

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-R60Axxx
Owner:	<name>
Address:	<address>
Continuing Authority:	<name, or Same as above >
Address:	<address, or Same as above>
Facility Name:	<name>
Facility Address:	<physical address>
Legal Description:	¼, ¼, ¼, Sec. xx, TxxN, RxxW, < county > County
UTM Coordinates	X= Y=
Receiving Stream:	<receiving stream> <(C, P, L1, L2, L3)>
First Classified Stream and ID:	<1 st classified stream> <(C, P, etc.)> <(WBID number)> 303(d) List
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.:	<(USGS HUC 12 #)>

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 #5015 & 5093

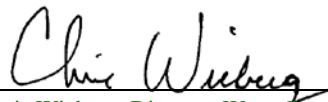
Stormwater runoff from Motor Vehicle Salvage Yards and Scrap Metal Recycling Operations

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 Sections 644.051.6 and 621.250, RSMo., 10 CSR 20-6.020, and 10 CSR 20-1.020.

December 12, 2018
Effective Date


Edward B. Galbraith, Director, Division of Environmental Quality

December 11, 2023
Expiration Date


Chris Wieberg, Director, Water Protection Program

APPLICABILITY

1. This permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater runoff to waters of the state of Missouri from motor vehicle salvage yards and auto/truck recycling operations, including, but not limited to, firms with Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes listed below. This includes scrap metal yards, metal only recycling operations, and appliance recycling. Facilities that recycle other materials are covered under a different general permit. Facilities that primarily recycle paper may apply for coverage under general permit R13 – Multi-industry General Stormwater Permit. Facilities that primarily recycle plastics may apply for coverage under R23D - plastic and rubber.

<u>SIC Code</u>	<u>Activity</u>
5015	Motor Vehicle Parts, Used
5093	Scrap and Waste Materials

2. Facilities covered under a current site-specific permit who desire to apply for inclusion under this general permit may contact the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Department) for application requirements and procedures.
3. The Department may require any facility authorized by a general permit to apply for a site-specific permit [10 CSR 20-6.010(13)(C)]. Cases where a site-specific permit may be required include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (a) The discharge(s) is a significant contributor of a pollutant(s) which impairs the beneficial uses of the receiving stream;
 - (b) The discharger is not in compliance with the conditions of the general permit;
 - (c) A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) containing requirements applicable to the discharge(s) is approved.
4. If a facility covered under a current general permit desires to apply for a site-specific permit, the facility may do so by contacting the Department for application requirements and procedures.
5. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(g), if a facility has no materials exposed to stormwater (all materials and activities are protected by a storm resistant shelter that is enclosed on all sides to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and/or runoff), the facility may apply for No Exposure Certification in lieu of coverage for all or part of the stormwater portion of the discharge under this permit. If applicable, the facility must submit a No Exposure Certification form (<https://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-2828-f.pdf>) with the application for permit coverage. One can find No Exposure Certification Guidance at <https://dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2729.htm>. Some examples of the no exposure requirements are:
 - (a) Drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers are tightly sealed, provided those containers are not deteriorated and do not leak (sealed means banded or otherwise secured and without operational taps or valves);
 - (b) Adequately maintained vehicles are used in material handling; and
 - (c) All industrial materials consist of final products other than products that would be mobilized by stormwater [10 CSR 20-6.200(1)(B)16].
6. Discharges to the watersheds of a Metropolitan No-Discharge Stream (10 CSR 20-7.031 Table F) is prohibited except uncontaminated cooling water, non-contaminated stormwater flows, permitted stormwater discharges in compliance with permit conditions, and excess wet-weather bypass discharges not interfering with beneficial uses per 10 CSR 20-7.015(5) and 7.031(7). Existing interim discharges may be allowed until interceptors are available within 2,000 feet or a distance deemed feasible by the Department, or unless construction of outfalls to alternative receiving waters not listed in Table F is deemed feasible by the Department
7. No facility shall be located in a way to allow water to be released into sinkholes, caves, fissures, or other openings in the ground that could drain into aquifers directly or indirectly (except losing streams) per 10 CSR 20-7.015(7).
8. Discharges to losing streams from industrial sources that treat influents containing significant amounts of organic loading shall apply for a site-specific permit to comply with the limitations found in 10 CSR 20-7.015(4).
9. This general permit does not authorize discharges within 100 feet up gradient or upstream of any well or water supply structure, such as an intake, within a water designated for drinking water supply as defined in 10 CSR 20-7.031.
10. For facilities discharging directly to Outstanding State Resource Waters:
 - (a) Outstanding State Resource Waters are protected against any degradation in quality as defined in 10 CSR 20-7.015(6)(B) and 7.031(3)(C).
 - (b) This permit authorizes stormwater discharge facilities to operate and continue to discharge only stormwater so long as the benchmarks set forth in this permit are not exceeded and no degradation of water quality occurs.
 - (c) Should a benchmark be exceeded or a facility's stormwater discharge be considered to cause degradation in the water quality, the facility must take corrective action to meet the limits or install corrective Best Management Practices (BMPs) and make tangible progress toward achieving compliance.

- (d) Failure to take corrective action to address a benchmark exceedance and failure to make tangible progress towards achieving compliance with benchmarks is a permit violation. If benchmark exceedances or degradation in water quality continues to occur, the Department may require the facility to operate as a no-discharge facility under this permit or apply for a site-specific permit.
 - (e) Detailed requirements concerning stormwater discharges are in the Stormwater Requirement section of this permit.
11. For facilities discharging within the watershed of Outstanding National Resource Water, which includes the Ozark National Riverways and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System:
- (a) This permit authorizes no-discharge facilities [as defined in 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)7.] to operate.
 - (b) If a no-discharge facility desires to become authorized to discharge stormwater, the facility is directed to contact the Department to discuss applicability.
 - (c) Any discharge from a no-discharge facility, including stormwater, will be considered a violation of this permit unless a catastrophic or chronic storm event [as defined in 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)2.-3.] occurs. In the event of a catastrophic or chronic storm event, the no-discharge facility is authorized to release only the amount of stormwater required to prevent damage to the facility or established Best Management Practices (BMPs).
12. Facilities that are located within the watershed of an impaired waterbody as designated in the 305(b) Report must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for inclusion under this permit. Missouri's impaired waters can be found at <https://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/waterquality/index.html>. Facilities that are found to be discharging the listed pollutant(s) of concern for any impaired water may be required to obtain a site-specific permit.
13. This general permit does not affect, remove, or replace any requirement of the Endangered Species Act; the National Historic Preservation Act; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Determination of applicability to the above mentioned acts is the responsibility of the permittee.
14. This permit does not cover land disturbance activities. A land disturbance general permit must be obtained for coverage of land disturbance activities and may be obtained through electronic permitting (ePermitting) at <https://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/epermit/help.htm>.
15. The following are allowable non-stormwater discharges authorized under this permit:
- (a) Potable water, including water line flushing (testing);
 - (b) Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
 - (c) Landscape watering, provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions;
 - (d) Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
 - (e) Routine external building wash down that does not use detergents;
 - (f) Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
 - (g) Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
 - (h) Vehicle wash water where:
 - i. Detergents or solvents are not used,
 - ii. Volumes are less than 500 gallons per day in total, and
 - iii. Washing/Rinsing of vehicles are isolated from vehicle maintenance or other areas exposed to water quality pollutants.

EXEMPTIONS

1. A permit is not required if the number of vehicles stored at a motor vehicle salvage yard does not exceed fifty (50) at any one time and if the number of vehicles recycled, dismantled, or otherwise processed does not exceed fifty (50) in any twelve (12) month period. This exemption applies only to motor vehicle recycling. Other recycling operations must obtain a permit if materials or processes are exposed to stormwater for more than 30 days in any twelve (12) month period.
2. Facilities that discharge stormwater runoff directly to a combined sewer system are exempt from stormwater permit requirements.

REQUIREMENTS

1. Electronic Submission System. Per 40 CFR Part 127 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule, renewal and modification applications shall be submitted by the permittee via an electronic system to ensure timely, complete, accurate, and nationally consistent set of data about the NPDES program once a system is developed. All general permit covered facilities under this master general permit shall comply with the Department's requirements for electronic submission. The following shall be submitted electronically after such a system has been made available by the Department:
 - (a) General Permit Applications/Notices of Intent to discharge (NOIs);
 - (b) Notices of Termination (NOTs); and
 - (c) No Exposure Certifications (NOEs).
2. This permit does not require regular stormwater sampling. Benchmarks listed below are to assist in the evaluation of BMPs. The Department may require sampling and reporting as a result of illegal discharges, compliance issues, complaint investigations, or evidence of off-site impacts from activities at the facility. If such an action is needed, the Department will specify in writing the sampling requirements, including such information as location and extent. It is a violation of this permit to fail to comply with said written notification to sample.
3. When evaluating benchmarks, stormwater samples should be collected within the first 60 minutes of discharge occurring as a result of precipitation events of 0.1 inches or greater. Precipitation events include rainfall as well as run-off from the melting of frozen precipitation.
4. Benchmark evaluation is primarily for the facility's use to determine the overall effectiveness of your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and to assist you in knowing when additional corrective action may be necessary to protect water quality. If a sample does not meet a benchmark concentration, you must review your SWPPP and your BMPs to determine what improvements or additional controls are needed to reduce that pollutant in your stormwater discharge(s).
5. Exceedances believed to be the result of legacy chemical uses at the facility are not exempted from this requirement. Permittees are encouraged to contact the Department to formulate a plan for investigation and clean-up if legacy chemical uses are suspected to be the cause of exceedances.
6. The facility may demonstrate that a benchmark value is not feasible and cannot be achieved through the application of BMPs representing the technology for pollutant reductions that are available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice. The permittee shall present to the Department for approval and documented in the facilities' SWPPP. Failure to evaluate and improve BMPs to address a benchmark value exceedance is a permit violation.
7. The following benchmarks are protective of existing water quality. The facility shall design BMPs to meet these benchmarks during rainfall events up to the 10 year, 24 hour rain event.

Parameter	Benchmark
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	750 µg/L
Iron, Total Recoverable	4,000 µg/L
Lead, Total Recoverable	114 µg/L
Oil and Grease	10 mg/L

8. When evaluating benchmarks, stormwater samples should be collected prior to or at the property boundary or before the discharge enters waters of the state on the property. More information on stormwater sampling may be found in the following document: *Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide* (Document number: EPA 832-B-09-003) published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in March 2009, https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/msgp_monitoring_guide.pdf.
9. If data becomes available that indicates existing water quality will be protected by alternative benchmarks specific to this industry, the Department will propose to incorporate those benchmarks into this permit as part of a permit modification. Such data must be approved by the Department as appropriate and representative before it can be considered.
10. The results of all samples from a stormwater discharge that are collected and analyzed must be retained for a period of five (5) years and made readily available to the Department upon request.
11. Outfalls must be clearly marked in the field and periodically maintained to ensure visibility.

12. Insecticides, pesticides and herbicides, if used, shall be applied according to manufacturer's directions. Discharges from these activities are not authorized.
13. Tires stored outdoors shall be cut, chipped, or shredded and limited to less than 500 tires, unless the facility also has a waste tire recycling permit. Storage of 500 or more tires constitutes a waste tire site and requires permits from the Solid Waste Management Program under 10 CSR 80, Waste Tire Rules. A tire that is discarded with the intent of final disposal is a waste tire. Waste tire disposal shall be done according to applicable state or federal regulations.
14. Upon arrival at the facility or as soon as practicable, before dismantling, and before crushing of vehicles, all batteries, fluids, and fuels shall be removed except for sealed units that will remain intact, such as engines, steering gear units, transmissions and other drive-train component units such as transfer cases and rear ends that may be stored with the intention of sale as a complete unit. If a mechanical unit (engine, transmission, steering gear, transfer case, etc.) or system (brake, cooling, drive-train) remains closed, and it is to remain intact, so there is no likelihood of leakage or spillage, the fluid need not be drained. Any vehicle or parts of vehicles which will not remain closed and intact for sale as a complete unit and have batteries, fluids and fuels shall be inspected monthly as part of the SWPPP BMPs to ensure leaks are properly cleaned up and contained in a timely fashion until such time as all batteries, fluids, and fuels are removed from said vehicle.
15. All fueling areas present on-site or fuels and other chemicals that are transported, stored, or used for maintenance, cleaning or repair which are not already regulated under the auspices of the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) regulation, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and/or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) shall adhere to all applicable federal and state regulations, including spill prevention, control, and countermeasures concerning underground storage, above ground storage, and dispensers.
16. The discharge shall not contain floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.
17. Facilities shall manage materials (products, stockpiles, waste piles, etc.) to ensure these materials are not transported off-site or into a water of the state during a high water event.
18. It is a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law to fail to pay fees associated with this permit (Section 644.055, RSMo). The fees can be found at 10 CSR 20-6.011.
19. Compliance with all requirements in this permit does not supersede nor remove liability for compliance with county and other local ordinances.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

1. This permit requires the development and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
2. When applying for coverage under this permit, a SWPPP including an Alternative Analysis of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be developed, implemented, and maintained at the facility. Failure to implement and maintain the chosen alternative, which can be revised and updated, is a permit violation. The Alternative Analysis is a structured evaluation of BMPs that are reasonable and cost effective. The analysis should include practices that are designed to be 1) non-degrading 2) less degrading, or 3) degrading water quality. The chosen BMP will be the most reasonable and cost effective while ensuring that the highest statutory and regulatory requirements are achieved and the highest quality water attainable for the facility is discharged. The analysis must demonstrate why "no discharge" or "no exposure" are not feasible alternatives at the facility. Existing facilities with established SWPPPs and BMPs need not conduct an additional alternatives analysis unless new BMPs are established to address BMP failures. This structured analysis of BMPs serves as the Antidegradation review, fulfilling the requirements of 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A)5 and 7.031(3).
3. The permittee shall select, install, use, operate, and maintain the BMPs 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 (EPA) in June 2015. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/swppp_guide_industrial_2015.pdf. (General information may also be found at <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/industrial-stormwater-guidance>.)
 - (a) **New Facilities:** The new SWPPP for the facility must be prepared within 60 days and implemented within 180 days of permit issuance.
 - (b) **Existing Facilities:** The existing SWPPP for your facility must be reviewed, revised as necessary, and implemented within 30 days of reissuance of coverage.
 - (c) **Expanding Facilities:** The existing SWPPP for the facility, including the Alternative Analysis, must be reviewed and revised as necessary. Once expansion occurs the revised SWPPP must be implemented within 30 days of permit modification.

4. The SWPPP must be kept on-site (either electronically or paper copy), readily available upon request, and should not be sent to the Department unless specifically requested.
5. Throughout coverage under this permit, the facility must perform ongoing SWPPP review and revision to incorporate any site condition changes.
6. For all facilities the SWPPP must include the following:
 - (a) A legible site map showing the site boundaries and outfalls.
 - (b) An assessment of all stormwater discharges associated with the facility, facility activities, and facility materials. This assessment must include a list of potential contaminants and an annual estimate of amounts that will be used or stored in the described activities.
 - (c) A listing of BMPs and a narrative explaining how the BMPs will be implemented to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants that enter stormwater.
 - (d) A schedule for monthly site inspections and a brief written report, which includes the name of the inspector, the signature of the inspector, and the date. The inspections must include observation and analysis of BMP effectiveness, deficiencies, and corrective action that will be taken as well as the integrity of the containment structure(s) including but not limited to above ground tanks, secondary containment, external piping, etc. Deficiencies must be corrected within fourteen (14) calendar days and must be documented in the inspection report. The facility may submit a written request to the Department justifying additional time, if necessary, to complete corrective action. The purpose of the SWPPP and the BMPs listed therein is to prevent pollution per 10 CSR 20-2.010(56) to waters of the state. A deficiency of a BMP means it was not effective in preventing pollution of waters of the state or meeting benchmarks of this permit. Corrective action means the facility took steps to eliminate the deficiency. Inspection reports must be kept with the SWPPP and must be made available to the Department upon request.
 - (e) A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters.
 - (f) A detailed plan of action in the case of release or spill of a hazardous substance. A record of each reportable spill shall be retained with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and made available to the Department upon request. The Department may also require the submittal of a written or electronic report detailing measures taken to clean up the spill within five (5) days of the spill. Such a report must include the type of material spilled, volume, date of spill, date clean-up was completed, clean-up method, and final disposal method. This requirement is in addition to the Noncompliance Reporting requirement found in Standard Conditions Part I.
 - (g) A provision for providing training to all personnel involved in material handling, material storage, and housekeeping of areas having materials exposed to stormwater. Employees shall be trained on the proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, petroleum products, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, lead acid batteries, and solvents. Proof of training must be made available to the Department upon request.
 - (h) A provision for evaluating benchmarks established in this permit.
7. The following minimum BMPs must be implemented at all facilities:
 - (a) Collection facilities shall be provided on-site, and arrangements made for proper disposal of waste products, including but not limited to crude glycerin, petroleum waste products and solvents, which may be exposed to stormwater.
 - (b) 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.
 - (c) Provide collection facilities on-site and arrange for proper disposal of waste products including, but not limited to, petroleum waste products solid waste, de-icing/anti-icing products, and solvents.
 - (d) Store all paints, solvents, petroleum products, 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 countermeasures to prevent any spill 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 prevent the contamination of groundwater.
 - (e) Provide sediment and erosion control sufficient to prevent sediment loss off of the property, pollution of waters of the state, and to comply with the conditions of this permit, Missouri Clean Water Law, and the CWA. This may require the construction of properly designed sediment basins or the use of straw bales, silt fences, or other treatment structures.
 - (f) Provide good housekeeping practices on-site to keep solid waste from entering waters of the state.

STANDARD CONDITIONS

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. The full implementation of this operating permit, which includes implementation of any applicable schedules of compliance, shall constitute compliance with all applicable federal and state statutes and regulations in accordance with §644.051.16, RSMo, and the CWA section 402(k); however, this permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued to 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:
 - (a) Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
 - (b) Controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.
2. This permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to:
 - (a) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions if the results of a waste load allocation study, toxicity test, or other information indicates changes are necessary to assure compliance with Missouri Water Quality Standards.
 - (b) 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 current 303(d) list.
3. The permit as modified or reissued shall also contain any other requirements of the Clean Water Act then applicable.
4. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances. 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:
 - i. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - ii. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile;
 - iii. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol;
 - iv. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - v. 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
 - vi. 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":
 - i. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);
 - ii. One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - iii. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with §122.21(g)(7).
 - iv. The level established by the Director in accordance with §122.44(f).

PERMIT RENEWAL

1. Unless terminated, the permittee shall submit an application for the renewal of this permit by submitting *Form E-Application for General Permit* <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-0795-f.pdf> no later than thirty (30) days prior to the permit's expiration date if they wish to continue an activity regulated by this permit after permit expiration.
2. When a facility submits a timely and complete application in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.010(5)(B), and (10)(E)1, as well as §644.051.10 RSMo 2015, and if the Department is unable through no fault of the permittee to issue a renewal prior to expiration of the previous permit, the terms and conditions of the expired permit are administratively continued and will remain fully effective and enforceable until such time when a permit action is taken. Failure to submit a renewal application for a facility that is still in operation is a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law. Failure to apply for renewal of a permit may result in termination of this permit and enforcement action to compel compliance with this condition and the Missouri Clean Water Law.

PERMIT TRANSFER

1. This permit may not be transferred to a new owner in any fashion except by submitting an *Application for Transfer of Operating Permit* <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-1517-f.pdf> signed by the seller and buyer of the facility along with the appropriate modification fee. In some cases, revocation and reissuance may be necessary. Standard Condition Part 1, Subsection D.7 applies.

2. Facilities with transfers carried out without prior notice to the Department will be considered to be operating without a permit and may be assessed an administrative penalty.

PERMIT TERMINATION

1. The permittee shall apply for permit termination when activities covered by this permit have ceased and no significant materials as defined by 10 CSR 20-6.200(1)(C)27 remain on the property or if on the property are stored in such a way as to have no potential for pollution. Whenever a release or a potential for release from a permitted facility is permanently eliminated, the existing permit may be terminated.
2. Proper closure of any storage structure is required prior to permit termination.
3. In order to terminate this permit, the permittee shall notify the Department's appropriate regional office by completing and submitting *Request for Termination of Operating Permit* <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-1409-f.pdf>. The Department may require inspection of the premises prior to granting termination of a permit.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FACT SHEET – MASTER GENERAL PERMIT RENEWAL FOR
MO-R60A000 MOTOR VEHICLE SALVAGE YARDS AND SCRAP METAL RECYCLING OPERATIONS

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.

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.

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Type: Industrial
Facility SIC Code(s): Including but not limited to 5015 & 5093

Facility Description:

This permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater runoff to waters of the state of Missouri from motor vehicle salvage yards and auto/truck recycling operations, including, but not limited to, firms with Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 5015 and 5093. This includes scrap metal yards, metal only recycling operations, and appliance recycling. 10 CSR-6.200(2)(B)C. establishes the Department's authority to regulate "facilities involved in the recycling of materials including metal scrap yards, battery re-claimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including those with an SIC classification of 5015 and 5093."

PERMIT RENEWAL – 2018

- Setbacks
 - Replaced the setbacks for operations within 100 feet of a water course, 300 feet of a lake or water supply well, and 1000 feet of a losing stream or sinkhole with direct references to the Department's regulations for metropolitan no-discharge streams, water supply wells or other structures, conduits to groundwater, and losing streams.
 - The prohibition to discharge to Outstanding National Resource Waters has been replaced with conditions outlining no-discharge facility requirements. Setbacks for to the Outstanding State Resource waters have been replaced with requirements related to stormwater only discharges.
- Federal acts outside of the Clean Water Act have been listed in a separate condition and are the responsibility of the applicant to ensure compliance.
- Reference to impaired waters as part of the 303(d) list has been replaced with the 305(b) report, which is more inclusive of all impaired waters, including the 303(d) list and TMDL waters.
- In the future and once made available by the Department, electronic applications and/or other forms and reports may be required.
- Added conditions specific to certain general criteria such as good housekeeping and other best management practices to ensure compliance with the state's water quality standards. Further explanation is provided in the sections below.
- Other changes include the general restructuring of the permit to match current Departmental templates and the use of the most up-to-date language available for use by the Department to match current policies, statues and regulations.
- Condition 12 in Requirements addressing tire storage has been updated to reflect 10 CSR 80-8.020(3)5. Language was added stating that the tire shall be cut, chipped, or shredded.
- Updated lead benchmark. The benchmark in the previous permit was based on a hardness which was representative of the lowest hardness found in a HUC 12 in the state. The Department has determined this was not a representative hardness; instead, the 50th percentile of the five ecoregions determined 130 mg/L was the most conservative, yet representative, hardness, which will be used in this permit.
- Updated the iron benchmark. The benchmark in the previous permit was based on the chronic criteria, which is not applicable for stormwater discharges.

Part II – Receiving Stream Information

APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:

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

Please mark all appropriate designated waters of the state categories of the receiving stream.

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

10 CSR 20-7.031 Missouri Water Quality Standards, the Department defines the Clean Water Commission water quality objectives in terms of "water uses to be maintained and the criteria to protect those uses." The benchmarks established by this permit are intended to be protective of all streams that fall within the categories of receiving water body indicated above. A general permit does not take into consideration site-specific conditions.

RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

No receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time.

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

305(B) REPORT, 303(d) LIST, & TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):

Section 305(b) of the Federal CWA 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, 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. For facilities with an existing general permit before a TMDL is written on their receiving stream, the Department will evaluate the permit and may require any facility authorized by this general permit to apply for and obtain a site-specific operating permit. For facilities requesting a new general permit that are located within the watershed of an impaired water as designated on the 305(b) Report will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for inclusion under this permit.

✓ Conditional: The Department will review all discharges to impaired waters on a case-by-case basis.

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.

- ✓ Limitations in this operating permit for the reissuance conform to the anti-backsliding provisions of Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act, and 40 CFR Part 122.44.
 - ✓ Information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and which would have justified the application of a less stringent effluent limitation at the time of permit issuance.
 - ✓ 2017 Modification of Oil and Grease Limits. Limits have been removed from the permit for oil and grease and replaced with a benchmark based upon an evaluation of data submitted by facilities since permit issuance in 2013. The data shows widespread compliance over 90 percent when compared with the water quality standard for oil and grease. This coupled with the fact that discharges of stormwater occur when streams are over low flow conditions the Department has determined no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to instream excursions of the oil and grease criteria. Given the lack of reasonable potential, consistent with 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), numeric effluent limitations have been removed. Backsliding in this regard is allowable given the limitations in this modified permit conform to the anti-backsliding provisions of Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act, and 40 CFR Part 122.44 given information (discharge data) is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and which would have justified the application of a less stringent effluent limitation at the time of permit issuance.

- ✓ The previous permit special conditions contained a specific set of prohibitions related to general criteria found in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4); however, there was no determination as to whether the discharges have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to excursion of those general water quality criteria in the previous permit. Federal regulations 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(iii) requires instances where reasonable potential (RP) to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard exists, a numeric limitation must be included in the permit. Rather than conducting the appropriate RP determination, the previous permit simply placed the prohibitions in the permit. These conditions were removed from the permit. Appropriate reasonable potential determinations were conducted for each general criterion listed in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A) through (I) and effluent limitations were placed in the permit for those general criteria where it was determined the discharge had reasonable potential to cause or contribute to excursions of the general criteria. Specific effluent limitations were not included for those general criteria where it was determined the discharges will not cause or contribute to excursions of general criteria. Removal of the prohibitions does not reduce the protections of the permit or allow for impairment of the receiving stream. The permit maintains sufficient effluent benchmarks, monitoring requirements and best management practices to protect water quality.

ANTIDegradation:

Antidegradation policies ensure protection of water quality for a particular water body on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis to ensure Water Quality Standards are maintained to support beneficial uses such as fish and wildlife propagation and recreation on and in the water. This also includes special protection of waters designated as an Outstanding National Resource Water or Outstanding State Resource Water [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)(C)]. Antidegradation policies are adopted to minimize adverse effects on water.

The Department has determined that the best avenue forward for implementing the Antidegradation requirements into general permits is by requiring the appropriate development and maintenance of a SWPPP. The SWPPP must identify all Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are reasonable and effective, taking into account environmental impacts and costs. This analysis must document why no-discharge or no exposure options are not feasible at the facility. This selection and documentation of appropriate control measures will then serve as the analysis of alternatives and fulfill the requirements of the Antidegradation Rule and Implementation Procedure 10 CSR 20-7.031(3) and 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A)5.

Any facility seeking coverage under this permit, which undergoes expansion or discharges a new pollutant of concern, must update their SWPPP and select new BMPs that are reasonable and cost effective. New facilities seeking coverage under this permit are required to develop a SWPPP that includes this analysis and documentation of appropriate BMPs. Renewal of coverage for a facility requires a review of the SWPPP to assure that the selected BMPs continue to be appropriate.

- ✓ Applicable: The pollutants of concern in this permit are chemical oxygen demand, biochemical oxygen demand, pH, total suspended solids, and oil and grease. Compliance with the effluent limitations established in this permit, along with the evaluation and implementation of BMPs as documented in the SWPPP, meets the requirements of Missouri's Antidegradation Review [10 CSR 20-7.031(3), 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A, and 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A)5].

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 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 limitations of the permit.

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. The *Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001; 1991) Section 3.1 indicates most procedures within the document apply only to water quality based approaches, not end-of-pipe technology-based controls. Hence, stormwater only outfalls will generally 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 inspections of the stormwater BMPs occur monthly, facilities with no compliance issues are usually expected to sample stormwater quarterly.

Numeric benchmark values are based on water quality standards or other stormwater permits including guidance forming the basis of Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) *Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity* (MSGP). 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.

- ✓ Applicable; this facility has stormwater-only outfalls with benchmark constraints. The benchmarks listed are consistently achieved in stormwater discharges by a variety of other industries with SWPPPs.

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 given pollutant has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the water quality standard, the permit must contain effluent limits for that pollutant.

- ✓ Conservative assumption: A traditional statistical Reasonable Potential Analysis has not been conducted for this master general permit; however, staff did conduct a reasonable potential determination based on sources of pollutants related to water quality standards. Activities performed by facilities covered under this master general permit were evaluated as to whether discharges have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to excursions of general criteria listed in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). A reasonable potential to violate water quality standards is assumed for the pollutants of concern due to the nature of the activities carried out under this permit, resulting in the effluent limits contained in the permit.
 - (a) **Water Quality Standards.** 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. Each general criterion below was assessed in relation to activities carried out by facilities covered under this permit and numeric limits assigned for criteria where there was a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above narrative or numeric water quality standards.
 - (b) **General Criteria.** The following general water quality criteria are 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.**

The Department has determined that there is no reasonable potential for activities covered under this general permit to cause the formation of putrescent, unsightly or harmful bottom deposits in waters of the state when the SWPPP is fully implemented. BMP implementation, monitoring, and maintenance ensures that pollution does not enter waters of the state.
 - (2) **Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.**

The Department has determined that there is no reasonable potential for activities exposed to stormwater and covered under this general permit to cause oil, scum, or floating debris in waters of the state when the SWPPP is fully implemented. BMP implementation, monitoring, and maintenance ensures oil, scum, and floating debris are removed before stormwater is discharged from the facility. After review of MOR60A DMR sampling data for oil and grease from 2014 to 2018, the Department has determined that 92% of the samples taken were in compliance of 10 mg/L.
 - (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.**

The Department has determined that there is no reasonable potential for activities covered under this general permit to cause unsightly color or turbidity and offensive odors in waters of the state when the SWPPP is fully implemented. BMP implementation, monitoring, and maintenance ensures unsightly color or turbidity and offensive odors will not reach waters of the state.
 - (4) **Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life.**

The Department has determined that there is no reasonable potential for activities covered under this permit to contribute to toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life when the SWPPP is fully implemented. BMP implementations, monitoring, and maintenance ensures stormwater is free from substances or conditions in sufficient mounts to result in toxicity to human, animal, or aquatic life before it is discharged from the facility.
 - (5) **There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water.**

Based on the activities carried out by the facilities under this general permit, the Department has determined there is no reasonable potential for contaminates to cause a significant health hazard from incidental contact with the water when the SWPPP is fully implemented. BMP implementations, monitoring, and maintenance ensures stormwater is free from substances or conditions in sufficient mounts to result in hazard to human health.
 - (6) **There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering.**

The Department has determined that there is no reasonable potential for activities covered under this general permit to cause acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering when the SWPPP is fully implemented. BMP implementation, monitoring, and maintenance ensures that there will 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.**

The Department has determined that there is no reasonable potential for activities covered under this permit to contribute

to physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biologic communities within waters of the state when the SWPPP is fully implemented. BMP implementation, monitoring, and maintenance ensures that waters of the state are 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.

Based on the activities carried out by the facilities under this general permit, the Department has determined there is no reasonable potential for the deposition of used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles or equipment or solid waste into waters of the state when the SWPPP is fully implemented. BMP implementation, monitoring, and maintenance prevent used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles, or equipment and solid waste from entering 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 an SOC.

SETBACKS:

Setbacks are common elements of general permits and are established to provide a margin of safety in order to protect the receiving water from accidents, spills, unusual events, etc.

Direct references to the Department's regulations for metropolitan no-discharge streams, water supply wells or other structures, conduits to groundwater, and losing streams have been included in lieu of setbacks from previous permit drafts.

Per 10 CSR 20-7.015(6)(B) and 7.031(3)(C) Outstanding National and State Resource Waters are protected against any degradation in water quality, so stricter conditions apply in these watersheds.

Should the permittee choose land application as a best management practice, there are additional setbacks that apply.

SPILL REPORTING:

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 when 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>.

Underground and above ground storage devices for petroleum products, vegetable oils and animal fats are subject to control under SPCC and are expected to be managed under those provisions. Substances regulated by federal law under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) that are transported, stored, or used for maintenance, cleaning or repair shall be managed according to the provisions of RCRA and CERCLA. These storage devices are not covered under this general permit because to do so would create a double jeopardy for the permitted facility. Permit requirements cover those fueling areas and storage devices that fall below the threshold of SPCC, RCRA and CERCLA regulations.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(k) Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be used 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 *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, a Guide for Industrial Operators*, (EPA 833-B-09-002) published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in June 2015 (<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/industrial-stormwater-guidance>), BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering waters of the state from a permitted facility. 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 that prevent or control the pollution of storm water discharges.

EPA developed factsheets on the pollutants of concern for specific industries along with the BMPs to control and minimize stormwater (<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities>). Along with EPA's factsheets, the International Stormwater BMP database (www.bmpdatabase.org/index.htm) may provide guidance on BMPs appropriate for specific industries.

A SWPPP must be prepared by the permittee if the SIC code is found in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) and/or 10 CSR 20-6.200(2). A SWPPP may be required of other facilities where stormwater has been identified as needing better management. 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 during storm events. The following paragraph outlines the general steps the permittee should take to determine which BMPs will work to achieve the limits in the permit. 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.

Areas which should be included in the SWPPP are identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). Once the potential sources of stormwater 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 should include, 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 effluent limitations discussed above. The facility will conduct monitoring and/or 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 effluent limit, 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 set frequencies 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 limits established in the permit, the permittee can submit a request to re-evaluate the 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 limits;
- (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 <https://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-0795-f.pdf>.

- ✓ Applicable: A SWPPP shall be developed and implemented as well as incorporate required practices identified by the Department, incorporate control practices specific to site conditions, and provide for maintenance and adherence to the plan.

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.

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.

Part IV – Benchmarks Determination

PERMIT MODIFICATION- APRIL 2017

In April 2017, the Department initiated a modification of the existing Master General Permit for Motor Vehicle Salvage and Scrap Metal Recycling. The previous version of this permit included quarterly monitoring and reporting of benchmark values. The program re-evaluated and determined that adequate BMPs and maintaining and implementing a SWPPP will ensure that benchmarks are met and that water quality will be protected. These requirements were removed from the facilities and a letter was issued which relieved them of the duty to comply with that portion of their current permit. Changes were not made to the paper permits at that time, as the renewal was forthcoming. The changes have been made to this permit. Included below this permit are the public comments made during that time.

The following changes were made:

- Effluent Limitations on oil and grease were converted to a benchmark.
- Monitoring and reporting requirements for benchmarks were removed.

BENCHMARKS

Benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. However benchmark exceedances which cause degradation to an ONRW or OSRW [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)(C)] may be in violation of water quality standards. Benchmark monitoring data is used to determine the overall effectiveness of control measures and to assist the facility in knowing when additional corrective action(s) may be necessary to ensure proper operation and maintenance of best management practices. Failure to take corrective action is a violation of the permit.

BENCHMARK TABLE FOR EACH OUTFALL:

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR BENCHMARK	BENCHMARK	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT BENCHMARK
Total Suspended Solids	MG/L	9	100	NO	SAME
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	µg L	1, 9	750	NO	SAME
Iron, Total Recoverable	µg /L	9	4,000	YES	1,000
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg L	1, 9	114	YES	151
Oil & Grease	MG/L	1, 9	10	NO	SAME

* - Parameter not changed.

Basis for Benchmark Codes:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. State or Federal Regulation/Law | 7. Antidegradation Policy |
| 2. Water Quality Standard (includes RPA) | 8. Water Quality Model |
| 3. Water Quality Based Effluent Limits | 9. Best Professional Judgment |
| 4. Lagoon Policy | 10. TMDL or Permit in lieu of TMDL |
| 5. Ammonia Policy | |
| 6. Antidegradation Review | |

DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF BENCHMARKS:

The Clean Water Act requires that all NPDES discharges to Waters of the U.S. contain technology-based or water-quality based effluent limitations, whichever is more stringent. When the EPA has not established industry specific technology based Effluent Limitation Guidelines, Missouri uses EPA’s *Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control (TSD)* method for calculating site-specific water-quality based effluent limitations. The TSD method is based on assumptions and statistics that apply to continuous discharges, not intermittent stormwater discharges and thus do not apply to this permit. Thus, it is the Department’s policy to consult the EPA’s Effluent Limits Guidelines, Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity, or other applicable documents or guidance.

Total Suspended Solids

Monitoring, with a daily maximum benchmark of 100 mg/L, continued from the previous permit. This benchmark has been determined to be feasible, affordable, and protective of water quality using best professional judgment. This value is consistently achieved in stormwater discharges by a variety of other industries with SWPPPs.

Aluminum

Monitoring, with a daily maximum benchmark of 750 µg/L, continued from the previous permit. This value is found as Missouri's acute toxicity criteria for the protection of aquatic life found in 10 CSR 7.031. The permit writer has used best professional judgment to apply this value as a benchmark, as site specific technological benchmarks are not feasible in a statewide general permit. This benchmark value is applied to stormwater discharges in a variety of industries, both in the state of Missouri and in the federal MSGP, and is believed to be achievable with proper operation of BMPs.

Iron

Monitoring, with a daily maximum benchmark of 4,000 µg/L. Previous permit limits for iron were based on the chronic water quality standards found in 10 CSR 20-7.031 and are overprotective for stormwater discharges in receiving streams. Acute iron toxicity has not been demonstrated at 1000 µg/L. Permit writers must justify all limitations and benchmarks within the permit and the permit writer has determined using a long term chronic value for acute discharges is not warranted. This benchmark has been found to be achievable in a number of industries employing a variety of BMPs.

Lead

Daily maximum benchmark of 114 µg/L. The previous permit required a daily maximum benchmark of 151 µg/L. The benchmark in the previous permit was based on a hardness which was determined to be not representative of the lowest 50th percentile hardness of the ecoregions in the state. Instead, the most conservative 50th percentile hardness of the five ecoregions is 130 mg/L, which will be used in this permit. Lead is a pollutant of concern in stormwater for scrap yards, as identified in relevant industry studies and documents.

Oil & Grease

Monitoring with a daily maximum benchmark of 10 mg/L, continued from the previous permit. Oil and grease have been identified as a pollutant of concern at scrap yards. Oil and grease is considered a conventional pollutant. The oil and grease laboratory analysis 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. 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 standard for protection of aquatic life. This standard is also considered protective of the general criteria found at 10 CSR 20: 7.031 (4). 10 mg/L is the level at which sheen is expected 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.

Part V – 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:

A public meeting is required for general permits with more than 50 General Permit Covered Facilities (GPCFs). MOR60A000 covers 233 GPCFs. The public meeting was held on May 16, 2018.

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, 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 renewal was from September 14, 2018 to October 15, 2018.

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS:

Comment #1: Requirement 14

“Upon arrival at the facility or as soon as practicable, before dismantling, and before crushing of vehicles, all batteries, fluids, and fuels shall be removed except for sealed units that will remain intact, such as engines, steering gear units, transmissions, and other drive-train components units such as transfer cases and rear ends that may be stored with the intention of sale as a complete unit.”

- Although AMR agrees that the removal of batteries, fuels and many fluids are essential to minimizing stormwater pollution from scrapping operations, the requirement to remove ALL fluids would be a significant burden to the regulated community with little to no benefit to stormwater quality. Large volume fluids accessible from the bottom of an elevated scrap vehicle (i.e., engine oil, coolant, and fuels) are easily removed. AMR also has a vested interest in removing such large quantity and hazardous fluids as they may contaminate the shredder fluff to the point that the residual material becomes a hazardous waste. However, a scrap vehicle will also contain many other types of fluids in small quantities that are very difficult and time consuming to remove (i.e., brake fluid, power steering fluid, clutch fluid, transfer case fluid, differential fluid, windshield wiper fluid, DEF, etc.). Removal of ALL fluids from a vehicle would significantly increase the processing cost associated with recycling of scrap vehicles to the point that it would no longer be economical to accept end-of-life vehicles for recycle. Additionally, these small volume fluids are easily absorbed during shredding by the residual “fluff” material. At no point in the typical salvage process do they become exposed to stormwater or result in stormwater pollution.
- AMR would suggest that this language be modified as follows:
 - “Upon arrival at the facility or as soon as practicable, before dismantling, and before crushing of vehicles, all batteries, ~~fluids, coolant, used oil,~~ and fuels shall be removed except for sealed units that will remain intact, such as engines, steering gear units, transmissions, and other drive-train components units such as transfer cases and rear ends that may be stored with the intention of sale as a complete unit.”

Response #1

The permit writer has reviewed the comment and determined that the comment as is best protects waters of the state. This language was retained from the previous permit and is consistent with the MSGP. Although some fluids may be minimal, their cumulative impact constitutes a threat to water quality. Any automotive shredder residue exposed to the elements may result in the pollutants reaching waters of the state. Brake fluid for example contains toxic pollutants that may be mobilized by stormwater.

Comment #2: Requirement 6(d)

“A schedule for monthly site inspections and a brief written report, which includes the name of the inspector, the signature of the inspector, and the date. The inspections must include observation and analysis of BMP effectiveness, deficiencies, and corrective action that will be taken as well as the integrity of the containment structure(s) including but not limited to above ground tanks, secondary containment, external piping, etc. Deficiencies must be corrected within seven (7) business days and must be documented in the inspection report. The facility may submit a written request to the Department justifying additional time, if necessary, to complete corrective action.”

- Correcting all deficiencies identified during the monthly site stormwater inspection within 7 days would often be problematic. For example:
 - An inspection identified that existing sediment control BMPs were ineffective and needed to be improved. The facility has already tried traditional BMPs with no success. The next step would likely be installation of structural controls. Structural control design and installation is a lengthy process that requires obtaining the services of a professional engineer or stormwater control expert and potentially obtaining construction permits to install. Obtaining and installing structural controls may often take months to fully implement.
 - An inspection identified that existing traditional sediment control BMPs had reached the end of their useful life and needed to be replaced (e.g., booms, filter bags, straw wattle, etc.). Often these stormwater BMPs cannot be obtained locally and must be specially ordered and shipped to the facility. In such cases, shipping may take 2-3 weeks.
- The requirement to correct all deficiencies within 7 days is significantly more stringent than similar requirements in other states within Region 7 as well as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) MSGP Sector N.
 - Iowa: Allows up to 12 weeks to implement corrective actions.
 - Kansas: Requires correction as soon as practicable, but no definitive deadline or notification required.
 - Illinois: Allows up to 14 days. However, if 14 days is impracticable for implementation, it may be pushed back no later than 45 days with supporting documentation.
 - EPA: Allows up to 14 days. However, if 14 days is impracticable for implementation, it may be pushed back no later than 45 days with supporting documentation.
- AMR would suggest that this language be modeled similar to that used in any of the other states in Region 7 identified above or the EPA’s MSGP Sector N.

Response #2

After reviewing the comment the permit writer agrees that it would be practical to allow a longer timeframe before a written request to the Department is necessary to justify additional time. The language will be changed to “Deficiencies must be corrected within fourteen (14) calendar days and must be documented in the inspection report.”

DATE OF RENEWAL FACT SHEET: 10/17/2018

COMPLETED BY:

BILLY HACKETT, ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
OPERATING PERMITS SECTION-STORMWATER AND CERTIFICATION UNIT
573-526-3337
billy.hackett@dnr.mo.gov