

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION



**MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT
GENERAL 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-G821000

Owner:
Address:

Continuing Authority:
Address:

Facility Name:
Facility Address:

Legal Description:
UTM Coordinates:

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

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

All Outfalls – SIC #4952

Land application of domestic septage onto agricultural land for beneficial use as fertilizer and soil amendment for total volume up to 1,000,000 gallons per year that are land applied in accordance with an approved land Application Management Plan that conforms to the Best Management Practices and other requirements contained in the general permit. Lime stabilization is required prior to land application and application rates shall not exceed 10,000 gallons/acre per year.

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

October 5, 2012
Effective Date

Sara Parker Pauley, Director, Department of Natural Resources

October 4, 2017
Expiration Date

John Madras, Director, Water Protection Program

APPLICABILITY

1. This general permit authorizes the land application of domestic wastewater septage onto grassland, cropland, or timberland at rates suitable for beneficial use as organic fertilizer and soil conditioner. Septage means pumping from septic tanks or wastewater treatment works serving less than 150 persons. It does not include grease traps, or units receiving industrial waste.
2. A separate permit is required for each DNR region where septage will be land applied. The permittee may choose to obtain a separate permit for each application site. This permit covers only those land application sites located within the Regional Office boundaries listed in the facility description.
3. Total amount of septage land applied under the general permit shall not exceed 1,000,000 gallons per year based on septage volumes as pumped from the septic tank or generating wastewater treatment works prior to addition of lime or other treatment processes.
4. If at any time the Missouri Department of Natural Resources determines that the quality of waters of the state may be better protected by requiring the owner/operator of a permitted site to apply for a site specific permit, the Department may require any person to obtain a site specific operating permit (10 CSR 20-6.010(13)).
5. The Department may require the permittee to apply for and obtain a site specific or different general permit if, but not limited to:
 - a. The permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of this general permit;
 - b. Information becomes available that indicates water quality standards have been or may be violated; or
 - c. If the Department determines that quality of waters of the state should be better protected.The permittee will be notified in writing of the need to apply for a site-specific permit or a different general permit. When a site-specific permit or different general permit is issued to the authorized permittee, the applicability of this general permit to the permittee is automatically terminated upon the effective date of the site specific or different general permit, whichever the case may be.
6. Any owner/operator authorized by a general permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of the general permit and apply for a site-specific permit (10 CSR 20-6.010(13)).
7. The general permit application shall include a Land Application Management Plan to address the Best Management Practices and other requirements contained in this permit.

EXEMPTIONS FROM STATE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

1. Persons that land apply under the operating permit issued to the wastewater treatment works generator.
2. Persons that transport septage to a permitted wastewater treatment facility.

REQUIREMENTS AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. The facility shall be operated as a no-discharge facility in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)7. A no-discharge facility is a facility designed and operated:
 - a. to hold or land apply without direct discharge to surface or subsurface waters of the state, all waste flows and associated storm water flows for the wettest one-in-ten year precipitation and the twenty-five year twenty-four hour rainfall;
 - b. wastes are not land applied during frozen, snow covered, or saturated soil conditions; and
 - c. any basin must be sealed in accordance with 10 CSR 20-8 and there must not be subsurface release in violation of 10 CSR 20-7.015.
2. A construction permit is required for installation of any storage structure. As-built specifications and operating manual shall be submitted with the initial operating application for general permit. Lagoon basins shall be operated so that maximum water elevation does not exceed one foot below the overflow point except due to the rainfall exceptions in this permit. The minimum operating water level shall be clearly marked and lagoons/storage basins shall be lowered to this minimum level during suitable land application periods. The storage basin should be lowered to the minimum level prior to each winter.

REQUIREMENTS AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (CONTINUED)

3. Prior to land application, septage shall be treated by lime stabilization in order to significantly reduce pathogens and vectors. Add 50 pounds of hydrated lime to each 1,000 gallons of septage and hold for at least 30 minutes before land applying. Do not add the lime to the septic tank, as this will harm the beneficial bacteria needed in the septic tank.
4. Plastic, paper, and other solid material exceeding one half (0.5) inch in diameter shall not be land applied.
5. Land application rates shall not cause surface ponding of applied waste or runoff from the application sites during land application. Annual application rates shall not exceed 10,000 gallons/acre/year.
6. Land application shall not occur within 300 feet of a well, sinkhole, or losing stream; 150 feet from dwellings; and 50 feet from the property line, drainage ditch, watercourse, or stream bank, including intermittently flowing streams.
7. Septage shall not be land applied within 30 days prior to crop harvesting or grazing by cattle.
8. Do not land apply on field slopes exceeding 12 percent (%).
9. Land application shall not occur during frozen, snow covered, or saturated soil conditions. Septage shall not be applied to crops grown for human consumption except under the following conditions:
 - a. The septage is incorporated and food crops with harvested parts that touch the septage/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after septage is applied;
 - b. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 20 months after septage is applied when the septage remains on the land surface for four months or longer prior to incorporation;
 - c. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after septage is applied when the septage remains on the land surface for less than four months prior to incorporation;
 - d. The septage has been treated by a process to further reduce pathogens such as composting or equivalent treatment processes.
10. Septage shall be land applied using application equipment that can spread the material uniformly over the entire application site. Dumping in batches or piles or spreading of a pile using a blade, disc, or similar equipment is not acceptable.
11. Land application equipment shall be properly operated and maintained and shall be visually checked daily during land application.
12. Land application site shall be well vegetated during the application periods or vegetation should be established as soon as practicable after septage incorporation within the normal crop planting season.
13. These requirements do not supersede nor remove liability for compliance with county and other local ordinances.
14. Provide adequate septage storage or alternate disposal method as needed to match the land application windows for crop planting, harvesting, and inclement weather conditions. Operate storage basins so there is no discharge to waters of the state.
 - a. Recommended storage for grassland sites ranges from 60 to 120 days as follows: 60 days south of US Highway 60; 75 days between US Highway 60 and US Highway 50; 90 days between US Highway 50 and US Highway 36; and 120 days north of US Highway 36.
 - b. If storage is not provided, the septage shall be hauled to a permitted wastewater treatment facility during inclement weather conditions when land application is not allowed.

REQUIREMENTS AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (CONTINUED)

15. Water Quality Standards

- (a) Discharges to waters of the state shall not cause a violation of water quality standards rule under 10 CSR 20-7.031, including both specific and general criteria.
- (b) General Criteria. The following general water quality criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times including mixing zones. No water contaminant, by itself or in combination with other substances, shall prevent the waters of the state from meeting the following conditions:
 - (1) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause the formation of putrescent, unsightly or harmful bottom deposits or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
 - (2) Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
 - (3) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause unsightly color or turbidity, offensive odor or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
 - (4) Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life;
 - (5) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water;
 - (6) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering;
 - (7) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community;
 - (8) Waters shall be free from used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles or equipment and solid waste as defined in Missouri's Solid Waste Law, section 260.200, RSMo, except as the use of such materials is specifically permitted pursuant to section 260.200-260.247.

- 16. All operators shall be provided training in proper land application procedures as outlined in this permit and in the Land Application Plan contained in the application.

RECORDS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- 1. Daily records for lime stabilization treatment, site locations, site owners, dates and amounts of land application at each site, and the total gallons/acre/year applied to each site shall be maintained for a period of five years.
- 2. A summary of the land application records shall be submitted to the appropriate Department Regional Office each year by January 28th. Office locations can be obtained from <http://dnr.mo.gov/regions/regions.htm>. The summary shall consist of a map showing location of land application sites, name and address of land owners, lime stabilization records, the gallons/acre/year applied for each site, and total gallons land applied each year. The summary shall also include how septage was handled during periods when land application was not suitable.
- 3. A record keeping form shall be submitted with the general permit application.
- 4. All records and reports required under this permit shall be made available for inspection by the Department during normal working hours and copies of such records and reports shall be provided upon request by the Department.
- 5. Haulers shall keep a copy of this permit in their vehicles whenever hauling or land applying septage.

PERMIT TRANSFER

This permit may be transferred to a new owner by submitting an “Application for Transfer of Operating Permit” signed by the seller and buyer of the facility, along with the appropriate modification fee.

TERMINATION

In order to terminate this permit, the permittee shall notify the Department by submitting Form H, included with the State Operating Permit. The permittee shall complete Form H and mail it to the Department at the address noted in the cover letter of this permit. Proper closure of any storage structure is required prior to permit termination. A closure plan shall be submitted to the Department and approved prior to initiating closure activities.

PERMIT RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS

Unless this permit is terminated, the permittee shall submit an application for the renewal of this permit no later than six (6) months prior to the permit’s expiration date. Failure to apply for renewal may result in termination of this permit and enforcement action to compel compliance with this condition and the Missouri Clean Water Law.

DUTY OF COMPLIANCE

The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this general permit. Any noncompliance with this general permit constitutes a violation of Chapter 644, Missouri Clean Water Law, and 10 CSR 20-6. Noncompliance may result in enforcement action, termination of this authorization, or denial of the permittee's request for renewal.

This permit authorizes only the activities described in this permit. Compliance with this permit may not be considered a shield from compliance with any local ordinance, State Regulation or State Law.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL
OF
MO-G821000
MASTER GENERAL PERMIT

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act ("Clean Water Act" Section 402 Public Law 92-500 as amended) established the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. This program regulates the discharge of pollutants from point sources into the waters of the United States, and the release of storm water from certain point sources. All such discharges are unlawful without a permit (Section 301 of the "Clean Water Act"). After a permit is obtained, a discharge not in compliance with all permit terms and conditions is unlawful. Missouri State Operating Permits (MSOPs) are issued by the Director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Department) under an approved program, operating in accordance with federal and state laws (Federal "Clean Water Act" and "Missouri Clean Water Law" Section 644 as amended). MSOPs are issued for a period of five (5) years unless otherwise specified.

As per [40 CFR Part 124.8(a)] and [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)2.] a Factsheet shall be prepared to give pertinent information regarding the applicable regulations, rationale for the development of effluent limitations and conditions, and the public participation process for the Missouri State Operating Permit (operating permit) listed below.

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

This Fact Sheet is for a Master General Permit.

FACILITY INFORMATION

The following Facility Information shall appear on the coverage document issued to a General Permit Covered Facility.

NPDES #:
Facility Name:
Facility Address:
Owner's Name:
Owner's Address:

Facility Region:
Facility County:

Facility Type:
Facility SIC Code(s):

Facility Description	Land application of domestic septage onto agricultural land for beneficial use as fertilizer and soil amendment for total volume up to 1,000,000 gallons per year that are land applied in accordance with an approved land Application Management Plan that conforms to the Best Management Practices and other requirements contained in the general permit. Lime stabilization is required prior to land application and application rates shall not exceed 10,000 gallons/acre per year.
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OUTFALL #001

Legal Description: (detailed)
UTM Coordinates: X =, Y =
Receiving Stream: Name (U), (C), (P)
First Classified Stream and ID: Name (C) (P) (#)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (# - #)

PART II – OPERATOR CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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

PART III – RECEIVING STREAM INFORMATION

This is a no discharge permit, there is no receiving stream. The prohibition of discharge to waters of the state is protective of all receiving streams.

PART IV – RATIONALE AND DERIVATION OF EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & PERMIT CONDITIONS

ALTERNATIVE EVALUATIONS FOR NEW FACILITIES:

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

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

ANTI-BACKSLIDING:

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

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

ANTIDegradation:

Antidegradation only applies to new or expanded discharges. This permit does not allow discharges; therefore, Antidegradation does not apply.

AREA-WIDE WASTE TREATMENT MANAGEMENT & CONTINUING AUTHORITY:

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

BIOSOLIDS & SEWAGE SLUDGE:

Biosolids are solid materials resulting from domestic wastewater treatment that meet federal and state criteria for beneficial uses (i.e. fertilizer). Sewage sludge is solids, semi-solids, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works; including but not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment process; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Additional information regarding biosolids and sludge is located at the following web address:

<http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/pub/index.html>, items WQ422 through WQ449.

- Permittee land applies biosolids in accordance with Standard Conditions III and a Department approved biosolids management plan.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT:

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

Not Applicable;
The permittee/facility is not currently under Water Protection Program enforcement action.

PRETREATMENT PROGRAM:

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

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

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

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

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

REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA):

Federal regulation [40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1)(i)] requires effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at a level that will cause or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above narrative or numeric water quality standard.

In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(iii)] if the permit writer determines that any give pollutant has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the WQS, the permit must contain effluent limits for that pollutant.

Not Applicable;
A RPA was not conducted for this facility.

REMOVAL EFFICIENCY:

Removal efficiency is a method by which the Federal Regulations define Secondary Treatment and Equivalent to Secondary Treatment, which applies to Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day (BOD₅) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)/municipals.

Not Applicable;
Influent monitoring is not being required to determine percent removal.

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

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

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

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

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):

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

Not Applicable;

This permit does not contain a SOC.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):

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

In accordance with the EPA's *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators*, (Document number EPA 833-B-09-002) [published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in February 2009], BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering (regarding this operating permit) waters of the state. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure. Additionally in accordance with the Storm Water Management, a SWPPP is a series of steps and activities to (1) identify sources of pollution or contamination, and (2) select and carry out actions which prevent or control the pollution of storm water discharges.

Not Applicable;

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

VARIANCE:

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

Not Applicable;

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

WASTELOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) FOR LIMITS:

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

Not Applicable;

Wasteload allocations were not calculated.

WLA MODELING:

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

Not Applicable;

A WLA study was either not submitted or determined not applicable by Department staff.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS:

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

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST:

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

Not Applicable;

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

40 CFR 122.41(M) - BYPASSES:

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

- Not Applicable;

This facility does not bypass.

303(d) LIST & TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires that each state identify waters that are not meeting water quality standards and for which adequate water pollution controls have not been required. Water quality standards protect such beneficial uses of water as whole body contact (such as swimming), maintaining fish and other aquatic life, and providing drinking water for people, livestock and wildlife. The 303(d) list helps state and federal agencies keep track of waters that are impaired but not addressed by normal water pollution control programs. A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a given pollutant that a body of water can absorb before its water quality is affected. If a water body is determined to be impaired as listed on the 303(d) list, then a watershed management plan will be developed that shall include the TMDL calculation

PART V – EFFLUENT LIMITS DETERMINATION

There are no effluent limits for this permit because this permit does not authorize discharges.

PART VI: FINDING OF AFFORDABILITY

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

Not Applicable;

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

PART VII – ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

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

PUBLIC MEETING:

The previous permit was presented to the public for comments during the June 25, 2012 Clean Water Forum held in Jefferson City, Missouri. Comments received:

1. Page 3 of the permit, Requirement #6: What is the basis for the $\leq 10,000$ gallons/acre/year land application rate?
 - The value of 10,000 gallons/acre/year has been established to ensure that runoff does not occur as a result of land application.
2. Is there a specific application rate for lagoon water versus sludge?
 - This permit does not specify specific rates other than the 10,000 gallons/acre/year maximum.
3. Can application be conducted when soil is frozen?
 - This permit strictly prohibits the application of waste to frozen soil.

PUBLIC NOTICE:

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

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

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

The Public Notice period for this operating permit was from July 20, 2012 to August 20, 2012. No responses received or responses to the Public Notice of this operating permit do not warrant the modification of effluent limits and/or the terms and conditions of this permit.

DATE OF FACTSHEET: JUNE 26, 2012

JOY JOHNSON, ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST III
NPDES PERMITS UNIT
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
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