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. The notice shall be submitted to the Department 60 days prior to such changes or activity.
 4. **Compliance Schedules.** Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. The report shall provide an explanation for the instance of noncompliance and a proposed schedule or anticipated date, for achieving compliance with the compliance schedule requirement.
 5. **Other Noncompliance.** The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs 2, 3, and 6 of this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph 2. a. of this section.
 6. **Other Information.** Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
 7. **Discharge Monitoring Reports.**
 - a. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the permit.
 - b. Monitoring results must be reported to the Department via the current method approved by the Department, unless the permittee has been granted a waiver from using the method. If the permittee has been granted a waiver, the permittee must use forms provided by the Department.
 - c. Monitoring results shall be reported to the Department no later than the 28th day of the month following the end of the reporting period.
- b. Notice.
 - i. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.
 - ii. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Section B – Reporting Requirements, paragraph 5 (24-hour notice).
 - c. Prohibition of bypass.
 - i. Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 3. The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 2. b. of this section.
 - ii. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three (3) conditions listed above in paragraph 2. c. i. of this section.
3. **Upset Requirements.**
 - a. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph 3. b. of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
 - b. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - i. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - ii. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - iii. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Section B – Reporting Requirements, paragraph 2. b. ii. (24-hour notice).
 - iv. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section D – Administrative Requirements, paragraph 4.
 - c. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

Section C – Bypass/Upset Requirements

1. **Definitions.**
 - a. *Bypass*: the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, except in the case of blending.
 - b. *Severe Property Damage*: substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
 - c. *Upset*: an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
2. **Bypass Requirements.**
 - a. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2. b. and 2. c. of this section.

Section D – Administrative Requirements

1. **Duty to Comply.** The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law and Federal Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.
 - a. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
 - b. The Federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. The Federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement



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- imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.
- c. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the EPA Director for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000.
- d. It is unlawful for any person to cause or permit any discharge of water contaminants from any water contaminant or point source located in Missouri in violation of sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law, or any standard, rule or regulation promulgated by the commission. In the event the commission or the director determines that any provision of sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or standard, rules, limitations or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, or permits issued by, or any final abatement order, other order, or determination made by the commission or the director, or any filing requirement pursuant to sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or any other provision which this state is required to enforce pursuant to any federal water pollution control act, is being, was, or is in imminent danger of being violated, the commission or director may cause to have instituted a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction for the injunctive relief to prevent any such violation or further violation or for the assessment of a penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day, or part thereof, the violation occurred and continues to occur, or both, as the court deems proper. Any person who willfully or negligently commits any violation in this paragraph shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Second and successive convictions for violation of the same provision of this paragraph by any person shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both.
2. **Duty to Reapply.**
- a. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit.
- b. A permittee with a currently effective site-specific permit shall submit an application for renewal at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Department. (The Department shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)
- c. A permittees with currently effective general permit shall submit an application for renewal at least 30 days before the existing permit expires, unless the permittee has been notified by the Department that an earlier application must be made. The Department may grant permission for a later submission date. (The Department shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)
3. **Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense.** It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
4. **Duty to Mitigate.** The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
5. **Proper Operation and Maintenance.** The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
6. **Permit Actions.**
- a. Subject to compliance with statutory requirements of the Law and Regulations and applicable Court Order, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:
- i. Violations of any terms or conditions of this permit or the law;
- ii. Having obtained this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully any relevant facts;
- iii. A change in any circumstances or conditions that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; or
- iv. Any reason set forth in the Law or Regulations.
- b. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
7. **Permit Transfer.**
- a. Subject to 10 CSR 20-6.010, an operating permit may be transferred upon submission to the Department of an application to transfer signed by the existing owner and the new owner, unless prohibited by the terms of the permit. Until such time the permit is officially transferred, the original permittee remains responsible for complying with the terms and conditions of the existing permit.
- b. The Department may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Missouri Clean Water Law or the Federal Clean Water Act.
- c. The Department, within 30 days of receipt of the application, shall notify the new permittee of its intent to revoke or reissue or transfer the permit.
8. **Toxic Pollutants.** The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
9. **Property Rights.** This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.



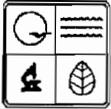
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10. **Duty to Provide Information.** The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
11. **Inspection and Entry.** The permittee shall allow the Department, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Department), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
 - a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
 - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Federal Clean Water Act or Missouri Clean Water Law, any substances or parameters at any location.
12. **Closure of Treatment Facilities.**
 - a. Persons who cease operation or plan to cease operation of waste, wastewater, and sludge handling and treatment facilities shall close the facilities in accordance with a closure plan approved by the Department.
 - b. Operating Permits under 10 CSR 20-6.010 or under 10 CSR 20-6.015 are required until all waste, wastewater, and sludges have been disposed of in accordance with the closure plan approved by the Department and any disturbed areas have been properly stabilized. Disturbed areas will be considered stabilized when perennial vegetation, pavement, or structures using permanent materials cover all areas that have been disturbed. Vegetative cover, if used, shall be at least 70% plant density over 100% of the disturbed area.
13. **Signatory Requirement.**
 - a. All permit applications, reports required by the permit, or information requested by the Department shall be signed and certified. (See 40 CFR 122.22 and 10 CSR 20-6.010)
 - b. The Federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months per violation, or by both.
 - c. The Missouri Clean Water Law provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to sections 644.006 to 644.141 shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.
14. **Severability.** The provisions of the permit are severable, and if any provision of the permit, or the application of any provision of the permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of the permit, shall not be affected thereby.

RECEIVED

JUL 07 2015

AP 21714



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
FORM A - APPLICATION FOR NONDOMESTIC PERMIT UNDER MISSOURI
CLEAN WATER LAW

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY	
CHECK NUMBER	677529
DATE RECEIVED	7/7/15
FEE SUBMITTED	\$1,650.00

RECEIVED

JUL 02 2015

DEQ/SWRO

Note PLEASE READ THE ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM.

1. This application is for:

An operating permit for a new or unpermitted facility:
Please indicate the original Construction Permit # _____

An operating permit renewal:
Please indicate the permit # MO- _____ Expiration Date _____

An operating permit modification:
Please indicate the permit # MO- R60A156 Modification Reason: site specific per MDNR

1.1 Is the appropriate fee included with the application? (See instructions for appropriate fee) YES NO

2. FACILITY

NAME Commercial Metals Company		TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (417) 862-0548	
		FAX	
ADDRESS (PHYSICAL) 634 E. Phelps St.	CITY Springfield	STATE MO	ZIP CODE 65806

3. OWNER

NAME Commercial Metals Company		TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (830) 372-8457	
		FAX (830) 372-8502	
ADDRESS (MAILING) PO box 911	CITY Seguin	STATE TX	ZIP CODE 78156-0911

3.1 Request review of draft permit prior to public notice? YES NO

4. CONTINUING AUTHORITY

NAME Commercial Metals Company		TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (830) 372-8457	
		FAX (830) 372-8502	
ADDRESS (MAILING) PO box 911	CITY Seguin	STATE TX	ZIP CODE 78156-0911

5. OPERATOR

NAME same as owner		TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE	
		FAX	
ADDRESS (MAILING)	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE

6. FACILITY CONTACT

NAME Mike Hull		TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (972) 900-6100	
		FAX (830) 372-8502	
TITLE Regional Environmental Manager		E-MAIL ADDRESS mike.hull@cmc.com	

7. ADDITIONAL FACILITY INFORMATION

7.1 Legal Description of Outfalls. (Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

001 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec 13 T 29N R 22W Green County
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): _____ Northing (Y): _____
For Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Zone 15 North referenced to North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)

002 _____ 1/4 _____ 1/4 Sec _____ T _____ R _____ _____ County
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): _____ Northing (Y): _____

003 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec 13 T 29N R 22W Green County
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): _____ Northing (Y): _____

004 _____ 1/4 _____ 1/4 Sec _____ T _____ R _____ _____ County
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): _____ Northing (Y): _____

7.2 Primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and Facility North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Codes.

001 - SIC 5093 and NAICS _____ 002 - SIC _____ and NAICS _____
003 - SIC _____ and NAICS _____ 004 - SIC _____ and NAICS _____

SWRO
Greene

8. ADDITIONAL FORMS AND MAPS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THIS APPLICATION (Complete all forms that are applicable.)			
A.	Is your facility a manufacturing, commercial, mining or silviculture waste treatment facility? If yes, complete Form C or 2F. (2F is the U.S. EPA's Application for Storm Water Discharges Associate with Industrial Activity.)	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B.	Is application for storm water discharges only? If yes, complete Form C or 2F.	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
C.	Is your facility considered a "Primary Industry" under EPA guidelines: If yes, complete Forms C or 2F and D.	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D.	Is wastewater land applied? If yes, complete Form I.	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E.	Is sludge, biosolids, ash or residuals generated, treated, stored or land applied? If yes, complete Form R.	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
F.	If you are a Class IA CAFO, please disregard part D and E of this section. However, please attach any revision to your Nutrient Management Plan.		
F.	Attach a map showing all outfalls and the receiving stream at 1" = 2,000' scale.		
9. DOWNSTREAM LANDOWNER(S) Attach additional sheets as necessary. See Instructions. (PLEASE SHOW LOCATION ON MAP. SEE 8.D ABOVE).			
NAME Ozarks Greenways, Inc.			
ADDRESS 840 N. Booneville Ave		CITY Springfield	STATE ZIP CODE MO 65802
10. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in the application, that to the best of my knowledge and belief such information is true, complete and accurate, and if granted this permit, I agree to abide by the Missouri Clean Water Law and all rules, regulations, orders and decisions, subject to any legitimate appeal available to applicant under the Missouri Clean Water Law to the Missouri Clean Water Commission.			
NAME AND OFFICIAL TITLE (TYPE OR PRINT)		TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE	
Bob McComb Plant Manager		417-862-0548	
SIGNATURE <i>Bob McComb</i>		DATE SIGNED 6/30/15	

MO 780-1479 (07-14)

BEFORE MAILING, PLEASE ENSURE ALL SECTIONS ARE COMPLETED AND ADDITIONAL FORMS, IF APPLICABLE, ARE INCLUDED.

Submittal of an incomplete application may result in the application being returned.

HAVE YOU INCLUDED:

- Appropriate Fees?
- Map at 1" = 2000' scale?
- Signature?
- Form C or 2F, if applicable?
- Form D, if applicable?
- Form I (Irrigation), if applicable?
- Form R (Sludge), if applicable?
- Revised Nutrient Management Plan, if applicable?

Continued from the Front

IV. Narrative Description of Pollutant Sources

A. For each outfall, provide an estimate of the area (include units) of impervious surfaces (including paved areas and building roofs) drained to the outfall, and an estimate of the total surface area drained by the outfall.

Outfall Number	Area of Impervious Surface (provide units)	Total Area Drained (provide units)	Outfall Number	Area of Impervious Surface (provide units)	Total Area Drained (provide units)
001	Approximately 17,353 SF	117,432 SF	003	Approximately 29,868 SF	170,480 SF

B. Provide a narrative description of significant materials that are currently or in the past three years have been treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water; method of treatment, storage, or disposal; past and present materials management practices employed to minimize contact by these materials with storm water runoff; materials loading and access areas, and the location, manner, and frequency in which pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners, and fertilizers are applied.

Outfall 001 discharges stormwater from an area which includes scrap metal recycling activities. Other activities include:

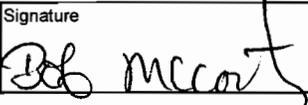
Outfall 003 discharges stormwater from an area which includes scrap metal recycling activities. Other activities include:

C. For each outfall, provide the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of the treatment the storm water receives, including the schedule and type of maintenance for control and treatment measures and the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by discharge.

Outfall Number	Treatment	List Codes from Table 2F-1
001	Outfall 001 is a discharge pipe that receives flow from stormwater grates which have heavy metals Inlet Filters installed.	1-M, 1-X
003	Outfall 003 is a concrete lined drainage ditch that is surrounded by an area of vegetation, there are filter socks in place surrounding this area.	1-M

V. Nonstormwater Discharges

A. I certify under penalty of law that the outfall(s) covered by this application have been tested or evaluated for the presence of nonstormwater discharges, and that all nonstormwater discharged from these outfall(s) are identified in either an accompanying Form 2C or From 2E application for the outfall.

Name and Official Title (type or print)	Signature	Date Signed
Bob McCarty,		6/30/15

B. Provide a description of the method used, the date of any testing, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during a test.

Visual observation and process knowledge

VI. Significant Leaks or Spills

Provide existing information regarding the history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants at the facility in the last three years, including the approximate date and location of the spill or leak, and the type and amount of material released.

N/A

EPA ID Number (copy from Item 1 of Form 1)

Continued from Page 2

VII. Discharge Information

A, B, C, & D: See instructions before proceeding. Complete one set of tables for each outfall. Annotate the outfall number in the space provided.
Table VII-A, VII-B, VII-C are included on separate sheets numbers VII-1 and VII-2.

E. Potential discharges not covered by analysis – is any toxic pollutant listed in table 2F-2, 2F-3, or 2F-4, a substance or a component of a substance which you currently use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct?
 Yes (list all such pollutants below) No (go to Section IX)

VIII. Biological Toxicity Testing Data

Do you have any knowledge or reason to believe that any biological test for acute or chronic toxicity has been made on any of your discharges or on a receiving water in relation to your discharge within the last 3 years?
 Yes (list all such pollutants below) No (go to Section IX)

IX. Contract Analysis Information

Were any of the analyses reported in Item VII performed by a contract laboratory or consulting firm?

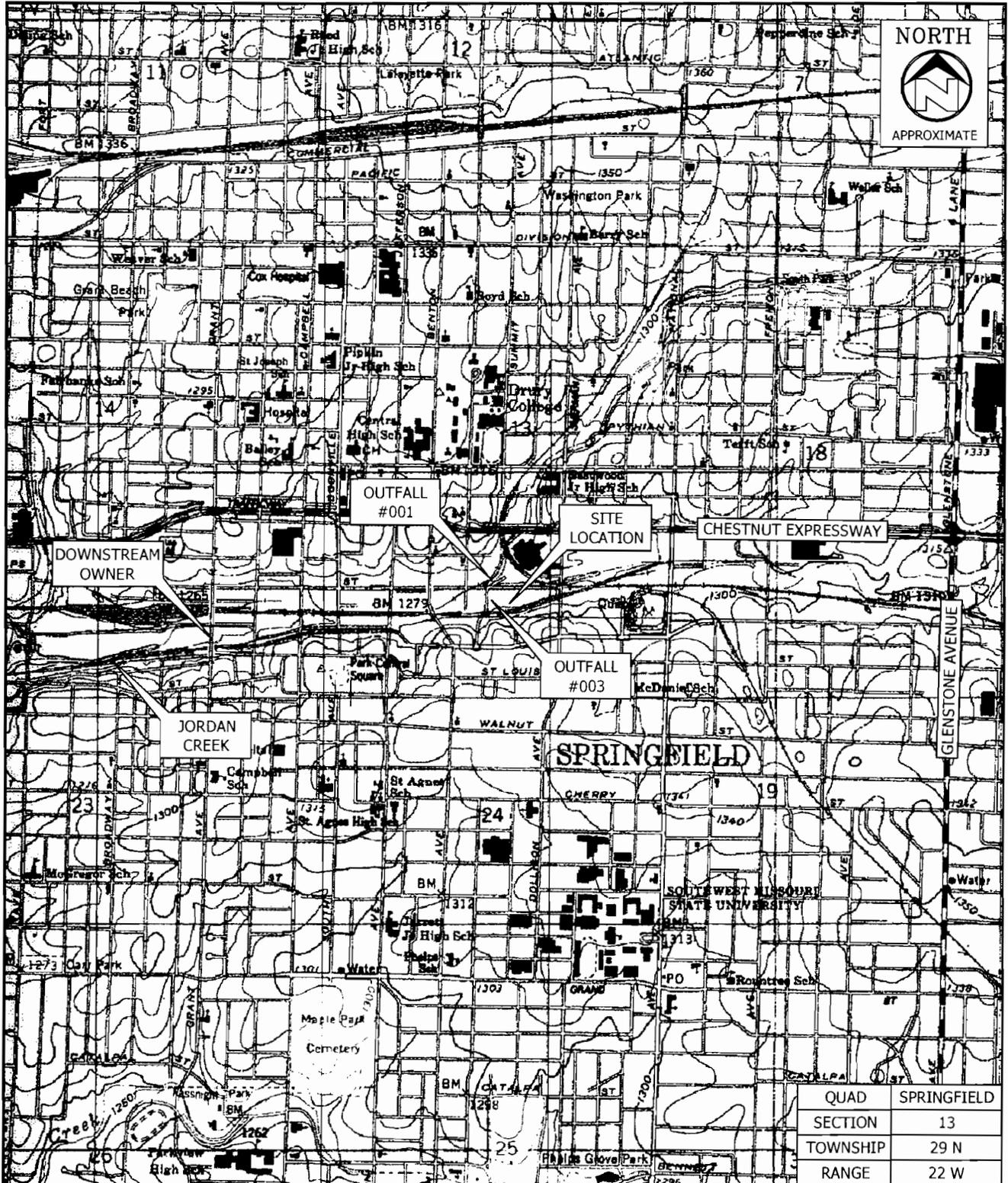
Yes (list the name, address, and telephone number of, and pollutants analyzed by, each such laboratory or firm below) No (go to Section X)

A. Name	B. Address	C. Area Code & Phone No.	D. Pollutants Analyzed

X. Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

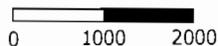
A. Name & Official Title (Type Or Print) Bob McCoarty Plant Manager	B. Area Code and Phone No. 417-862-0548
C. Signature <i>Bob McCoarty</i>	D. Date Signed 6/30/15



SOURCE: www.mapcard.com (2000)

CHECKED BY:
B. HENDERSON

SCALE (FEET)



APPROXIMATE



ENVIRONMENTAL WORKS
1455 E. Chestnut Expressway, Springfield, MO 65802

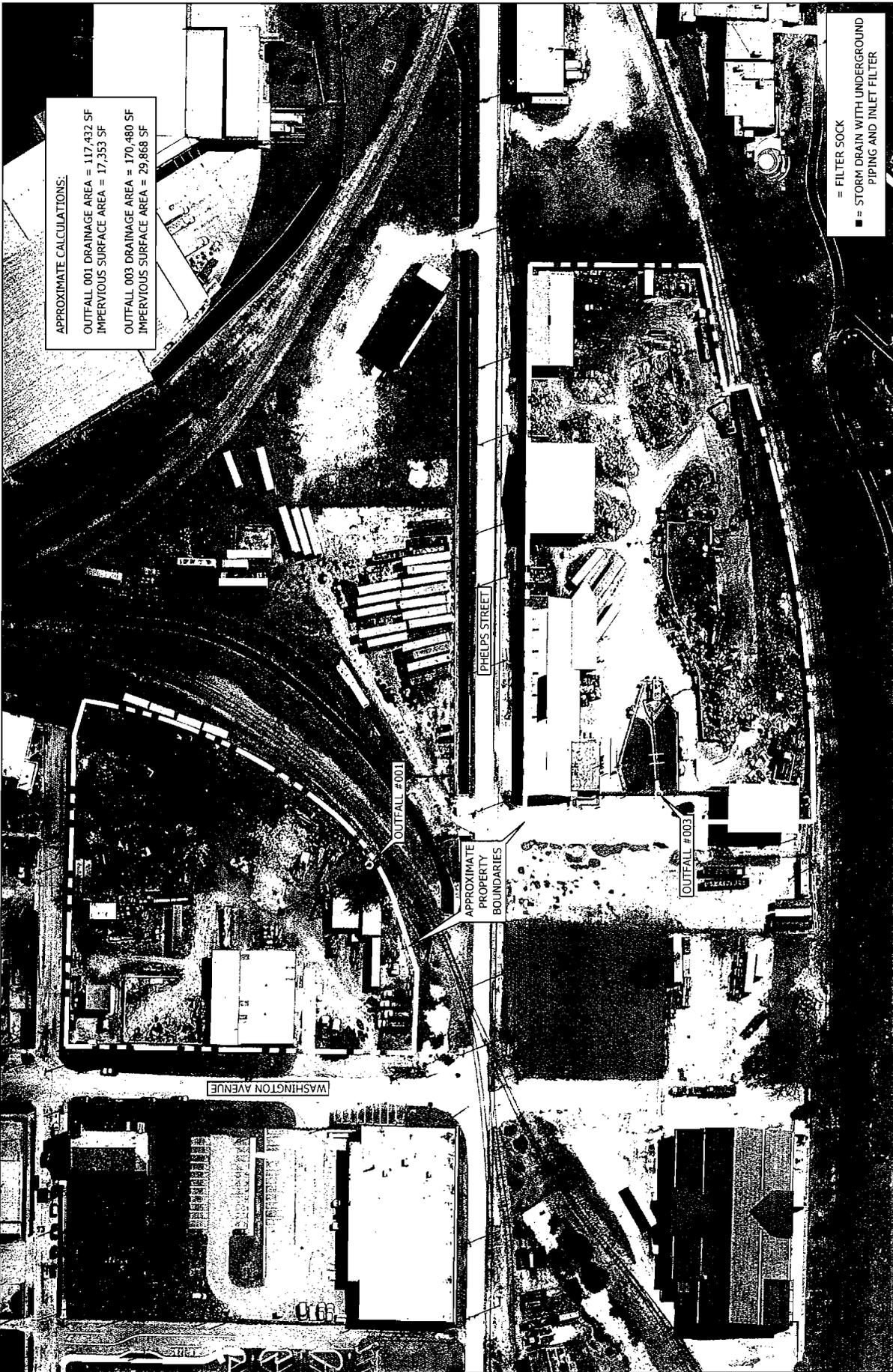
AREA TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

COMMERCIAL METALS COMPANY
634 E. PHELPS STREET
SPRINGFIELD, GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI

FIGURE

3.0

EWI# 140400
DRAWN BY: MRB
Jun. 9, 2015



APPROXIMATE CALCULATIONS:
 OUTFALL 001 DRAINAGE AREA = 117,432 SF
 IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AREA = 17,353 SF
 OUTFALL 002 DRAINAGE AREA = 170,480 SF
 IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AREA = 29,868 SF

■ = FILTER SOCK
 ■ = STORM DRAIN WITH UNDERGROUND PIPING AND INLET FILTER

FIGURE
2.0

SITE DIAGRAM
 COMMERCIAL METALS COMPANY
 634 E. PHELPS STREET
 SPRINGFIELD, GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI

Springfield Office Location:
 1455 E. Chestnut Expressway
 Springfield, MO 65802
 Phone: (417) 890-9500



ENVIRONMENTAL WORKS

SCALE IN FEET
 0 75 150
 APPROXIMATE

CHECKED BY:
 B. HENDERSON
 E.W.I. # 140400
 DRAWN BY: MRB
 Jun. 10, 2015

NORTH



See last page

Clean Water Fee Structure

Fee Type	Permit Name	MoCWS Fee Category	Fee Effective August 29, 2000	Fee Effective January 1, 2015
CONSTRUCTION PERMITS				
Sewer Extensions - < 1,000 linear feet of pipe and fewer than 2 pump stations			\$75 per application	Exempt from Permit
Wastewater Treatment Plant or earthen storage structure if the design flow < 500,000 gpd	Construction Permit		\$300 per application	\$300 per application
Wastewater Treatment Plant or earthen storage structure if the design flow > 500,000 gpd			\$750 per application	\$1,000 per application
Ag Chem Construction Permits -- Earthen basin & Enforcement discretion			\$2,200 per application	\$3,000 per application
Ag Chem Construction Permits -- Earthen basin & Enforcement discretion			\$750 per application	\$1,000 per application
Ag Chem Construction Permits -- Earthen basin & Enforcement discretion			\$2,200 per application	\$3,000 per application
CAFO Construction Permits -- Earthen basin & Enforcement discretion	Construction Permit		\$750 per application	\$1,000 per application
CAFO Construction Permits -- Earthen basin & Enforcement discretion			\$2,200 per application	\$3,000 per application
ANTI-DEGRADATION REVIEW				
Anti-degradation review or water quality review analysis for a wastewater treatment plant that will be upgraded			No Fee	\$250 per application
Anti-degradation review for a new wastewater treatment plant if the design flow is less than one hundred thousand gallons per day			No Fee	\$500 per application
Anti-degradation review for a new wastewater treatment plant if the design flow is more than one hundred thousand gallons per day			No Fee	\$1,000 per application
MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMITS				
GENERAL PERMITS				
Land Disturbance - up to 5-year permit paid at time of application				
Land Disturbance 1 to < 5 acres			\$300 per application	\$500 per application
Land Disturbance 5 to < 10 acres			\$300 per application	\$600 per application
Land Disturbance 10 to < 25 acres	MORA		\$300 per application	\$750 per application
Land Disturbance 25 to < 100 acres			\$300 per application	\$1,500 per application
Land Disturbance 100 to < 500 acres			\$300 per application	\$3,000 per application
Land Disturbance > 500 acres			\$300 per application	\$5,000 per application
Land Disturbance -multiple sites - less than 100 acres			\$300 per application	\$1,500 per application
Land Disturbance -multiple sites - 100 to < 500 acres	MOR100 (rarely MORA)		\$300 per application	\$3,000 per application
Land Disturbance -multiple sites - > 500 acres			\$300 per application	\$5,000 per application
General Permit for Domestic Wastewater < 50,000 gallons per day	MOGD		New	See Non-FO/TW
General Permit for Domestic Wastewater Land Application	MOG83		New	See Non-FO/TW
General Permit for Pesticide Applicators	MOG87		\$150 per year	\$150 per year
General Permit - Other (Car washes, limestone quarries, petroleum storage, metal fabrication, etc)	All Other General Permits		\$150 per year	\$200 per year
General Permit - AgChem (wholesale distribution of chemical fertilizers and pesticides)	MOG240 or MOG241		\$50 per year	\$100 per year
General Permit - Aquaculture	MOG13		\$250 per year	\$300 per year
General Permit - CAFO (Class IB and IC) & AFO (Class II)		Currently Site-specific Only	\$150 per application	See Below
NPDES CAFO IA			\$5,000 per year	\$5,000 per year
NPDES CAFO IB			\$150 per application	\$450 per year
NPDES CAFO IC/II			\$150 per application	\$350 per year

MSOP CAFO I/B	MOGS1				
MSOP CAFO I/CI				\$150 per application	\$300 per year
MSOP CAFO I/CI				\$150 per application	\$150 per year
General Stormwater (Excludes MS4 communities)	Same as General Permit - Other			\$150 per year	\$200 per year
General Stormwater MS4s	MOR04			\$150 per year	\$250 per year
SITE-SPECIFIC PERMITS					
Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)					
Residential Connections (per year):					
>35,000 customers				\$0.40 per connection	\$0.48 per connection
35,000 - 20,000 customers				\$0.50 per connection	\$0.60 per connection
20,000 - 7,000 customers	Site-specific POTW	Site-Specific Municipal		\$0.60 per connection	\$0.72 per connection
7,000 - 1,000 customers				\$0.70 per connection	\$0.80 per connection
<1,000 customers				\$0.80 per connection	\$0.80 per connection
Industrial/Commercial Connections (per year), excluding fire suppression systems (PWS) district					
Industrial/Commercial Connections not served by a public water supply (PWS) district	Site-specific POTW	Site-Specific Municipal	No Fee		\$3.42 per connection
1" service line				\$3 per connection	\$3 per connection
>1" up to 4" service line	Site-specific POTW	Site-Specific Municipal		\$10 per connection	\$11 per connection
>4" service line				\$25 per connection	\$29 per connection

Note: Maximum fee from Industrial/Commercial is \$700

