MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT

In compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law (Chapter 644 RSMo as amended, hereinafter, the Law) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500, 92nd Congress) as amended,

Permit No.: MO-R80H000

Owner: 
Address: 

Continuing Authority: 
Address: 

Facility Name: 
Facility Address: 

Legal Description: 
UTM Coordinates: 

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

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

All Outfalls – SIC Codes 4953, 5093
Stormwater discharges from solid waste transfer stations (SIC 4953) and solid waste recovery facilities (SIC 5093).

This permit authorizes only stormwater discharges under the Missouri Clean Water Law and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; it does not apply to other regulated areas. This permit may be appealed in accordance with RSMo § 621.250, 640.013, and 644.051.6; 10 CSR 20-1.020 and 20-6.020.

September 1, 2019
Effective Date

Edward B. Galbraith, Director, Division of Environmental Quality

August 31, 2024
Expiration Date

Chris Wieberg, Director, Water Protection Program
1. This Missouri State Operating Permit (permit) authorizes the discharge of stormwater to waters of the state of Missouri from multiple industries, including but not limited to facilities with the primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIC Code</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4953</td>
<td>Refuse Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5093</td>
<td>Scrap and Waste Materials, does not include automotive scrappers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) This permit applies to solid waste transfer stations, including construction waste transfer stations, and solid waste recovery facilities, also called recycling or material recovery facilities (MRF). Facilities recycling multiple types of materials (glass, wastepaper, plastic, rubber, metal, etc.) shall obtain this permit to operate. If the facility is only recycling wastepaper, the facility may operate under MOR13, MOR80H, or a site-specific permit. If the facility is only recycling plastic scraps or rubber scraps, the facility shall operate under MOR23D or a site-specific permit.

(b) This permit does not apply to landfills, incinerators, or vehicle scrap yards. If the facility is only recycling motor vehicle parts or bulk metals, the facility shall operate under MOR60A. Facilities which dismantle, shred, or otherwise industrially process metals, including appliances, must obtain an MOR60A permit. Facilities which sort and ship metals (post-consumer can recycling, etc.) but do not process it onsite are covered under this permit.

2. This permit is applicable to facilities (associated with the above industries) with materials exposed to stormwater, which the Department determines must obtain a permit. Exposed materials may include, but are not limited to, open waste containers and dumpsters, open trailers, vehicle maintenance activities, and baled recyclables awaiting transport. This permit is not a Solid Waste Permit. This permit applies to stormwater from solid waste transfer stations accepting mixed waste, solid waste recovery facilities, and appliance recycling facilities that do not shred or otherwise industrially process the appliances.

3. This permit does not cover land disturbance activities or construction of earthen basins.

(a) Land disturbance activities disturbing one or more acres of total area for the entire project or less than one acre for sites that are part of a common promotional plan of development may require a land disturbance permit. Instructions on how to apply for and receive the online land disturbance permit are located at www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/epermit/help.htm. Questions regarding permit requirements may be directed to the Department’s Land Disturbance phone line at 573-526-2082 or toll free at 855-789-3889. Site-specific land disturbance permits are also available.

(b) Construction of an earthen basin or holding structure for wastewater may require a construction permit. Instructions on how to apply for and receive a construction permit are located at https://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/permits/ww-construction-permitting.htm. Questions regarding permit requirements may be directed to the Department’s Water Protection Program phone line at 573-751-1300 or toll free at 800-361-4827.

4. This permit authorizes discharges of uncontaminated stormwater flows to the watersheds of Metropolitan No-Discharge Streams (10 CSR 20-7.031 Table F). Discharge to the watersheds of a Metropolitan No-Discharge Stream is prohibited except uncontaminated cooling water, uncontaminated 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).

5. This permit does not authorize discharges located in a way allowing water to be released into sinkholes, caves, fissures, or other openings in the ground which could drain into aquifers directly or indirectly (except losing streams) per 10 CSR 20-7.015(7).

6. For facilities which discharge 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 no degradation of water quality occurs.

7. For facilities operating 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 only no-discharge facilities [as defined in 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)7.] to operate.

(b) 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 BMPs.
8. Facilities located within the watershed of an impaired water 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 found to be discharging the listed pollutant(s) of concern for any impaired water may be required to obtain a site-specific permit.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. Facilities covered under a current site-specific permit who desire to apply for inclusion under this general permit may contact the Department for application requirements and procedures.

12. This permit does not authorize the discharge of process wastewaters, treated or otherwise, including contact and non-contact cooling water; boiler blowdown; water used to wash machinery, equipment, buildings, or parking lots; or water which has percolated through waste materials (known as “leachate”).

13. The following are allowable non-stormwater discharges authorized under this permit:
   (a) Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
   (b) Fire hydrant flushing (testing) or potable water (water line) flushing or testing. These discharges are authorized only for facilities where the flushing is under the authority of a municipality or fire department, is in compliance with any local ordinances or MS4 requirements, and does not cause a degradation in water quality;
   (c) Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or refrigerated liquids;
   (d) Landscape watering, provided all pesticides and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions;
   (e) Uncontaminated ground water or spring water which has not contacted industrial materials or processes;
   (f) Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers which collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of your facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., “piped” cooling tower blowdown or drains).

14. 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.

15. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, termination or notice of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance does not stay any permit condition.

16. The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department requests to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing or terminating this permit or to determine if the permittee is in compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

17. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility when:
   (a) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants in the discharge. This notification applies to pollutants subject to the effluent limitations of this permit as well as new pollutants different from pollutants listed or considered in this permit; or
   (b) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in disposal practices and may justify the application of permit conditions different from or absent in the current permit.

18. This permit authorizes the discharge of accumulated stormwater from petroleum tank secondary containments at facilities with storage capacity for petroleum of less than 20,000 gallons in accordance with requirements below. Facilities with capacity for storage of petroleum greater than 20,000 gallons who wish to discharge from the secondary containments must also obtain an MO-G35 permit for bulk petroleum storage or a site-specific permit authorizing all industrial activities at the site.
19. Before releasing water accumulated in petroleum secondary containment areas, the water must be examined for hydrocarbon odor and presence of sheen to protect the general criteria found at 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). If odor or sheen is found, the water shall not be discharged without treatment and shall be disposed of in accordance with legally approved methods, such as being sent to a wastewater treatment facility.

Alternatively, if the facility wishes to discharge the accumulated stormwater with hydrocarbon odor or presence of sheen, the water shall be treated using an appropriate method. Following treatment and before release, the water shall be tested for oil and grease, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene using 40 CFR part 136 methods. All pollutant levels must be below the most protective, applicable standards for the receiving stream, found in 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A before discharge is authorized. Records of all testing and treatment of water accumulated in secondary containment shall be stored in the SWPPP and be available on demand to the Department.

20. This permit authorizes the operation of oil water separators solely for the treatment of stormwater that are appropriately operated and sized per manufacturer’s or engineering specifications. Oil water separators used to treat wastewater other than stormwater (drips, spills, shop floor drains, pavement washing, etc.) must be authorized under permit MO-G14 for oil water separator discharges or a site-specific permit authorizing all industrial activities at the site. The facility must maintain oil water separator sludge removal records and provide to the Department if requested. Sludge is considered used oil and must be disposed of accordingly.

21. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam other than trace amounts.

22. Facilities which receive appliances must ensure the unit will remain closed and intact and has no likelihood of leaks or spills, or the facility must drain, collect, and properly dispose of all fluids.

23. Sampling is not required under this permit; however, if samples are collected they are required to be retained onsite and available to the Department upon request. In the future, additional reporting may be required via the Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) Submission System. Per 40 CFR Part 127 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule, reporting of effluent limits and monitoring 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. All general permit covered facilities under this master general permit shall comply with the Department’s requirements for electronic reporting.

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);
(c) No Exposure Certifications (NOEs); and
(d) Low Erosivity Waivers and Other Waivers from Stormwater Controls (LEWs).

### Stormwater Benchmarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE A</th>
<th>BENCHMARK REQUIREMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL OUTFALLS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The facility is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The benchmarks shall become effective upon issuance of the permit and remain in effect until the expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled and limited by the facility as specified below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISCHARGE PARAMETER(S)</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>BENCHMARK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Oxygen Demand</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Grease</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH*</td>
<td>SU</td>
<td>6.5 – 9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Suspended Solids</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TABLE B**

**ADDITIONAL BENCHMARKS FOR OUTFALLS RECEIVING STORMWATER FROM METAL STORAGE AREAS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISCHARGE PARAMETER(S)</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>BENCHMARK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* pH is measured in standard units and is not to be averaged.

**STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS**

1. The permittee is not required to sample stormwater under this permit; however, if samples are collected, the benchmarks in Table A are applicable to the discharges from all facilities. If the facility stores metals (other than aluminum beverage cans) exposed to stormwater, the benchmarks from Table B are also applicable to the outfalls receiving stormwater flow from metal storage areas. Benchmarks do not constitute direct numeric effluent limitations. Benchmark exceedances alone, therefore, are not a permit violation. Benchmarks shall be used to guide the permittee in BMP selection and implementation. See #3 for more information regarding benchmarks and compliance.

2. The permittee is not required to sample stormwater under this permit; however, if a sample of stormwater is collected:
   (a) Precipitation events include rainfall as well as run-off from the melting of frozen precipitation.
   (b) For flow-through BMPs, stormwater samples should be collected within the first 60 minutes of discharge occurring as a result of precipitation events exceeding 0.1 inches during a 24-hour period, if possible.
   (c) For retention BMPs, stormwater samples shall be collected only when a discharge occurs, and if possible, shall be taken from the outfalls. Dip sampling of effluent in retention structures should not be performed.
   (d) Stormwater samples shall be collected prior to leaving, or at the property boundary; and before the discharge enters waters of the state on the property.


3. The facility shall develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as explained in more detail later in this section. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily to determine the overall effectiveness of the SWPPP and to assist the facility in knowing when additional corrective action may be necessary to protect water quality.

   If a sample is collected and exceeds a benchmark, the facility must review the SWPPP and BMPs to determine what improvements or additional controls are needed to reduce the pollutant in the stormwater discharge(s). Additionally, when a benchmark exceedance occurs a Corrective Action Report (CAR) must be completed and documented or stored with in the SWPPP. A CAR is a document that records the efforts undertaken by the facility to improve BMPs to meet benchmarks in future samples. If the efforts taken by the facility are not sufficient and subsequent exceedances of a benchmark occur, the facility may demonstrate to the Department a benchmark value cannot be achieved. The demonstration must include rationale and supporting documentation (which would include multiple CARs) and must show a benchmark value cannot be achieved through the application of BMPs representing available practicable technology. Additionally, the demonstration must show the benchmark is not feasible because no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable in light of best industry practices. In this case, the Department may consider establishment of an alternative benchmark. This demonstration must be presented to the Department for review and approval. Failure to improve BMPs or take corrective action to address a benchmark exceedance and failure to make tangible progress towards achieving a benchmark is a permit violation, unless the permittee has demonstrated to the Department a benchmark value cannot be achieved, and an alternative benchmark is approved, or in the process of being approved, by the Department. Exceedances believed to be the result of legacy chemical use at the facility are not exempted from this requirement and may require the facility to be covered under a site-specific permit. Facilities are encouraged to contact the Department to formulate a plan for investigation and clean-up if legacy chemical use is suspected to be the cause of benchmark exceedances.
STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS, CONTINUED

4. The Department may require sampling and reporting as a result of complaint investigations or evidence of in-stream or 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.

5. The laboratory results of all samples from a discharge collected and analyzed must be retained on site with monitoring records and made available to the Department upon request.

6. The BMPs at the facility should be designed to meet these benchmarks during rainfall events up to the 10-year, 24-hour rain event. The 10-year, 24-hour rain events for Missouri may be found at: http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/ or http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/pfds_map_cont.html?bkmrk=mo.

7. This permit requires the development and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). When applying for coverage under this permit, a SWPPP including an Alternative Analysis of the BMPs must be developed, implemented, and maintained at the facility. Failure to implement and maintain the chosen BMP alternative, which can be revised and updated, is a permit violation. The Alternative Analysis is a structured evaluation of BMPs to determine which are reasonable and cost effective. The analysis should include practices 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 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. The SWPPP must include provisions for an alternatives analysis in the case a new BMP must be established for 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).


(a) New Facilities: The new SWPPP for the facility must be prepared within 60 days and implemented within 90 days of permit issuance.

(b) Existing Facilities: The existing SWPPP for your facility must be 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.

9. 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. Throughout coverage under this permit, the facility must perform SWPPP review and revision to incorporate any significant site condition changes which impact the nature and condition of stormwater discharges.

10. For all facilities, the SWPPP must include the following:

(a) 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 used and/or produced in the described activities.

(b) A map of the location of all outfalls and structural BMPs.

(c) A listing of BMPs, including operational BMPs, and a narrative explaining how the BMPs will be implemented to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants entering 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 to be taken. If relevant, the integrity of the petroleum containment structure(s) including but not limited to above ground tanks, secondary containment, external piping, etc. must also be evaluated. Deficiencies for both the site inspection and petroleum containment structures must be corrected within fourteen (14) 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.
STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS, CONTINUED

11. 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, petroleum waste products and solvents that 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) Store all paints, solvents, petroleum products, petroleum waste products and storage containers (such as drums, cans, or cartons) so they 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.
   (d) Provide sediment and erosion control sufficient to minimize sediment loss off the property, prevent pollution of waters of the state. This may require the use of check dams, silt fences, sediment basins, or other treatment structures.
   (e) Provide good housekeeping practices on-site to keep solid waste from entering waters of the state.
   (f) Facilities shall manage materials (products, stockpiles, waste piles, etc.) to ensure these materials are not discharged off-site or into a water of the state during a high water event.
   (g) Minimize exposure to stormwater precipitation and runoff for stockpiled materials, recyclables, and non-recyclable wastes by using good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas and through implementation of BMPs such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public; installing a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; providing dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); diverting surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; providing covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and installing oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents in areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled.
   (h) Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): minimizing or eliminating outdoor maintenance areas; establishing spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas; avoiding topping off fuel tanks; diverting runoff from fueling areas; storing lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; and providing employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

EXEMPTIONS AND CERTIFICATION

1. Per 10 CSR 20-6.200(1)(B), recycling collection points where no other industrial activities occur (such as vehicle maintenance, storage of industrial materials exposed to stormwater, sorting and processing, commercial shipping and receiving, or others), and which are covered in a manner which prevents contact with stormwater, including run-on, are not required to obtain a permit.

2. Facilities discharging all effluent, including stormwater, directly to a combined sewer system (as defined in 40 CFR 122.26 and 40 CFR 35.2005) connecting to a publicly owned treatment works which has consented to receive such a discharge are exempt from stormwater permit requirements.

3. 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 stormwater permit coverage. 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. No Exposure Certification Guidance may be found at https://dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2729.htm. Some examples of 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)(C)].
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.

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.

2. When a facility submits a timely and complete application in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.010(10)(C)1, 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 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 I, Subsection D.7 applies.

2. Facilities that have undergone transfers of ownership without prior notice to the Department will be considered to be operating without a permit.

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 effluent storage structure is required prior to permit termination. See [https://dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2568.htm](https://dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2568.htm) for more information on closure.

3. Permits do not terminate automatically upon expiration. 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](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
MO-R80Hxxx

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act [Clean Water Act (CWA)] Section 402 of 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 CWA). After a permit is obtained, a discharge not in compliance with all permit terms and conditions is unlawful. Missouri State Operating Permits (permit) are issued by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Department) under an approved program, operated in accordance with federal and state laws (Federal CWA and Missouri Clean Water Law Section 644 as amended). Permits are issued for a period of five (5) years unless otherwise specified.

Per 40 CFR 124.56, 40 CFR124.8, and 10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(A)2., a Fact Sheet 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 permit. A Fact Sheet is not an enforceable part of an MSOP.

This Fact Sheet is for a:

☐ Industrial Facility
☐ Variance
☒ Master General Permit
☐ Permit with widespread public interest

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Type: Industrial
Facility SIC Code(s): 4953, 5093
Facility Description: Stormwater discharges from solid waste transfer stations and solid waste recovery facilities.

This permit establishes a SWPPP requirement for all facilities covered under this permit. Local conditions are not considered when developing conditions for a general permit. A facility may apply for a site-specific permit if they desire a review of site-specific conditions.

Clarification:
The previous permit allowed facilities which only recycled plastic scraps and rubber scraps to obtain this permit. The specific requirements for that type of industry are not covered under this permit and are better suited to the MOR23D; therefore those facilities may only operate under the MOR23D. Facilities recycling vehicles and scrap metals were previously authorized under this permit. The specific requirements for this sector of industry are not covered under this permit and these facilities are therefore required to obtain the MOR60A. This permit is not sufficiently protective of waters of the state for industries other than solid waste transfer stations, recycling facilities (such as post-consumer cans, cardboard, etc.), and wastepaper (which may also be covered under the MOR13).

Changes to this permit include:
- Updated language throughout the permit to current permit language used by the Department.
- Altered required setbacks (see setbacks section below).
- Clarified the industries covered under this permit to not include vehicle and metal scrapping or facilities which are specific to only rubber and plastic scraps.
- Authorized certain non-stormwater discharges under this permit.
- Authorized discharge of accumulated stormwater from petroleum secondary containments at facilities with storage capacity for petroleum less than 20,000 gallons. Clarified that greater than 20,000 gallons must obtain the MOG35 for bulk petroleum storage or a site-specific permit that covers all industrial activities at the site.
- Authorized the operation of oil water separators used solely for the treatment of stormwater. If the oil water separators are used for wastewater (shop drains, drips, spills, etc.) then the MOG14 must be obtained.
- Added Benchmark Table B for outfalls of facilities storing metal outdoors exposed to stormwater. These benchmarks are to be met at outfalls receiving stormwater from metals storage areas in addition to those in Table A.
- Does not require the outfalls to be marked in the field, but does require they be marked on a map retained with the SWPPP.
- Added minimum BMP requirements (f), (g), and (h). (f) is typical to all general stormwater permits, (g) and (h) are sector specific and are modeled after similar conditions in the USEPA’s MSGP.
- Specifically exempted recycling collection points where no other industrial activity occurs from this permit.
Part II – Receiving Stream Information

**APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:**
Per Missouri Effluent Regulations (10 CSR 20-7.015), the waters of the state are divided into seven (7) categories. This permit applies to facilities discharging to the following water body categories:

- Missouri or Mississippi River [10 CSR 20-7.015(2)]
- Lakes or Reservoirs [10 CSR 20-7.015(3)]
- Losing Streams [10 CSR 20-7.015(4)]
- Metropolitan No-Discharge Streams [10 CSR 20-7.015(5)]
- Special Streams [10 CSR 20-7.015(6)]-OSRW, no discharge facilities only in ONRW.
- Subsurface Waters [10 CSR 20-7.015(7)]
- All Other Waters [10 CSR 20-7.015(8)]

Missouri Water Quality Standards (10 CSR 20-7.031) defines the Clean Water Commission water quality objectives in terms of "water uses to be maintained and the criteria to protect those uses." The receiving stream and/or 1st classified receiving stream’s beneficial water uses shall be maintained in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). A general permit does not take into consideration site-specific conditions.

**MIXING CONSIDERATIONS:**
This permit applies to receiving streams of varying low flow conditions. Therefore, the effluent limitations must be based on the smallest low flow streams considered, which includes waters without designated uses. As such, no mixing is allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(I)(a)]. No Zone of Initial Dilution is allowed. [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(I)(b)].

**RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:**
There are 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 each state identify waters 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 which are impaired but not addressed by normal water pollution control programs.

A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a given pollutant 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 which 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. Requests for coverage of a new facility under this general permit will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for facilities located within the watershed of an impaired water as designated on the 305(b) Report.

- 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 Section 303(d)(4); CWA Section 402(c); 40 CFR Part 122.44(l)] requires a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions.

- Applicable: 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.
- The Department determined technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law were made in issuing the permit under section 402(a)(1)(b).
  - 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 limitations, monitoring requirements and best management practices to protect water quality. See General Criteria Considerations below.

- The previous permit had a number of conditions which were not under the purview of the Clean Water Act. These special conditions have been removed from this permit. These included conditions relating to storage of fuel, burning of trade wastes, and hazardous substance reporting.
- Language in the previous permit prohibited stormwater discharges within 100 feet of a Class C stream, 100 feet of a Class P stream, 100 feet of a Class W wetland, and 100 feet of a Class L2 reservoir. This setback language in the previous permit is believed to have been established to provide a buffer between the discharge and the receiving stream, thus reducing the potential for general water quality criteria to be violated by a facility’s discharge. The Department does not believe these setbacks are necessary in cases of stormwater discharges complying with the SWPPP and required minimum BMPs in this permit. Setbacks from biocriteria locations, drinking water supplies, and Outstanding State Resource Waters were also removed, as regulations do not support these setbacks, and it is believed that stormwater only discharges complying with the SWPPP and required minimum BMPs in this permit do not pose a water quality concern for these waterbodies.

**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 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 reasonable and effective Best Management Practices (BMPs), 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 reasonable and cost effective new BMPs. New facilities seeking coverage under this permit are required to develop a SWPPP including this analysis and documentation of appropriate BMPs. Renewal of coverage for a facility requires a review of the SWPPP to ensure the selected BMPs continue to be appropriate.

**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 USEPA guidance, 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) or benchmark, determined by the site-specific conditions including the receiving water’s current quality.

Numeric benchmark values are based on water quality standards or other stormwater permits including the USEPA’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 permit contains benchmark requirements.

**EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE:**
Effluent Limitation Guidelines, or ELGs, are found at 40 CFR 400-499. These are limitations established by the USEPA based on the SIC code and the type of work a facility is conducting. Most ELGs are for process wastewater and some address stormwater. All are technology based limitations which must be met by the applicable facility at all times.

✔ Not Applicable: The industries covered by this general permit do not have an associated ELG.
GENERAL CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:
In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), effluent limitations shall be placed into permits for pollutants which have been determined to cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or to contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality. The rule further states pollutants which have been determined to cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above a narrative criterion within an applicable State water quality standard, the permit shall contain a numeric effluent limitation protecting the narrative criterion. The previous permit included the narrative criteria as specific prohibitions placed upon the discharge. These prohibitions were included in the permit absent any discussion of the discharge’s reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion of the criterion.

In order to comply with this regulation, the permit writer has completed a reasonable potential determination on whether the discharge has reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion of the general criteria listed in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). These specific requirements are listed below followed by derivation and discussion [the lettering matches the rule itself, under 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)]. In instances where reasonable potential exists, the permit includes numeric limitations to address the reasonable potential. In instances where reasonable potential does not exist the permit includes monitoring of the discharges potential to impact the receiving stream’s narrative criteria. Finally, all of the previous permit narrative criteria prohibitions have been removed from the permit given they are addressed by numeric limits where reasonable potential exists. It should also be noted Section 644.076.1, RSMo as well as Section D – Administrative Requirements of Standard Conditions Part I of this permit state it shall be unlawful for any person to cause or permit any discharge of water contaminants from any water contaminant or point source located in Missouri which are in violation of sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or any standard, rule, or regulation promulgated by the commission.

(A) 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.
- For this industry, there is no RP for putrescent bottom deposits preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because no research by the permit writer or previous data from the industry indicates putrescent wastewater would be discharged from the facilities if they are in compliance with the requirements in this permit.
- For this industry, there is no RP for unsightly or harmful bottom deposits preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because no research by the permit writer or previous data from the industry indicates unsightly or harmful bottom deposits would be discharged from the facilities if they are in compliance with the requirements in this permit.

(B) Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.
- For this industry, there is no RP for oil in sufficient amounts to be unsightly preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because no research by the permit writer or previous data from the industry indicates oil will be present in sufficient amounts to impair beneficial uses in discharges from the facilities if they are in compliance with the requirements in this permit.
- For this industry, there is no RP for scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because no research by the permit writer or previous data from the industry indicates scum and floating debris will be present in sufficient amounts to impair beneficial uses in discharges from the facilities if they are in compliance with the requirements in this permit.

(C) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause unsightly color or turbidity, offensive odor or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.
- For this industry, there is no RP for unsightly color or turbidity in sufficient amounts preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because no research by the permit writer or previous data from the industry indicates unsightly color or turbidity will be present in sufficient amounts to impair beneficial uses in discharges from the facilities if they are in compliance with the requirements in this permit.
- For this industry, there is no RP for offensive odor in sufficient amounts preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because no research by the permit writer or previous data from the industry indicates offensive odor will be present in sufficient amounts to impair beneficial uses in discharges from the facilities if they are in compliance with the requirements in this permit.

(D) Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal, or aquatic life.
- The permit writer considered specific toxic pollutants when writing this permit. The Department has determined that there is no reasonable potential for substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal, or aquatic life. If the permittee is in compliance with the SWPPP and other requirements of this permit, the stormwater should comply with this criterion.

(E) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water.
- It is the permit writer’s opinion this criterion is the same as (D).

(F) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering.
- It is the permit writer’s opinion this criterion is the same as (D).

(G) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes which would impair the natural biological community.
- For this industry, there is no RP for physical changes which would impair the natural biological community because no research by the permit writer or previous data from the industry indicates physical changes which would impair the natural biological community due to discharges from the facilities if they are in compliance with the requirements in this permit.
• For this industry, there is no RP for chemical changes which would impair the natural biological community because no research by the permit writer or previous data from the industry indicates chemical changes are occurring impairing the natural biological community due to discharges from the facilities if they are in compliance with the requirements in this permit.

• For all outfalls, there is no RP for hydrologic changes which would impair the natural biological community because no research by the permit writer or previous data from the industry indicates hydrologic changes would impair the natural biological community due to discharges from the facilities if they are in compliance with the requirements in this permit.

(H) 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.

• There is no reasonable potential for the wastes listed above to be found in the receiving stream at any of the outfalls at this solid waste facility. 10 CSR 80-5.010(5)(B)6 requires all transfer and processing activities shall take place beneath a roof so as to prevent precipitation from coming into contact with the waste being transferred or processed. Compliance with this solid waste regulation means no potential for wastes to enter the outfalls.

**PUBLIC NOTICE OF COVERAGE FOR AN INDIVIDUAL FACILITY:**

Public Notice of reissuance of coverage is not required unless the facility has been found to be in significant noncompliance [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(C)4.]. The need for an individual public notification process shall be determined and identified in the permit [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(C)5.].

✓ Not Applicable: Public Notice is not required for issuance of coverage under this permit to individual facilities for the first time.

**REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA):**

Federal regulation 40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires effluent limitations for all pollutants which are or may be discharged at a level which 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 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 which will cause or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above narrative or numeric water quality criteria. See Part IV: Effluent Limit Determinations for specific parameter RP.

✓ Conservative assumption: A traditional statistical Reasonable Potential Analysis has not been conducted for this master general permit; but instead the Department has made 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 limits contained in the permit.

✓ Permit writers use the Department’s permit writer’s manual (http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/permits/manual/permit-manual.htm), the USEPA’s permit writer’s manual (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-permit-writers-manual), program policies, and best professional judgment. For each parameter in each permit, the permit writer carefully considers all applicable information regarding technology based effluent limitations, effluent limitation guidelines, and water quality standards. Best professional judgment is based on the experience of the permit writer, cohorts in the Department and resources at the USEPA, research, and maintaining continuity of permits if necessary. For stormwater permits, the permit writer is required per 10 CSR 6.200(6)(B)2 to consider: A. application and other information supplied by the permittee; B. effluent guidelines; C. best professional judgment of the permit writer; D. water quality; and E. BMPs. Part V provides specific decisions related to this permit.

✓ The permit writer reviewed industry materials, available DMR data, past inspections, and other available documents and research to evaluate general and narrative water quality reasonable potential for this permit. Per the permit writer’s best professional judgment, based on available data, this industry does not demonstrate reasonable potential for excursions from the general or narrative water quality criteria. See Part IV: Effluent Limit Determinations for specific parameter RP.

**SETBACKS:**

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

• This permit authorizes discharges of uncontaminated stormwater flows to the watersheds of Metropolitan No-Discharge Streams (10 CSR 20-7.031 Table F). Discharge to the watersheds of a Metropolitan No-Discharge Stream 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). Because this permit is for uncontaminated stormwater, facilities in compliance with the conditions of this permit are authorized to discharge stormwater only to these watersheds.

• This permit does not authorize discharges which are located in a way to allow water to be released into sinkholes, caves, fissures, or other openings in the ground which could drain into aquifers directly or indirectly (except losing streams) per 10 CSR 20-7.015(7). The previous permit did not authorize discharges into losing streams; however, this permit authorizes it. This is due to the discharge being stormwater only. The Department has determined there is no additional risk to groundwater
from the discharges in this permit than from other stormwater which will enter the streams at the time of a precipitation event.

- This permit authorizes discharges to OSRW. This is because the discharges are stormwater only, and it is not believed these discharges, in compliance with this permit, would cause degradation in the receiving OSRW.
- This permit continues the requirement that all facilities in ONRW be no-discharge, including stormwater. 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 BMPs.
- Facilities located within the watershed of an impaired water 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](https://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/waterquality/index.html). Facilities found to be discharging the listed pollutant(s) of concern for any impaired water may be required to obtain a site-specific permit.

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

- Not applicable: this permit does not authorize land application of industrial sludge. Sludge must be removed by contract hauler, incinerated, stored in the lagoon, etc.

**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](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) which 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 which fall below the threshold of SPCC, RCRA and CERCLA regulations.

**STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):**
In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(k), BMPs must be implemented 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](https://www.epa.gov/npdes/industrial-stormwater-guidance), (EPA 833-B-09-002) published by USEPA in June 2015, 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. 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. A SWPPP must be prepared by the permittee or their assigns. 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 benchmark values or 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 assisting in pollution control. Additional steps or revisions to the SWPPP may be required to meet the requirements of the permit.
The selection of control measures to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater shall be specified in the SWPPP. For new, altered, or expanded stormwater discharges, the SWPPP shall identify the reasonable and effective BMPs, 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 shall serve as an alternative analysis of technology and fulfill the requirements of Antidegradation [10 CSR 20-7.031(3) and 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A)5.]. Existing facilities with established SWPPPs and BMPs need not conduct an additional alternatives analysis unless new BMPs are established to address benchmark exceedances.

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 determined to be adequate to achieve the benchmark values or effluent limitations discussed above. The facility will conduct monitoring and inspections of the BMPs to ensure they are working properly and re-evaluate any BMP not achieving compliance with permitting requirements. For example, if sample results from an outfall show values of TSS above the 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.

USEPA 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 USEPA’s factsheets, the International Stormwater BMP database (www.bmpdatabase.org/index.htm) may provide guidance on BMPs appropriate for specific industries.

If failures continue to occur and the permittee feels there are no practicable or cost-effective BMPs to sufficiently reduce a pollutant concentration in the discharge to the benchmark value or effluent limit 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 benchmark values or 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: http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/index.html.

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

VARIANCE:
Per the Missouri Clean Water Law Section 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 Section 644.006 to 644.141 or any standard, rule, or regulation promulgated pursuant to Missouri Clean Water Law Section 644.006 to 644.141.

 ✓ Not Applicable: This permit is not drafted under premises of a petition for variance.

WASTLOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) FOR LIMITATIONS:
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 which may be discharged into the stream without endangering its water quality.

 ✓ Not Applicable: Site-specific conditions are not considered in this general permit.

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 include in each NPDES permit conditions to achieve water quality established under Section 303 of the CWA, including state narrative criteria for water quality.
Part IV – Effluent Limitations Determination

USEPA Multi-sector General Permit (MSGP)

The MSGP was used to research and support best professional judgment decisions made in establishing technology-based benchmarks for this general permit that are consistent with national standards. The permit writer determined the standards established by the MSGP are achievable and consistent with federal regulations.

Benchmarks

Benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. 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. Failure to take corrective action is a violation of the permit.

Future permit action may contain new operating permit terms and conditions which supersede the terms and conditions of this operating permit.

**BENCHMARKS TABLE A:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETERS</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>BENCHMARK</th>
<th>PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITS</th>
<th>SAMPLE TYPE</th>
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**BENCHMARKS TABLE B (APPLICABLE TO METAL STORAGE AREA OUTFALLS ONLY IN ADDITION TO THOSE IN TABLE A):**

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<th>PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITS</th>
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</table>

† Report the minimum and maximum pH values; pH is not to be averaged
NEW Parameter not established in previous state operating permit
TR Total Recoverable

**DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF BENCHMARKS:**

**TABLE A:**

**Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)**

120 mg/L daily maximum benchmark continued using the permit writer’s best professional judgment. COD is a common pollutant of concern in stormwater across multiple industries, and is often used as an indicator pollutant for general water quality. There is no numeric water quality standard for COD; however, increased oxygen demand may impact instream water quality. COD is also a valuable indicator parameter. COD monitoring allows the permittee to identify increases in COD that may indicate materials/chemicals coming into contact with stormwater causing an increase in oxygen demand. Increases in COD may indicate a need for maintenance or improvement of BMPs. The benchmark value falls within the range of values implemented in other permits having similar industrial activities and is achievable through proper BMP controls.

**Oil & Grease**

Daily maximum benchmark of 10 mg/L continued from the previous permit. Oil and grease is considered a conventional pollutant. Oil and grease is a comprehensive test which measures for gasoline, diesel, crude oil, creosote, kerosene, heating oils, heavy fuel oils, lubricating oils, waxes, and some asphalt and pitch. The test can also detect some volatile organics such as benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, or toluene, but these constituents are often lost during testing due to their boiling points. 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 A1: Criteria for Designated Uses; 10 mg/L is the standard for protection of aquatic life. This standard will also be used to protect 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. The benchmark is achievable through proper operational and maintenance of BMPs and falls within the range of values implemented in other permits having similar industrial activities.
**pH**
Benchmark of 6.5 to 9.0 SU – instantaneous grab sample, continued from the previous permit. pH is a general water quality indicator. The range of 6.5-9.0 SU is considered typical and achievable across a wide variety of industries utilizing BMPs.

**Total Suspended Solids**
Daily maximum benchmark of 100 mg/L, continued from the previous permit. There is no numeric water quality standard for TSS; however, sediment discharges can negatively impact aquatic life habitat. TSS is also a valuable indicator parameter in stormwater. TSS monitoring allows the permittee to identify increases in TSS which may indicate uncontrolled materials leaving the site. Increased suspended solids in runoff can lead to decreased available oxygen for aquatic life and an increase of surface water temperatures in a receiving stream. Suspended solids can also be carriers of toxins, which can adsorb to the suspended particles; therefore, total suspended solids are a valuable indicator parameter for other pollution. The benchmark is achievable through proper operational and maintenance of BMPs and falls within the range of values implemented in other permits having similar industrial activities.

**TABLE B:**
Table B is applicable to outfalls receiving stormwater from metal storage areas in addition to the requirements in Table A.

**Iron, Total Recoverable**
Benchmark of 4,000 µg/L, added per the permit writer’s best professional judgment. Benchmarks are added to outfalls which receive stormwater from metal storage areas. Iron is a common pollutant of concern in stormwater which has contacted metal. It is added as a benchmark to this permit because the previous permit did not adequately cover all pollutants of concern at facilities which store metals for recycling outdoors. 4,000 µg/L has been shown to be achievable in a number of industries using typical BMPs.

**Zinc, Total Recoverable**
Benchmark of 150 µg/L, added per the permit writer’s best professional judgment. Benchmarks are added to outfalls which receive stormwater from metal storage areas. Zinc is a common pollutant of concern in stormwater which has contacted metal. It is added as a benchmark to this permit because the previous permit did not adequately cover all pollutants of concern at facilities which store metals for recycling outdoors. The benchmark is believed to be achievable with typical BMPs.

**Part V– Sampling and Reporting Requirements**

**SAMPLING FREQUENCY:**
Sampling is not required in this permit; however, if samples are obtained, the results shall be compared to Benchmark Table A and Table B (if applicable) and retained with the SWPPP.

**SAMPLING TYPE JUSTIFICATION:**
Sampling type was continued from the previous permit. The sampling types are representative of the discharges, and are protective of water quality. Discharges with altering effluent should have composite sampling; discharges with uniform effluent can have grab samples. Grab samples are usually appropriate for stormwater. Parameters which must have grab sampling are: pH, ammonia, E. coli, total residual chlorine, free available chlorine, hexavalent chromium, dissolved oxygen, total phosphorus, volatile organic compounds, and others.

**SUFFICIENTLY SENSITIVE ANALYTICAL METHODS:**
Please review Standard Conditions Part 1, section A, number 4. The analytical and sampling methods used shall conform to the reference methods listed in 10 CSR 20-7.015 and/or 40 CFR 136 unless alternates are approved by the Department. The facility shall use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods for detecting, identifying, and measuring the concentrations of pollutants. The facility shall ensure the selected methods are able to quantify the presence of pollutants in a given discharge at concentrations low enough to determine compliance with Water Quality Standards in 10 CSR 20-7.031 or effluent limitations unless provisions in the permit allow for other alternatives. A method is “sufficiently sensitive” when; 1) the method quantifies the pollutant below the level of the applicable water quality criterion or; 2) the method minimum level is above the applicable water quality criterion, but the amount of pollutant in a facility’s discharge is high enough the method detects and quantifies the level of pollutant in the discharge, or 3) the method has the lowest minimum level of the analytical methods approved under 10 CSR 20-7.015 and or 40 CFR 136. These methods are also required for parameters listed as monitoring only, as the data collected may be used to determine if numeric limitations need to be established. A permittee is responsible for working with their contractors to ensure the analysis performed is sufficiently sensitive. 40 CFR 136 lists the approved methods accepted by the Department. Tables A1-B3 at 10 CSR 20-7.031 shows water quality standards.
Part VI – Administrative Requirements

On the basis of preliminary staff review and 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 permit. The proposed determinations are tentative pending public comment.

PUBLIC MEETING:
A public meeting was held March 21, 2019.

PUBLIC NOTICE:
The Department shall give public notice when 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 or because of 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 facility must be notified of the denial in writing.

The Department must give public notice of a pending permit or of a new or reissued Missouri State Operating Permit. The public comment period is a length of time not less than thirty (30) days following the date of the public notice, during which interested persons may submit written comments about the proposed permit.

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

✓ The Public Notice period for this operating permit was from 05/03/2019 to 06/03/2019. No responses were received.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: 03/14/2019

COMPLETED BY:
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WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
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