

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, RSMo, as amended, hereinafter, the Law), and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500, 92nd Congress) as amended,

Permit No. **MO0127825**

Owner: Curators of the University of Missouri
Owner Address: 316 University Hall, Columbia, MO 65211

Continuing Authority: Missouri University of Science and Technology–Physical Facilities
Continuing Authority Address: 101 General Services Bldg., Rolla, MO 65409

Facility Name: Missouri University of Science and Technology–Power Plant
Facility Address: State St., Rolla, MO 65409

Legal Description: NW ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 2, T37N, R8W, Phelps County
Latitude/Longitude: See Page 2

Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to Dutro Carter Creek (U)
First Classified Stream and ID: Dutro Carter Creek (C) (03570)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (07140102–010007)

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

All Outfalls – Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code(s): # 4961 (Steam Supply) and # 8221 (Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools)

Stormwater runoff from material (coal) unloading, loading, handling and storage areas at University owned steam generation facility

This operating permit authorizes stormwater discharges under the Law and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. This operating permit does not apply to other regulated areas. This operating permit may be appealed in accordance with the Law, Sections 644.051.6., RSMo, and 621.250, RSMo, and Missouri Clean Water Commission regulations [10 CSR 20-6.020], Permits, Public Participation, Hearings and Notice to Governmental Agencies and [10 CSR 20-1.020], Organizations, Clean Water Commission Appeals and Requests for Hearings.

March 12, 2010
Effective Date

March 12, 2010
Renewal Date



Mark N. Templeton, Director, Department of Natural Resources

March 11, 2015
Expiration Date

Gary L. Gaines, P.E., Director, Southeast Regional Office

FACILITY DESCRIPTION (continued)

Outfall # 001 – Industry – Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code(s): # 4961 (Steam Supply) and # 8221 (Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools)

Stormwater runoff from south section of property which includes material (coal) unloading, loading, handling and storage areas at University owned steam generation facility

Design flow = 9,792 gallons per day

Actual flow dependent upon precipitation

Legal Description: NW ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 2, T37N, R8W, Phelps County

Latitude/Longitude: (+3757125/-09146303)

Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to Dutro Carter Creek (U)

First Classified Stream and ID: Dutro Carter Creek (C) (03570)

USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (07140102-010007)

Outfall # 002 – Industry – SIC Code(s): # 4961 (Steam Supply) and # 8221 (Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools)

Stormwater runoff from north section of property which includes material (coal) unloading, loading, handling and storage areas at University owned steam generation facility

Design flow = 7,200 gallons per day

Actual flow dependent upon precipitation

Legal Description: NW ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 2, T37N, R8W, Phelps County

Latitude/Longitude: (+3757131/-09146298)

Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to Dutro Carter Creek (U)

First Classified Stream and ID: Dutro Carter Creek (C) (03570)

USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (07140102-010007)

Outfall # 003 – Eliminated effective March 14, 2008 [former stormwater outfall from University owned quarry at separate location included under Missouri State Operating Permit (MSOP) # MOG491101]

Outfall #004 – Eliminated effective March 14, 2008 (former stormwater/groundwater infiltration outfall from University owned experimental mine at separate location included under MSOP # MOG491101)

A. <u>EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>					PAGE 3 of 5	
					PERMIT NUMBER: MO0127825	
Permittee authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this operating permit. Final effluent limitations shall become effective upon issuance (renewal) date of this operating permit and shall remain in effect until expiration of the operating permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by permittee as specified below:						
OUTFALL NUMBER and EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
<u>Outfalls # 001 and Outfall # 002</u>						
Flow	MGD	*		*	Once/quarter***	24 hr. estimate
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	50		50	Once/quarter***	grab
pH – Units	SU	**		**	Once/quarter***	grab
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15		10	Once/quarter***	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>Quarterly***</u> . FIRST REPORT DUE: <u>May 28, 2010</u> .						
B. <u>STANDARD CONDITIONS</u>						
IN ADDITION TO SPECIFIED CONDITIONS STATED HEREIN, THIS OPERATING PERMIT SUBJECT TO ATTACHED <u>Part I</u> , STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED <u>October 1, 1980</u> , AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN.						

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

* Monitoring requirement only

** pH measured in pH standard units (SUs) and is not to be averaged. pH limited to the range of 6.0-9.0 pH SUs

*** Sample outfalls once per calendar year quarter in the months of January, April, July and October. Discharge monitoring reports due on the 28th of the following calendar month

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. All stormwater outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.
2. Report as “no-discharge” when a discharge does not occur during reporting period.
3. This operating 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 operating permit; or
 - (2) Controls any pollutant not limited in the operating 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 operating permit as modified or reissued under this paragraph shall also contain any other requirements of the Clean Water Act then applicable.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

4. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

Permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:

- (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the operating 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; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,5 dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the operating permit application; or
 - (4) The level established in Part A of the operating permit by the Director.
- (b) That permittee has begun or expects to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant, which was not reported in the operating permit application.

5. General Criteria. The following water quality criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times including mixing zones (no water contaminant, by itself or in combination with other substances, shall prevent the waters of the state from meeting the following conditions):

- (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;
- (b) Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
- (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;
- (d) Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life;
- (e) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water;
- (f) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering;
- (g) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community; and
- (h) Waters shall be free from used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles or equipment and solid waste as defined in the Missouri Solid Waste Management Law, Section 260.200, RSMo, except as the use of such materials is specifically permitted pursuant to Sections 260.200-260.247, RSMo.

6. All paint, solvents, petroleum products and petroleum waste products (except fuels), and storage containers (such as drums, cans, or cartons) shall be stored so that these materials are not exposed to stormwater. Spill prevention, control, countermeasures, and/or management shall be provided 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 substances contained and shall also prevent groundwater contamination.

7. Permittee responsible for the development and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be prepared within one-hundred (180) calendar days and implemented within three-hundred-sixty (360) calendar days of the issuance (renewal) date of this operating permit. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be kept onsite and a copy shall be sent to Department for review and approval upon request. Permittee shall select, install, use, operate, and maintain the Best Management Practices (BMPs) prescribed in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with concepts and methods described in the following document:

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

7. (continued)

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 (US EPA) in February 2009.

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must include the following:

- (a) An assessment of all stormwater discharges on site. This must include a list of potential contaminants and an annual estimate of amounts that will be used in the described activities;
 - (b) A listing of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and a narrative explaining how Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants that may enter stormwater;
 - (c) A narrative explaining how Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) requirements for this type of operation are being met;
 - (d) A schedule for implementing the Best Management Practices (BMPs) within three-hundred-sixty (360) calendar days of the issuance (renewal) date of this operating permit;
 - (e) The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall include a schedule for monthly site inspections and a brief written report detailing the inspection findings. Said inspections must include observation and evaluation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) effectiveness, deficiencies, and corrective measures that will be taken. Deficiencies must be corrected within seven (7) calendar days. Said inspection reports must be kept onsite with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Said inspection shall be made available to the Department personnel upon request;
 - (f) A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters; and
 - (g) A provision for providing stormwater training to all personnel involved in material handling and storage, and housekeeping of maintenance and cleaning areas. Proof of training shall be submitted the Department upon request.
8. All fueling facilities present onsite shall adhere to applicable federal and state regulations concerning underground storage, aboveground storage, and dispensers, including spill prevention, control and countermeasures.
9. Substances regulated by federal law under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) that are transported, stored, or used for maintenance, cleaning or repair shall be managed according to the provision of the RCRA and the CERCLA.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE MODIFICATION AND RENEWAL OF
MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT # MO0127825
MISSOURI UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(FORMERLY UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ROLLA)– POWER PLANT
ROLLA, PHELPS COUNTY

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act ("Clean Water Act" Section 402 Public Law 92-500 as amended) established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. This program regulates pollutant(s) discharge from point sources into the waters of the United States, and stormwater releases from certain point sources. All such discharges are unlawful without an operating permit (Section 301 of the "Clean Water Act"). After an operating permit is obtained, a discharge, not in compliance with all operating 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 (the Federal "Clean Water Act" and the "Missouri Clean Water Law" Section 644, as amended). MSOPs are issued for a period of five (5) calendar years unless otherwise specified.

As per [40 CFR Part 124.8(a)] and Missouri Clean Water Commission (MCWC) regulation [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(A)2.], Permits, Public Participation, Hearings and Notice to Governmental Agencies, Public Participation, a Fact Sheet shall be prepared to give pertinent information regarding the applicable regulations, development rationale of effluent limitations and conditions, and the public participation process for the MSOP (operating permit) listed below.

A Fact Sheet is not an enforceable part of an operating permit.

This Fact Sheet is for a(n):

Major ☐; Minor ☐; Industrial Facility ☒; Variance ☐; Master General Permit ☐;
General Permit Covered Facility ☐; Operating permit with widespread public interest ☐

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Address: State St., Rolla, MO 65409

Facility Type: Industry – Steam Generation Facility

Facility Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code(s): # 4961 (Steam Supply) and # 8221 (Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools)

Facility Description:

Outfall # 001 – Stormwater runoff from south section of property which includes material (coal) unloading, loading, handling and storage areas from University owned steam generation facility

Design flow = 9,792 gallons per day

Actual flow dependent upon precipitation

Outfall # 002 – Stormwater runoff from north section of property which includes material (coal) unloading, loading, handling and storage areas from University owned steam generation facility

Design flow = 7,200 gallons per day

Actual flow dependent upon precipitation

Have any changes occurred at this facility or in the receiving water body that effects interim and/or final effluent limitations derivation?

Yes ☒; Outfall # 003 – Eliminated effective March 14, 2008 [former stormwater outfall from University owned quarry at separate location included under Missouri State Operating Permit (MSOP) # MOG491101]. Outfall #004 – Eliminated effective March 14, 2008 (former stormwater/groundwater infiltration outfall from University owned experimental mine at separate location included under MSOP # MOG491101).

No ☐

Application Date: December 20, 2007

Expiration Date: May 29, 2008

Last Inspection: March 26, 2008

In Compliance ☒; From March 27, 2008, environmental compliance inspection report narrative: “Facility has failed to consistently meet required *[site-specific operating]* permit *[final]* effluent *limit[ation]*s for stormwater runoff. According to facility’s discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) during calendar year 2007, facility did not meet required *[final]* effluent *limit[ation]*s for the 1st and 4th quarters. Facility failed to meet required *[final]* effluent *limit[ation]*s for all four (4) quarters of calendar year 2006. These exceedances are due to a combination of poor sampling locations and the continuous construction around the power plant. Both of facility’s outfalls receive stormwater runoff from surrounding areas compounding the amount of solids collected during sampling events. Outfall # 001 incorporates stormwater *[runoff]* from both the power plant’s loading/storage areas and stormwater runoff from Miner Circle Road. Miner Circle Road, in recent years, has been constantly under construction of one type or another and loose gravel, sand etc. is collected up against the curb and is washed into Outfall # 001 during rain events, thus skewing stormwater sample results for the power plant. The *[D]*epartment recommends that a temporary weir-like structure be placed *[installed]* above or along the curb to catch stormwater runoff from power plant long enough to take a representative sample of the water being discharge by facility. Facility conducts routine cleaning of power plant site and loading area to minimize the amount of *[material]* coal residue that may come into contact with stormwater and *[that may]* be discharged from area. Overall, facility appears to be well maintained and operated. Because of the sampling issues associated with this site, it is unclear if facility’s activities are the sole cause of *[final]* effluent *[limitations]* exceedences. Facility should take the necessary steps to install temporary or permanent best management practices to ensure that the samples taken are representative of the facility’s stormwater discharges and to ensure compliance with MSOP.”

Non-compliance ☐

OUTFALL(S) TABLE:

OUTFALL	DESIGN FLOW (CFS)*	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE	DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT (MI)
001	0.015	Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Stormwater Runoff	> 2
002	0.011	Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Stormwater Runoff	> 2
003	Eliminated (effective March 14, 2008)			
004	Eliminated (effective March 14, 2008)			

* - Cubic feet per second (CFS)

Outfall # 001

Legal Description: NW ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 2, T37N, R8W, Phelps County

Latitude/Longitude: (+3757125/-09146303)

Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to Dutro Carter Creek (U)

First Classified Stream and ID: Dutro Carter Creek (C) (03570)

USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (07140102–010007)

Outfall # 002

Legal Description: NW ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 2, T37N, R8W, Phelps County

Latitude/Longitude: (+3757131/-09146298)

Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to Dutro Carter Creek (U)

First Classified Stream and ID: Dutro Carter Creek (C) (03570)

USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (07140102–010007)

Outfall # 003 – Eliminated effective March 14, 2008 [former stormwater outfall from University owned quarry at separate location included under Missouri State Operating Permit (MSOP) # MOG491101]

Outfall #004 – Eliminated effective March 14, 2008 (former stormwater/groundwater infiltration outfall from University owned experimental mine at separate location included in Missouri State Operating Permit # MOG491101)

Receiving Water Body’s Water Quality and Facility Performance History: None.

Comments: None.

Part II – Operator Certification Requirements

As per Missouri Clean Water Commission (MCWC) regulation [10 CSR 20-6.010(8)], Water Quality, Construction and Operating Permits, Terms and Conditions of a Permit, permittee shall operate and maintain facilities to comply with the Missouri Clean Water

Law (MCWL) and applicable permit conditions and MCWC regulations. Operators or supervisors of operations at regulated wastewater treatment facilities shall be certified in accordance with MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-9.020(2)], Treatment Plant Operations, Classification of Wastewater Treatment Systems, Wastewater Treatment System Requirements. As per MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-9.020(2)(A)], Treatment Plant Operations, Wastewater Treatment Systems Operation Scope Monitoring, requirements for operation by certified personnel shall apply to all wastewater treatment systems, if applicable, as listed below:

Owned or operated by or for:

Municipalities ☐; Public Sewer District ☐; County ☐; Public Water Supply Districts ☒;
Private sewer company regulated by the Public Service Commission ☐; State of Federal Agencies ☒

Each of the above entities are only applicable if they have a Population Equivalent greater than two hundred (200) and/or fifty (50) or more service connections.

Department required:

Yes ☐;
No ☐; Stormwater operating permit

☐; This facility does not currently retain an operator with the correct level of certification required to operate the wastewater treatment facility. The MCWL and its implementing MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-9.020(2)(F)], Treatment Plant Operations, Classification of Wastewater Treatment Systems, Wastewater Treatment Systems Requirements, allows the Department to develop a schedule of activities including the date by which compliance shall be obtained. This schedule of activities may be established in this operating permit as a Schedule of Compliance (SOC) or following Department consultation with permittee.

☒; This facility not required to have a certified operator.

Part III – Receiving Water Body Information

APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE: As per Missouri Clean Water Commission (MCWC) regulation [10 CSR 20-7.015], Water Quality, Effluent Regulations, the waters of the state are divided into the below listed seven (7) categories. Each category lists effluent limitations for specific parameters, which are presented in each outfall's Effluent Limitation Table and further discussed in the Derivation and Discussion of Limits section.

Missouri or Mississippi River [10 CSR 20-7.015(2)]	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lake or Reservoir [10 CSR 20-7.015(3)]	<input type="checkbox"/>
Losing [10 CSR 20-7.015(4)]	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metropolitan No-Discharge [10 CSR 20-7.015(5)]	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special Stream [10 CSR 20-7.015(6)]	<input type="checkbox"/>
Subsurface Water [10 CSR 20-7.015(7)]	<input type="checkbox"/>
All Other Waters [10 CSR 20-7.015(8)]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

As per MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-7.031], Water Quality, Water Quality Standards, the Department defines the MCWC water quality objectives in terms of "water uses to be maintained and the criteria to protect those uses". The receiving stream and/or first classified receiving stream's beneficial water uses to be maintained are located in the Receiving Stream Table located below in accordance with MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)], Water Quality, Water Quality Standards, General Criteria.

RECEIVING WATER BODY TABLE:

WATER BODY NAME	CLASS	WBID*	DESIGNATED USES**	8-DIGIT HUC***	EDU***
Unnamed tributary to Dutro Carter Creek	U	---	General Criteria	07140102	Little Dry Fork-Dry Fork
Dutro Carter Creek	C	03570	LWW; AQL; WBC (B)****		

* - Water Body Identification (WBID) Number

** - Irrigation (IRR); Livestock and Wildlife Watering (LWW); Protection of Warm Water Aquatic Life and Human Health-Fish Consumption (AQL); Cool Water Fishery (CLF); Cold Water Fishery (CDF); Whole Body Contact Recreation (WBC); Secondary Contact Recreation (SCR); Drinking Water Supply (DWS); Industrial (IND); Groundwater (GRW)

*** - Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC); Ecological Drainage Unit (EDU)

**** - Use Attainability Analysis (UAA), for above stated water body, conducted [DATE], supporting Whole Body Contact (WBC) Recreation use designation retention

***** - Use Attainability Analysis (UAA) has not been conducted for above stated water body

RECEIVING WATER BODY LOW-FLOW VALUES TABLE: Not applicable. Facility does not qualify for dilution credit.

RECEIVING STREAM (U, C, P)	LOW-FLOW VALUES (CFS*)		
	1Q ₁₀ **	7Q ₁₀ **	30Q ₁₀ **
Unnamed tributary to Dutro Carter Creek (U)	---	---	---
Dutro Carter Creek (C) (03570)	n/a	n/a	n/a

* - Cubic feet per second (CFS)

** - Average minimum flow for one (1) consecutive calendar day that has a probable recurrence interval of once-in-ten (10) calendar years (1Q₁₀); Average minimum flow for seven (7) consecutive calendar days that has a probable recurrence interval of once-in-ten (10) calendar years (7Q₁₀); Average minimum flow for 30 (30) consecutive calendar days that has a probable recurrence interval of once-in-ten (10) calendar years (30Q₁₀)

MIXING CONSIDERATIONS TABLE:

Mixing Zone: Not Allowed per MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(I)(a)], Water Quality, Water Quality Standards, Specific Criteria, For mixing zones, Streams with seven (7)-day Q₁₀ low flows of less than 0.1 cfs, Mixing zone, the allowable mixing zone is one-quarter (1/4) of the stream width, cross-sectional area or volume of flow; length of one-quarter (1/4) mile
Zone of Initial Dilution: Not Allowed MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(I)(b)], Water Quality, Water Quality Standards, Specific Criteria, For mixing zones, Streams with seven (7)-day Q₁₀ low flows of less than 0.1 cfs, Zone of initial dilution

RECEIVING WATER BODY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS: No receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time.

Part IV – Rationale and Derivation of Interim and Final Effluent Limitations, and Permit Conditions

ALTERNATIVE EVALUATIONS FOR NEW FACILITIES: As per Missouri Clean Water Commission (MCWC) regulation [10 CSR 20-7.015(4)(A)], Water Quality, Effluent Regulations, Effluent Limitations for Losing Steams, 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.

Applicable ☐; Facility discharges to a Losing Stream as defined by MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-2.010(36)], Definitions, Losing stream, and [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(N)], Water Quality, Water Quality Standards, Definitions, Losing Stream, and has submitted alternative evaluation(s).

Not applicable ☒; Facility does not discharge to a Losing Stream as defined by MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-2.010(36)], Definitions, Losing Streams, and [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(N)], Water Quality, Water Quality Standards, Definitions, Losing stream.

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

New facility ☐; Backsliding does not apply

☒ – All interim and/or final effluent limitations in this Fact sheet are at lease as protective as those established in the previous operating permit; therefore, backsliding does not apply

☐ – Interim and/or final effluent limitations in this operating permit for the issuance (renewal) of this operating permit conform to anti-backsliding provisions of Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act, and [40 CFR Part 122.44], Protection of Environment, Establishing limitations, standards, and other permit conditions (applicable to State National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System programs

ANTIDEGRADATION: In accordance with MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-7.031(2)], Water Quality, Water Quality Standards, Antidegradation, the Department shall document by means of Antidegradation Review that the use of a water body's available assimilative capacity is justified. Degradation is justified by documenting the socio-economic importance of a discharging activity after determining the necessity of the discharge.

Renewal and/or modification ☒; No degradation proposed and no further review necessary

New and/or expanded discharge ☐; As per MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-7.031(2)(D)], Water Quality, Water Quality Standards, Antidegradation, the three (3) levels of protection provided by the antidegradation policy in subsections (A), (B) and (C) of this section shall be implemented according to procedures developed by the Department. On April 20, 2007, the MCWC approved the *Missouri Antidegradation Rule and Implementation Procedure* (Antidegradation Rule), which is applicable to new or upgraded/expanded facilities. The implementation of the Antidegradation Rule occurred on August 31, 2008. Any construction permit application or other applicable permit applications submitted prior to August 31, 2008, will not be required to have an Antidegradation Review.

☐ – Master General Permit Antidegradation Review conducted during template development.

AREA-WIDE WASTE TREATMENT MANAGEMENT AND CONTINUING AUTHORITY: As per MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-6.010(3)(B)], Permits, Construction and Operating Permits, Continuing Authorities: “... An applicant may utilize a lower preference continuing authority by submitting, as part of the application, a statement waiving preferential status from each existing higher preference authority, providing the waiver does not conflict with any area-wide management plan approved under Section 208 of the Federal Clean Water Act or any other regional sewage service and treatment plan approved for higher preference authority by the department.”.

BIO-SOLIDS, SLUDGE AND SEWAGE SLUDGE: Bio-solids are solid materials resulting from wastewater treatment that meet federal and state criteria for beneficial uses (i.e., fertilizer). Sludge is any solid, semi-solid or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial or industrial wastewater treatment plant; water supply treatment plant; air pollution control facility; or any other such waste having similar characteristics and effect. Sewage sludge is solids, semi-solids or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works; including but not limited to: domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary or advanced wastewater treatment process(es); and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

Applicable (renewal and/or modification to existing operating permit ☐; Facility has been approved to land apply as per MSOP, Paragraph B., Standard Conditions, Part III, and a Department-approved bio-solids management plan

Applicable (renewal and/or modification to existing operating permit ☐; Permittee has proposed that sludge and bio-solids are to be removed by a contract hauler for this facility.

Applicable (new operating permit) ☐; Permittee has proposed that sludge and bio-solids are not to be removed by a contract hauler for this facility. Permittee has proposed to land apply the sludge and bio-solids as per MSOP, Paragraph B., Standard Conditions, Part III. The Department has reviewed and approved permittee’s bio-solids management plan, and therefore, permittee and/ or facility is approved to land apply said sludge and bio-solids as a means of treatment or disposal.

Not applicable ☒; This term and/or condition not applicable to permittee for this specific facility

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT: Enforcement is the action taken by the Department’s Division of Environmental Quality’s Water Protection Program’s Water Pollution Control Branch’s Compliance and Enforcement Section to bring an entity into compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law (MCWL), implementing MCWC regulations, and/or any terms and conditions of an operating permit. The primary purpose of the enforcement activity in the Department’s Division of Environmental Quality’s Water Protection Program’s Water Pollution Control Branch’s Compliance and Enforcement Section is to resolve violations and return the entity to compliance.

Applicable ☐

Not applicable ☒; Permittee and/or facility not currently under the Department’s Division of Environmental Quality’s Water Protection Program’s Water Control Pollution Branch’s Compliance and Enforcement Section enforcement action

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

Pretreatment programs are required at any Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), or combination of POTW, operated by the same authority and/or municipality, with a total design flow greater than (>) five-point-zero (5.0) million gallons per day (MGD) and receiving industrial wastes that interfere with or pass through the POTW or are otherwise subject to the pretreatment standards. Pretreatment programs can also be required at a POTW/municipality with a design flow less than (<) 5.0 MGD if needed to prevent interference with operations or pass through.

Several special conditions pertaining to permittee’s and/or facility’s pretreatment program may be included in an operating permit, and are as follows:

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

Applicable ☐; This permittee and/or facility have an approved pretreatment program in accordance with the requirements of [40 CSR Part 403] and MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-6.100], Permits, General Pretreatment Regulation, and said permittee and/or facility is expected to implement and enforce its approved pretreatment program

Not applicable ☒; Permittee and/or facility, at this time, not required to have a pretreatment program or do not have a Department-approved pretreatment program

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

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

Applicable ☐; A Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) conducted on appropriate parameters

Not applicable ☒; A Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) not conducted for this facility

REMOVAL EFFICIENCY: Removal efficiency is a method by which the Federal Regulations define Secondary Treatment and Equivalent to Secondary Treatment, which applies to Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day (BOD₅) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)/municipalities (see the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Web site for interpretation of percent removal requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Application Requirements for Publicly Owned Treatment Works and Other Treatment Works Treating Domestic Sewage at: www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-WATER/1999/August/Day-04/w18866.htm.

Applicable ☐; Secondary Treatment (85% removal) per [40 CFR Part 133.102(a)(3) and (b)(3)], Protection of Environment, Secondary Treatment Regulation, Secondary treatment, BOD₅ and SS. Facility is a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)

Applicable ☐; Equivalent to Secondary Treatment (65% removal) per [40 CFR Part 133.105(a)(3) and (b)(3)], Protection of Environment, Secondary Treatment Regulation Treatment equivalent to secondary treatment, BOD₅ and SS

Applicable ☐; Facility not a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW); however, influent monitoring is being required to determine percent removal

Not applicable ☒; Influent monitoring not being required for this facility to determine percent removal

SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOWS (SSOs), BYPASSES, INFLOW AND INFILTRATION (I&I) – PREVENTION/REDUCTION: Sanitary Sewer Systems (SSSs) are municipal wastewater collection systems that convey domestic, commercial and industrial wastewater, and limited amounts of infiltrated groundwater and stormwater (i.e., inflow and infiltration (I&I)) to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works. SSSs are not designed to collect large amounts of stormwater runoff from precipitation events.

Untreated or partially treated discharges from SSSs are commonly referred to as Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs). SSOs have a variety of causes including: blockages; line breaks; sewer defects that allow excess stormwater and ground water to overload SSS; lapses in sewer system operation and maintenance; inadequate sewer design and construction; power failures; and vandalism. A SSO is defined as an untreated or partially treated sewage release from a SSS. SSOs can occur at any point in an SSS, during dry weather or wet weather. SSOs include overflows that reach waters of the state. SSOs also include overflows out of manholes and onto city streets, sidewalks and other terrestrial locations. SSSs can back up into buildings including private residences. When sewage backups are caused by problems in the publicly-owned portion of an SSS, said sewage backups are considered SSOs.

Applicable ☐; Permittee and/or facility required to develop or implement a program for maintenance and repair of the collection system and shall be required in this operating permit by either means of a Special Condition or Schedule of Compliance (SOC). In addition, the Department considers the development of this program as an implementation of this condition.

At this time, the Department recommends the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (US EPA's) *Guide for Evaluating Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance (CMOM) Programs At Sanitary Sewer Collection Systems* (Document # EPA 305-B-05-002). The *CMOM* identifies some of the criteria used by the US EPA to evaluate a collection system's management, operation and maintenance, and was intended for use by the US EPA, state, regulated community and/or third party entities. The *CMOM* is applicable to small, medium and large systems; both public and privately owned; and both regional and satellite collection systems. The *CMOM* does not substitute for the Federal Clean Water Act, the Missouri Clean Water Law, MCWC regulations, and both federal and state regulations, as said *CMOM* is not a regulation.

Not applicable ☒; Permittee and/or facility not required to develop and/or implement a program for maintenance and repair of the collection system; however, it is a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law and associated MCWC regulations to allow untreated wastewater to discharge to waters of the state.

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

Applicable ☐; The time given for effluent limitations of this operating permit listed under Paragraph A., Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements, via Interim and/or Final Effluent Limitations, were established in accordance with MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-7.031(10)], Water Quality, Water Quality Standards.

Not applicable ☒; This operating permit does not contain a Schedule of Compliance (SOC).

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP): In accordance with [40 CFR 122.44(k)], *Best Management Practices (BMPs)* are required 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 *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 (US EPA) in February 2009, Best Management Practices (BMPs) are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering (regarding this operating permit) waters of the state. BMPs may take the form of a process(es), activity(ies), or physical structure(s).

Additionally, in accordance with the Stormwater Management, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (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 stormwater discharges.

Applicable ☒; A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and implemented for each site, and shall incorporate required practices identified by the Department with jurisdiction; incorporate erosion control practices specific to site conditions; and provide for maintenance and adherence to the SWPPP.

Not applicable ☐; At this time, permittee and/or facility not required to develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

VARIANCE: As per the Missouri Clean Water Law, Section 644.061.4, RSMo, variances shall be granted for such period of time and under such terms and/or conditions as shall be specified by the MCWC in its order. Said variance(s) may be extended by affirmative action of the MCWC. In no event shall the variance(s) be granted for a period of time greater than is reasonably necessary for complying with the Missouri Clean Water Law, Sections 644.006-644.141, RSMo, or any standard, rule or MCWC regulation promulgated pursuant to Missouri Clean Water Law, Sections 644.006-644.141, RSMo.

Applicable ☐

Not applicable ☒; This operating permit not drafted under premises of a petition for variance(s).

WASTELOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLAS) FOR INTERIM AND/OR FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: As per MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-2.010(78)], Definitions, Waste load allocation, the amount of pollutant each discharger is allowed by the Department to release into a given stream after the Department has determined total amount of pollutant that may be discharged into that stream without endangering its water quality.

Applicable ☐; Wasteload allocations (WLAs) calculated where applicable using water quality criteria or water quality model results and the dilution equation below:

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

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

Chronic wasteload allocations (WLAs) were determined using applicable chronic water quality criteria (CCC: criteria continuous concentration) and stream volume of flow at the edge of the mixing zone (MZ). Acute WLAs were determined using applicable water quality criteria (CMC: criteria maximum concentration) and stream volume of flow at the edge of the zone of initial dilution (ZID).

Water quality based maximum daily and average monthly interim and/or final effluent limitations were calculated using methods and procedures outlined in the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (US EPA's) "Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control" (EPA/505/2-90-001).

Not applicable ☒; Wasteload allocations (WLAs) not calculated

WASTELOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) MODELING: There are two (2) general types of effluent limitations: technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) and water quality based effluent limits (WQBELs). If TBELs do not provide adequate protection for the receiving waters, then WQBELs must be used.

Applicable ☐; A wasteload allocations (WLA) study including modeling was submitted to the Department by _____. The wasteload allocations (WLA) study determined that the (parameter) for _____.

Not applicable ☒; A wasteload allocations (WLA) study was either not submitted or determined not applicable by Department staff

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS: Per MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)], Water Quality, Water Quality Standards, 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 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) operating permit, 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) TESTING: A Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test is a quantifiable method of determining if a discharge from a facility may be causing toxicity to aquatic life by itself, in combination with or through synergistic responses when mixed with receiving stream water.

Applicable ☐; In accordance with the Clean Water Act (CWA) [§101(a)(3)], requiring Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing is reasonably appropriate for site-specific MSOPs for discharges to waters of the state issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Furthermore, WET testing is a means by which the Department determines that MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)(D), (F) and (G)], Water Quality, Water Quality Standards, General Criteria, are being met by the permitted facility. In addition to justification for WET testing, WET tests are required under MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-6.010(8)(A)4.], Construction and Operating Permits, Terms and Conditions of Permits, to be performed by specialists who are properly trained in conducting WET testing according to the methods prescribed by the Federal Government as referenced in [40 CFR Part 136]. WET testing shall be required by all facilities meeting the following criteria:

- ☐ – Facility designated Major
- ☐ – Facility continuously or routinely exceeds its design flow
- ☒ – Industrial facility that alters production process throughout the year
- ☐ – Facility handles large quantities of toxic substances, or substances that are toxic in large amounts
- ☐ – Facility has interim and/or final effluent Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) for toxic substances (Total Residual Chlorine) [other than ammonia (NH₃)]
- ☐ – Facility is a Public Owned Treatment Works (POTW), municipality or domestic discharger with a design flow greater than or equal to (≥) twenty-two-thousand-five-hundred (22,500) gallons per day (gpd)
- ☐ – Facility is a Public Owned Treatment Works (POTW), municipality or domestic discharger with a design flow less than (<) (≥) twenty-two-thousand-five-hundred (22,500) gallons per day (gpd)
- ☐ – Other

Not applicable ☒; At this time, permittee and/or facility not required to conduct Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing for this facility

303(d) LIST AND TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL): Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires that each state identify waters that are not meeting water quality standards and for which adequate water pollution controls have not been required.

Water quality standards protect such beneficial uses of water as whole body contact (WBC) (such as swimming), maintaining fish and other aquatic life (AQL), and providing drinking water for people (DWS), livestock and wildlife watering (LWW). The 303(d) list helps state and federal agencies keep track of waters that are impaired but not addressed by normal water pollution control programs.

A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is a calculation of the maximum amount of a given pollutant that a body of water can absorb before its water quality is affected. If a water body is determined to be impaired as listed on the 303(d) list, then a watershed management plan will be developed that shall include the TMDL calculation.

Applicable ☐;

☐ – Facility not considered to be a source of the above listed pollutant(s) or not considered to contribute to the impairment of the above referenced water body

☐ – Facility considered to be a source of the above listed pollutant(s), considered to contribute to the above listed pollutant(s), considered to contribute or has the potential to contribute to the impairment of the above referenced water body

Not applicable ☒; Facility does not discharge to a 303(d) listed stream

Part V – Interim and Final Effluent Limitations Determination

Outfall # 001 and Outfall # 002 – Facility Stormwater Outfalls

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

PARAMETER	UNITS	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS OPERATING PERMIT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS
FLOW	MGD	1	*	N/A	*	NO	S
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L	1/2	50	N/A	50	NO	S
pH	SU	1/2	6.0-9.0	N/A	6.0-9.0	NO	S
OIL AND GREASE	MG/L	1/2	15	N/A	10	YES	20/15

* - Monitoring requirement only

N/A – Not applicable

S – Same as previous operating permit

Basis for Limitations Codes:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. State or Federal Regulation/Law | 7. Antidegradation Policy |
| 2. Water Quality Standard [includes Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA)] | 8. Water Quality Model |
| 3. Water Quality Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs) | 9. Best Professional Judgment |
| 4. Lagoon Policy | 10. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)/Operating Permit in lieu of TMDL |
| 5. Ammonia Policy | 11. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test Policy |
| 6. Dissolved Oxygen Policy | |

OUTFALL # 001 AND OUTFALL # 002 – DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF INTERIM AND/OR FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS:

- **Flow.** In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44(i)(1)(ii)], Protection of Environment, EPA Administered Permit Programs: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System [NPDES], Permit Conditions, Establishing limitations, standards, and other permit conditions (applicable to state NPDES programs), Monitoring requirements, volume of effluent discharged from each outfall required to assure compliance with Missouri State Operating Permit (MSOP) interim and/or final limitations. If permittee is unable to obtain effluent flow, then it is permittee's responsibility to inform the Department, which may require an operating permit modification submittal.
- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** Final effluent limitations retained from previous Missouri State Operating Permit (MSOP) per MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-7.015(8)(B)A.], Water Quality, Water Quality Standards, Effluent Limitations for All Waters, Except Those in Paragraphs (1)(A)1.-6. (please see **Part III – Receiving Water Body Information, APPLICABLE DESIGNATION OF WATERS OF THE STATE** section above) and per [40 CFR 423], Protection of Environment, Environmental Protection Agency, Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category.
- **pH.** Final effluent limitations have been retained from previous MSOP per MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-7.015(8)(B)A.], referenced above (please see **Part III – Receiving Water Body Information, APPLICABLE DESIGNATION OF WATERS OF THE STATE** section above) and per [40 CFR 423], referenced above.

- **Oil and Grease.** Federal regulations require control of conventional pollutants via operating permits. Oil and Grease is defined as a conventional pollutant in [40 CFR 401], Protection of Environment, Environmental Protection Agency, General Provisions. Interim and/or final effluent limitations for the Oil and Grease parameter has been decreased from previous operating permit to effluent limitations of 10 mg/L monthly average and 15 mg/L daily maximum in accordance with MCWC regulation [10 CSR 20-7.031, Table A], Water Quality, Water Quality Standards, Criteria for Designated Uses.
- **Minimum Sampling and Reporting Frequency Requirements.** Retained from previous MSOP. Quarterly measurement frequency, monitoring and reporting requirements. Sample once per quarter in the months of January, April, July and October. Permittee shall submit required discharge monitoring reports to the Department by the 28th of following calendar month following required sampling month (period).

PARAMETER	SAMPLING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY
FLOW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER
PH	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER
OIL AND GREASE	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER

All sampling data taken must be submitted to the Department even if sampling occurs more frequently than quarterly. Permittee may collect samples on a more frequent basis and averaged (except for the pH parameter) to show compliance with monthly averages listed in the operating permit.

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 (MCWC), proposes to issue an operating permit(s) subject to certain effluent limitations, schedules, and special conditions contained herein and within the operating permit. Proposed determinations are tentative pending public comment.

PUBLIC NOTICE: As per the Missouri Clean Water Law, MCWC regulations, and the federal Clean Water Act, persons wishing to comment on Missouri State Operating Permits (MSOPs) are directed to do so by a Department-approved Public Notice coversheet. This Public Notice coversheet is attached to a Missouri State Operating Permit during the Public Notice period.

☒ The Public Notice period for this operating permit is tentatively schedule to begin on January 22, 2010, or is in process.

☒ The Public Notice period for this operating permit was from January 22, 2010, through February 21, 2010. No responses received or responses to the Public Notice of this operating permit do not warrant the modification of interim and/or final effluent limitations and/or major modifications to the terms and conditions of this operating permit.

DATE OF INITIAL FACT SHEET: DECEMBER 30, 2009

DATE OF REVISED FACT SHEET: MARCH 2, 2010

COMPLETED BY:

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