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

Permit No.	MO-0129798
Owner:	Tyson Chicken, Inc.
Address:	2200 Don Tyson Parkway, Springdale, AR 72765
Continuing Authority:	Same as above
Address:	Same as above
Facility Name:	Tyson Chicken, Inc. – Dexter Processing Plant
Facility Address:	1001 E. Stoddard, Dexter MO 63841
Legal Description:	NE¼, SW¼, Sec. 23, T25N, R10E, Stoddard County
UTM Coordinates:	Outfall #001 X= 772788, Y= 4076326
	Outfall #002 X= 772551, Y= 4076297
	Internal Monitoring Point #ATA X = 772725, Y = 4076286
Receiving Stream:	Tributary to Dexter Creek
First Classified Stream and ID:	100K Extent Remaining Stream (C) (3960) (locally known as Dexter Creek)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.:	Main Ditch, 08020204-0502

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Poultry processing; SIC # 2015, NAICS # 311615; stormwater and de minimis condensate discharges
Outfall #001 is on the east side of the facility and drains approximately 6.2 acres; outfall #002 is on the west side and drains a little less than 1 acre. The Animal Transfer Area or #ATA is an internal monitoring point for the stormwater from the animal transfer area. There are no animal holding areas outside at this site. The Dexter Processing Plant harvests approximately 750,000 lbs per day of poultry. The plant currently slaughters, picks, eviscerates, chills, cuts-up, debones, cooks, packages and ships poultry. Design flows are not established for stormwater outfalls; all discharges are dependent on precipitation. The condensate discharges from this site are currently deemed de minimis. Process wastewater is treated and sent to local POTW. Wastewater sludge is collected and retained until a third party collects and land applies the sludge; this permit does not authorize land application. The third party hauler must maintain a permit respective to their actions. Domestic wastewater is managed by sending to POTW. This facility does not require a certified wastewater operator per 10 CSR 20-9.030 as this facility is privately owned.

This permit authorizes only stormwater and de minimis condensate discharges under the Missouri Clean Water Law and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; it does not apply to other regulated areas.

November 1, 2022
Effective Date

October 31, 2027
Expiration Date

Chris Wieberg, Director, Water Protection Program

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

OUTFALL #001 AND #002 *Stormwater Only*	**TABLE A-1** **FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**					
The facility is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) as specified. The final effluent limitations shall become effective on **November 1, 2022** and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the facility as specified below:						
EFFLUENT PARAMETERS	UNITS	FINAL LIMITATIONS		BENCH-MARKS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	MONTHLY AVERAGE		MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
LIMIT SET: Q						
PHYSICAL						
Flow	MGD	*		-	once/quarter ◊	24 Hr Est.
CONVENTIONAL						
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	**		120	once/quarter ◊	grab
E. coli ǂ	#/100 mL	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Oil & Grease	mg/L	**		10	once/quarter ◊	grab
pH †	SU	**		6.0 to 9.0	once/quarter ◊	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	**		100	once/quarter ◊	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED QUARTERLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE JANUARY 28, 2023. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						

INTERNAL MONITORING POINT #ATA *animal transfer area*	**TABLE A-2** **FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**					
The facility is authorized to discharge from the internal monitoring point as specified. The final effluent limitations shall become effective on April 1, 2023 and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Discharges shall be controlled, limited, and monitored by the facility as specified below:						
EFFLUENT PARAMETERS	UNITS	FINAL LIMITATIONS		BENCH-MARKS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	MONTHLY AVERAGE		MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
LIMIT SET: UM						
PHYSICAL						
Flow	MGD	*	* total	-	***	estimated
Time of Discharge	hours	*	* total	-	***	estimated
CONVENTIONAL						
E. coli ǂ	#/100 mL	*	*	-	once/month ⸸	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED UPON DISCHARGE. ANY AND ALL DISCHARGES SHALL BE MEASURED FOR THE MONTH. THIS UNSCHEDULED LIMIT SET HAS NO INITIAL DUE DATE.						

* Monitoring and reporting requirement only

** Monitoring and reporting requirement with benchmark. See Special Conditions for additional requirements.

ǂ *E. coli*: monitoring requirements are applicable only during the recreational season from April 1 through October 31.

† pH: the facility will report the minimum and maximum values; pH is not to be averaged.

*** The facility will provide data for each day the animal transfer area discharges. A total of flow volume and time is required for the month.

⸸ Only one sample for *E. coli* is due for any month with a discharge, although multiple samples are recommended to show changes in *E. coli* over time.

◊ Quarterly sampling

MINIMUM QUARTERLY SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS				
QUARTER	MONTHS	*E. COLI*	ALL OTHER PARAMETERS	REPORT IS DUE
First	January, February, March	Not required to sample.	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	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	Sample at least once during any month of the quarter	October 28th
Fourth	October	Sample once during October	Sample at least once during any month of the quarter	January 28th
	November, December	No sample required		

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. Minimum Best Management Practices for Control of *E. coli* in Stormwater from the Animal Transfer Area.
   (a) The facility shall use a street sweeper or other physical removal of contaminants when chickens are being delivered in the animal transfer area. Daily use of the street sweeper is preferred but may be hampered by weather; facility may utilize hand-held sweeper instead of street sweeper in case of street sweeper mechanical failure.
   (b) The facility shall not use a hose or pressure washer at the site or other methods which only wash away the bacteria unless the wash water will be collected and transferred to the wastewater treatment facility on or off site.
   (c) Open-sided animal trailers, dirty cages, or other live bird handling equipment shall be stored and managed to minimize exposure to stormwater.
   (d) The facility shall maintain the live receiving area trench drain so it functions optimally. All wash waters must be directed to this drain and lift station which discharges to the internal wastewater treatment plant. Discharge of wash water is not authorized under this permit.
   (e) The trench drain should be inspected monthly and scooped out as required.

2. Spills, Overflows, and Other Unauthorized Discharges.
   (a) Any discharges(s) from spills, overflows, or other discharge(s) or unauthorized land application activity not specifically authorized above are unauthorized discharges.
   (b) Wastewater basins shall be maintained so they do not overflow.
   (c) Should an unauthorized discharge cause or permit any contaminants to discharge or enter waters of the state, the unauthorized discharge must be reported to the regional office as soon as practicable but no more than 24 hours after the discovery of the discharge. If the spill or overflow needs to be reported after normal business hours or on the weekend, the facility must call the Department's 24 hour spill line at 573-634-2436.

3. Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) Submission System. Per 40 CFR Part 127 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule, reporting of effluent monitoring data and any report required by the permit (unless specifically directed otherwise by the permit), shall be submitted via an electronic system to ensure timely, complete, accurate, and nationally consistent set of data for the NPDES program. The eDMR system is currently the only Department-approved reporting method for this permit unless specified elsewhere in this permit, or a waiver is granted by the Department. The facility must register in the Department's eDMR system through the Missouri Gateway for Environmental Management (MoGEM) before the first report is due.

4. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
   The facility's SIC code or description is found in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) and/or 10 CSR 20-6.200(2) and hence shall implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which must be prepared and implemented upon 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 annually or if site conditions affecting stormwater change. The facility 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); 2015 https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/swppp_guide_industrial_2015.pdf The purpose of the 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 ineffective at providing the necessary protections for which it was designed. Corrective action describes the steps the facility took to eliminate the deficiency.

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) A map with all outfalls and structural BMPs marked.
(c) A schedule for at least 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.
    (1) Operational deficiencies must be corrected within seven (7) calendar days.
    (2) Minor structural deficiencies must be corrected within fourteen (14) calendar days.
    (3) Major structural deficiencies (deficiencies projected to take longer than 14 days to correct) must be reported as an uploaded attachment through the eDMR system with the DMRs. The initial report shall consist of the deficiency noted, the proposed remedies, the interim or temporary remedies (including proposed timing of the placement of the interim measures), and an estimate of the timeframe needed to wholly complete the repairs or construction. If required by the Department, the facility shall work with the regional office to determine the best course of action. The facility should consider temporary structures to control stormwater runoff. The facility shall correct the major structural deficiency as soon as reasonably achievable.
    (4) All actions taken to correct the deficiencies shall be included with the written report, including photographs, and kept with the SWPPP. Additionally, corrective action of major structural deficiencies shall be reported as an uploaded attachment through the eDMR system with the DMRs.
    (5) BMP failure causing discharge through an unregistered outfall is considered an illicit discharge and must be reported in accordance with Standard Conditions Part I.
    (6) 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 personnel upon request. Electronic versions of the documents and photographs are acceptable.
(d) A provision for designating a responsible individual for environmental matters and a provision for providing training to all personnel involved in housekeeping, material handling (including but not limited to loading and unloading), storage, and staging of all operational, maintenance, storage, and cleaning areas. Proof of training shall be submitted upon request by the Department.

5. Site-wide minimum Best Management Practices (BMPs). At a minimum, the facility shall adhere to the following:
    (a) Prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from vehicle maintenance, equipment cleaning, warehouse activities, and other areas, 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 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. Spill records should be retained on-site.
    (d) Provide good housekeeping practices on the site to keep trash from entry into waters of the state.
    (e) Ensure trash bin drain plugs are intact and cover trash bins when not in use.
    (f) Provide sediment and erosion control sufficient to prevent or control sediment loss off of the property.

6. Stormwater Benchmarks. This permit stipulates pollutant benchmarks applicable to the facility's stormwater discharges.
    (a) Benchmarks do not constitute direct numeric effluent limitations; therefore, a benchmark exceedance alone is not a permit violation. Stormwater monitoring, numeric benchmark compliance, and visual inspections shall be used to determine the overall effectiveness of the BMPs identified in the SWPPP.
    (b) If a sample exceeds a benchmark concentration or an inspection exceeds a narrative requirement, the facility must review the SWPPP and BMPs to determine what improvements or additional controls are needed to reduce the pollutant concentrations in the facility's future stormwater discharges.
    (c) Every time a numeric benchmark exceedance occurs, a Corrective Action Report (CAR) must be completed. A CAR is a document recording the efforts undertaken by the facility to improve BMPs to meet benchmarks in future samples. CARs must be retained with the SWPPP and be available to the Department upon request. This permit may require CARs be submitted to the Department upon permit renewal; see Renewal Requirements section below.
    (d) Failure to take corrective action to address any narrative or numeric benchmark exceedance, and failure to make measureable progress utilizing reasonable and effective efforts towards achieving the numeric benchmark(s), is a permit violation.
    (e) Stormwater benchmarks and required minimum BMPs as described in this permit are enforceable permit conditions. Any requested change(s) to numeric benchmark values or deviation from minimum BMP requirements must be established

through the permitting process. Assessment, evaluation, and implementation of specific BMPs to meet numeric benchmarks or minimum BMP requirements, must be addressed through the SWPPPs and CARs.

7. Petroleum Secondary Containment.
The drainage area around the secondary containment area and the interior of the containment area shall be inspected monthly. Solids, sludges, and soluble debris shall not be allowed to accumulate in the secondary containment.
   (a) The interior of the secondary containment area shall be checked at least monthly for signs of leaks, spills, and releases of petroleum.
   (b) All petroleum captured in the secondary containment area shall be expeditiously removed and the source of the petroleum determined. Leaks or otherwise compromised equipment or appurtenances shall be promptly addressed/repaired.
   (c) Before releasing water accumulated in petroleum secondary containment areas, the water and area must be examined for hydrocarbon odor and presence of sheen to protect the general criteria found at 10 CSR 20-7.031(4).
   (d) Unimpacted stormwater (i.e. free from hydrocarbon odor and presence of sheen), should be drained from the secondary containment as soon as reasonably possible after a precipitation event.
   (e) If subparts (a) and (b) above were not followed, impacted stormwater shall not be discharged from the secondary containment and shall instead be managed in accordance with legally approved methods for disposal of process wastewater, such as being sent to an accepting wastewater treatment facility.
   (f) If subparts (a) and (b) were followed, impacted stormwater can only be drained from the secondary containment after removal of all odor or sheen utilizing appropriate methods.
   (g) The area surrounding the secondary containment must be free of signs of vegetative stress or other indicia of petroleum discharge.
   (h) The area below the outlet of the secondary containment area must be maintained to minimize soil washout, such as with stabilized vegetation, rip rap, or by releasing accumulated water slowly.
   (i) Records of all inspections, testing, and/or treatment of water accumulated in secondary containment shall be available on demand to the Department. Electronic records retention is acceptable. These records must be included in the SWPPP.

8. The full implementation of this operating permit, which includes implementation of any applicable schedules of compliance, shall constitute compliance with all applicable federal and state statutes and regulations in accordance with 644.051.16 RSMo for permit shield, and the CWA §402(k) for toxic substances. This permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under CWA §§301(b)(2)(C) and (D), §304(b)(2), and §307(a)(2), if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or controls any pollutant not already limited in the permit. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause, including determination new pollutants found in the discharge not identified in the application for the new or revised permit. The filing of a request by the facility for a permit modification, termination, notice of planned changes, or anticipated non-compliance does not stay any permit condition.

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

10. Report no discharge when a discharge does not occur during the report period. It is a violation of this permit to report no-discharge when a discharge has occurred.

11. The Department may require sampling and reporting as a result of illegal discharges from the site, compliance issues related to water quality concerns or BMP effectiveness, or evidence of off-site impacts from activities or discharges at the facility.

12. This permit does not apply to fertilizer products receiving a current exemption under the Missouri Clean Water Law and regulations in 10 CSR 20-6.015(3)(B)8., and are land applied in accordance with the exemption.

13. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Pollutant.
In addition to the reporting requirements under 40 CFR 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) 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) 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 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).
(4) The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

14. Reporting of Non-Detects.
    (a) Compliance analysis conducted by the facility or any contracted laboratory shall be conducted in such a way the precision and accuracy of the analyzed result can be enumerated. See sufficiently sensitive test method requirements in Standard Conditions Part I, §A, No. 4 regarding proper testing and detection limits used for sample analysis. For the purposes of this permit, the definitions in 40 CFR 136 apply; method detection limit (MDL) and laboratory established reporting limit (RL) are used interchangeably in this permit.
    (b) The facility shall not report a sample result as "non-detect" without also reporting the MDL. Reporting "non-detect" without also including the MDL will be considered failure to report, which is a violation of this permit.
    (c) For the daily maximum, the facility shall report the highest value; if the highest value was a non-detect, use the less than "<" symbol and the laboratory's highest method detection limit (MDL) or the highest reporting limit (RL); whichever is higher (e.g. <6).
    (d) When calculating monthly averages, zero shall be used in place of any value(s) not detected. Where all data used in the average are below the MDL or RL, the highest MDL or RL shall be reported as "<#" for the average as indicated in item (c).

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

16. This permit does not cover land disturbance activities.

17. This permit does not authorize the placement of fill materials in flood plains, placement of solid materials into any waterway, the obstruction of stream flow, or changing the channel of a defined drainage course. The facility must contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to determine if a CWA §404 Department of Army permit or §401 water quality certification is required for the project.

18. All records required by this permit may be maintained electronically per 432.255 RSMo. These records should be maintained in a searchable format.

19. Renewal Application Requirements.
    (a) This facility shall submit an appropriate and complete application to the Department no less than 180 days prior to the expiration date listed on page 1 of the permit.
    (b) Application materials shall include complete Form A and Form C. If the form names have changed, then the facility should ensure they are submitting the correct forms as required by regulation.
    (c) This facility must submit all corrective action reports completed for the last permit term if a benchmark exceedance occurred.
    (d) The facility must submit a map marking all locations where condensate water is generated. In addition to the map, the renewal application must to the extent practicable describe flow volumes and durations, or lack thereof, from each condensation source. If flows occur, the renewal application shall further describe the path the flows take.
    (e) The facility will identify all non-mobile storage tanks on site exposed to stormwater and disclose what product and volume is kept in each one. The facility may optionally include how often these tanks are refilled and what BMPs are used to minimize spills.
    (f) The facility may use the electronic submission system to submit the application to the Program, if available.

D. NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL

If you were adversely affected by this decision, you may be entitled to pursue an appeal before the administrative hearing commission (AHC) pursuant to 621.250 and 644.051.6 RSMo. To appeal, you must file a petition with the AHC within thirty days after the date this decision was mailed or the date it was delivered, whichever date was earlier. If any such petition is sent by registered mail or certified mail, it will be deemed filed on the date it is mailed; if it is sent by any method other than registered mail or certified mail, it will be deemed filed on the date it is received by the AHC. Any appeal should be directed to:

Administrative Hearing Commission; U.S. Post Office Building, Third Floor
131 West High Street, P.O. Box 1557
Jefferson City, MO 65102-1557
Phone: 573-751-2422; Fax: 573-751-5018
Website: https://ahc.mo.gov

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL
OF
MO-0129798
TYSON CHICKEN, INC. – DEXTER PROCESSING PLANT

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act (CWA) §402 Public Law 92-500 as amended) established the National Pollutant 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 (§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 644 RSMo as amended). MSOPs may also cover underground injection, non-discharging facilities, and land application facilities. Permits 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)(A)2.] a factsheet shall be prepared to give pertinent information regarding applicable regulations, rationale for the development of limitations and conditions, and the public participation process for the Missouri State Operating Permit (MSOP or permit) listed below. A factsheet is not an enforceable part of a permit.

PART I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Type:	Industrial: stormwater < 1 MGD
SIC Code(s):	2015
NAICS Code(s):	311615
Application Date:	09/17/2020
Modification Date:	03/21/2017
Expiration Date:	03/31/2021
Last Inspection:	01/05/2021 – in compliance, no observed violations

FACILITY DESCRIPTION:
Stormwater and de minimis condensate. Facility process wastewater and domestic wastewater is managed by sending to POTW. This facility has an SPCC plan and several above-ground storage tanks. This facility utilizes City of Dexter potable water for cooling purposes, and also discharges this wastewater to the city. The facility identified they could not capture all of the stormwater from the animal transfer areas therefore this permit initiates a new sampling protocol for the new internal monitoring point, #ATA. The facility indicated they harvest approximately 750,000 lbs per day of poultry. The plant currently slaughters, picks, eviscerates, chills, cuts-up, debones, cooks, packages and ships poultry. The current "Complex Slaughterhouse" regulation codified at 40 CFR 432 Subpart B (ELG) applies to Complex Slaughterhouses discharging process wastewater to waters of the state directly. Since the facility is not authorized to discharge process wastewater to waters of the state, the ELG does not apply to this permit, because the facility discharges cooling water, process, and non-process wastewater to the city of Dexter East.

PERMITTED FEATURES TABLE:

OUTFALL	AVERAGE FLOW	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE
#001	dependent on precipitation	BMPs	stormwater; tank storage, live unloading area
#002	dependent on precipitation	BMPs	stormwater; tank storage, truck loading
#ATA	dependent on precipitation	first flush capture	stormwater from animal transfer areas

FACILITY PERFORMANCE HISTORY & COMMENTS:
The electronic discharge monitoring reports were reviewed for the last five years and permit term. Data for *E. coli* was frequently above the established benchmark. However, this is stormwater only and the facility has attempted to meet the benchmark through purchase of a street sweeper, culvert clean-out, and other mechanical BMPs. The facility supplied the SWPPP checklist and management strategies in the application, of which some are now incorporated into the special conditions. A new internal monitoring point, #ATA, for animal transfer area is new this permit. The facility has indicated they cannot capture all of the stormwater coming from these areas therefore monitoring is implemented.

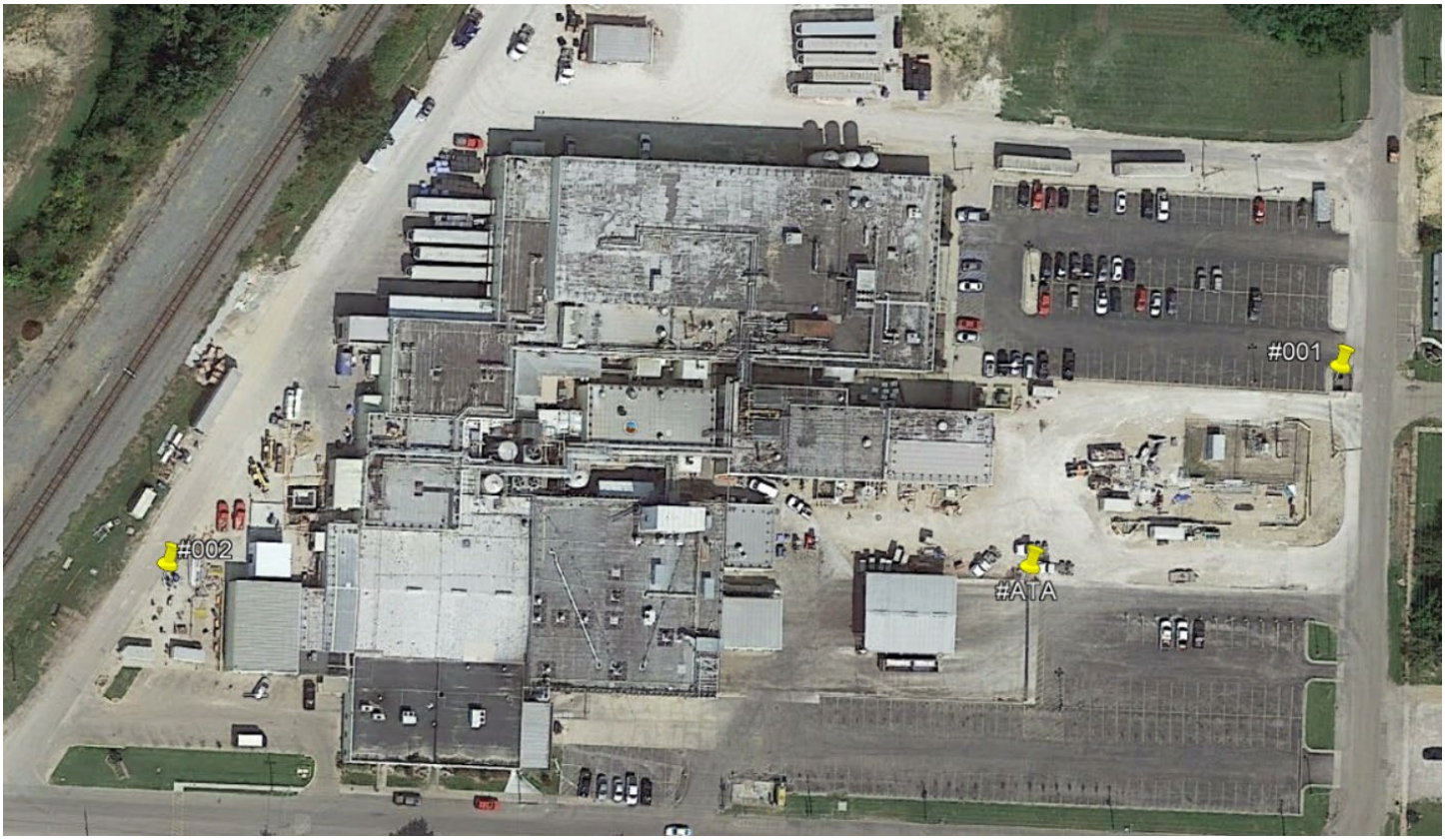
CONTINUING AUTHORITY:
The Missouri Secretary of State continuing authority charter number for this facility is F00466260; this number was verified by the permit writer to be associated with the facility and precisely matches the continuing authority reported by the facility within the renewal application.

Pursuant to 10 CSR 20-6.010(2)(B)4, this facility is a Level 4 Authority.

- ✓ Pursuant to 10 CSR 20-6.010(2)(D), the facility provided a written statement from the higher level authority 6/21/2022 declining receipt of the stormwater from outfalls #001 and #002 pursuant to 10 CSR 20-6.010(2)(C)1.
  - ✓ This provision does not supersede or prohibit any domestic wastewater or stormwater already routed, or proposed to be routed to the accepting wastewater treatment service. The acceptance of domestic wastewater does not meet the definition of becoming managed by a preferential higher authority.
  - ✓ This provision does not prohibit pretreatment or industrial user negotiation this facility may have with the local accepting wastewater treatment service. An industrial user status is not a change of continuing authority. This facility may be subject to local limits applied by the accepting wastewater treatment facility.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS:
In accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(f)(6), the Department evaluated other environmental permits currently held by this facility. This facility holds no other environmental permits. An air permit is apparently not required for this type of facility.

FACILITY MAP:



PART II. RECEIVING WATERBODY INFORMATION

RECEIVING WATERBODY TABLE:

OUTFALL	WATERBODY NAME	CLASS	WBID	DESIGNATED USES	DISTANCE TO SEGMENT (MI)	12-DIGIT HUC
#001 & #002	100K Extent-Remaining Stream	C	3960	GEN, HHP, IRR, LWW, SCR, WBC-B, WWH (ALP)	#001 = 0.37 #002 = 0.43 #ATA = 0.45	Main Ditch 08020204-0502

Classes are representations of hydrologic flow volume or lake basin size as defined in 10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(F). L1: Lakes with drinking water supply - wastewater discharges are not permitted to occur to L1 watersheds per 10 CSR 20-7.015(3)(C); L2: major reservoirs; L3: all other public and private lakes; P: permanent streams; C: streams which may cease flow in dry periods but maintain pools supporting aquatic life; E: streams which do not maintain surface flow; and W: wetland. Losing

streams are defined in 10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(O) and are designated on the losing stream dataset or determined by the Department to lose 30% or more of flow to the subsurface.

WBID = Waterbody Identification: Missouri Use Designation Dataset per 10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(Q) and (S) as 100K Extant-Remaining Streams or newer; 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; New C streams described on the dataset per 10 CSR 20-7.031(2)(A)3., as 100K Extent Remaining Streams.

HUC: Hydrologic Unit Code; TMDLs and lake nutrient criteria are the two most common watershed based limits. https://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/watersheds.htm will have additional information about the watersheds in Missouri.

Designated Uses:
10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)1.: **ALP** = Aquatic Life Protection (formerly AQL); current uses are defined to ensure the protection and propagation of fish shellfish and wildlife, 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 ALP effluent limitations in 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A1-B3 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 not included in WBC-A;
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 and drinking of water;
IRR = irrigation for use on crops utilized for human or livestock consumption, includes aquifers per 10 CSR 20-7.031(6)(A);
LWW = Livestock and Wildlife Watering (current narrative use is defined as LWP = Livestock and Wildlife Protection), includes aquifers per 10 CSR 20-7.031(6)(A);
DWS = Drinking Water Supply, includes aquifers per 10 CSR 20-7.031(6)(A);
IND = industrial water supply
10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)8. to 11.: Wetlands (10 CSR 20-7.031 Tables A1-B3 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 20-7.015(7) and 10 CSR 20-7.031(6): **GRW** = Groundwater
10 CSR 20-7.031(4): **GEN** = general criteria; acute toxicity criteria applicable to all waters even those lacking designated uses
n/a = not applicable

WATERS OF THE STATE DESIGNATIONS:
Waters of the state are divided into seven categories per 10 CSR 20-7.015(1)(B)1 through 7. The applicable water of the state category is listed below. Missouri's technology-based effluent regulations are found in [10 CSR 20-7.015] and are implemented in 10 CSR 20-7.015(2) through (8). When implementing technology regulations, considerations are made for the facility type, discharge type, and category of waters of the state. Effluent limitations may not be applicable to certain waters of the state, facility type, or discharge type. In these cases, effluent limitations may be based on a best professional judgment evaluation. The best professional judgment evaluation will take site specific conditions into consideration; including facility type, the receiving water body classification, and type of discharge. Stormwater discharges and land application sites are not directly subject to limitations found in 10 CSR 20-7.015, but may be subject to limitations determined by the best professional judgment evaluation. Effluent limitation derivations are discussed in PART IV: EFFLUENTS LIMITS DETERMINATIONS.
✓ All other waters; identified at 10 CSR 20-7.015(B)7 and 10 CSR 20-7.015(8)

EXISTING WATER QUALITY:
The receiving waterbody has no relevant water quality data available.

UPSTREAM OR DOWNSTREAM IMPAIRMENTS:
The permit writer has reviewed upstream and downstream stream segments of this facility for impairments.
✓ The permit writer has noted no upstream or downstream impairments near this facility.

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
✓ Not applicable; this facility does not discharge to an impaired segment of a 303(d) listed stream.

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):
A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a given pollutant a water body 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 for that watershed may be developed. The TMDL shall include the WLA calculation. http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/tmdl/
✓ Not applicable; this facility does not discharge to a waterbody or watershed with a TMDL.

RECEIVING WATERBODY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

✓ No receiving water monitoring requirements are recommended at this time.

WATERBODY MIXING CONSIDERATIONS:

For all outfalls, mixing zone and zone of initial dilution are not allowed per 10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(I)(a) and (b), as the base stream flow does not provide dilution to the effluent.

PART III. RATIONALE AND DERIVATION OF 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 is an existing facility discharging only stormwater.

ANTIBACKSLIDING:

Federal Regulations [CWA §303(d)(4); CWA §402(c); 40 CFR Part 122.44(l)] 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 reissuance conform to the anti-backsliding provisions of CWA §402(o), and 40 CFR 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.
    - Monitoring and benchmark for BOD_5 was removed. The data support the removal of this parameter for sampling. BOD is the traditional, most widely used test to establish concentration of organic matter in wastewater samples (i.e., relative strength) and is based on the principle that if sufficient oxygen is available, aerobic biological decomposition (i.e., stabilization of organic waste) by microorganisms will continue until all waste is consumed. The test is based on the accurate measure of DO (dissolved oxygen) at the beginning and end of a five-day period in which the sample is held in dark, incubated conditions; the change in DO concentration over five days represents the "oxygen demand" for respiration by the aerobic biological microorganisms in the sample. However, stormwater is not discharged for more than a couple days at a time, therefore BOD_5 is not a measure of concern in the stormwater. The facility will continue to measure COD.
    - Data for settleable solids was consistently 0.5 mL/L/hr. Invariable data does not assist the permit writer or the facility in determining if the BMPs are effective. Monitoring for settleable solids is removed. Monitoring and a benchmark for total suspended solids (TSS) remains in the permit.
  - ✓ The Department determined technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law were made in issuing the permit under CWA §402(a)(1)(b).
    - The previous permit required reporting of precipitation data with the quarterly reports. The data is readily available utilizing online sources therefore the reporting requirement was removed. The facility may still need to retain the data for their own records to determine causes of benchmark exceedances or to determine if BMPs are performing as expected. The SWPPP should continue to contain this information to assess if controls are working properly
    - Monitoring for ammonia as N, nitrate plus nitrite as N, total nitrogen, and total phosphorus were removed. These pollutants were determined to not be applicable for monitoring in stormwater permits; see below under Nutrient Monitoring section.
    - The previous permit special conditions contained a specific set of prohibitions related to general criteria (GC) found in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4); however, there was no determination as to whether the discharges have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to excursion of those general water quality criteria in the previous permit. This permit assesses each general criteria as listed in the previous permit's special conditions. Federal regulations 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(iii) requires instances where reasonable potential (RP) to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard exists, a numeric limitation must be included in the permit. Rather than conducting the appropriate RP determination, the previous permit simply placed the prohibitions in the permit. These conditions were removed from the permit. Appropriate reasonable potential determinations were conducted for each general criterion listed in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A) through (I) and effluent limitations were placed in the permit for those general criteria where it was determined the discharge had reasonable potential to cause or contribute to excursions of the general criteria. Specific effluent limitations were not included for those general criteria where it was determined the discharges will not cause or contribute to excursions of general criteria. Removal of the prohibitions does not reduce the protections of the permit or allow for impairment of the receiving stream. The permit maintains sufficient effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and best management practices to protect water quality while maintaining permit conditions applicable to facility disclosures and in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031(4) where no water contaminant by itself or in combination with other substances shall prevent the water 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.

- For all outfalls, there is no RP for putrescent bottom deposits preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because nothing disclosed by the facility indicates putrescent wastewater would be discharged from the facility.
- For all outfalls, there is no RP for unsightly or harmful bottom deposits preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because nothing disclosed by the facility indicates unsightly or harmful bottom deposits would be discharged from the facility.

(B) Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.
- For all outfalls, there is no RP for oil in sufficient amounts to be unsightly preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because nothing disclosed by the facility indicates oil will be present in sufficient amounts to impair beneficial uses.
- For all outfalls, there is no RP for scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because nothing disclosed by the facility indicates scum and floating debris will be present in sufficient amounts to impair 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.
- For all outfalls, there is no RP for unsightly color or turbidity in sufficient amounts preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because nothing disclosed by the facility indicates unsightly color or turbidity will be present in sufficient amounts to impair beneficial uses.
- For all outfalls, there is no RP for offensive odor in sufficient amounts preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because nothing disclosed by the facility indicates offensive odor will be present in sufficient amounts to impair beneficial uses.

(D) Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life.
- The permit writer considered specific toxic pollutants when writing this permit. Numeric effluent limitations are included for those pollutants could be discharged in toxic amounts.

(E) [not backsliding]

(F) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water.
- This criterion is very similar to (D) above. See Part IV, Effluent Limits Derivation below.

(G) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering.
- This criterion is very similar to (D) above. See Part IV, Effluent Limits Derivation below.

(H) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community.
- It has been established any chemical, physical, or hydrological changes are covered by the specific numeric effluent limitations established in the permit.

(I) 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 260.200 RSMo, except as the use of such materials is specifically permitted pursuant to 260.200 through 260.247 RSMo.
- There are no solid waste disposal activities or any operation which has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to the materials listed above being discharged through any outfall.

▪ The previous permit special condition stated: "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."
The permit writer has determined this special condition was outside the scope of NPDES permitting and was removed.

▪ The previous permit special condition indicated spills from hazardous waste substances must be reported to the department. However, this condition is covered under standard conditions therefore was removed from special conditions.

ANTIDEGRADATION REVIEW:

Process water discharges with new, altered, or expanding flows, 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.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

Minimum site-wide best management practices are established in this permit to ensure all facilities are managing their sites equally to protect waters of the state from certain activities which could cause negative effects in receiving water bodies. While not all sites require a SWPPP because the SIC codes are specifically exempted in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), these best management practices are not specifically included for stormwater purposes.

These practices are minimum requirements for all industrial sites to protect waters of the state. If the minimum best management practices are not followed, the facility may violate general criteria [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)]. Statutes are applicable to all permitted facilities in the state, therefore pollutants cannot be released unless in accordance with 644.011 and 644.016 (17) RSMo.

COST ANALYSIS FOR COMPLIANCE (CAFCOM):
Pursuant to 644.145 RSMo, when incorporating a new requirement for discharges from publicly owned facilities, or when enforcing provisions of this chapter or the CWA, pertaining to any portion of a publicly owned facility, the Department shall make a finding of affordability on the costs to be incurred and the impact of any rate changes on ratepayers upon which to base such permits and decisions, to the extent allowable under this chapter and the CWA. This process is completed through a CAFCom. Permits not including new requirements may be deemed affordable.

✓ The Department is not required to complete a cost analysis for compliance because the facility is not publicly owned.

CHANGES IN DISCHARGES OF TOXIC POLLUTANT:
This special condition reiterates the federal rules found in 40 CFR 122.44(f) for technology treatments and 122.42(a)(1) for all other toxic substances. In these rules, the facility is required to report changes in amounts of toxic substances discharged. Toxic substances are defined in 40 CFR 122.2 as "…any pollutant listed as toxic under section 307(a)(1)" or, in the case of "sludge use or disposal practices," any pollutant identified in regulations implementing section 405(d) of the CWA." Section 307 of the clean water act then refers to those parameters listed in 40 CFR 401.15 and any other toxic parameter the Department determines is applicable for reporting under these rules in the permit. The facility should also consider any other toxic pollutant in the discharge as reportable under this condition and must report all increases to the Department as soon as discovered in the effluent. The Department may open the permit to implement any required effluent limits pursuant to CWA §402(k) where sufficient data was not supplied within the application but was supplied at a later date by either the permittee or other resource determined to be representative of the discharge, such as sampling by Department personnel.

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 facility is not currently under Water Protection Program enforcement action.

DOMESTIC WASTEWATER, SLUDGE, AND BIOSOLIDS:
Domestic wastewater is defined as wastewater (i.e., human sewage) originating primarily from the sanitary conveyances of bathrooms and kitchens. Domestic wastewater excludes stormwater, animal waste, process waste, and other similar waste.

✓ Not applicable; this facility discharges domestic wastewater to an off-site permitted wastewater treatment facility (POTW).

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS:
Effluent limitations derived and established for this permit are based on current operations of the facility and applied per 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A) as applicable. Any flow through the outfall is considered a discharge and must be sampled and reported as provided in the permit. Future permit action due to facility modification may contain new operating permit terms and conditions which supersede the terms and conditions, including effluent limitations, of this operating permit. Daily maximums and monthly averages are required per 40 CFR 122.45(d)(1) for continuous discharges (not from a POTW).

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. The 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 facilities 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 facility must first submit an eDMR Waiver Request Form: http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-2692-f.pdf. A request must be made for each operating permit. An approved waiver is not 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.

To assist the facility in entering data into the eDMR system, the permit describes limit sets designators in each table in Part A of the permit. The data entry personnel should use these identifiers to ensure data entry is being completed appropriately. For example, M for monthly, Q for quarterly, and others.

FEDERAL 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 Tyson facility currently slaughters, picks, eviscerates, chills, cuts-up, debones, cooks, packages, and ships poultry. The Tyson facility is considered a "Complex Slaughterhouse" per 40 CFR 432 Subpart B regulation (ELG). However, the ELG only applies to Complex Slaughterhouses that discharge process wastewater. Since the facility is not authorized to discharge process wastewater, the ELG does not apply to this facility. The ELG states "water" from animal holding areas are subject to the ELG. After thorough investigation, stormwater discharges (without wash water) from animal transfer or animal transportation, rather than animal holding, are not addressed by the ELG. Because there are no outdoor animal holding areas, an internal monitoring point (#ATA), Animal Transfer Area, has been added for the stormwater. The permit contains a condition that the wash water for the animal transfer areas are not to be discharged, therefore making the ELG inapplicable; wash water is a wastewater. Because the facility is not discharging wastewater, the ELG is not applicable. The facility indicated most of the stormwater is collected in the trench drain system. The facility is only required to sample the stormwater if it exits the area.

GENERAL CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:
In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), effluent limitations shall be placed into permits for pollutants determined to cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or to contribute to, an excursion above any water quality standard, including narrative water quality criteria. In order to comply with this regulation, the permit writer has completed a reasonable potential determination on whether discharges have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion of the general criteria listed in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). In instances where reasonable potential exists, the permit includes limitations within the permit to address the reasonable potential. In discharges where reasonable potential does not exist, the permit may include monitoring to later determine the discharge's potential to impact the narrative criteria. Additionally, 644.076.1 RSMo, as well as Part I §D – Administrative Requirements of Standard Conditions included in this permit state it shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow any discharge of water contaminants from any water contaminant or point source located in Missouri in violation of §§644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or any standard, rule, or regulation promulgated by the commission. See Part IV for specific determinations.

GROUNDWATER MONITORING:
Groundwater is a water of the state according to 644.016(27) RSMo, is subject to regulations at 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.

LAND APPLICATION:
Land application, or surficial dispersion of wastewater and/or sludge, is performed by facilities to maintain a basin as no-discharge. Requirements for these types of operations are found in 10 CSR 20-6.015; authority to regulate these activities is from 644.026 RSMo.

- ✓ Not applicable; this permit does not authorize operation of a surficial land application system to disperse wastewater or sludge.

LAND DISTURBANCE:
Land disturbance, sometimes called construction activities, are actions which cause disturbance of the root layer or soil; these include clearing, grading, and excavating of the land. 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) and 10 CSR 20-6.200(3) requires permit coverage for these activities. Coverage is not required for facilities when only providing maintenance of original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or to continue the original purpose of the facility.

- ✓ Not applicable; this permit does not provide coverage for land disturbance activities. The facility may obtain a separate land disturbance permit (MORA) online at https://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/stormwater/sw-land-disturb-permits.htm; MORA permits do not cover disturbance of contaminated soils, however, site specific permits such as this one can be modified to include appropriate controls for land disturbance of contaminated soils by adding site-specific BMP requirements and additional outfalls.

MAJOR WATER USER:
Any surface or groundwater user with a water source and the equipment necessary to withdraw or divert 100,000 gallons (or 70 gallons per minute) or more per day combined from all sources from any stream, river, lake, well, spring, or other water source is considered a major water user in Missouri. All major water users are required by law to register water use annually (Missouri Revised Statues Chapter 256.400 Geology, Water Resources and Geodetic Survey Section). https://dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2236.htm

- ✓ Not applicable; this facility cannot withdraw water from the state in excess of 70 gpm/0.1 MGD.

MODIFICATION REQUESTS:
Facilities have the option to request a permit modification from the Department at any time under RSMo 644.051.9. Requests must be submitted to the Water Protection Program with the appropriate forms and fees paid per 10 CSR 20-6.011. It is recommended facilities contact the permit writer early so the correct forms and fees are submitted, and the modification request can be completed in a timely fashion. Minor modifications, found in 40 CFR 122.63, are processed without the need for a public comment period. Major modifications, those requests not explicitly fitting under 40 CFR 122.63, do require a public notice period.

Modifications to permits should be completed when: a new pollutant is found in the discharge; operational or functional changes occur which affect the technology, function, or outcome of treatment; the facility desires alternate numeric benchmarks; or other changes are needed to the permit.

Modifications are not required when utilizing or changing additives in accordance with the publication https://dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2653.htm nor are required when a temporary change or provisional discharge has been authorized by the regional office. While provisional discharges may be authorized by the regional office, they will not be granted for more than the time necessary for the facility to obtain an official modification from the Water Protection Program. Temporary provisional discharges due to weather events or other unforeseen circumstances may or may not necessitate a permit modification. The facility may ask for a Compliance Assistance Visit (CAV) from the regional office to assist in the decision-making process; CAVs are provided free to the permitted entity.

NUTRIENT MONITORING:
Nutrient monitoring is required for facilities characteristically or expected to discharge nutrients (nitrogenous compounds and/or phosphorus) when the design flow is equal to or greater than 0.1 MGD per 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(D)8. This requirement is applicable to all Missouri waterways.

- ✓ This is a stormwater only permit therefore not subject to provisions found in 10 CSR 20-7.015 per 10 CSR 20-7.015(1)(C).

Water quality standards per 10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(N) describe nutrient criteria requirements assigned to lakes (which include reservoirs) in Missouri, equal to or greater than 10 acres during normal pool conditions. The Department's Nutrient Criteria Implementation Plan (NCIP) may be reviewed at: https://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/rules/documents/nutrient-implementation-plan-final-072618.pdf Discharges of wastewater in to lakes or lake watersheds designated as L1 (drinking water use) are prohibited per 10 CSR 20-7.015(3)(C).

- ✓ This is a stormwater only permit therefore not subject to provisions found in 10 CSR 20-7.015 per 10 CSR 20-7.015(1)(C).

OIL/WATER SEPARATORS:
Oil water separator (OWS) tank systems are frequently found at industrial sites where process water and stormwater may contain oils and greases, oily wastewaters, or other immiscible liquids requiring separation. Food industry discharges typically require pretreatment prior to discharge to municipally owned treatment works. Per 10 CSR 26-2.010(2)(B), all oil water separator tanks must be operated according to manufacturer's specifications and authorized in NPDES permits per 10 CSR 26-2.010(2) or may be regulated as a petroleum tank.

- ✓ Not applicable; the facility has not disclosed the use of any oil water separators they wish to include under the NPDES permit at this facility and therefore oil water separator tanks are not authorized by this permit.

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:
Operators or supervisors of operations at regulated domestic wastewater treatment facilities shall be certified in accordance with 10 CSR 20-9 and any other applicable state law or regulation.

- ✓ Not applicable; this facility is not required to have a certified operator. This permit does not cover domestic wastewater.

PRETREATMENT:
This permit does not regulate pretreatment requirements for facilities discharging to an accepting permitted wastewater treatment facility. If applicable, the receiving entity (the publicly owned treatment works - POTW) is to ensure compliance with any effluent limitation guidelines for pretreatment listed in 40 CFR Subchapter N per 10 CSR 20-6.100. Pretreatment regulations per 644.016 RSMo are limitations on the introduction of pollutants or water contaminants into publicly owned treatment works or facilities.

REASONABLE POTENTIAL (RP):
Federal regulation [40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1)(i)] requires effluent limitations for all pollutants which are (or may be) discharged at a level causing or have the reasonable potential to cause (or contribute to) an in-stream excursion above narrative or numeric water quality standards. Per 10 CSR 20-7.031(4), general criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times; however, acute toxicity criteria may be exceeded by permit in zones of initial dilution, and chronic toxicity criteria may be exceeded by permit in mixing zones. If the permit writer determines any given pollutant has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the WQS, the permit must contain effluent limits for the pollutant per 40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1)(iii) and the most stringent limits per 10 CSR 20-7.031(9)(A). Permit writers may use mathematical reasonable potential analysis (RPA) using the Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control (TSD) methods (EPA/505/2-90-001) as found in Section 3.3.2, or may also use reasonable potential determinations (RPD) as provided in Sections 3.1.2, 3.1.3, and 3.2 of the TSD.

- ✓ Applicable; the permit writer conducted an RPD on applicable parameters within the permit. See Part IV: Effluent Limits Determinations below.
- ✓ A mathematical RPA was not conducted on the stormwater 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 facility 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 facility; 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.

RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS:
The renewal special condition permit requirement is designed to guide the facility to prepare and include all relevant and applicable information in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.010(7)(A)-(C), and if applicable, federal regulations. The special condition may not include all requirements and requests for additional information may be made at the time of permit renewal under 644.051.13(5) RSMo and 40 CFR 122.21(h). Prior to submittal, the facility must review the entire submittal to confirm all required information and data is provided; it is the facility's responsibility to discern if additional information is required. Failure to fully disclosure applicable information with the application or application addendums may result in a permit revocation per 10 CSR 20-6.010(8)(A) and may result in the forfeiture of permit shield protection authorized in 644.051.16 RSMo.

- ✓ In addition to describing forms and procedures, this special condition also addresses information required to be submitted for the condensate discharges. This action is required to determine if the condensate discharges are in fact de minimis in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.015. Based on the facility's statement that its condensate does not discharge to waters of the state, the department has currently deemed any condensate generated to be *de minimis*. To be included in the next permit renewal application, this permit includes a special condition requiring the facility to describe flow volumes and durations, to the extent practicable, from each condensation source to confirm condensate releases continue to be de minimis. Historical inspection reports have not noted condensate discharges as causing contamination to waters of the state.

SAMPLING FREQUENCY JUSTIFICATION:
Sampling and reporting frequency was generally retained from previous permit. 40 CFR 122.45(d)(1) indicates all continuous discharges, such as wastewater discharges, shall be permitted with daily maximum and monthly average limits. Minimum sampling frequency for all parameters is annually per 40 CFR 122.44(i)(2).

Sampling frequency for stormwater-only outfalls is typically quarterly even though BMP inspection occurs monthly or more often dependent on site needs. 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, volatile organic compounds, and others. For further information on sampling and testing methods see 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(D)2.

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 and 10 CSR 20-7.031(11) providing certain conditions are met. An SOC is not allowed:

- For effluent limitations based on technology-based standards established in accordance with federal requirements, if the deadline for compliance established in federal regulations has passed in accordance with 40 CFR 125.3.
- For a newly constructed facility in most cases per 644.029 RSMo. Newly constructed facilities must meet all applicable effluent limitations (technology and water quality) when discharge begins. New facilities are required to install the appropriate control technologies as specified in a permit or antidegradation review. A SOC is allowed for a new water quality based effluent limit not included in a previously public noticed permit or antidegradation review, which may occur if a regulation changes during construction.
- To develop a TMDL, UAA, or other study associated with development of a site specific criterion. A facility is not prohibited from conducting these activities, but a SOC may not be specifically granted for conducting these activities.

In order to provide guidance in developing SOCs, and to attain a greater level of consistency, the Department issued a policy on development of SOCs on October 25, 2012. The policy provides guidance to permit writers on standard time frames for schedules for common activities, and guidance on factors to modify the length of the schedule.

- ✓ Not applicable; this permit does not contain a numeric SOC. Monitoring at #ATA begins September 1, 2022 to allow time to construct sampling infrastructure.

SLUDGE – INDUSTRIAL:
Industrial sludge is solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of industrial process or non-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 any material derived from industrial sludge. Industrial sludge could also be derived from lagoon dredging or other similar maintenance activities.

- ✓ Applicable; sludge is removed by contract hauler, and land applied under a separate permit. This permit does not authorize land application of sludge or wastewater.

STANDARD CONDITIONS:
The standard conditions Part I attached to this permit incorporate all sections of 10 CSR 20-6.010(8) and 40 CFR 122.41(a) through (n) by reference as required by law. These conditions, in addition to the conditions enumerated within the standard conditions should be reviewed by the facility to ascertain compliance with this permit, state regulations, state statues, federal regulations, and the Clean Water Act. Standard Conditions Part III, if attached to this permit, incorporate requirements dealing with domestic wastewater, domestic sludge, and land application of domestic wastes.

STORMWATER PERMITTING: LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARKS:
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-only discharges. The *Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001; 1991) §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), a benchmark, or a monitoring requirement as dictated by site specific conditions, the BMPs in place, the BMPs proposed, past performance of the facility, and the receiving water's current quality.

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 Water Quality Standards (WQSs) are based on one hour of exposure, and must be protected at all times. Therefore, industrial stormwater facilities with toxic contaminants present in the stormwater may have the potential to cause a violation of acute WQSs if toxic contaminants occur in sufficient amounts. In this instance, the permit writer may apply daily maximum limitations.

Conversely, it is unlikely for rainfall to cause a discharge for four continuous days from a facility; if this does occur however, the receiving stream will also likely sustain a significant amount of flow providing dilution. Most chronic WQSs are based on a four-day exposure with some exceptions. Under this scenario, most industrial stormwater facilities have limited potential to cause a violation of chronic water quality standards in the receiving stream.

A standard mass-balance equation cannot be calculated for stormwater because stormwater flow and flow in the receiving stream cannot be determined for conditions on any given day or storm event without real-time ad-hoc monitoring. The amount of stormwater discharged from the facility will vary based on current and 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, area of surfaces with reduced permeability (houses, parking lots, and the like) in the watershed, hydrogeology, topography, etc. Decreased permeability may increase the stream flow dramatically over a short period of time (flash).

Numeric benchmark values are based on site specific requirements taking in to account a number of factors but cannot be applied to any process water discharges. First, the technology in place at the site to control pollutant discharges in stormwater is evaluated. The permit writer also evaluates other similar permits for similar activities. A review of the guidance forming the basis of Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) *Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity* (MSGP) may also occur. 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 may also be used. 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. If a facility has not disclosed BMPs applicable to the pollutants for the site, the facility may not be eligible for benchmarks.

40 CFR 122.44(b)(1) requires the permit implement the most stringent limitations for each discharge, including industrially exposed stormwater; and 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) and (iii) requires the permit to include water-quality based effluent limitations where reasonable potential has been found.

However, because of the non-continuous nature of stormwater discharges, staff are unable to perform statistical Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) under most stormwater discharge scenarios. Reasonable potential determinations (RPDs; see REASONABLE POTENTIAL above) using best professional judgment are performed.

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 facility in knowing when additional corrective actions may be necessary to comply with the conditions of the permit.

BMP inspections typically occur more frequently than sampling. Sampling frequencies are based on the facility's ability to comply with the benchmarks and the requirements of the permit. Inspections should occur after large rain events and any other time an issue is noted; sampling after a benchmark exceedance may need to occur to show the corrective active taken was meaningful.

When a permitted feature or outfall consists of only stormwater, a benchmark may be implemented at the discretion of the permit writer, if there is no RP for water quality excursions.

- ✓ Applicable, this facility has stormwater-only outfalls where benchmarks or limitations were deemed appropriate contaminant measures.

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 §304(e) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for the control of toxic pollutants and hazardous substances from ancillary industrial activities; 2) Authorized under §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*, (EPA 833-B-09-002) published by the EPA in 2015 https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/swppp_guide_industrial_2015.pdf, 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. Additional information can be found in *Stormwater Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices* (EPA 832-R-92-006; September 1992).

A SWPPP must be prepared by the facility 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 facility 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.

- ✓ Applicable; a SWPPP shall be developed and implemented for this facility; see specific requirements in the SPECIAL CONDITIONS section of the permit.

SUFFICIENTLY SENSITIVE ANALYTICAL METHODS:

Please review Standard Conditions Part 1, §A, No. 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 and incorporated within this permit. The facility shall use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods for detecting, identifying, and measuring the concentrations of pollutants.

The facility shall ensure the selected methods are able to quantify the presence of pollutants in a given discharge at concentrations low enough to determine compliance with Water Quality Standards in 10 CSR 20-7.031 or effluent limitations unless provisions in the permit allow for other alternatives. A method is "sufficiently sensitive" when; 1) the method quantifies the pollutant below the level of the applicable water quality criterion or; 2) the method minimum level is above the applicable water quality criterion, but the amount of pollutant in a facility's discharge is high enough the method detects and quantifies the level of pollutant in the discharge, or 3) the method has the lowest minimum level of the analytical methods approved under 10 CSR 20-7.015 and or 40 CFR 136. These methods are also required for parameters listed as monitoring only, as the data collected may be used to determine if numeric limitations need to be established. A facility is responsible for working with their contractors to ensure the analysis performed is sufficiently sensitive.

UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL (UIC):
The UIC program for all classes of wells in the State of Missouri is administered by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and approved by EPA pursuant to §§1422 and 1425 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and 40 CFR 147 Subpart AA. Injection wells are classified based on the liquids which are being injected. Class I wells are hazardous waste wells which are banned by 577.155 RSMo; Class II wells are established for oil and natural gas production; Class III wells are used to inject fluids to extract minerals; Class IV wells are also banned by Missouri in 577.155 RSMo; Class V wells are shallow injection wells; some examples are heat pump wells and groundwater remediation wells. Domestic wastewater being disposed of sub-surface is also considered a Class V well. In accordance with 40 CFR 144.82, construction, operation, maintenance, conversion, plugging, or closure of injection wells shall not cause movement of fluids containing any contaminant into Underground Sources of Drinking Water (USDW) if the presence of any contaminant may cause a violation of drinking water standards or groundwater standards under 10 CSR 20-7.031, or other health based standards, or may otherwise adversely affect human health. If the director finds the injection activity may endanger USDWs, the Department may require closure of the injection wells, or other actions listed in 40 CFR 144.12(c), (d), or (e). In accordance with 40 CFR 144.26, the facility shall submit a Class V Well Inventory Form for each active or new underground injection well drilled, or when the status of a well changes, to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey Program, P.O. Box 250, Rolla, Missouri 65402. The Class V Well Inventory Form can be requested from the Geological Survey Program or can be found at the Department's webpage. Single family residential septic systems and non-residential septic systems used solely for sanitary waste and having the capacity to serve fewer than 20 persons a day are excluded from the UIC requirements (40 CFR 144.81(9)).

- ✓ Not applicable; the facility has not submitted materials indicating the facility will be performing UIC at this site.

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 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. Thermal variances are regulated separately and are found under 644.

- ✓ Not applicable; this permit is not drafted under premise of a petition for variance.

WASTELOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) FOR LIMITS:
As per [10 CSR 20-2.010; definitions], the WLA is the maximum 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 not provide adequate protection for the receiving water, then the other must be used per 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A).

- ✓ Not applicable, this is a stormwater only permit therefore WLAs were not calculated. See section on stormwater permitting as applying WLAs to stormwater is not normally applicable per TSD §3.1.

WASTELOAD ALLOCATION (WLA) MODELING:
Facilities 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 STANDARD REVISION:
In accordance with 644.058 RSMo, the Department is required to utilize an evaluation of the environmental and economic impacts of modifications to water quality standards of twenty-five percent or more when making individual site-specific permit decisions.

- ✓ This operating permit does not contain requirements for implementing a limit where a water quality standard changing twenty-five percent or more since the previous operating permit.

PART IV. EFFLUENT LIMIT DETERMINATIONS

OUTFALLS #001 AND #002 – STORMWATER

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

PARAMETERS	UNIT	DAILY MAXIMUM LIMIT	BENCH-MARK	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITS	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
PHYSICAL							
FLOW	MGD	*	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	24 HR. ESTIMATE
CONVENTIONAL							
COD	mg/L	**	120	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
E. COLI ‡	#/100 mL	*	-	1030 BENCHMARK, MONTHLY	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
OIL & GREASE	mg/L	**	10	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
pH †	SU	**	6.0 to 9.0	6.5-9.0 LIMIT	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
TSS	mg/L	**	100	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB

* monitoring and reporting requirement only
** monitoring with associated benchmark
‡ see permit
† report the minimum and maximum pH values; pH is not to be averaged

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 ensure compliance with permitted effluent limitations. If the facility is unable to obtain effluent flow, then it is the responsibility of the facility 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), quarterly monitoring continued from previous permit.

CONVENTIONAL:

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
Monitoring with 120 mg/L daily maximum benchmark is included using the permit writer's best professional judgment and continued from the previous permit. There is no numeric water quality standard for COD; however, increased oxygen demand may impact instream water quality. COD is also a valuable indicator parameter. COD monitoring allows the facility to identify increases in COD may indicate materials/chemicals coming into contact with stormwater causing an increase in oxygen demand. Increases in COD may indicate a need for maintenance or improvement of BMPs. The benchmark is achievable through proper BMP controls. COD contained in the stormwater at this site is likely from live unloading operations and may also be from other oxygen demanding substances in the stormwater at the site. However, the unloading operations should have proper controls installed so that areas where animals are being held, even under temporary conditions during unloading, although some stormwater is being collected and diverted to the on-site wastewater treatment plant.

Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Monthly monitoring was reduced to quarterly monitoring per the permit writer's best professional judgment. Previous permit indicated a benchmark of 1030 #/100 mL; data supplied throughout the permit term indicates bacterial presence in the stormwater from the site. The facility has supplied a narrative of numerous actions they have taken to meet the benchmark over the last permit term. The Department believes these actions warrant removal of the numeric benchmark in favor of narrative BMP conditions. The receiving stream is less than 2 miles away and the stream is a gaining stream; the facility is adjacent to residences therefore this permit continues the monitoring requirement. Data for outfall #001 range from 178 to 17,600 #/100 mL; the highest data is from 2017 and improvements are obvious from the data. Data for outfall #002 range from 109 to 40,000; the highest data was from 2016 and 2017; more recent data are better. While stormwater will disperse the *E. coli*, the bacteria can not actually be diluted. The permit writer compared the data to other facilities performing the same activities such as unloading live poultry from open sided trucks and the data is somewhat higher at this site; only because almost the entire site is paved. An absorptive treatment system surrounds the outfalls. The permittee has chosen to use management BMPs instead of a complete capture and treat system; the capture and treat system is designed to capture the first flush of stormwater. Permits may contain narrative requirements to ensure protection of receiving streams from stormwater from industrial sites.

The facility has disclosed they perform several activities to attempt to decrease *E. coli* at the site. This permit therefore removes the numeric benchmark and implements, instead, a specific set of measures to control *E. coli* from leaving the site. The unloading operations must have proper controls installed so that areas where animals are being held, even under temporary conditions during unloading, substantively decrease *E. coli* from leaving the area. See outfall #ATA. Quarterly monitoring is still required but a numeric benchmark is not proposed at this time when the facility is utilizing all prescribed BMPs. Over the next permit term, the facility will gather more information, such as how often the animal transfer area stormwater discharges, and what the *E. coli* data shows from the ATA.

Oil & Grease

Monitoring with a daily maximum benchmark of 10 mg/L continued from the previous permit per the permit writer's best professional judgment. Data at the outfalls range from 2 to 8.6 mg/L during the last permit term. Oil and grease is considered a conventional pollutant. Oil and grease is a comprehensive test which measures for gasoline, diesel, crude oil, creosote, kerosene, heating oils, heavy fuel oils, lubricating oils, waxes, and some asphalt and pitch. The test can also detect some volatile organics such as benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, or toluene, but these constituents are often lost during testing due to their boiling points. It is recommended to perform separate testing for these constituents if they are a known pollutant of concern at the site, i.e. aquatic life toxicity or human health is a concern. Results do not allow for separation of specific pollutants within the test, they are reported, totaled, as "oil and grease". Per 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A1: *Criteria for Designated Uses*; 10 mg/L is the standard for protection of aquatic life. This standard will also be used to protect the general criteria found at 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). Ten mg/L is the level at which sheen is expected to form on receiving waters. Oils and greases of different densities will possibly form sheen or unsightly bottom deposits at levels which vary from 10 mg/L. To protect the general criteria, it is the responsibility of the facility to visually observe the discharge and receiving waters for sheen or bottom deposits. The benchmark is achievable through proper operational and maintenance of BMPs. Oils and greases, if found at this site, would most likely be from transportation activities.

pH

6.0 to 9.0 SU benchmark; data indicate little fluctuation of the pH at the site. Monitoring is maintained to determine if wastewater or spills are leaving the area illicitly through the stormwater outfalls. The previous permit contained limits for pH. However, the site conditions indicate that only a spill or mishap would change the pH of the stormwater at the site, and the site has no real control of the pH discharging from the outfalls. Implementation of the benchmark and removal of the limits in this permit will not have any negative effect on the receiving streams. The operations at this facility have not changed which would warrant the continuance of a pH limit.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Monitoring with a daily maximum benchmark of 100 mg/L continued from the previous permit per the permit writer's best professional judgement. Data supplied by this facility is typical of other facilities with similar operations and ranges from 4 to 208 mg/L; with only six data points above the benchmark; overall average is 58.6 mg/L. There is no numeric water quality standard for TSS; however, sediment discharges can negatively impact aquatic life habitat. TSS is also a valuable indicator parameter. TSS monitoring allows the facility to identify increases in TSS indicating uncontrolled materials leaving the site. Increased suspended solids in runoff can lead to decreased available oxygen for aquatic life and an increase of surface water temperatures in a receiving stream. Suspended solids can also be carriers of toxins, which can adsorb to the suspended particles; therefore, total suspended solids are a valuable indicator parameter for other pollution. The benchmark is achievable through proper operational and maintenance of BMPs.

INTERNAL MONITORING POINT #ATA – ANIMAL TRANSFER AREA STORMWATER

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

PARAMETERS	UNIT	DAILY MAX	MONTHLY AVG.	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITS	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
PHYSICAL							
FLOW	MGD	*	*	NEW	DAILY ***	UNSCHEDULED	ESTIMATED
TIME OF DISCHARGE	hours	*	*	NEW	DAILY ***	UNSCHEDULED	ESTIMATED
CONVENTIONAL							
E. COLI	#/100 mL	*	*	NEW	ONCE/MONTH	UNSCHEDULED	GRAB

* monitoring and reporting requirement only
new parameter not established in previous state operating permit
*** see permit

DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

Flow
In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44(i)(1)(ii)] the volume of effluent discharged from each outfall is needed to ensure compliance with permitted effluent limitations. If the facility is unable to obtain effluent flow, then it is the responsibility of the facility 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), daily flow monitoring required when discharging, note ***. The total of volume for the month is required.

Time of Discharge
Monitoring only requirement necessary to obtain the total flow for each day of discharge. The total time of discharge for the month is required.

E. coli
Monitoring necessary to determine contribution of *E. coli* from the animal transfer area to the main stormwater outfall. If no discharge occurs in the month, no sample is necessary. See note ⸸ in permit. Only one sample for *E. coli* is due for any month with a discharge, although multiple samples are recommended to show changes in *E. coli* presence over time and stormwater flow regimes.

PART V. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

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

PERMIT SYNCHRONIZATION:
Permits are normally issued on a five-year term, but to achieve watershed synchronization some permits will need to be issued for less than the full five years as allowed by regulation. The intent is all permits within a watershed will move through the Watershed Based Management (WBM) cycle together will all expire in the same fiscal year. https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/missouri-nutrient-loss-reduction-strategy. This will allow the Department to explore a watershed based permitting effort at some point in the future. 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 will expire in 5 years. This is a stormwater permit not subject to nutrient trading.

PUBLIC NOTICE:
The Department shall give public notice a draft permit has been prepared and its issuance is pending. Additionally, public notice will be issued if a public hearing is to be held because of a significant degree of interest in or with concerns related to a draft permit. No public notice is required when a request for a permit modification or termination is denied; however, the requester and facility must be notified of the denial in writing. http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/permits/pn/index.html The Department must issue public notice of a pending operating 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 wishing to submit comments regarding this proposed operating permit, please refer to the Public Notice page located at the front of this draft operating permit. The Public Notice page gives direction on how and where to submit appropriate comments. All comments must be in written form.

- ✓ The Public Notice period for this operating permit started June 17, 2022 and ended July 18, 2022.
- ✓ During PN, Tyson submitted two comments, a minor revision of the language for renewal requirements in the fact sheet and the compliance date for the ATA outfall. The date was changed from September 1, 2022 to April 1, 2023 due to supply chain issues.
- ✓ A second comment letter was received from Great Rivers, which asked for E. coli stormwater monitoring benchmark to be reinstated at outfalls #001 and #002. The response indicated that E coli monitoring is more representative at outfall #ATA, therefore a benchmark is not necessary.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: SEPTEMBER 28, 2022

COMPLETED BY:
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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

SEP 22 2020

Water Protection Program

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 9-22-20	FEE SUBMITTED 0 SB
JET PAY CONFIRMATION NUMBER	

PLEASE READ ALL THE ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM. SUBMITTAL OF AN INCOMPLETE APPLICATION MAY RESULT IN THE APPLICATION BEING RETURNED.

IF YOUR FACILITY IS ELIGIBLE FOR A NO EXPOSURE EXEMPTION:
Fill out the No Exposure Certification Form (Mo 780-2828): https://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-2828-f.pdf

1. REASON FOR APPLICATION:

☑ a. This facility is now in operation under Missouri State Operating Permit (permit) MO – 0129798, is submitting an application for renewal, and there is no proposed increase in design wastewater flow. Annual fees will be paid when invoiced and there is no additional permit fee required for renewal.

☐ b. This facility is now in operation under permit MO – _____, is submitting an application for renewal, and there is a proposed increase in design wastewater flow. Antidegradation Review may be required. Annual fees will be paid when invoiced and there is no additional permit fee required for renewal.

☐ c. This is a facility submitting an application for a new permit (for a new facility). Antidegradation Review may be required. New permit fee is required.

☐ d. This facility is now in operation under Missouri State Operating Permit (permit) MO – _____ and is requesting a modification to the permit. Antidegradation Review may be required. Modification fee is required.

2. FACILITY

NAME		TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE	
Tyson Chicken, Inc. - Dexter Processing Plant		573-624-9800	
ADDRESS (PHYSICAL)	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
1001 E. Stoddard	Dexter	MO	63841

3. OWNER

NAME		TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE	
Tyson Chicken, Inc.		479-290-4000	
EMAIL ADDRESS			
daniel.lee@tyson.com			
ADDRESS (MAILING)	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
2200 Don Tyson Parkway	Springdale	AR	72765

4. CONTINUING AUTHORITY

NAME		TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE	
Same as Owner			
EMAIL ADDRESS			
ADDRESS (MAILING)	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
Same as Owner			

5. OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

NAME	CERTIFICATE NUMBER	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE	
Certified Operator Not Required			
ADDRESS (MAILING)	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE

6. FACILITY CONTACT

NAME	TITLE	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE
Mike DeLaughter	Complex Environmental Man.	573-624-9833
E-MAIL ADDRESS		
mike.delaughter@tyson.com		

7. DOWNSTREAM LANDOWNER(S) Attach additional sheets as necessary.

NAME			
Multiple Private Home Owners			
ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE

8. ADDITIONAL FACILITY INFORMATION

8.1 Legal Description of Outfalls. (Attach additional sheets if necessary.)
For Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), use Zone 15 North referenced to North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)

001 NE ¼ SW ¼ Sec 23 T 25N R 10E Stoddard County
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): _____ Northing (Y): _____
002 NE ¼ SW ¼ Sec 23 T 25N R 10E Stoddard County
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): _____ Northing (Y): _____
003 ____ ¼ ____ ¼ Sec ____ T ____ R ____ ____ County
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): _____ Northing (Y): _____
004 ____ ¼ ____ ¼ Sec ____ T ____ R ____ ____ County
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): _____ Northing (Y): _____

8.2 Primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and Facility North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Codes.
Primary SIC 2015 and NAICS 311615 SIC ____ and NAICS ____
SIC ____ and NAICS ____ SIC ____ and NAICS ____

9. ADDITIONAL FORMS AND MAPS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THIS APPLICATION

A. Is this permit for a manufacturing, commercial, mining, solid/hazardous waste, or silviculture facility? YES ☑ NO ☐
If yes, complete Form C.

B. Is the facility considered a "Primary Industry" under EPA guidelines (40 CFR Part 122, Appendix A) : YES ☐ NO ☑
If yes, complete Forms C and D.

C. Is wastewater land applied? YES ☐ NO ☑
If yes, complete Form I.

D. Are sludge, biosolids, ash, or residuals generated, treated, stored, or land applied? YES ☑ NO ☐
If yes, complete Form R.

E. Have you received or applied for any permit or construction approval under the CWA or any other environmental regulatory authority? YES ☐ NO ☑
If yes, please include a list of all permits or approvals for this facility.

F. Do you use cooling water in your operations at this facility? YES ☑ NO ☐
If yes, please indicate the source of the water: City of Dexter

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

10. ELECTRONIC DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (eDMR) SUBMISSION SYSTEM

Per 40 CFR Part 127 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule, reporting of effluent limits and monitoring shall be submitted by the permittee via an electronic system to ensure timely, complete, accurate, and nationally consistent set of data. **One of the following must be checked in order for this application to be considered complete.** Please visit http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/edmr.htm to access the Facility Participation Package.

☐ - You have completed and submitted with this permit application the required documentation to participate in the eDMR system.

☑ - You have previously submitted the required documentation to participate in the eDMR system and/or you are currently using the eDMR system.

☐ - You have submitted a written request for a waiver from electronic reporting. See instructions for further information regarding waivers.

11. FEES

Permit fees may be paid by attaching a check, or online by credit card or eCheck through the JetPay system. Use the URL provided to access JetPay and make an online payment: https://magic.collectorsolutions.com/magic-ui/payments/mo-natural-resources/

12. 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.

NAME AND OFFICIAL TITLE (TYPE OR PRINT)	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE
Mark Avery Complex Mgr.	573-624-9800
SIGNATURE: Mark Avery	DATE SIGNED: 9-16-2020

MO 780-1479 (02-19)


Untitled Map
Write a description for your map.
Legend
Tyson Foods Inc
Google Earth
500 ft
N


Untitled Map
Write a description for your map.
Legend
Tyson Foods Inc
Line is Approximate just for reference
Outfall 001
Drains to Outfall 002
Drains to Outfall 001
Outfall 002
Google Earth
500 ft
N

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM, WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BRANCH

FORM C – APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE PERMIT – MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING, SILVICULTURE OPERATIONS, AND STORMWATER

GENERAL INFORMATION (PLEASE SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

1.0 NAME OF FACILITY

Tyson Chicken, Inc. - Dexter Processing Plant

1.1 THIS FACILITY IS OPERATING UNDER MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT (MSOP) NUMBER:

MO-0129798

1.2 IS THIS A NEW FACILITY? PROVIDE CONSTRUCTION PERMIT (CP) NUMBER IF APPLICABLE.

NA

1.3 Describe the nature of the business, in detail. Identify the goods and services provided by the business. Include descriptions of all raw, intermediate, final products, byproducts, or waste products used in the production or manufacturing process, stored outdoors, loaded or transferred and any other pertinent information for potential sources of wastewater or stormwater discharges.

Poultry processing facility consisting of slaughtering, blood removal, de-feathering, evisceration, washing, chilling, cut-up, cooking and packaging of poultry.

FLOWS, TYPE, AND FREQUENCY

2.0 Attach a line drawing showing the water flow through the facility. Indicate sources of intake water, operations contributing wastewater to the effluent, and treatment units labeled to correspond to the more detailed descriptions in item B. Construct a water balance on the line drawing by showing average and maximum flows between intakes, operations, treatment units, evaporation, public sewers, and outfalls. If a water balance cannot by determined (e.g., for certain mining activities), provide a pictorial description of the nature and amount of any sources of water and any collection or treatment measures.

2.1 For each outfall (1) below, provide: (2) a description of all operations contributing wastewater to the effluent, including process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, cooling water, stormwater runoff, and any other process or non-process wastewater, (3) the average flow and maximum flow (put max in parentheses) contributed by each operation and the sum of those operations, (4) the treatment received by the wastewater, and (5) the treatment type code. Continue on additional sheets if necessary.

1. OUTFALL NO.	2. OPERATION(S) CONTRIBUTING FLOW; INCLUDE ALL PROCESSES AND SUB PROCESSES AT EACH OUTFALL	3. AVERAGE FLOW AND (MAXIMUM FLOW), INCLUDE UNITS.	4. TREATMENT DESCRIPTION	5. TREATMENT CODES FROM TABLE A
001	Stormwater	Dependent on Rain	See MDNR Table A	1-U, 4-A
002	Stormwater	Dependent on Rain	See MDNR Table A	1-U, 4-A

Attach additional pages if necessary.

2.2 INTERMITTENT DISCHARGES

Except for stormwater runoff, leaks, or spills, are any of the discharges described in items 2.0 or 2.1 intermittent or seasonal?

☐ Yes *(complete the following table)* ☑ No *(go to section 2.3)*

1. OUTFALL NUMBER	2. OPERATION(S) CONTRIBUTING FLOW	3. FREQUENCY		4. FLOW				C. DURATION *(in days)*
				A. FLOW RATE *(in mgd)*		B. TOTAL VOLUME (specify with units)		
		A. DAYS PER WEEK *(specify average)*	B. MONTHS PER YEAR *(specify average)*	1. MAXIMUM DAILY	2. LONG TERM AVERAGE	4. LONG TERM DAILY	3. MAXIMUM AVERAGE	

2.3 PRODUCTION

A. Does an effluent limitation guideline (ELG) promulgated by EPA under section 304 of the Clean Water Act apply to your facility? Indicate the part and subparts applicable.

☐ Yes 40 CFR_____ Subpart(s) _____ ☑ No *(go to section 2.5)*

B. Are the limitations in the effluent guideline(s) expressed in terms of production (or other measure of operation)? Describe in C below.

☐ Yes *(complete C.)* ☑ No *(go to section 2.5)*

C. If you answered "yes" to B, list the quantity representing an actual measurement of your maximum level of production, expressed in the terms and units used in the applicable effluent guideline and indicate the affected outfalls.

A. OUTFALL(S)	B. QUANTITY PER DAY	C. UNITS OF MEASURE	D. OPERATION, PRODUCT, MATERIAL, ETC. *(specify)*

2.4 IMPROVEMENTS

A. Are you 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.

☐ Yes *(complete the following table)* ☑ No *(go to 2.6)*

1. IDENTIFICATION OF CONDITION, AGREEMENT, ETC.	2. AFFECTED OUTFALLS	3. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	4. FINAL COMPLIANCE DATE	
			A. REQUIRED	B. PROJECTED

B. Optional: provide below or attach additional sheets describing water pollution control programs or other environmental projects which may affect discharges. Indicate whether each program is underway or planned, and indicate actual or planned schedules for construction. This may include proposed bmp projects for stormwater.

2.5 SLUDGE MANAGEMENT

Describe the removal of any industrial or domestic biosolids or sludges generated at your facility. Include names and contact information for any haulers used. Note the frequency, volume, and methods (incineration, landfilling, composting, etc) used. See Form A for additional forms which may need to be completed.

The sludge produced from our wastewater pretreatment system is handled locally via storage tanks that are located inside and have containment. The land application of the sludge is handled by a third party contractor, Denali Water Solutions out of Russellville, AR. Denali currently operates under the Permit Exemption for Process Waste Derived, Licensed Fertilizer. Denali uses tanker trucks to pick up the sludge and haul to their land application fields. Denali usually picks up between 2-3 tanker trucks per day for an average volume of 3.8 Million gallons or 28 Million pounds of sludge per year.

DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICANTS

3.0 EFFLUENT (AND INTAKE) CHARACTERISTICS (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

A. & B. See instructions before continuing – complete one Table 1 for **each outfall** (and intake) – annotate the outfall (intake) number or designation in the space provided. The facility is not required to complete intake data unless required by the department or rule.

C. Use the space below to list any pollutants listed in the instructions section 3.0 C. Table B which you know or have reason to believe is discharged or may be discharged from any outfall not listed in parts 3.0 A or B on Table 1. For every pollutant listed, briefly describe the reasons you believe it to be present and report any analytical data in your possession.

1. POLLUTANT	2. SOURCE	3. OUTFALL(S)	4. ANALYTICAL RESULTS (INCLUDE UNITS)

3.1 Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing

A. To your knowledge, have any Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) tests been performed on the facility discharges (or on receiving waters in relation to your discharge) within the last three years?

☐ Yes (go to 3.1 B) ☑ No (go to 3.2)

3.1 B

Disclose wet testing conditions, including test duration (chronic or acute), the organisms tested, and the testing results. Provide any results of toxicity identification evaluations (TIE) or toxicity reduction evaluations (TRE) if applicable. Please indicate the conclusions of the test(s) including any pollutants identified as causing toxicity and steps the facility is taking to remedy the toxicity.

3.2 CONTRACT ANALYSIS INFORMATION

Were any of the analyses reported herein, above, or on Table 1 performed by a contract laboratory or consulting firm?

☑ Yes (list the name, address, telephone number, and pollutants analyzed by each laboratory or firm.) ☐ No *(go to 4.0)*

A. LAB NAME	B. ADDRESS	C. TELEPHONE *(area code and number)*	D. POLLUTANTS ANALYZED *(list or group)*
Environmental Analysis South, Inc.	4000 East Jackson Blvd. Jackson, MO 63755	573-204-8817	BOD5,COD,TSS,Settable Solids,Ammonia as N, Nitrate+Nitrite N,Total N,Total P, Oil&Grease,E.Coli

4.0 STORMWATER

4.1
Do you have industrial stormwater discharges from the site? If so, attach a site map outlining drainage areas served by each outfall. Indicate the following attributes within each drainage area: pavement or other impervious surfaces; buildings; outdoor storage areas; material loading and unloading areas; outdoor industrial activities; structural stormwater control measures; hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal units; and wells or springs in the area.

OUTFALL NUMBER	TOTAL AREA DRAINED (PROVIDE UNITS)	TYPES OF SURFACES (VEGETATED, STONE , PAVED, ETC)	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES EMPLOYED; INCLUDE STRUCTURAL BMPS AND TREATMENT DESIGN FLOW FOR BMPS DESCRIBE HOW FLOW IS MEASURED
001	271,498ft^2	80% Paved & 20% Gravel	See Best Management Practices Attached
002	42,912ft^2	Paved	See Best Management Practices Attached

4.2 STORMWATER FLOWS
Provide the date of sampling with the flows, and how the flows were estimated.
See Form C Table 1 For Flow Information, flows were estimated by rainfall amount across the square footage for each outfall.

SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

5.0 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.

NAME AND OFFICIAL TITLE (TYPE OR PRINT)	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE
MARK Avery Complex Mgr!	573-624-9800
SIGNATURE (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)	DATE SIGNED
Mark Av	9-16-2020

FORM C TABLE 1 FOR 3.0 - ITEMS A AND B

SEE INSTRUCTIONS; PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE.
You may report some or all of this information on separate sheet *(use similar format)* instead of completing these pages.

OUTFALL NO. 001

EFFLUENT (AND INTAKE) CHARACTERISTICS THIS OUTFALL IS: Stormwater

3.0 PART A – You must provide the results of at least one analysis for every pollutant in Part A. Complete one table for each outfall or proposed outfall. See instructions.

1. POLLUTANT	2. VALUES							3. UNITS *(specify if blank)*	
	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUES		C. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUES		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCEN-TRATION	B. MASS
	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS			
A. Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD_5)	22.1*		NA		14.7*		13	mg/L	
B. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	81*		NA		42.8*		13	mg/L	
C. Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	NS		NS		NS			NA	
D. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	208*		NA		56*		13	mg/L	
E. Ammonia as N	2.1*		NA		0.7*		13	mg?L	
F. Flow	VALUE 0.1185*		VALUE NA		VALUE 0.0618*		13	MILLIONS OF GALLONS PER DAY (MGD)	
G. Temperature *(winter)*	VALUE NA		VALUE NA		VALUE NA		NA	°F	
H. Temperature *(summer)*	VALUE NA		VALUE NA		VALUE NA		NA	°F	
I. pH	MINIMUM 7.13*		MAXIMUM 8.1*		AVERAGE 7.6*		13	STANDARD UNITS (SU)	

3.0 PART B – Mark "X" in column 2A for each pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present. Mark "X" in column 2B for each pollutant you believe to be absent. If you mark Column 2A for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for the pollutant. Complete one table for each outfall (intake). Provide results for additional parameters not listed here in Part 3.0 C.

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER *(if available)*	2. MARK "X"		3. VALUES							4. UNITS	
	A. BELIEVED PRESENT	B. BELIEVED ABSENT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUES		C. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUES		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCEN-TRATION	B. MASS
			CONCENTRATION	MASS	CONCENTRATION	MASS	CONCENTRATION	MASS			
Subpart 1 – Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutants											
A. Alkalinity ($CaCO_3$)		X	MINIMUM		MINIMUM		MINIMUM				
B. Bromide (24959-67-9)		X									
C. Chloride (16887-00-6)		X									
D. Chlorine, Total Residual		X									
E. Color		X									
F. Conductivity	X		NS		NS		NS				
F. Cyanide, Amenable to Chlorination		X									

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"		3. VALUES							4. UNITS	
	A. BELIEVED PRESENT	B. BELIEVED ABSENT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE		C. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCEN-TRATION	B. MASS
			CONCENTRATION	MASS	CONCENTRATION	MASS	CONCENTRATION	MASS			
Subpart 1 – Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutants (Continued)											
G. *E. coli*	X		17,600*		NA		3123*		16	mpn/100ml	
H. Fluoride (16984-48-8)		X									
I. Nitrate plus Nitrate *(as N)*	X		5.1*		NA		0.9*		13	mg/L	
J. Kjeldahl, Total (as N)	X		4.2*		NA		2.2*		11	mg/L	
K. Nitrogen, Total Organic *(as N)*	X		5.1*		NA		2.34		13	mg/L	
L. Oil and Grease	X		6.7*		NA		2.7*		13	mg/L	
M. Phenols, Total		X									
N. Phosphorus *(as P)*, Total (7723-14-0)	X		1.1*		NA		0.5*		13	mg/L	
O. Sulfate *(as SO^4)* (14808-79-8)		X									
P. Sulfide *(as S)*		X									
Q. Sulfite (as SO^3) (14265-45-3)		X									
R. Surfactants		X									
S. Trihalomethanes, Total		X									
Subpart 2 – Metals											
1M. Aluminum, Total Recoverable (7429-90-5)		X									
2M. Antimony, Total Recoverable (7440-36-9)		X									
3M. Arsenic, Total Recoverable (7440-38-2)		X									
4M. Barium, Total Recoverable (7440-39-3)		X									
5M. Beryllium, Total Recoverable (7440-41-7)		X									
6M. Boron, Total Recoverable (7440-42-8)		X									
7M. Cadmium, Total Recoverable (7440-43-9)		X									
8M. Chromium III Total Recoverable (16065-83-1)		X									
9M. Chromium VI, Dissolved (18540-29-9)		X									
10M. Cobalt, Total Recoverable (7440-48-4)		X									

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"		3. VALUES							4. UNITS	
	A. BELIEVED PRESENT	B. BELIEVED ABSENT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE		C. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCEN-TRATION	B. MASS
			CONCENTRATION	MASS	CONCENTRATION	MASS	CONCENTRATION	MASS			
Subpart 2 – Metals (Continued)											
11M. Copper, Total Recoverable (7440-50-8)		X									
12M. Iron, Total Recoverable (7439-89-6)		X									
13M. Lead, Total Recoverable (7439-92-1)		X									
14M. Magnesium, Total Recoverable (7439-95-4)		X									
15M. Manganese, Total Recoverable (7439-96-5)		X									
16M. Mercury, Total Recoverable (7439-97-6)		X									
17M. Methylmercury (22967926)		X									
18M. Molybdenum, Total Recoverable (7439-98-7)		X									
19M. Nickel, Total Recoverable (7440-02-0)		X									
20M. Selenium, Total Recoverable (7782-49-2)		X									
21M. Silver, Total Recoverable (7440-22-4)		X									
22M. Thallium, Total Recoverable (7440-28-0)		X									
23M. Tin, Total Recoverable (7440-31-5)		X									
24M. Titanium, Total Recoverable (7440-32-6)		X									
25M. Zinc, Total Recoverable (7440-66-6)		X									
Subpart 3 – Radioactivity											
1R. Alpha Total		X									
2R. Beta Total		X									
3R. Radium Total		X									
4R. Radium 226 plus 228 Total		X									

FORM C TABLE 1 FOR 3.0 - ITEMS A AND B

SEE INSTRUCTIONS; PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE.
You may report some or all of this information on separate sheet *(use similar format)* instead of completing these pages.

OUTFALL NO. 002

EFFLUENT (AND INTAKE) CHARACTERISTICS THIS OUTFALL IS: Stormwater

3.0 PART A – You must provide the results of at least one analysis for every pollutant in Part A. Complete one table for each outfall or proposed outfall. See instructions.

1. POLLUTANT	2. VALUES							3. UNITS *(specify if blank)*	
	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUES		C. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUES		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCEN-TRATION	B. MASS
	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS			
A. Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD_5)	117*		NA		32.1*		14	mg/L	
B. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	220*		NA		70.4*		14	mg/L	
C. Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	NS		NS		NS		NA		
D. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	153*		NA		63.7*		14	mg/L	
E. Ammonia as N	3.4*		NA		0.9*		14	mg/L	
F. Flow	VALUE 0.0147*		VALUE NA		VALUE 0.0094*		13	MILLIONS OF GALLONS PER DAY (MGD)	
G. Temperature *(winter)*	VALUE NA		VALUE NA		VALUE NA			°F	
H. Temperature *(summer)*	VALUE NA		VALUE NA		VALUE NA			°F	
I. pH	MINIMUM 5.57*		MAXIMUM 8.3*		AVERAGE 7.3*		14	STANDARD UNITS (SU)	

3.0 PART B – Mark "X" in column 2A for each pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present. Mark "X" in column 2B for each pollutant you believe to be absent. If you mark Column 2A for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for the pollutant. Complete one table for each outfall (intake). Provide results for additional parameters not listed here in Part 3.0 C.

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER *(if available)*	2. MARK "X"		3. VALUES							4. UNITS	
			A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUES		C. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUES		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCEN-TRATION	B. MASS
	A. BELIEVED PRESENT	B. BELIEVED ABSENT	CONCENTRATION	MASS	CONCENTRATION	MASS	CONCENTRATION	MASS			
Subpart 1 – Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutants											
A. Alkalinity ($CaCO_3$)		X	MINIMUM		MINIMUM		MINIMUM				
B. Bromide (24959-67-9)		X									
C. Chloride (16887-00-6)		X									
D. Chlorine, Total Residual		X									
E. Color		X									
F. Conductivity	X		NS		NS		NS				
F. Cyanide, Amenable to Chlorination		X									

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"		3. VALUES							4. UNITS	
	A. BELIEVED PRESENT	B. BELIEVED ABSENT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE		C. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCEN-TRATION	B. MASS
			CONCENTRATION	MASS	CONCENTRATION	MASS	CONCENTRATION	MASS			
Subpart 1 – Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutants (Continued)											
G. *E. coli*	X		20,000*		NA		3,256*		16	mpn/100ml	
H. Fluoride (16984-48-8)		X									
I. Nitrate plus Nitrate *(as N)*	X		7.1*		NA		0.9*		14	mg/L	
J. Kjeldahl, Total (as N)	X		21.3*		NA		6.0*		11	mg/L	
K. Nitrogen, Total Organic *(as N)*	X		22.0*		NA		5.2*		14	mg/L	
L. Oil and Grease	X		8.6*		NA		3.8*		14	mg/L	
M. Phenols, Total		X									
N. Phosphorus *(as P)*, Total (7723-14-0)	X		3.3*		NA		1.1*		14	mg/L	
O. Sulfate *(as SO^4)* (14808-79-8)		X									
P. Sulfide *(as S)*		X									
Q. Sulfite (as SO^3) (14265-45-3)		X									
R. Surfactants		X									
S. Trihalomethanes, Total		X									
Subpart 2 – Metals											
1M. Aluminum, Total Recoverable (7429-90-5)		X									
2M. Antimony, Total Recoverable (7440-36-9)		X									
3M. Arsenic, Total Recoverable (7440-38-2)		X									
4M. Barium, Total Recoverable (7440-39-3)		X									
5M. Beryllium, Total Recoverable (7440-41-7)		X									
6M. Boron, Total Recoverable (7440-42-8)		X									
7M. Cadmium, Total Recoverable (7440-43-9)		X									
8M. Chromium III Total Recoverable (16065-83-1)		X									
9M. Chromium VI, Dissolved (18540-29-9)		X									
10M. Cobalt, Total Recoverable (7440-48-4)		X									

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"		3. VALUES							4. UNITS	
	A. BELIEVED PRESENT	B. BELIEVED ABSENT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE		C. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCEN-TRATION	B. MASS
			CONCENTRATION	MASS	CONCENTRATION	MASS	CONCENTRATION	MASS			
Subpart 2 – Metals (Continued)											
11M. Copper, Total Recoverable (7440-50-8)		X									
12M. Iron, Total Recoverable (7439-89-6)		X									
13M. Lead, Total Recoverable (7439-92-1)		X									
14M. Magnesium, Total Recoverable (7439-95-4)		X									
15M. Manganese, Total Recoverable (7439-96-5)		X									
16M. Mercury, Total Recoverable (7439-97-6)		X									
17M. Methylmercury (22967926)		X									
18M. Molybdenum, Total Recoverable (7439-98-7)		X									
19M. Nickel, Total Recoverable (7440-02-0)		X									
20M. Selenium, Total Recoverable (7782-49-2)		X									
21M. Silver, Total Recoverable (7440-22-4)		X									
22M. Thallium, Total Recoverable (7440-28-0)		X									
23M. Tin, Total Recoverable (7440-31-5)		X									
24M. Titanium, Total Recoverable (7440-32-6)		X									
25M. Zinc, Total Recoverable (7440-66-6)		X									
Subpart 3 – Radioactivity											
1R. Alpha Total		X									
2R. Beta Total		X									
3R. Radium Total		X									
4R. Radium 226 plus 228 Total		X									

BMP IDENTIFICATION FOR POLLUTANT SOURCES IDENTIFIED ON WORKSHEET 5A SECTION 2.2.6 (Section 2.3.1)		
	Worksheet # 5b	
	Completed by:	Mike DeLaughter
	Title:	Environmental Manager
	Date:	9/15/2020
	Source:	Live Receiving Dock

Instructions:	Describe the Best Management Practices that you have selected to include in your plan. For each of the baseline BMPs, describe actions that will be incorporated into facility operations. Also describe any additional BMPs [activity-specific (Chapter 3) and site-specific BMPs (Chapter 4)] that you have selected. **Complete one sheet 5b for each pollutant source identified on sheet 5a and 3b.**
BMPs	Brief Description of Activities
Good Housekeeping (maintain area in a clean & orderly manner)	Live receiving area is washed on regular basis. Trench drain on east side of receiving shed drains to lift station which pumps contaminents to WW plant
Preventive Maintenance (management devices-oil/water separators, catch basins)(inspecting/testing equip. systems)	Regular inspection of this area and cleaned as needed. Street Sweeper is utilized daily when weather allows.
Inspections (as part of the annual inspection or in addition to)	Full site inspections will be completed no less than once per year. Stormwater inspections are bi-monthly and maintained in CEM office Stormwater binder.
Spill Prevention Response (areas where spills may contribute, identify handling, storage & clean up procedures)	Facility has an SPCC plan
Sediment and Erosion Control (for areas of disturbed soil or excessive erosion)	N/A
Management of Runoff (are other controls needed or used i.e. grass swales, collection areas, treatment)	North, South, and East sides of plant drain into "french drain" setup which is regularly pumped out and fed into the watewater system

BMP IDENTIFICATION FOR POLLUTANT SOURCES IDENTIFIED ON WORKSHEET 5A SECTION 2.2.6 (Section 2.3.1)		
	Worksheet # 5b	
	Completed by:	Mike DeLaughter
	Title:	Environmental Manager
	Date:	9/15/2020
	Source:	Shipping Bays / Trash Compactor

Instructions:	43993
BMPs	Brief Description of Activities
Good Housekeeping (maintain area in a clean & orderly manner)	Shipping bay area is inspected on regular basis and cleaned by shipping personnel as needed.
Preventive Maintenance (management devices-oil/water separators, catch basins)(inspecting/testing equip. systems)	All areas surrounding trash compactor are concreted and berm contains wash water. All drainage flows to sump which is pumped to WW treatment plant. Street sweeper is utilized daily when weather allows. Outfall 002 is now utilizing drop in filters and berms surrounding it.
Inspections (as part of the annual inspection or in addition to)	Full site inspections will be completed no less than once per year. Stormwater inspections are bi-monthly and maintained in CEM office Stormwater binder.
Spill Prevention Response (areas where spills may contribute, identify handling, storage & clean up procedures)	Facility has a SPCC plan
Sediment and Erosion Control (for areas of disturbed soil or excessive erosion)	All areas surrounding trash compactor and shipping are concreted
Management of Runoff (are other controls needed or used i.e. grass swales, collection areas, treatment)	North, South, and East sides of plant drain into "french drain" setup which is regularly pumped out and fed into the watewater system - Trash compactor curbed area has dedicated sump that pumps to wastewater - Outfall 002 sump will be pumped down daily and cleaned once per week.

BMP IDENTIFICATION FOR POLLUTANT SOURCES IDENTIFIED ON WORKSHEET 5A SECTION 2.2.6 (Section 2.3.1)		
	Worksheet # 5b	
	Completed by:	Mike DeLaughter
	Title:	Environmental Manager
	Date:	9/15/2020
	Source:	Cooling Shed

Instructions:	Describe the Best Management Practices that you have selected to include in your plan. For each of the baseline BMPs, describe actions that will be incorporated into facility operations. Also describe any additional BMPs [activity-specific (Chapter 3) and site-specific BMPs (Chapter 4)] that you have selected. **Complete one sheet 5b for each pollutant source identified on sheet 5a and 3b.**
BMPs	Brief Description of Activities
Good Housekeeping (maintain area in a clean & orderly manner)	The cooling shed is regularly cleaned with dry pick up methods and washed down to trench drain periodically
Preventive Maintenance (management devices-oil/water separators, catch basins)(inspecting/testing equip. systems)	Trench drain on east side of cooling shed drains to lift station which pumps contaminents to WW plant. Street sweeper used daily when weather allows
Inspections (as part of the annual inspection or in addition to)	Full site inspections will be completed no less than once per year. Stormwater inspections are bi-monthly and maintained in CEM office Stormwater binder.
Spill Prevention Response (areas where spills may contribute, identify handling, storage & clean up procedures)	Facility has a SPCC plan
Sediment and Erosion Control (for areas of disturbed soil or excessive erosion)	Area around Cooling Shed is paved.
Management of Runoff (are other controls needed or used i.e. grass swales, collection areas, treatment)	North, South, and East sides of plant drain into "french drain" setup which is regularly pumped out and fed into the watewater system

BMP IDENTIFICATION FOR POLLUTANT SOURCES IDENTIFIED ON WORKSHEET 5A SECTION 2.2.6 (Section 2.3.1)		
	Worksheet # 5b	
	Completed by:	Mike DeLaughter
	Title:	Environmental Manager
	Date:	9/15/2020
	Source:	Trash Dumpster

Instructions:	Describe the Best Management Practices that you have selected to include in your plan. For each of the baseline BMPs, describe actions that will be incorporated into facility operations. Also describe any additional BMPs [activity-specific (Chapter 3) and site-specific BMPs (Chapter 4)] that you have selected. **Complete one sheet 5b for each pollutant source identified on sheet 5a and 3b.**
BMPs	Brief Description of Activities
Good Housekeeping (maintain area in a clean & orderly manner)	Area around the dumpster area is cleaned as needed.
Preventive Maintenance (management devices-oil/water separators, catch basins)(inspecting/testing equip. systems)	Dumpster drain plug will be maintained in place.
Inspections (as part of the annual inspection or in addition to)	Full site inspections will be completed no less than once per year. Stormwater inspections are bi-monthly and maintained in CEM office Stormwater binder.
Spill Prevention Response (areas where spills may contribute, identify handling, storage & clean up procedures)	Facility has a SPCC plan
Sediment and Erosion Control (for areas of disturbed soil or excessive erosion)	Area around the dumpster is gravel and flat.
Management of Runoff (are other controls needed or used i.e. grass swales, collection areas, treatment)	Dumpster drain plug will be maintained in place. Gravel in the area will be checked periodicaly to ensure no leaks have occurred.

BMP IDENTIFICATION FOR POLLUTANT SOURCES IDENTIFIED ON WORKSHEET 5A SECTION 2.2.6 (Section 2.3.1)		
	Worksheet # 5b	
	Completed by:	Mike DeLaughter
	Title:	Environmental Manager
	Date:	9/15/2020
	Source:	Used Pallets

Instructions:	Describe the Best Management Practices that you have selected to include in your plan. For each of the baseline BMPs, describe actions that will be incorporated into facility operations. Also describe any additional BMPs [activity-specific (Chapter 3) and site-specific BMPs (Chapter 4)] that you have selected. **Complete one sheet 5b for each pollutant source identified on sheet 5a and 3b.**
BMPs	Brief Description of Activities
Good Housekeeping (maintain area in a clean & orderly manner)	All pallets are washed before being removed from the plant to be stacked. Main storage for pallets is covered, only exposed during transition and temporary holding locations.
Preventive Maintenance (management devices-oil/water separators, catch basins)(inspecting/testing equip. systems)	Area where used pallets are being stored when not used is concreted and has a building for storage
Inspections (as part of the annual inspection or in addition to)	Full site inspections will be completed no less than once per year. Stormwater inspections are bi-monthly and maintained in CEM office Stormwater binder.
Spill Prevention Response (areas where spills may contribute, identify handling, storage & clean up procedures)	Facility has a SPCC plan
Sediment and Erosion Control (for areas of disturbed soil or excessive erosion)	Area where used pallets are being stored when not used is concreted and covered.
Management of Runoff (are other controls needed or used i.e. grass swales, collection areas, treatment)	North, South, and East sides of plant drain into "french drain" setup which is regularly pumped out and fed into the watewater system

BMP IDENTIFICATION FOR POLLUTANT SOURCES IDENTIFIED ON WORKSHEET 5A SECTION 2.2.6 (Section 2.3.1)		
	Worksheet # 5b	
	Completed by:	Mike DeLaughter
	Title:	Environmental Manager
	Date:	9/15/2020
	Source:	Parking Lots

Instructions:	Describe the Best Management Practices that you have selected to include in your plan. For each of the baseline BMPs, describe actions that will be incorporated into facility operations. Also describe any additional BMPs [activity-specific (Chapter 3) and site-specific BMPs (Chapter 4)] that you have selected. **Complete one sheet 5b for each pollutant source identified on sheet 5a and 3b.**
BMPs	Brief Description of Activities
Good Housekeeping (maintain area in a clean & orderly manner)	Parking lot is picked up and swept clean with street sweeper at least once a day, street sweeper brushes will be disinfected after cleaning live receiving area. Outfall 001 will also utilize drop in filter baskets and berms surrounding the Outfall.
Preventive Maintenance (management devices-oil/water separators, catch basins)(inspecting/testing equip. systems)	Trash cans are maintained around parking lot, berms will be cleaned weekly in wastewater and drop in filter baskets will be monitored weekly for repair.
Inspections (as part of the annual inspection or in addition to)	Full site inspections will be completed no less than once per year. Stormwater inspections are bi-monthly and maintained in CEM office Stormwater binder.
Spill Prevention Response (areas where spills may contribute, identify handling, storage & clean up procedures)	Facility has a SPCC plan
Sediment and Erosion Control (for areas of disturbed soil or excessive erosion)	Area is paved,no sediment erosion concerns.
Management of Runoff (are other controls needed or used i.e. grass swales, collection areas, treatment)	Run-off flows to outfall 001 with a baffled pit, drop in filter baskets and berms.

BMP IDENTIFICATION FOR POLLUTANT SOURCES IDENTIFIED ON WORKSHEET 5A SECTION 2.2.6 (Section 2.3.1)		
	Worksheet # 5b	
	Completed by:	Mike DeLaughter
	Title:	Environmental Manager
	Date:	9/15/2020
	Source:	Cook Plant / Kill Plant Alley

Instructions:	Describe the Best Management Practices that you have selected to include in your plan. For each of the baseline BMPs, describe actions that will be incorporated into facility operations. Also describe any additional BMPs [activity-specific (Chapter 3) and site-specific BMPs (Chapter 4)] that you have selected. **Complete one sheet 5b for each pollutant source identified on sheet 5a and 3b.**
BMPs	Brief Description of Activities
Good Housekeeping (maintain area in a clean & orderly manner)	Area is kept clean. Roof is cleaned of trash and debris perioidically
Preventive Maintenance (management devices-oil/water separators, catch basins)(inspecting/testing equip. systems)	Both trench drains are kept in good working order and checked daily for proper function. Each flows to wastewater. Trench drains will be opened and cleaned periodically.
Inspections (as part of the annual inspection or in addition to)	Full site inspections will be completed no less than once per year. Stormwater inspections are bi-monthly and maintained in CEM office Stormwater binder.
Spill Prevention Response (areas where spills may contribute, identify handling, storage & clean up procedures)	Facility has a SPCC plan
Sediment and Erosion Control (for areas of disturbed soil or excessive erosion)	Area is paved,no sediment erosion concerns.
Management of Runoff (are other controls needed or used i.e. grass swales, collection areas, treatment)	Run-off flows to trench drain that goes to wastewater. Able to capture first flush during periods of heavy rain.

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SEP 22 2020
Water Protection Program

Tyson

September 16th, 2020

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Water Protection Program
Water Pollution Control Branch
Attn: Operating Permits Section
P.O. Box 16
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176

Re: Renewal Application for Permit#: MO-0129798
Tyson Chicken, Inc. – Dexter Processing Plant
Dexter, MO

Pam Hackler,

Enclosed with this letter you will find Form A, Form C, an aerial photo of the site, an aerial photo of the site with markups, the SWPPP site drawing and our SWPPP best management practices associated with both outfalls. Below I have some additional comments regarding the information provided within.

Form A section 9. D. says to complete form R if biosolids, ash, or residuals are generated, treated, stored, or land applied. During our phone conversation on September 15th, you stated just to give additional information in the cover letter rather than submitting Form R. Our wastewater pretreatment operations generate sludge which is stored on-site in a covered building that has containment. The sludge is then picked up and land applied through a third-party contractor on their land application fields. I also provided more detailed information in Form C section 2.5 Sludge Management.

Form C section 2.0 asks for a line drawing showing the water flow through the facility. In our phone conversation on September 15th, you also stated just to provide details in the cover letter for this section. Our wastewater pretreatment facility consists of a combined wet well that collects water from the site. Coagulant is introduced in the wet well, then water is pumped through a flocculation pipe system where polymers are introduced. The water then travels into our Dissolved Air Flotation unit where the solids are removed and pumped into our storage tanks. The effluent water is then sent to the City of Dexter Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Tyson Foods, Inc. 1001 E. Stoddard, P.O. Box 547, Dexter, Missouri 63841
573-624-9800 Fax: 573-624-9834 www.tysonfoods.com

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The stormwater effluent data provided on Form C Table 1 is a three-year average of our sampling results as per our phone conversation on September 15th. All the data marked with an asterisk represents either the three-year maximum, three-year average, or three-year minimum. One of the pH samples during this three-year assessment for Outfall 002 provided a number below the minimum required by the permit. This sample was believed to be collected using a contaminated container which was explained when the Southeast Regional Department of Natural Resources office was formally notified in writing on January 24th, 2019 and previously over the phone to the regional director. The three-year average BOD5 appears to be skewed by one high result sample that does not represent the true average for the site. Without the high result sample, the three-year average BOD5 would drop to 25.5, well below the benchmark limit provided. It should also be noted that we have not had a sample result in 2020 that exceeded the benchmark limit for BOD5. E. coli sample results for the three-year assessment exceeded the benchmarks provided by the Department of Natural Resources. Our testing lab, information provided for in Form C section 3.2, changed their testing methods from EPA Method 1603 to Colilert-18 Method early in the three-year assessment. This resulted in most of the data showing >2420 results, since the samples were not diluted for either Outfall 001 or 002.

Regarding Form C, Table 1, part A and B, sampling for TOC and Conductivity were not sampled. I believe, based on process knowledge, these to be present, however the current permit does not require sampling of these potential pollutants, and I've marked them as NS for not sampled in Form C.

The Tyson Chicken, Inc. – Dexter Processing Plant has strived to use the benchmarks provided by the Department of Natural Resources to further improve the stormwater discharges from the site during the last permit cycle. Tyson purchased a Tennant S30 Street Sweeper to utilize as a part of our BMP's for the site, to clean both the parking lots, live receiving areas, shipping areas, and other paved areas of the site. The sweeper purchase price was $39,964 and we have spent another $18,639 for sweeper repairs and maintenance over the permit cycle. Tyson also partnered with third party vendors to provide stormwater berms around our Outfalls, stormwater filter bags, stormwater inlet filter devices and even a new technology that has an EPA approved impregnated filter material designed to help kill E. coli. These later devices were purchased at a cost $7,700 and have helped in some respects on achieving benchmark limits. Tyson has reviewed its BMP's and associated new equipment needs during each of the Corrective Action Reports

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throughout the permit cycle. This has resulted in some BMP changes that include sanitizing the street sweeper after cleaning the live receiving areas, increased frequency of use as well as many of the previous mentioned devices being installed after each report. Tyson has also utilized Outfall cleanouts to remove debris which we thought could have been harboring E. coli, these did not appear to help. The cleanouts cost Tyson approximately $3,000 in total for disposal.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at mike.delaughter@tyson.com or my cell phone at 573-931-5565 if you have any further questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Mike DeLaughter
Complex Environmental Manager
Tyson Chicken, Inc.
Dexter, MO