STATE OF MISSOURI

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION

MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT

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

Permit No.	MO-0110825
Owner:	Winfield Solutions, LLC
Address:	4001 Lexington Avenue North, Arden Hills, MN 55126-2998
Continuing Authority:	Same as above
Address:	Same as above
Facility Name:	Omnium Ag Chemical Plant
Facility Address:	1417 Lower Lake Road, St. Joseph, MO 64504
Legal Description:	see page two
UTM Coordinates:	see page two
Receiving Stream:	see page two
First Classified Stream and ID:	see page two
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.:	see page two

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

This facility formulates chemicals to make herbicides and pesticides. This facility does not discharge process waters to waters of the state.

This permit authorizes only stormwater discharges under the Missouri Clean Water Law and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; it does not apply to other regulated areas. This permit may be appealed in accordance with Sections 640.013, 621.250, and 644.051.6 of the Law.

June 1, 2017
Effective Date

Steven Feeler, Acting Director, Division of Environmental Quality

May 31, 2022
Expiration Date

David J. Lamb, Acting Director, Water Protection Program

FACILITY DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

OUTFALL #001 – Agricultural Chemicals; SIC # 2879; NAICS # 325320
Stormwater, steam condensate

Legal Description:	SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 25, T57N, R36W, Buchanan County
UTM Coordinates:	X = 338273, Y = 4398500
Receiving Stream:	Tributary to Missouri River
First Classified Stream and ID:	Missouri River (P) WBID# 0226; 303(d)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.:	Walnut Creek – Missouri River (10240011-0106)
Design Flow:	n/a stormwater

OUTFALL #002 – Agricultural Chemicals; SIC # 2879; NAICS # 325320
Stormwater, steam condensate

Legal Description:	SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 25, T57N, R36W, Buchanan County
UTM Coordinates:	X = 338816, Y = 4398322
Receiving Stream:	Tributary to Missouri River
First Classified Stream and ID:	Missouri River (P) WBID# 0226; 303(d)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.:	Walnut Creek – Missouri River (10240011-0106)
Design Flow:	n/a stormwater

OUTFALL #003 – Agricultural Chemicals; SIC # 2879; NAICS # 325320
Stormwater, steam condensate

Legal Description:	SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 25, T57N, R36W, Buchanan County
UTM Coordinates:	X = 338785, Y = 4398316
Receiving Stream:	Tributary to Missouri River
First Classified Stream and ID:	Missouri River (P) WBID# 0226; 303(d)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.:	Walnut Creek – Missouri River (10240011-0106)
Design Flow:	n/a stormwater

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

OUTFALL #001, #002, and #003	TABLE A-1 FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The final effluent limitations shall become effective on **June 1, 2017** and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT PARAMETERS	UNITS	FINAL LIMITATIONS		BENCH-MARKS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	ML Ϫ		MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
PHYSICAL						
Flow	MGD	*		-	once/quarter ◊	24 hr. estimate
Precipitation	inches	*		-	once/quarter ◊	measured
CONVENTIONAL						
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	**		120	once/quarter ◊	grab ∞
Oil & Grease	mg/L	15		-	once/quarter ◊	grab ∞
pH €	SU	6.5 to 9.0		-	once/quarter ◊	grab ∞
Settleable Solids	mL/L/hr	2.0		-	once/quarter ◊	grab ∞
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	**		100	once/quarter ◊	grab ∞
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS						
Atrazine	µg/L	*	-	-	once/quarter ◊	grab ∞
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.064	-	-	once/quarter ◊	grab ∞
4,4' Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane	µg/L	0.0014	0.035	-	once/quarter ◊	grab ∞
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00012	0.006	-	once/quarter ◊	grab ∞
Glyphosate	µg/L	700	-	-	once/quarter ◊	grab ∞
Imidacloprid £	µg/L	*	0.2	-	once/quarter ◊	grab ∞
Lindane	µg/L	0.1	-	-	once/quarter ◊	grab ∞
Malathion	µg/L	1.64	-	-	once/quarter ◊	grab ∞
NUTRIENTS						
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab ∞
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	mg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab ∞
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED QUARTERLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE OCTOBER 28, 2017. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS						
Ametryn	µg/L	60	-	-	once/year	grab ∞
α, β, δ Benzene Hexachloride (BHC)	µg/L	0.012	0.029	-	once/year	grab ∞
Chlordane	µg/L	0.00078	0.044	-	once/year	grab ∞
Dicamba	µg/L	*	-	-	once/year	grab ∞
2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	µg/L	*	-	-	once/year	grab ∞
Diuron	µg/L	*	-	-	once/year	grab ∞
Endosulfan	µg/L	0.11	-	-	once/year	grab ∞
Metolachlor	µg/L	70	-	-	once/year	grab ∞
Prometryn	µg/L	*	-	-	once/year	grab ∞
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED ANNUALLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE JANUARY 28, 2018. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						

* Monitoring requirement only.

** Monitoring requirement with associated benchmark. See Special Conditions #C.9. through #C.12.

€ The facility will report the minimum and maximum values. pH is not to be averaged.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

Ϫ Minimum Levels (MLs) are established for these parameters because the effluent limit is below the practical quantitation limit of the most sensitive EPA approved methods. The permittee will conduct analyses in accordance with approved sufficiently sensitive methods, or equivalent, and report actual analytical values. Measured values greater than or equal to the minimum level (ML) established in the table will be considered violations of the permit and values less than the ML established herein will be considered to be in compliance with the permit limitation. The ML does not authorize the discharge of any parameter in excess of the effluent limits stated in the permit.

∞ All samples shall be collected from a discharge resulting from a precipitation event greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable precipitation event. If a discharge does not occur within the reporting period, report as no discharge. The total amount of precipitation should be noted from the event from which the samples were collected.

£ There is no 40 CFR 136 approved method for this parameter. For the purposes of compliance with this permit, the facility shall use methodologies which detect this parameter at or below 0.2 µg/L.

◊ Quarterly sampling

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

B. STANDARD CONDITIONS

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

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (CONTINUED)

3. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Pollutant
In addition to the reporting requirements under §122.41(1), all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Director as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
   (a) That an activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
      (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
      (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile;
      (3) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol;
      (4) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
      (5) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
      (6) The notification level established by the department in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
   (b) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
      (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);
      (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
      (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with §122.21(g)(7).
      (4) The level established by the Director in accordance with §122.44(f).

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

5. Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) Submission System.
   (a) Discharge Monitoring Reporting Requirements. The permittee must electronically submit compliance monitoring data via the eDMR system. In regards to Standard Conditions Part I, Section B, #7, the eDMR system is currently the only Department approved reporting method for this permit.
   (b) Programmatic Reporting Requirements. The following reports (if required by this permit) must be electronically submitted as an attachment to the eDMR system until such a time when the current or a new system is available to allow direct input of the data:
      (1) Schedule of Compliance Progress Reports;
      (2) Any additional report required by the permit excluding bypass reporting.
   After such a system has been made available by the department, required data shall be directly input into the system by the next report due date .
   (c) Other actions. The following shall be submitted electronically after such a system has been made available by the department:
      (1) General Permit Applications/Notices of Intent to discharge (NOIs);
      (2) Notices of Termination (NOTs);
      (3) No Exposure Certifications (NOEs);
      (4) Low Erosivity Waivers and Other Waivers from Stormwater Controls (LEWs); and
      (5) Bypass reporting, See Special Condition #XX for 24-hr. bypass reporting requirements.
   (d) Electronic Submissions. To access the eDMR system, use the following link in your web browser: https://edmr.dnr.mo.gov/edmr/E2/Shared/Pages/Main/Login.aspx .
   (e) Waivers from Electronic Reporting. The permittee must electronically submit compliance monitoring data and reports unless a waiver is granted by the department in compliance with 40 CFR Part 127. The permittee may obtain an electronic reporting waiver by first submitting an eDMR Waiver Request Form: http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-2692-f.pdf . The department will either approve or deny this electronic reporting waiver request within 120 calendar days. Only permittees with an approved waiver request may submit monitoring data and reports on paper to the Department for the period that the approved electronic reporting waiver is effective.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

10. The facility's SIC code(s) is found in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) and/or 10 CSR 20-6.200(2) hence shall implement a SWPPP which must be prepared and implemented within 90 days of permit effective date. The SWPPP must be kept on-site and should not be sent to the department unless specifically requested. The SWPPP must be reviewed and updated every five (5) years or as site conditions change (see Part III: Antidegradation Analysis and SWPPP sections in the fact sheet). The permittee shall select, install, use, operate, and maintain the Best Management Practices prescribed in the SWPPP in accordance with the concepts and methods described in: *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators*, (EPA 833-B-09-002) published by the EPA in February 2009 (www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/industrial_swppp_guide.pdf). The SWPPP must include:
   (a) A listing of specific contaminants and their control measures (or BMPs) and a narrative explaining how BMPs are implemented to control and minimize the amount of contaminants potentially entering stormwater.
   (b) The SWPPP must include a schedule for once per month site inspections and brief written reports. The inspection report must include precipitation information for the entire period since last inspection, as well as observations and evaluations of BMP effectiveness. Throughout coverage under this permit, the facility must perform ongoing SWPPP review and revision to incorporate any site condition changes.
      i. Operational deficiencies must be corrected within seven (7) calendar days.
      ii. Minor structural deficiencies must be corrected within fourteen (14) calendar days.
      iii. Major structural deficiencies must be reported to the regional office within seven (7) days of discovery. The initial report shall consist of the deficiency noted, the proposed remedies, the interim or temporary remedies (including the general timing of the placement of the interim measures), and an estimate of the timeframe needed to wholly complete the repairs or construction. The permittee will work with the regional office to determine the best course of action, including but not limited to temporary structures to control stormwater runoff. The facility shall correct the major structural deficiency as soon as reasonably achievable.
      iv. All actions taken to correct the deficiencies shall be included with the written report, including photographs.
      v. Inspection reports must be kept on site with the SWPPP and maintained for a period of five (5) years. These must be made available to department and EPA personnel upon request.
   (c) A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters.
   (d) A provision for providing training to all personnel involved in material handling and storage, and housekeeping of maintenance and cleaning areas. Proof of training shall be submitted on request of the department.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (CONTINUED)

11. This permit stipulates pollutant benchmarks applicable to your discharge. The benchmarks do not constitute direct numeric effluent limitations; therefore, a benchmark exceedance alone is not a permit violation. Benchmark monitoring and visual inspections shall be used to determine the overall effectiveness of SWPPP and to assist you in knowing when additional corrective action may be necessary to protect water quality. If a sample exceeds 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).

    Any time a benchmark exceedance occurs a Corrective Action Report (CAR) must be completed. A CAR is a document that records the efforts undertaken by the facility to improve BMPs to meet benchmarks in future samples. CARs must be retained with the SWPPP and available to the department upon request. If the efforts taken by the facility are not sufficient and subsequent exceedances of a benchmark occur, the facility must contact the department if a benchmark value cannot be achieved. Failure to take corrective action to address a benchmark exceedance and failure to make measureable progress towards achieving the benchmarks is a permit violation.

12. Permittee shall adhere to the following minimum Best Management Practices (BMPs):
    (a) Prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from vehicle maintenance, equipment cleaning, or warehouse activities and thereby prevent the contamination of stormwater from these substances.
    (b) Provide collection facilities and arrange for proper disposal of waste products including but not limited to petroleum waste products, and solvents.
    (c) Store all paint, solvents, petroleum products and petroleum waste products (except fuels), and storage containers (such as drums, cans, or cartons) so that these materials are not exposed to stormwater or provide other prescribed BMPs such as plastic lids and/or portable spill pans to prevent the commingling of stormwater with container contents. Commingled water may not be discharged under this permit. Provide spill prevention control, and/or management sufficient to prevent any spills of these pollutants from entering waters of the state. Any containment system used to implement this requirement shall be constructed of materials compatible with the substances contained and shall also prevent the contamination of groundwater.
    (d) Provide good housekeeping practices on the site to keep trash from entry into waters of the state.
    (e) Provide sediment and erosion control sufficient to prevent or control sediment loss off of the property to comply with general water quality criteria, effluent limits, or benchmarks. This could include the use of straw bales, silt fences, or sediment basins, if needed.
    (f) Ensure adequate provisions are provided to prevent surface water intrusion into the storage basin, to divert stormwater runoff around the storage basin, and to protect embankments from erosion.

13. To protect the general criteria found at 10 CSR 20-7.031(4), before releasing water accumulated in secondary containment areas, it must be examined for hydrocarbon odor and presence of sheen. If the presence of odor or sheen is indicated, the water shall be treated using an appropriate method or disposed of in accordance with legally approved methods, such as being sent to a wastewater treatment facility. Following treatment, the water shall be tested for oil and grease, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene using 40 CFR part 136 methods. All pollutant levels must be below the most protective, applicable standards for the receiving stream, found in 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A. Records of all testing and treatment of water accumulated in secondary containment shall be stored in the SWPPP to be available on demand to DNR and EPA personnel.

14. Release of a hazardous substance must be reported to the department in accordance with 10 CSR 24-3.010. A record of each reportable spill shall be retained with the SWPPP and made available to the department upon request.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL
OF
MO-0110825
OMNIUM AG CHEMICAL PLANT

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

As per [40 CFR Part 124.8(a)] and [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)2.] a factsheet shall be prepared to give pertinent information regarding the applicable regulations, rationale for the development of effluent limitations and conditions, and the public participation process for the Missouri State Operating Permit (MSOP or operating permit) listed below. A factsheet is not an enforceable part of an operating permit.

Part I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Type: Industrial
Facility SIC Code(s): 2879
Facility NAICS Code: 325320
Application Date: 10/02/2015
Modification Date: 09/09/2011
Expiration Date: 03/29/2016
Inspection: 12/17/2006 (satisfactory)

FACILITY DESCRIPTION:
This facility formulates chemicals to make herbicides and pesticides. This facility does not discharge process waters to waters of the state. Steam condensate is not considered to release any pollutants to the environment and is therefore not reflected in any permit limitations although discharge is allowed. Thermal pollution from steam condensate was reviewed and then determined steam condensate discharges from this facility will be minimal and due to overland flow will achieve ambient temperature prior to discharge.

PERMITTED FEATURES TABLE:

OUTFALL	AREA OF IMPERVIOUS SURFACE	10 YEAR 24 HOUR DISCHARGE	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE
#001	362,000 ft^2	0.98 MGD, 1.52 cfs	BMPs	Stormwater
#002	91,000 ft^2	0.25 MGD, 0.38 cfs	BMPs	Stormwater
#003	80,000 ft^2	0.22 MGD, 0.34 cfs	BMPs	Stormwater

Discharge values obtained using rational equation and http://www.lmnoeng.com/Hydrology/rational.php ; i= 5.5 in/day; c = 0.8

FACILITY PERFORMANCE HISTORY & COMMENTS:
The electronic discharge monitoring reports were reviewed for the last five years. Several limitation exceedances were observed, however, after reviewing MoCWIS (Missouri Clean Water Information System; the department's database), Minimum Levels (MLs) should have been established and the exceedances were actually non-detections. This permit rectifies these issues by establishing MLs where appropriate. MLs are determined individually by pollutant and analytical detection method following guidance https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1995-05-25/pdf/95-12894.pdf . If the analytical method cannot assuredly detect the analyte below the permit limits, then an ML is established. This value is entered in MoCWIS and compliance is based on detection below the ML.

FACILITY MAP:

Part II. RECEIVING STREAM INFORMATION

RECEIVING WATER BODY'S WATER QUALITY:
The facility discharges to tributaries of the Missouri River. Missouri river data can be found at https://dnr.mo.gov/wqa/ and https://waterdata.usgs.gov/mo/nwis/sw

303(D) LIST:
Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act 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 (such as swimming), maintaining fish and other aquatic life, and providing drinking water for people, livestock, and wildlife. The 303(d) list helps state and federal agencies keep track of impaired waters not addressed by normal water pollution control programs. http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/waterquality/303d/303d.htm

- ✓ Applicable; the Missouri River is listed on the 2016 Missouri 303(d) list for *E. coli*.
- ✓ This facility is not considered a source of the above listed pollutant(s) or considered to contribute to the impairment.

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):
A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a given pollutant that a body of water can absorb before its water quality is affected; hence, the purpose of a TMDL is to determine the pollutant loading a specific waterbody can assimilate without exceeding water quality standards. If a water body is determined to be impaired as listed on the 303(d) list, then a watershed management plan or TMDL may be developed. The TMDL shall include the WLA calculation. http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/tmdl/

- ✓ Applicable; the Missouri River is associated with the 2006 EPA approved TMDL for chlordane and PCBs.
- ✓ This facility is not considered to be a source of the above listed pollutant(s) or considered to contribute to the impairment.

APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:

✓ As per Missouri's Effluent Regulations [10 CSR 20-7.015(1)(B)], the waters of the state are divided into the following seven categories. Each category lists effluent limitations for specific parameters, which are presented in each outfall's effluent limitation table and further discussed in the derivation & discussion of limits section.

Missouri or Mississippi River: ☐
Lake or Reservoir: ☐
Losing: ☐
Metropolitan No-Discharge: ☐
Special Stream: ☐
Subsurface Water: ☐
All Other Waters: ☒

RECEIVING STREAMS TABLE:

OUTFALL	WATERBODY NAME	CLASS	WBID	DESIGNATED USES*	DISTANCE TO SEGMENT	12-DIGIT HUC
#001 #002 #003	Tributary to Missouri River	n/a	n/a	GEN	0.0 mi	Walnut Creek – Missouri River 10240011-0106
	Missouri River	P	0226	DWS, HHP, IND, IRR, LWW, SCR, WBC-B, WWH (AQL)	#001: 0.3 mi #002: 0.5 mi #003: 0.5 mi	

n/a not applicable
WBID = Waterbody IDentification: Missouri Use Designation Dataset 8-20-13 MUDD V1.0 data can be found as an ArcGIS shapefile on MSDIS at ftp://msdis.missouri.edu/pub/Inland_Water_Resources/MO_2014_WQS_Stream_Classifications_and_Use_shp.zip
* As per 10 CSR 20-7.031 Missouri Water Quality Standards, the department defines the Clean Water Commission's water quality objectives in terms of "water uses to be maintained and the criteria to protect those uses." The receiving stream and 1st classified receiving stream's beneficial water uses to be maintained are in the receiving stream table in accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)].

Uses which may be found in the receiving streams table, above:
10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)1.:
AQL = Protection of aquatic life (Current narrative use(s) are defined to ensure the protection and propagation of fish shellfish and wildlife, which is further subcategorized as: WWH = Warm Water Habitat; CLH = Cool Water Habitat; CDH = Cold Water Habitat; EAH = Ephemeral Aquatic Habitat; MAH = Modified Aquatic Habitat; LAH = Limited Aquatic Habitat. This permit uses AQL effluent limitations in 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A for all habitat designations unless otherwise specified.)
10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)2.: Recreation in and on the water
WBC = Whole Body Contact recreation where the entire body is capable of being submerged;
WBC-A = Whole body contact recreation supporting swimming uses and has public access;
WBC-B = Whole body contact recreation supporting swimming;
SCR = Secondary Contact Recreation (like fishing, wading, and boating).
10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)3. to 7.:
HHP (formerly HHF) = Human Health Protection as it relates to the consumption of fish;
IRR = Irrigation for use on crops utilized for human or livestock consumption;
LWW = Livestock and wildlife watering (Current narrative use is defined as LWP = Livestock and Wildlife Protection);
DWS = Drinking Water Supply;
IND = Industrial water supply
10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)8-11.: Wetlands (10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A currently does not have corresponding habitat use criteria for these defined uses)
WSA = Storm- and flood-water storage and attenuation; WHP = Habitat for resident and migratory wildlife species;
WRC = Recreational, cultural, educational, scientific, and natural aesthetic values and uses; WHC = Hydrologic cycle maintenance.
10 CSR 20-7.031(6): GRW = Groundwater

MIXING CONSIDERATIONS:

Mixing zone: not allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(I)(a)].
Zone of initial dilution: not allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(I)(b)].

RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

No receiving water monitoring requirements are recommended at this time.

Part III. RATIONALE AND DERIVATION OF EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & PERMIT CONDITIONS

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

- ✓ Not applicable; the facility does not discharge to a losing stream as defined by [10 CSR 20-2.010(36)] & [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(N)], or is an existing facility.

ANTI-BACKSLIDING:
Federal Regulations [CWA §303(d)(4); CWA §402(c); 40 CFR Part 122.44(I)] require a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions. Backsliding (a less stringent permit limitation) is only allowed under certain conditions.

- ✓ 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) which would have justified the application of a less stringent effluent limitation.
  - Five years of DMR data were available to the permit writer and support elevated effluent limitations.
- ✓ 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 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 standards. Federal regulations 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(iii) requires that in instances were 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 and establishing numeric effluent limitations for specific pollutant parameters, 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) 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 that 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.
  - Several permit limitations were listed as “no detect” in the previous permit. Those limits were changed to reflect actual numerical limitations (if appropriate) and MLs (if appropriate) as the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods rule was passed since the last renewal.
  - The previous permit required sampling of total toxic organics. The permit writer has determined sampling of all these parameters is not applicable to the stormwater discharges from this facility.
  - The previous permit required sampling once per year in April for several parameters. The permit writer has determined the restriction is capricious and the facility may sample any time for the yearly parameters.
  - 5 years of DMR data were supplied to the permit writer which support conversions of some limits on outfall #001, #002, and #003 to benchmarks.
  - Some of the previous permit limits for outfall #001, #002, and #003 were established in error, based on limits for process wastewater, however, these are stormwater outfalls. This renewal establishes limits and benchmarks appropriate for stormwater discharges. There will be no changes to industrial activities onsite or the composition of the stormwater discharge as a result of this renewal.
  - Monthly averages were not implemented for outfalls #001, #002, and #003 in this permit as the discharge consists of only stormwater which is not continuous pursuant to 40 CFR 122.45(d). Further, average monthly limitations are impracticable measures of non-continuous stormwater discharges because they vary widely in frequency, magnitude, and duration. This permit applies only acute short-term or daily maximum measures which represent stormwater discharges which are acute and sporadic in nature. Discharges of industrial stormwater rarely persist for long durations, making them impracticable to assess using measures with long term exposures or averaging periods. Last, the instream water quality target remains unchanged and the conditions of this permit are protective of both narrative and numeric water quality criteria.
  - Per a memorandum issued by the EPA entitled *Interim Guidance for Performance-Based Reductions of NPDES Permit Monitoring Frequencies* (4/19/1996), the department has found the permittee eligible for reduced monitoring frequency. Stormwater on site is controlled through a number of mechanisms including a SWPPP. Additionally, operations at the facility have been consistent and have low variability. A decreased sampling frequency is warranted for the following:
  - The previous permit required reporting precipitation every weekday. The permit writer has determined this is not necessary to report to the department, although the SWPPP may require recording daily precipitation values.
  - The facility has reported they no longer formulate products using Diuron, Dicamba, 2, 4-D, Carbaryl, and Tebupirimfos. Sampling frequencies are reduced or eliminated per best professional judgment.

ANTIDEGRADATION REVIEW:
For process water discharge with new, altered, or expanding discharges, the department is to document, by means of antidegradation review, if the use of a water body's available assimilative capacity is justified. In accordance with Missouri's water quality regulations for antidegradation [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)], degradation may be justified by documenting the socio-economic importance of a discharge after determining the necessity of the discharge. Facilities must submit the antidegradation review request to the department prior to establishing, altering, or expanding discharges. See http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/permits/antideg-implementation.htm

✓ Not applicable; the facility has not submitted information proposing expanded or altered process water discharge; no further degradation proposed therefore no further review necessary.

For stormwater discharges with new, altered, or expanding discharges, the stormwater BMP chosen for the facility, through the antidegradation analysis performed by the facility, must be implemented and maintained at the facility. Failure to implement and maintain the chosen BMP alternative is a permit violation; see SWPPP.

✓ Applicable; the facility must review and maintain stormwater BMPs as 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 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 and is deemed protective of instream water quality and aquatic life.

BIOSOLIDS & SEWAGE SLUDGE:
Biosolids are solid materials resulting from domestic wastewater treatment meeting federal and state criteria for beneficial use (i.e. fertilizer). Sewage sludge is solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works; including but not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment process; and material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Additional information: http://extension.missouri.edu/main/DisplayCategory.aspx?C=74 (WQ422 through WQ449).

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

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

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

EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE:
Effluent Limitation Guidelines, or ELGs, are found at 40 CFR 400-499. These are limitations established by the EPA 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.
✓ The facility does not have an associated ELG as 40 CFR 455.60(c) specifically excludes stormwater.

GROUNDWATER MONITORING:
Groundwater is a water of the state according to 10 CSR 20-7.015(7) and 10 CSR 20-7.031(6) and must be protected accordingly.
✓ This facility is not required to monitor groundwater for the water protection program.

INDUSTRIAL SLUDGE:
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; sludge is not generated at this facility.

ML (MINIMUM LEVEL):
Several parameters in this permit have limitations below what is reliably detectable in effluents using the most sensitive EPA approved methods. MLs have been established for those parameters. The Department has determined the current acceptable ML for each parameter using EPA guidance https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1995-05-25/pdf/95-12894.pdf . The permittee will conduct analyses in accordance with approved methods, or equivalent, and report actual analytical values. Measured values greater than the minimum quantification level will be considered violations of the permit and values less than the minimum quantification level will be considered to be in compliance with the permit limitation. The minimum quantification level does not authorize the discharge of these pollutants in excess of the effluent limits stated in the permit.

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 causing or have the reasonable potential to cause (or contribute to) an in-stream excursion above narrative or numeric water quality standards. If the permit writer determines any give pollutant has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the WQS, the permit must contain effluent limits for that pollutant [40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1)(iii)].
✓ Not applicable; an RPA was not conducted for this facility. This permit establishes permit limits and benchmarks for stormwater. The department has determined stormwater is not a continuous discharge and is therefore not necessarily dependent on mathematical RPAs. However, the permit writer completed an RPD, a reasonable potential determination, using best professional judgment for all of the appropriate parameters in this permit. An RPD consists of reviewing application data and/or discharge monitoring data for the last five years and comparing those data to narrative or numeric water quality criteria.
✓ Permit writers use the department's permit writer's manual (http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/permits/manual/permit-manual.htm), the EPA'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, water quality standards, stream flows and uses, and all applicable site specific information and data gathered by the permittee through discharge monitoring reports and renewal (or new) application sampling. Best professional judgment is based on the experience of the permit writer, cohorts in the department and resources at the EPA, 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 IV provides specific decisions related to this permit.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):
A schedule of remedial measures included in a permit, including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements (actions, effluent limits, operations, or milestone events) leading to compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, its implementing regulations, and/or the terms and conditions of an operating permit. SOCs are allowed under 40 CFR 122.47 providing certain conditions are met.
✓ Not applicable; this permit does not contain a SOC. No SOC is allowed because the permittee is already capable of meeting the new effluent limits.

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

STORMWATER PERMITTING:
A standard mass-balance equation cannot be calculated for stormwater from this facility because the stormwater flow and flow in the receiving stream cannot be determined for conditions on any given day. The amount of stormwater discharged from the facility will vary based on previous rainfall, soil saturation, humidity, detention time, BMPs, surface permeability, etc. Flow in the receiving stream will vary based on climatic conditions, size of watershed, amount of surfaces with reduced permeability (houses, parking lots, and the like) in the watershed, hydrogeology, topography, etc. Decreased permeability increases the flash of the stream.

It is likely sufficient rainfall to cause a discharge for four continuous days from a facility will also cause some significant amount of flow in the receiving stream. Chronic WQSs are based on a four-day exposure (except ammonia, which is based on a thirty day exposure). In the event a discharge does occur from this facility for four continuous days, some amount of flow will occur in the receiving stream. This flow will dilute stormwater discharges from a facility. For these reasons, most industrial stormwater facilities have limited potential to cause a violation of chronic water quality standards in the receiving stream.

Sufficient rainfall to cause a discharge for one hour or more from a facility would not necessarily cause significant flow in a receiving stream. Acute WQSs are based on a one hour of exposure, and must be protected at all times in unclassified streams, and within mixing zones of class P streams [10 CSR 20-7.031(4) and (5)(4)4.B.]. Therefore, industrial stormwater facilities with toxic contaminants do have the potential to cause a violation of acute WQSs if those toxic contaminants occur in sufficient amounts.

It is due to the items stated above staff are unable to perform statistical Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA). However, staff will use their best professional judgment in determining if a facility has a potential to violate Missouri's Water Quality Standards.

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 EPA's *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators*, (Document number EPA 833-B-09-002) [published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in February 2009], BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering 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 which prevent or control the pollution of storm water discharges.

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 necessitating 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 stream pollution from 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.

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 discussed above. The facility will conduct monitoring and inspections of the BMPs to ensure they are working properly and re-evaluate any BMP not achieving compliance with permitting requirements. For example, if sample results from an outfall show values of TSS above the benchmark value, the BMP being employed is deficient in controlling stormwater pollution. Corrective action should be taken to repair, improve, or replace the failing BMP. This internal evaluation is required at least once per month but should be continued more frequently if BMPs continue to fail. If failures do occur, continue this trial and error process until appropriate BMPs have been established.

For new, altered, or expanded stormwater discharges, the SWPPP shall identify reasonable and effective BMPs while accounting for environmental impacts of varying control methods. The antidegradation analysis must document why no discharge or no exposure options are not feasible. The 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)]. For further guidance, consult the antidegradation implementation procedure (http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/docs/AIP050212.pdf).

Alternative Analysis (AA) evaluation of the BMPs is a structured evaluation of BMPs that are reasonable and cost effective. The AA evaluation should include practices that are designed to be: 1) non-degrading; 2) less degrading; or 3) degrading water quality. The glossary of AIP defines these three terms. The chosen BMP will be the most reasonable and effective management strategy while ensuring the highest statutory and regulatory requirements are achieved and the highest quality water attainable for the facility is discharged. The AA evaluation must demonstrate why "no discharge" or "no exposure" is not a feasible alternative at the facility. This structured analysis of BMPs serves as the antidegradation review, fulfilling the requirements of 10 CSR 20-7.031(3) Water Quality Standards and *Antidegradation Implementation Procedure* (AIP), Section II.B.

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

✓ Applicable; a SWPPP shall be developed and implemented for this facility within 90 days of permit effective date.

TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS (TBEL):

One of the major strategies of the Clean Water Act (CWA) in making "reasonable further progress toward the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all pollutants" is to require effluent limitations based on the capabilities of the technologies available to control those discharges. Technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) aim to prevent pollution by requiring a minimum level of effluent quality attainable using demonstrated technologies for reducing discharges of pollutants or pollution into the waters of the United States. TBELs are developed independently of the potential impact of a discharge on the receiving water, which is addressed through water quality standards and water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs). The NPDES regulations at Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 125.3(a) require NPDES permit writers to develop technology-based treatment requirements, consistent with CWA § 301(b) and § 402(a)(1), represent the minimum level of control that must be imposed in a permit.

✓ Not applicable; this facility does not discharge process wastewater therefore is not subject to TBEL POC analysis.

VARIANCE:

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; the operating permit is not drafted under premise of a petition for variance.

WASTELOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) FOR LIMITS:

As per [10 CSR 20-2.010(78)], the WLA is the amount of pollutant each discharger is allowed to discharge into the receiving stream without endangering water quality. Two general types of effluent limitations, technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) and water quality based effluent limits (WQBELs) are reviewed. If one limit does provide adequate protection for the receiving waters, then the other must be used.

✓ Not applicable; wasteload allocations were not calculated.

WLA MODELING:

Permittees may submit site specific studies to better determine the site specific wasteload allocations applied in permits.

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

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS:

Per 10 CSR 20-7.031(4), general criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times including mixing zones. Additionally, 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1) directs the department to establish in each NPDES permit to include conditions to achieve water quality established under Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, including state narrative criteria for water quality.

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST:

A WET test is a quantifiable method of determining if a discharge from the 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 testing for this facility. The permit writer has determined stormwater at this facility is not subject to WET testing.

Part IV. Effluent Limits Determination

Effluent limitations derived and established in the below effluent limitations table are based on current operations of the facility. Effluent means both process water and stormwater. Any flow through the outfall is considered a discharge and must be sampled and reported as provided below. Future permit action due to facility modification may contain new operating permit terms and conditions that supersede the terms and conditions, including effluent limitations, of this operating permit.

General Criteria Considerations:

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), effluent limitations shall be placed into the permit for those pollutants which have been determined to cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality. The rule further states that 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 to protect that 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 that of the rule itself, under 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)). In instances where reasonable potential exist 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.

(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.
- The discharge from all outfalls has reasonable potential due to the concentration of solids but already contains a numeric effluent limitation for settleable solids, which controls the discharge and is protective of this criterion.

(B) Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.
- The discharge from all outfalls have reasonable potential due to the concentration of oil in the discharge but already contains a numeric effluent limitation for oil & grease, which controls the discharge and is protection of this criterion.

(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.
- The discharge from all outfalls does not have reasonable potential based on the analysis of the discharge. However, the permit establishes monitoring with a technology based benchmark for total suspended solids to assess pollutant prevention practices and to more accurately characterize the discharge.

(D) Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life.
- Specific toxic pollutants are discussed below in Derivation and Discussion of Limits and where appropriate numeric effluent limitations added.

(E) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water.
- Specific toxic pollutants, including those that could result in human health hazards, are discussed below in Derivation and Discussion of Limits and where appropriate numeric effluent limitations added.

(F) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering.
- Specific toxic pollutants are discussed below in Derivation and Discussion of Limits and where appropriate numeric effluent limitations added.

(G) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community.
- The discharge from all outfalls does not have reasonable potential based on the analysis of the discharge to cause or contribute to an excursion of this criterion.

(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 are no solid waste disposal activities or any operation that would cause or contribute to the materials listed above being discharged through any outfall.

OUTFALL #001, #002, AND #003 –STORMWATER

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

PARAMETERS	UNIT	BASIS	DAILY MAXIMUM LIMIT	ML	BENCH-MARK	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITS	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY	MINIMUM REPORTING FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
PHYSICAL									
FLOW	MGD	1	*	-	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	24 HR. EST
PRECIPITATION	INCHES	6	*	-	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	24 HR. TOT
CONVENTIONAL									
COD	MG/L	6, 8	**	-	120	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
OIL & GREASE	MG/L	1, 3	15	-	-	15, 10	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
PH ǂ	SU	1, 3	6.5 TO 9.0	-	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
SETTLEABLE SOLIDS	ML/L/HR	6	2.0	-	-	2.0, 1.0	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
TSS	MG/L	6, 8	**	-	100	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
AGRICULTURAL									
AMETRYN	µg/L	1	60	-	-	SAME	ONCE/YEAR	ANNUALLY	GRAB
ATRAZINE	µg/L	1	*	-	-	15	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
α, β, δ BHC	µg/L	1	0.012	0.029	-	0.0149, 0.0074	ONCE/YEAR	ANNUALLY	GRAB
CHLORDANE	µg/L	1	0.00078	0.044	-	0.00096, 0.00048	ONCE/YEAR	ANNUALLY	GRAB
CHLORPYRIFOS	µg/L	1	0.064	-	-	5.0	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
DICAMBA	µg/L	1	*	-	-	200	ONCE/YEAR	ANNUALLY	GRAB
4-4' DDD	µg/L	1	0.0014	0.035	-	0.00167, 0.00083	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
2, 4-D	µg/L	1	*	-	-	NO DETECT	ONCE/YEAR	ANNUALLY	GRAB
DIELDRIN	µg/L	1	0.00012	0.006	-	0.00015, 0.000076	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
DIURON	µg/L	1	*	-	-	10.0	ONCE/YEAR	ANNUALLY	GRAB
ENDOSULFAN	µg/L	1	0.11	-	-	0.092, 0.0459	ONCE/YEAR	ANNUALLY	GRAB
GLYPHOSATE	µg/L	1	700	-	-	700	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
IMIDACLOPRID	µg/L	1	*	-	-	NO DETECT	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
LINDANE	µg/L	1	0.1	-	-	0.125, 0.062	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
MALATHION	µg/L	1	1.64	-	-	5.0	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
METOLACHLOR	µg/L	1	70	-	-	70	ONCE/YEAR	ANNUALLY	GRAB
PROMETRYN	µg/L	6	*	-	-	NO DETECT	ONCE/YEAR	ANNUALLY	GRAB
NUTRIENTS									
NITRATE AS N	mg/L	6	*	-	-	*	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
NITROGEN, TOT (TN)	mg/L	6	*	-	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB

* - Monitoring requirement only
** - Monitoring with associated benchmark
ǂ The facility will report the minimum and maximum pH values; pH is not to be averaged
NEW = Parameter not established in previous operating permit

Basis for Limitations Codes:

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

DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

PHYSICAL:

Flow
In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44(i)(1)(ii)] the volume of effluent discharged from each outfall is needed to assure compliance with permitted effluent limitations. If the permittee is unable to obtain effluent flow, then it is the responsibility of the permittee to inform the department, which may require the submittal of an operating permit modification. The facility will report the total flow in millions of gallons per day (MGD).

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

CONVENTIONAL:

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
Previous permit: **120 mg/L** daily maximum, 90 mg/L monthly average. There is no 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 that cause an increase in oxygen demand. Increases in COD may indicate a need for maintenance or improvement of BMPs. Daily maximum retained; quarterly frequency retained.

Oil & Grease
Previous permit: 15 mg/L daily maximum, 10 mg/L monthly average. Conventional pollutant, in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A: *Criteria for Designated Uses*; 10 mg/L monthly average (chronic standard). The daily maximum was calculated using the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001). Section 5.4.2 indicates the waste load allocation can be set to the chronic standard. When the chronic standard is multiplied by 1.5, the daily maximum can be calculated. Hence, 10 * 1.5 = **15 mg/L** for the daily maximum. Daily maximum retained; quarterly frequency retained.

pH
6.5 to 9.0 SU. The Water Quality Standard at 10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(E) states water contaminants shall not cause pH to be outside the range of 6.5 to 9.0 standard pH units. Limits retained; quarterly frequency retained.

Settleable Solids (SS)
There is no water quality standard for SS; however, sediment discharges can negatively impact aquatic life habitat. Settleable solids are also a valuable indicator parameter. Solids monitoring allows the permittee to identify increases in sediment and solids that may indicate uncontrolled materials leaving the site. Similar facilities have permit limits of 1.5 mL/L/hour daily maximum and 1.0 mL/L/hour monthly average are typical and achievable. Previous permit limits were **2.0 mL/L/hr** daily maximum and 1 mL/L/hour monthly average. Previous daily maximum limit retained as this is an industrial area discharging to a large river and there is assimilative capacity of the receiving streams.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
There is no water quality standard for TSS; however, sediment discharges can negatively impact aquatic life habitat. TSS is also a valuable indicator parameter. TSS monitoring allows the permittee to identify increases in TSS that may indicate uncontrolled materials leaving the site. 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. A benchmark value will be implemented for this parameter. The benchmark value will be set at **100 mg/L**. This value is achievable through proper operational and maintenance of BMPs and falls within the range of values implemented in other permits having similar industrial activities.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS:

Ametryn
Herbicide; previous permit: **60.0 µg/L** daily maximum; DWS = 60 µg/L; annual sampling; continued based on MO-R240. No ML.

Atrazine
Broadleaf herbicide; previous permit: 15.0 µg/L daily maximum; DWS = 3 µg/L; quarterly sampling. The permittee reported 3.1 to 211 µg/L in the stormwater discharge. It is unknown how the previous permit limitation was derived. While the Missouri River has drinking water uses which shall be maintained, the facility is not discharging directly to that river nor is it nearby upstream of any drinking water intakes. The permit writer used the ECOTOX database to determine an appropriate regulating value. *Ceriodaphnia dubia* exposed to atrazine for 24 hours (similar to a single storm event) had an LC_{50} value of 24,000 µg/L. *Pimephales promeleas* mortality was not found until exposure exceeded 4 days, where the LC_{50} value was 20,000 µg/L, this test is not very representative of stormwater discharges but provides assistance in developing the appropriate effluent conditions. The permit writer has determined protecting the aquatic life in the stream through developed AQL limitations is not required. The permittee discharges less than 1% of the proposed AQL protections. Limits removed, monitoring quarterly retained.

α, β, δ, Benzene Hexachloride - BHC (Alpha, Beta, Delta Isomers)
Pesticide; previous permit: 0.0149 µg/L daily maximum, 0.0074 µg/L monthly average (HHF 0.0074 µg/L), annual sampling. It is unknown how the previous permit limitations were derived. To calculate a daily maximum, the permit writer has determined the limitations should be based on HHP standards in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A: *Criteria for Designated Uses*; 0.0074 µg/L (chronic exposure). The daily maximum was calculated using the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001). Section 5.4.4 indicates the waste load allocation can be set to the chronic standard. Using Table 5-3, the chronic standard is multiplied by 1.64 (n=4, 0.6 CV), the daily maximum can be calculated for variable bioconcentrateable effluents. Hence, 0.0074 * 1.64 = **0.012 µg/L** for the daily maximum. ML = 0.029 µg/L as established in MO-R240.

Carbaryl
Insecticide; previous permit: "no detect" daily maximum and monthly average; annual sampling; DWS 300 µg/L. The facility stated this parameter is no longer present at the facility. The facility has reported "0" for this parameter at all outfalls. The permit writer has removed this parameter from sampling and reporting requirements.

Chlordane
Pesticide (no longer approved for general use); previous permit: 0.00096 µg/L daily maximum, 0.00048 µg/L monthly average; annual sampling; HHF chronic 0.00048 µg/L. Facility reported 0.2 µg/L for all discharges. It is unknown how the previous permit limitations were derived. To calculate a daily maximum, the permit writer has determined the limitations should be based on HHP standards in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A: *Criteria for Designated Uses*; 0.0074 µg/L (chronic exposure). The daily maximum was calculated using the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001). Section 5.4.4 indicates the waste load allocation can be set to the chronic standard. Using Table 5-3, the chronic standard is multiplied by 1.64 (n=4, 0.6 CV), the daily maximum can be calculated for variable bioconcentrateable effluents. Hence, 0.00048 * 1.64 = **0.00078 µg/L** for the daily maximum.; ML established at 0.044 µg/L.

Chlorpyrifos
Organophosphate insecticide; previous permit: 5.0 µg/L daily maximum; annual sampling. AQL = 0.04 µg/L. It is unknown how the previous limitation was derived. For monitoring period ending date 2/29/2012 at outfall #002, the facility reported 0.93 µg/L in the discharge; all other values were much lower. The permit writer has determined the limitations should be based on AQL standards in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A: *Criteria for Designated Uses*; 0.04 µg/L monthly average (chronic standard). The daily maximum was calculated using the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001). Section 5.4.4 indicates the waste load allocation can be set to the chronic standard. Using Table 5-3, the chronic standard is multiplied by 1.64 (n=4, 0.6 CV), the daily maximum can be calculated for variable bioconcentrateable effluents. Hence, 0.04 * 1.6 = **0.064 µg/L** for the daily maximum. Sampling has been increased to quarterly. An SOC is not provided since only one value was above this limit.

Dicamba
Broad-spectrum herbicide; previous permit: 200 µg/L daily maximum (DWS 200 µg/L); annual sampling. The facility has disclosed they no longer handle this chemical. The facility reported 2.4, 0.86, and 0.084 µg/L in the past five years. The permit writer has determined no RP therefore limits removed, once per year monitoring only.

4,4' Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (4,4'-DDD)
Organochloro insecticide; previous permit: 0.00167 µg/L daily maximum, 0.00083 µg/L monthly average; annual sampling. The facility reported between 0.001 µg/L and 0.1 µg/L. HHP 0.00084 µg/L chronic exposure. To calculate a daily maximum, the permit writer has determined the limitations should be based on HHP standards in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A: *Criteria for Designated Uses*; 0.00083 µg/L monthly average (chronic standard). The daily maximum was calculated using the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001). Section 5.4.4 indicates the waste load allocation can be set to the chronic standard. Using Table 5-3, the chronic standard is multiplied by 1.64 (n=4, 0.6 CV), the daily maximum can be calculated for variable bioconcentrateable effluents. Hence, 0.00083 * 1.64 = **0.0014 µg/L** for the daily maximum limit. An ML is established for this parameter at 0.035 µg/L; sampling in increased from yearly to quarterly as this parameter was detected during the last permit cycle.

2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4-D)
Systemic herbicide; previous permit: "no detect" daily maximum and monthly average; annual sampling; DWS 70 µg/L. The facility has disclosed they no longer handle this chemical. The facility reported 0 to 9.6 µg/L for this parameter. There are no WQS for this parameter. Because detections have occurred, the permit writer has determined the parameter will not be removed from sampling requirements at this time, however, the "no detect" limitation will be removed; annual sampling continued.

Dieldrin
Persistent organochloro insecticide; previous permit: 0.00015 µg/L daily maximum, 0.000076 µg/L monthly average; annual sampling. HHF 0.000076 µg/L. To calculate a daily maximum, the permit writer has determined the limitations should be based on HHP standards in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A: *Criteria for Designated Uses*; 0.000076 µg/L (chronic exposure). The daily maximum was calculated using the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001). Section 5.4.4 indicates the waste load allocation can be set to the chronic standard. Using Table 5-3, the chronic standard is multiplied by 1.64 (n=4, 0.6 CV), the daily maximum can be calculated for variable bioconcentrateable effluents. Hence, 0.000076 * 1.64 = **0.00012 µg/L** for the daily maximum. The facility reported 0.02 to 0.057 µg/L for this parameter. An ML is established for this parameter at 0.006 µg/L; sampling is increased from yearly to quarterly as this parameter was detected during the last permit cycle.

Dimethylamine
Chemical precursor; previous permit: "no detect" daily maximum and monthly average, annual sampling; no WQS. No detections throughout the last permit cycle. Parameter removed.

Diuron
Algicide and herbicide; previous permit: 10.0 µg/L daily maximum; quarterly sampling; DWS 10 µg/L. Permittee reported between 0.2 and 1.1 µg/L. No RP per RPD, limits removed. The facility has stated they no longer handle this chemical. Quarterly monitoring reduced to annual.

Endosulfan
Organochloro insecticide, acaricide pesticide; previous permit: 0.092 µg/L daily maximum, 0.0459 monthly average; annual sampling. 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A protection of aquatic life: acute **0.11 µg/L**, chronic 0.056 µg/L. It is unknown how the previous permit limitations were derived; backsliding allowed. Acute standard retained as permit limit.

Glyphosate
Non-selective systemic herbicide; previous permit: "no detect" daily maximum and monthly average; DWS 700 µg/L. Previous permit limitations were overly restrictive. There is no AQL WQS for this parameter. In 2012 at outfall #001, the facility reported 420 µg/L. Since there was a previous detection, the permit writer has determined numeric limitations are appropriate, the DWS will be applied as is applied in MO-R240. Annual sampling increased to quarterly.

Imidacloprid aka Neonicotinoid
Neurotoxic neonicotinoid insecticide; previous permit: "no detect" daily maximum and monthly average, annual sampling. Permittee reported 0 for all quarterly events sampled; for permit renewal, ND, 0.33, and 0.45 µg/L were reported. No WQS. ECOTOX database report #2262825 recorded an LC_{50} value at an average of 2.07 µg/L for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* after 48 hour static exposure. Continued monitoring required to determine RP to cause reduction in growth, reproduction, or mortality in aquatic organisms, i.e. toxicity [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(D)]. Annual monitoring increased to quarterly. There is no 40 CFR 136 approved method for this parameter. For the purposes of compliance with this permit, the facility shall use methodologies which detect this parameter at or below 0.2 µg/L. HPLC/MS techniques typically perform much better than this and ascertain presence of the parameter having reporting limits of about 0.05 µg/L. The permit writer has devised the reporting limit by following https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1995-05-25/pdf/95-12894.pdf by multiplying 0.05 * 3.18 = 0.0159 ≈ 0.2 µg/L.

Lindane (Gamma BHC)
Also known as gamma-hexachlorocyclohexane (γ-HCCH), organochloro insecticide; previous permit; 0.125 µg/L daily maximum, 0.062 µg/L monthly average; annual sampling. DMR data reviewed: 0.05, 0.05, and 0.16 µg/L reported; application data: not reported. HHF 0.062 µg/L. It is unknown how the previous permit limitations were derived. To calculate a daily maximum, the permit writer has determined the limitations should be based on HHP standards in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A: *Criteria for Designated Uses*; 0.062 µg/L (chronic exposure). The daily maximum was calculated using the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001). Section 5.4.4 indicates the waste load allocation can be set to the chronic standard. Using Table 5-3, the chronic standard is multiplied by 1.64 (n=4, 0.6 CV), the daily maximum can be calculated for variable bioconcentrateable effluents. Hence, 0.062 * 1.64 = **0.1 µg/L** for the daily maximum. The typical reporting limit for this parameter is 0.006 µg/L therefore no ML need be established for this permit's compliance. Annual sampling increased to quarterly.

Malathion
Organophosphate insecticide; previous permit: 5.0 µg/L daily maximum, annual sampling. DMR data: 4.7, 0.93, and 1 µg/L; renewal sampling: all non-detections. The AQL is 1.0 µg/L, it is unknown how the previous permit limitations were derived. To calculate a daily maximum, the permit writer has determined the limitations should be based on AQL standards in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A: *Criteria for Designated Uses*; 1.0 µg/L (chronic exposure). The daily maximum was calculated using the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001). Section 5.4.4 indicates the waste load allocation can be set to the chronic standard. Using Table 5-3, the chronic standard is multiplied by 1.64 (n=4, 0.6 CV), the daily maximum can be calculated for variable bioconcentrateable effluents. Hence, 1.0 * 1.64 = **1.64 µg/L** for the daily maximum. The typical reporting limit for this parameter is above the established limit therefore no ML need be created for this permit's compliance. Annual sampling increased to quarterly.

Metolachlor
Chloroacetanilide herbicide; previous permit: **70.0 µg/L** daily maximum; quarterly sampling. DMR data range from 2.2 to 36.6 µg/L; renewal sampling data: 5.48, 15.9, and 16.7 µg/L. Health advisory DWS 70 µg/L. Limits and monitoring frequency retained.

Prometryn
Persistent photosynthetic inhibiting herbicide; previous permit limits "no detect" daily maximum and monthly average; annual sampling. No WQS. DMR data 0, 3.8, and 21 µg/L; renewal sampling data: 5.7, 8.43, 11.0 µg/L. ECOTOX report # 2126602 determined an LC_{50} at 802 µg/L was only observed in fathead minnow after 32 days of exposure which is not indicative of stormwater discharges. No RP. Parameter reduced to annual monitoring only.

Tebupirimphos
Organothiophosphate insecticide; previous permit limits "no detect" daily maximum and monthly average; annual sampling. No WQS. Facility reported all 0 on DMRs, ND on all renewal sampling. Facility stated they no longer handle this chemical on site. Sampling requirements removed.

Trichlorfon aka Metrifonate
Selective organophosphate insecticide; previous permit limits "no detect" daily maximum and monthly average; annual sampling. No WQS. Reported 0, 0, 5.2 µg/L on DMRs, all non-detects on renewal sampling. Acute toxicity to freshwater fish is between 1.67 and 180 mg/L. No RP, sampling requirements removed.

NUTRIENTS:

Nitrate as Nitrogen
Previous permit: monitoring only. Previous data show values from 0.322 to 3.12 mg/L. As no standards exist for this parameter for the receiving waterbodies, quarterly monitoring is continued.

Nitrogen, Total N (TN)
The permit writer has determined nitrogen is present in the discharge; renewal sampling showed 0.434, 1.36, and 0.411 mg/L. Monitoring required, new parameter this permit, quarterly.

Part V. SAMPLING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Refer to each outfall's derivation and discussion of limits section to review individual sampling and reporting frequencies and sampling type. Additionally, see Standard Conditions Part I attached at the end of this permit and fully incorporated within.

ELECTRONIC DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (EDMR) SUBMISSION SYSTEM:
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated a final rule on October 22, 2015, to modernize Clean Water Act reporting for municipalities, industries, and other facilities by converting to an electronic data reporting system. This final rule requires regulated entities and state and federal regulators to use information technology to electronically report data required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program instead of filing paper reports. To comply with the federal rule, the Department is requiring all permittees to begin submitting discharge monitoring data and reports online.

Per 40 CFR 127.15 and 127.24, permitted facilities may request a temporary waiver for up to 5 years or a permanent waiver from electronic reporting from the Department. To obtain an electronic reporting waiver, a permittee must first submit an eDMR Waiver Request Form: http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-2692-f.pdf. A request must be made for each facility. If more than one facility is owned or operated by a single entity, then the entity must submit a separate request for each facility based on its specific circumstances. An approved waiver is non-transferable.

The Department must review and notify the facility within 120 calendar days of receipt if the waiver request has been approved or rejected [40 CFR 124.27(a)]. During the Department review period as well as after a waiver is granted, the facility must continue submitting a hard-copy of any reports required by their permit. The Department will enter data submitted in hard-copy from those facilities allowed to do so and electronically submit the data to the EPA on behalf of the facility.

✓ The permittee/facility is currently using the eDMR data reporting system.

SAMPLING FREQUENCY JUSTIFICATION:
Sampling and reporting frequency was generally retained from previous permit. Sampling frequency for stormwater-only outfalls is typically quarterly even though BMP inspection occurs monthly. The facility may sample more frequently if additional data is required to determine if best management operations and technology are performing as expected.

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

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 that are low enough to determine compliance with Water Quality Standards in 10 CSR 20-7.031 or effluent limitations unless provisions in the permit allow for other alternatives (MLs) 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 that the method detects and quantifies the level of pollutant in the discharge, or 3) the method has the lowest minimum level of the analytical methods approved under 10 CSR 20-7.015 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. Table A at 10 CFR 20-7.031 shows water quality standards. Table A-1 in this permit shows established MLs.

Part VI. Administrative Requirements

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

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

✓ This permit is not being synchronized at this time.

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

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

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

The Public Notice period for this operating permit is tentatively scheduled to begin in March 2017 or is in process.

The public notice period was from 3/24/2017 to 4/24/2017. No comments were received.

Date of Fact Sheet: April 25, 2017

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

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

Part I – General Conditions
Section A – Sampling, Monitoring, and Recording

1. **Sampling Requirements.**
   a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
   b. All samples shall be taken at the outfall(s) or Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Department) approved sampling location(s), and unless specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other body of water or substance.

2. **Monitoring Requirements**.
   a. Records of monitoring information shall include:
      i. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
      ii. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
      iii. The date(s) analyses were performed;
      iv. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
      v. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
      vi. The results of such analyses.
   b. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit at the location specified in the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reported to the Department with the discharge monitoring report data (DMR) submitted to the Department pursuant to Section B, paragraph 7.

3. **Sample and Monitoring Calculations.** Calculations for all sample and monitoring results which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in the permit.

4. **Test Procedures**. The analytical and sampling methods used shall conform to the reference methods listed in 10 CSR 20-7.015 unless alternates are approved by the Department. The facility shall use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods for detecting, identifying, and measuring the concentrations of pollutants. The facility shall ensure that the selected methods are able to quantify the presence of pollutants in a given discharge at concentrations that are low enough to determine compliance with Water Quality Standards in 10 CSR 20-7.031 or effluent limitations unless provisions in the permit allow for other alternatives. A method is "sufficiently sensitive" when; 1) the method minimum level is at or below the level of the applicable water quality criterion for the pollutant or, 2) the method minimum level is above the applicable water quality criterion, but the amount of pollutant in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of pollutant in the discharge, or 3) the method has the lowest minimum level of the analytical methods approved under 10 CSR 20-7.015. These methods are also required for parameters that are listed as monitoring only, as the data collected may be used to determine if limitations need to be established. A permittee is responsible for working with their contractors to ensure that the analysis performed is sufficiently sensitive.

5. **Record Retention.** Except for records of monitoring information required by the permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years (or longer as required by 40 CFR part 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by the permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for the permit, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.

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

Section B – Reporting Requirements

1. **Planned Changes.**
   a. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility when:
      i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
      ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42;
      iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan;
      iv. Any facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications which will result in a new or substantially different discharge or sludge characteristics must be reported to the Department 60 days before the facility or process modification begins. Notification may be accomplished by application for a new permit. If the discharge does not violate effluent limitations specified in the permit, the facility is to submit a notice to the Department of the changed discharge at least 30 days before such changes. The Department may require a construction permit and/or permit modification as a result of the proposed changes at the facility.

2. **Non-compliance Reporting.**
   a. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Relevant information shall be provided orally or via the current electronic method approved by the Department, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and shall be reported to the appropriate Regional Office during normal business hours or the Environmental Emergency Response hotline at 573-634-2436 outside of normal business hours. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) business days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

b. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
   i. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
   ii. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
   iii. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Department in the permit required to be reported within 24 hours.

c. The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under paragraph 2. b. of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

3. **Anticipated Noncompliance**. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. The notice shall be submitted to the Department 60 days prior to such changes or activity.

4. **Compliance Schedules.** Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. The report shall provide an explanation for the instance of noncompliance and a proposed schedule or anticipated date, for achieving compliance with the compliance schedule requirement.

5. **Other Noncompliance.** The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs 2, 3, and 6 of this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph 2. a. of this section.

6. **Other Information**. Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

7. **Discharge Monitoring Reports.**
   a. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the permit.
   b. Monitoring results must be reported to the Department via the current method approved by the Department, unless the permittee has been granted a waiver from using the method. If the permittee has been granted a waiver, the permittee must use forms provided by the Department.
   c. Monitoring results shall be reported to the Department no later than the 28th day of the month following the end of the reporting period.

Section C – Bypass/Upset Requirements

1. **Definitions.**
   a. *Bypass*: the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, except in the case of blending.
   b. *Severe Property Damage*: substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
   c. *Upset*: an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

2. **Bypass Requirements.**
   a. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2. b. and 2. c. of this section.
   b. Notice.
      i. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.
      ii. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Section B – Reporting Requirements, paragraph 5 (24-hour notice).
   c. Prohibition of bypass.
      i. Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
         1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
         2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
         3. The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 2. b. of this section.
      ii. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three (3) conditions listed above in paragraph 2. c. i. of this section.

3. **Upset Requirements.**
   a. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph 3. b. of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
   b. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
      i. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
      ii. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
      iii. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Section B – Reporting Requirements, paragraph 2. b. ii. (24-hour notice).
      iv. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section D – Administrative Requirements, paragraph 4.
   c. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

Section D – Administrative Requirements

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

imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

c. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the EPA Director for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000.

d. It is unlawful for any person to cause or permit any discharge of water contaminants from any water contaminant or point source located in Missouri in violation of sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law, or any standard, rule or regulation promulgated by the commission. In the event the commission or the director determines that any provision of sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or standard, rules, limitations or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, or permits issued by, or any final abatement order, other order, or determination made by the commission or the director, or any filing requirement pursuant to sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or any other provision which this state is required to enforce pursuant to any federal water pollution control act, is being, was, or is in imminent danger of being violated, the commission or director may cause to have instituted a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction for the injunctive relief to prevent any such violation or further violation or for the assessment of a penalty not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day, or part thereof, the violation occurred and continues to occur, or both, as the court deems proper. Any person who willfully or negligently commits any violation in this paragraph shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Second and successive convictions for violation of the same provision of this paragraph by any person shall be punished by a fine of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both.

2. **Duty to Reapply.**
   a. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit.
   b. A permittee with a currently effective site-specific permit shall submit an application for renewal at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Department. (The Department shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)
   c. A permittees with currently effective general permit shall submit an application for renewal at least 30 days before the existing permit expires, unless the permittee has been notified by the Department that an earlier application must be made. The Department may grant permission for a later submission date. (The Department shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)

3. **Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense.** It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

4. **Duty to Mitigate.** The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

5. **Proper Operation and Maintenance**. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

6. **Permit Actions.**
   a. Subject to compliance with statutory requirements of the Law and Regulations and applicable Court Order, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:
      i. Violations of any terms or conditions of this permit or the law;
      ii. Having obtained this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully any relevant facts;
      iii. A change in any circumstances or conditions that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; or
      iv. Any reason set forth in the Law or Regulations.
   b. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

7. **Permit Transfer.**
   a. Subject to 10 CSR 20-6.010, an operating permit may be transferred upon submission to the Department of an application to transfer signed by the existing owner and the new owner, unless prohibited by the terms of the permit. Until such time the permit is officially transferred, the original permittee remains responsible for complying with the terms and conditions of the existing permit.
   b. The Department may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Missouri Clean Water Law or the Federal Clean Water Act.
   c. The Department, within 30 days of receipt of the application, shall notify the new permittee of its intent to revoke or reissue or transfer the permit.

8. **Toxic Pollutants.** The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

9. **Property Rights.** This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

10. **Duty to Provide Information.** The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

11. **Inspection and Entry.** The permittee shall allow the Department, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Department), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
    a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
    b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
    c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
    d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Federal Clean Water Act or Missouri Clean Water Law, any substances or parameters at any location.

12. **Closure of Treatment Facilities.**
    a. Persons who cease operation or plan to cease operation of waste, wastewater, and sludge handling and treatment facilities shall close the facilities in accordance with a closure plan approved by the Department.
    b. Operating Permits under 10 CSR 20-6.010 or under 10 CSR 20-6.015 are required until all waste, wastewater, and sludges have been disposed of in accordance with the closure plan approved by the Department and any disturbed areas have been properly stabilized. Disturbed areas will be considered stabilized when perennial vegetation, pavement, or structures using permanent materials cover all areas that have been disturbed. Vegetative cover, if used, shall be at least 70% plant density over 100% of the disturbed area.

13. **Signatory Requirement.**
    a. All permit applications, reports required by the permit, or information requested by the Department shall be signed and certified. (See 40 CFR 122.22 and 10 CSR 20-6.010)
    b. The Federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months per violation, or by both.
    c. The Missouri Clean Water Law provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to sections 644.006 to 644.141 shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.

14. **Severability.** The provisions of the permit are severable, and if any provision of the permit, or the application of any provision of the permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of the permit, shall not be affected thereby.

RECEIVED
OCT 0 2 2015
Water Protection Program

AP 22030 15

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

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY	
CHECK NUMBER	
DATE RECEIVED 10/2/15	FEE SUBMITTED

Note ► PLEASE READ THE ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM.

1. This application is for:

- ☐ An operating permit for a new or unpermitted facility:
  Please indicate the original Construction Permit # _____
- ☑ An operating permit renewal:
  Please indicate the permit # MO- 0110825 Expiration Date 3/29/2016
- ☐ An operating permit modification:
  Please indicate the permit # MO-_____ Modification Reason: _____

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

2. FACILITY

NAME		TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE
OMNIUM AG CHEMICAL PLANT		(816) 238-8111
		FAX (816) 238-9326
ADDRESS (PHYSICAL)	CITY	STATE / ZIP CODE
1417 LOWER LAKE ROAD	ST. JOSEPH	MO 64504

3. OWNER

NAME	EMAIL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE
WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC	CCCOOPER@LANDOLAKES.COM	(651) 481-2222
		FAX (972) 304-8890
ADDRESS (MAILING)	CITY	STATE / ZIP CODE
4001 LEXINGTON AVENUE NORTH	ARDEN HILLS	MN 55126-2998

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

4. CONTINUING AUTHORITY

NAME	EMAIL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE
WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC	CCCOOPER@LANDOLAKES.COM	(651) 481-2222
		FAX (972) 304-8890
ADDRESS (MAILING)	CITY	STATE / ZIP CODE
4001 LEXINGTON AVENUE NORTH	ARDEN HILLS	MN 55126-2998

5. OPERATOR

NAME	CERTIFICATE NUMBER	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE
OMNIUM AG CHEMICAL PLANT	N/A	(816) 238-8111
		FAX (816) 238-9326
ADDRESS (MAILING)	CITY	STATE / ZIP CODE
PO BOX 788	ST. JOSEPH	MO 64502

6. FACILITY CONTACT

NAME	TITLE	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE
CHARLIE COOPER	REGULATORY ENGINEER	(816) 238-8111
	E-MAIL ADDRESS	FAX
	CCCOOPER@LANDOLAKES.CO	(816) 238-9326

7. ADDITIONAL FACILITY INFORMATION

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

001 SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec 25 T 57N R 36W BUCH County
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): 338419 Northing (Y): 4398497
For Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Zone 15 North referenced to North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)

002 SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec 25 T 57N R 36W BUCH County
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): 338816 Northing (Y): 4398322

003 SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec 25 T 57N R 36W BUCH County
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): 338785 Northing (Y): 4398316

004 ____ ¼ ____ ¼ Sec ____ T ____ R ____ ____ County
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): _____ Northing (Y): _____

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

001 – SIC 2879 and NAICS 325320 002 – SIC 2879 and NAICS 325320
003 – SIC 2879 and NAICS 325320 004 – SIC 2879 and NAICS 325320

8. ADDITIONAL FORMS AND MAPS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THIS APPLICATION (Complete all forms that are applicable.)

A.	Is your facility a manufacturing, commercial, mining or silviculture waste treatment facility? If yes, complete Form C or 2F. (2F is the U.S. EPA's Application for Storm Water Discharges Associate with Industrial Activity.)	YES ☑	NO ☐
B.	Is application for storm water discharges only? If yes, complete Form C or 2F.	YES ☑	NO ☐
C.	Is your facility considered a "Primary Industry" under EPA guidelines: If yes, complete Forms C or 2F and D.	YES ☐	NO ☑
D.	Is wastewater land applied? If yes, complete Form I.	YES ☐	NO ☑
E.	Is sludge, biosolids, ash or residuals generated, treated, stored or land applied? If yes, complete Form R.	YES ☐	NO ☑

F. If you are a Class IA CAFO, please disregard part D and E of this section. However, please attach any revision to your Nutrient Management Plan.

F. Attach a map showing all outfalls and the receiving stream at 1" = 2,000' scale.

9. DOWNSTREAM LANDOWNER(S) Attach additional sheets as necessary. See Instructions. (PLEASE SHOW LOCATION ON MAP. SEE 8.D ABOVE).

NAME			
LOWES FLATBED CENTER OF ST. JOSEPH			
ADDRESS	**CITY**	**STATE**	**ZIP CODE**
2017 LOWER LAKE ROAD	ST. JOSEPH	MO	64504

10. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in the application, that to the best of my knowledge and belief such information is true, complete and accurate, and if granted this permit, I agree to abide by the Missouri Clean Water Law and all rules, regulations, orders and decisions, subject to any legitimate appeal available to applicant under the Missouri Clean Water Law to the Missouri Clean Water Commission.

NAME AND OFFICIAL TITLE (TYPE OR PRINT)	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE
JAY STOUPPE, DIRECTOR OF MANUFACTURING	(816) 238-8111
SIGNATURE	**DATE SIGNED**
	9/28/15

MO 780-1479 (07-14)

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

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

HAVE YOU INCLUDED:

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

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OCT 0 2 2015

Water Protection Program

Please print or type in the unshaded areas only.

EPA ID Number (*copy from Item 1 of Form 1*)
MOD042865816

Form Approved. OMB No. 2040-0086
Approval expires 5-31-92

FORM 2F NPDES

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

Application for Permit to Discharge Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

Public reporting burden for this application is estimated to average 28.6 hours per application, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate, any other aspect of this collection of information, or suggestions for improving this form, including suggestions which may increase or reduce this burden to: Chief, Information Policy Branch, PM-223, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460, or Director, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

I. Outfall Location

For each outfall, list the latitude and longitude of its location to the nearest 15 seconds and the name of the receiving water.

A. Outfall Number (*list*)	B. Latitude			C. Longitude			D. Receiving Water (*name*)
001	39.00	43.00	16.00	94.00	53.00	7.00	Missouri River
002	39.00	43.00	10.00	94.00	52.00	50.00	Missouri River
003	39.00	43.00	10.00	94.00	52.00	52.00	Missouri River

II. Improvements

A. Are you now required by any Federal, State, or local authority to meet any implementation schedule for the construction, upgrading or operation of wastewater treatment equipment or practices or any other environmental programs which may affect the discharges described in this application? This includes, but is not limited to, permit conditions, administrative or enforcement orders, enforcement compliance schedule letters, stipulations, court orders, and grant or loan conditions.

1. Identification of Conditions, Agreements, Etc.	2. Affected Outfalls		3. Brief Description of Project	4. Final Compliance Date	
	number	source of discharge		a. req.	b. proj.

B: You may attach additional sheets describing any additional water pollution (or other environmental projects which may affect your discharges) you now have under way or which you plan. Indicate whether each program is now under way or planned, and indicate your actual or planned schedules for construction.

III. Site Drainage Map

Attach a site map showing topography (or indicating the outline of drainage areas served by the outfalls(s) covered in the application if a topographic map is unavailable) depicting the facility including: each of its intake and discharge structures; the drainage area of each storm water outfall; paved areas and buildings within the drainage area of each storm water outfall, each known past or present areas used for outdoor storage of disposal of significant materials, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, materials loading and access areas, areas where pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied; each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal units (including each area not required to have a RCRA permit which is used for accumulating hazardous waste under 40 CFR 262.34); each well where fluids from the facility are injected underground; springs, and other surface water bodies which received storm water discharges from the facility.

Continue on Page 2

Continued from the Front

IV. Narrative Description of Pollutant Sources

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

Outfall Number	Area of Impervious Surface *(provide units)*	Total Area Drained *(provide units)*	Outfall Number	Area of Impervious Surface *(provide units)*	Total Area Drained *(provide units)*
001	362,000	656,000			
002	91,000	148,000			
003	80,000	102,000			

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

All tanks on the property are equipped with secondary containment. Proper inspection procedures are followed to ensure leakage does not occur and any spills are cleaned up immediately. Tank trailers are loaded and unloaded in secondary containment structures and drip pans are also used when connecting and disconnecting hoses. Product is moved between various parts of the facility via forktrucks. Product movement outside is minimized during storm events to minimize potential exposure. Finished product shipping and receiving areas are covered.

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

Outfall Number	Treatment	List Codes from Table 2F-1
N/A	N/A	

V. Nonstormwater Discharges

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

Name and Official Title *(type or print)*	Signature	Date Signed
Jay Stouppe, Director of Mfg.		9/28/15

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

Outfalls 001,002 and 003 were observed on September 22, 2015. There was no discharge of non-storm water from any of these outfalls.

VI. Significant Leaks or Spills

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

None

Continued from Page 2

EPA ID Number *(copy from Item 1 of Form 1)*
MOD042865816

VII. Discharge Information

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

E. Potential discharges not covered by analysis – is any toxic pollutant listed in table 2F-2, 2F-3, or 2F-4, a substance *or* a component of a substance which you currently use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct?

☑ Yes (*list all such pollutants below*) ☐ No (*go to Section IX*)

Table 2F-2	None
Table 2F-3	None
Table 2F-4	Dimethylamine (covered by analysis) Malathion (covered by analysis) Trichlorofan (Trichlorfon) (covered by analysis)

VIII. Biological Toxicity Testing Data

Do you have any knowledge or reason to believe that any biological test for acute or chronic toxicity has been made on any of your discharges or on a receiving water in relation to your discharge within the last 3 years?

☐ Yes (*list all such pollutants below*) ☑ No (*go to Section IX*)

IX. Contract Analysis Information

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

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

A. Name	B. Address	C. Area Code & Phone No.	D. Pollutants Analyzed
CIA Labs	1717 Commercial PO Box 3022 St. Joseph, MO 64503	816 232 8007	

X. Certification

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

A. Name & Official Title (*Type Or Print*)	B. Area Code and Phone No.
Jay Stouppe, Director of Manufacturing	(816) 238-8111
C. Signature	D. Date Signed
	9/28/15

EPA ID Number (*copy from Item 1 of Form 1*)
MOD042865816

Form Approved. OMB No. 2040-0086
Approval expires 5-31-92

VII. Discharge information *(Continued from page 3 of Form 2F)*

OUTFALL 3

Part A – You must provide the results of at least one analysis for every pollutant in this table. Complete one table for each outfall. See instructions for additional details.

Pollutant and CAS Number *(if available)*	Maximum Values *(include units)*		Average Values *(include units)*		Number of Storm Events Sampled	Sources of Pollutants
	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite		
Oil and Grease	ND	N/A				
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	N/A					
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	44.5 mg/L					
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	0.200 mL/L/Hr.					
Total Nitrogen	0.434 mg/L					
Total Phosphorus	N/A					
pH	Minimum 7.94	Maximum 7.94	Minimum	Maximum		

Part B – List each pollutant that is limited in an effluent guideline which the facility is subject to or any pollutant listed in the facility's NPDES permit for its process wastewater (if the facility is operating under an existing NPDES permit). Complete one table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional details and requirements.

Pollutant and CAS Number *(if available)*	Maximum Values *(include units)*		Average Values *(include units)*		Number of Storm Events Sampled	Sources of Pollutants
	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite		
N/A						

Continue on Reverse

Continued from the Front

Part C - List each pollutant shown in Table 2F-2, 2F-3, and 2F-4 that you know or have reason to believe is present. See the instructions for additional details and requirements. Complete one table for each outfall.

Pollutant and CAS Number *(if available)*	Maximum Values *(include units)*		Average Values *(include units)*		Number of Storm Events Sampled	Sources of Pollutants
	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite		
Ametryn	ND					
Prometryn	8.43 µg/l					
Imidaclop*	ND					*Imidacloprid
Malathion	ND					
2,4-D	0.998 µg/l					
Atrazine	14.6 µg/l					
Diuron	ND					
Dicamba	ND					
Carbaryl	ND					
Metalochl*	16.7 µg/l					*Metalochlor
Glyphosate	ND					
Tebupirim*	ND					*Tebupirimphos
Chlorpyri*	ND					*Chlorpyrifos
Dimethyla*	ND					*Dimethylamine
Trichlorf*	ND					*Trichlorfon

Part D – Provide data for the storm event(s) which resulted in the maximum values for the flow weighted composite sample.

1. Date of Storm Event	2. Duration of Storm Event *(in minutes)*	3. Total rainfall during storm event *(in inches)*	4. Number of hours between beginning of storm measured and end of previous measurable rain event	5. Maximum flow rate during rain event *(gallons/minute or specify units)*	6. Total flow from rain event *(gallons or specify units)*
4/18/2015	600	0.64	144 hours	1 gallon/minute	400 gallons

7. Provide a description of the method of flow measurement or estimate.

Flow rate was estimated based on time it took to fill sample container. Total flow was estimated from flow rate and time.

EPA ID Number (*copy from Item 1 of Form 1*)
MOD042865816

Form Approved. OMB No. 2040-0086
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VII. Discharge information *(Continued from page 3 of Form 2F)*

OUTFALL 2

Part A – You must provide the results of at least one analysis for every pollutant in this table. Complete one table for each outfall. See instructions for additional details.

Pollutant and CAS Number *(if available)*	Maximum Values *(include units)*		Average Values *(include units)*		Number of Storm Events Sampled	Sources of Pollutants
	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite		
Oil and Grease	ND	N/A				
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	N/A					
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	36.4 mg/l					
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	ND					
Total Nitrogen	1.36 mg/L					
Total Phosphorus	N/A					
pH	Minimum 7.96	Maximum 7.96	Minimum	Maximum		

Part B – List each pollutant that is limited in an effluent guideline which the facility is subject to or any pollutant listed in the facility's NPDES permit for its process wastewater (if the facility is operating under an existing NPDES permit). Complete one table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional details and requirements.

Pollutant and CAS Number *(if available)*	Maximum Values *(include units)*		Average Values *(include units)*		Number of Storm Events Sampled	Sources of Pollutants
	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite		
N/A						

Continue on Reverse

Continued from the Front

Part C - List each pollutant shown in Table 2F-2, 2F-3, and 2F-4 that you know or have reason to believe is present. See the instructions for additional details and requirements. Complete one table for each outfall.

Pollutant and CAS Number *(if available)*	Maximum Values *(include units)*		Average Values *(include units)*		Number of Storm Events Sampled	Sources of Pollutants
	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite		
Ametryn	2.66 µg/l					
Prometryn	5.70 µg/l					
Imidaclop*	0.33 µg/l					*Imidacloprid
Malathion	ND					
2,4-D	2.03 µg/l					
Atrazine	19.5 µg/l					
Diuron	0.956 µg/l					
Dicamba	ND					
Carbaryl	ND					
Metalochl*	5.48 µg/l					*Metalochlor
Glyphosate	ND					
Tebupirim*	ND					*Tebupirimphos
Chlorpyri*	ND					*Chlorpyrifos
Dimethyla*	ND					*Dimethylamine
Trichlorf*	ND					*Trichlorfon

Part D – Provide data for the storm event(s) which resulted in the maximum values for the flow weighted composite sample.

1. Date of Storm Event	2. Duration of Storm Event *(in minutes)*	3. Total rainfall during storm event *(in inches)*	4. Number of hours between beginning of storm measured and end of previous measurable rain event	5. Maximum flow rate during rain event *(gallons/minute or specify units)*	6. Total flow from rain event *(gallons or specify units)*
4/18/2015	600	0.64	144 hours	4 gallons/minute	1500 gallons

7. Provide a description of the method of flow measurement or estimate.

Flow rate was estimated from duration to fill sample container. Total flow was estimated from flow rate and storm duration.

EPA ID Number (*copy from Item 1 of Form 1*)
MOD042865816

Form Approved. OMB No. 2040-0086
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VII. Discharge information *(Continued from page 3 of Form 2F)*

OUTFALL 3

Part A – You must provide the results of at least one analysis for every pollutant in this table. Complete one table for each outfall. See instructions for additional details.

Pollutant and CAS Number *(if available)*	Maximum Values *(include units)*		Average Values *(include units)*		Number of Storm Events Sampled	Sources of Pollutants
	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite		
Oil and Grease	ND	N/A				
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	N/A					
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	23.5 mg/L					
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	ND					
Total Nitrogen	0.411 mg/L					
Total Phosphorus	N/A					
pH	Minimum 7.85	Maximum 7.85	Minimum	Maximum		

Part B – List each pollutant that is limited in an effluent guideline which the facility is subject to or any pollutant listed in the facility's NPDES permit for its process wastewater (if the facility is operating under an existing NPDES permit). Complete one table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional details and requirements.

Pollutant and CAS Number *(if available)*	Maximum Values *(include units)*		Average Values *(include units)*		Number of Storm Events Sampled	Sources of Pollutants
	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite		
N/A						

Continue on Reverse

Continued from the Front

Part C - List each pollutant shown in Table 2F-2, 2F-3, and 2F-4 that you know or have reason to believe is present. See the instructions for additional details and requirements. Complete one table for each outfall.

Pollutant and CAS Number *(if available)*	Maximum Values *(include units)*		Average Values *(include units)*		Number of Storm Events Sampled	Sources of Pollutants
	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-Weighted Composite		
Ametryn	16.3 µg/l					
Prometryn	11.0 µg/l					
Imidaclop*	0.45 µg/l					*Imidacloprid
Malathion	ND					
2,4-D	1.27 µg/l					
Atrazine	48.6 ug/l					
Diuron	1.09 µg/l					
Dicamba	ND					
Carbaryl	ND					
Metalochlo	15.9 µg/l					
Glyphosate	41.1 µg/l					
Tebupirim*	ND					*Tebupirimphos
Chlorpyri*	ND					*Chlorpyrifos
Dimethyla*	ND					*Dimethylamine
Trichlorf*	ND					*Trichlorfon

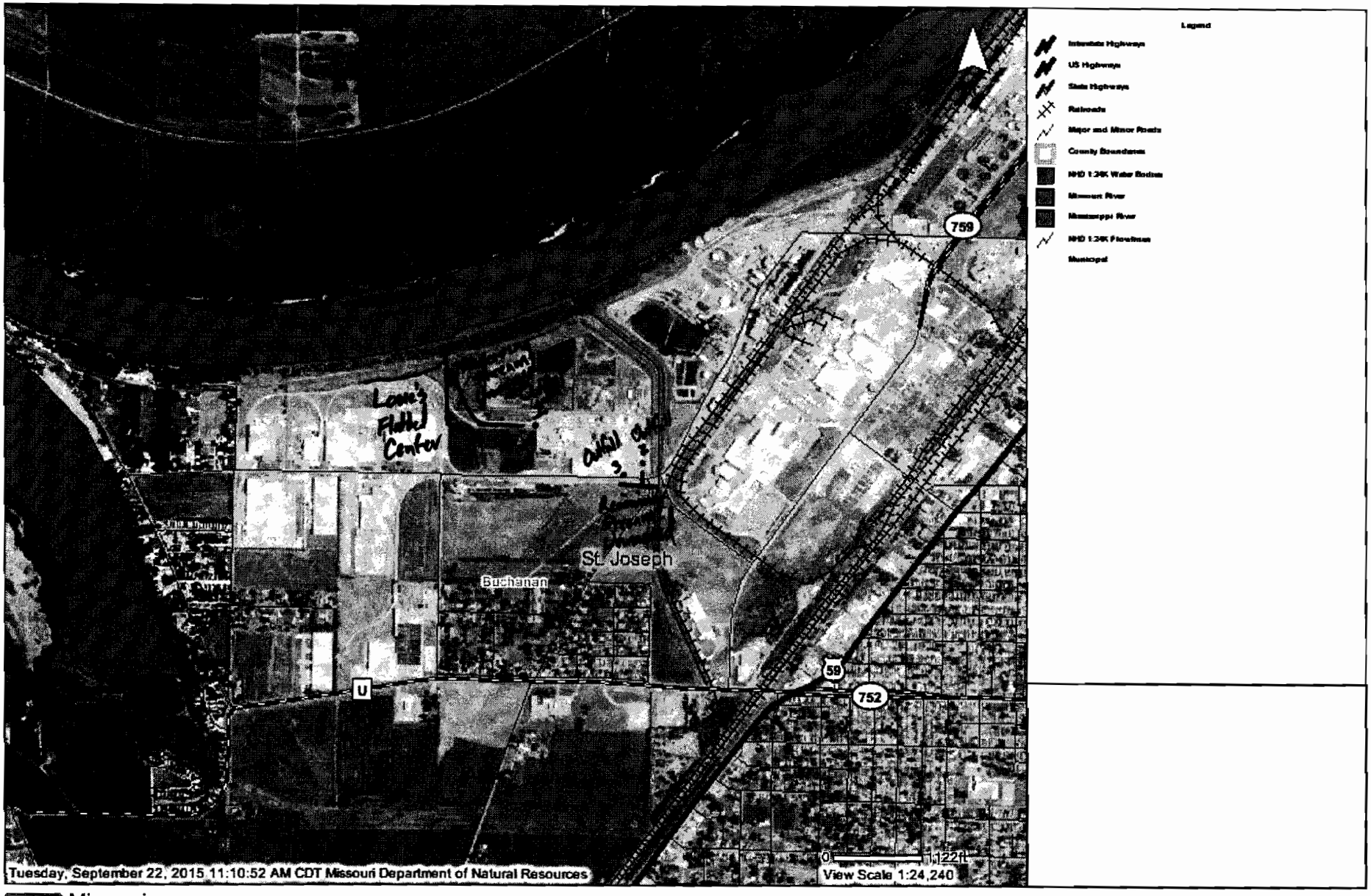
Part D – Provide data for the storm event(s) which resulted in the maximum values for the flow weighted composite sample.

1. Date of Storm Event	2. Duration of Storm Event *(in minutes)*	3. Total rainfall during storm event *(in inches)*	4. Number of hours between beginning of storm measured and end of previous measurable rain event	5. Maximum flow rate during rain event *(gallons/minute or specify units)*	6. Total flow from rain event *(gallons or specify units)*
4/18/2015	600	0.64	144 hours	20 gallons/minute	7,500 gallons

7. Provide a description of the method of flow measurement or estimate.

Maximum flow rate was estimated via the surface speed of the water and the cross sectional area of the water as it passed. The total flow was estimated from the storm duration/intensity and the maximum flow rate.

Omnium 1" to 2000'



Missouri Department of Natural Resources

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