

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION



MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT

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

Permit No. MO-0129810

Owner: Pink Hill Acres, Inc.
Address: 2501 Manchester Trafficway, Kansas City, MO 64129

Continuing Authority: Same as above
Address: Same as above

Facility Name: Pink Hill Acres, Inc. Demolition Landfill
Facility Address: 3500 NW Highway 7, Blue Springs, MO 64014

Legal Description: See page 2
UTM Coordinates: See page 2

Receiving Stream: See page 2
First Classified Stream and ID: See page 2
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: See page 2

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Construction and Demolition Landfill. In addition to the landfill, this facility conducts shingle recycling, wood scrap recycling, and concrete recycling. Leachate at this site is piped to the Blue Springs, Sni-A-Bar WWTF (MO-0028886).

Actual Flow is dependent upon precipitation.

This facility does not require a certified wastewater operator.

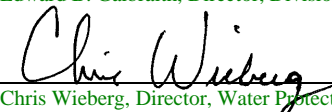
Leachate cannot be discharged. Stormwater which has come into contact with leachate is considered leachate and cannot be discharged. Leachate, and stormwater which has come into contact with leachate, must be managed in accordance with the provisions contained in the Missouri Solid Waste Management Laws, regulations, and Sanitary Landfill Operating Permit; and Hazardous Waste Program.

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

January 1, 2020
Effective Date

March 31, 2024
Expiration Date


Edward B. Galbraith, Director, Division of Environmental Quality


Chris Wieberg, Director, Water Protection Program

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

OUTFALL #001 – Industrial, Active Construction and Demolition Landfill – SIC #4953

Continuous discharge from retention basin collecting stormwater runoff from the landfill and wash water from dust control activities including water trucks, water cannons and other wetting measures.

Legal Description: SW¼, NE¼, Sec.18, T49N, R30W, Jackson County
UTM Coordinates: X = 390540, Y = 4324505
Receiving Stream: West Fire Prairie Creek (C)
First Classified Stream and ID: West Fire Prairie Creek (C) WBID #3960
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 10300101-0208
Design Flow: 1.63 MGD
Average Flow: 1.05 MGD

OUTFALL #002 – Industrial, Active Construction and Demolition Landfill – SIC #4953

Discharge from a Retention basin containing stormwater runoff from the landfill and wash water from dust control activities, including water trucks, water cannon and other wetting measures.

Legal Description: SW¼, NW¼, Sec.18, T49N, R30W, Jackson County
UTM Coordinates: X = 390549, Y = 4324335
Receiving Stream: Tributary to West Fire Prairie Creek
First Classified Stream and ID: West Fire Prairie Creek (C) WBID #3960
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 10300101-0208
Design Flow: 2.44 MGD
Average Flow: No Data Available

OUTFALL #003 – Soil borrow area.

Stormwater runoff from soil borrow area and wood recycling activity conducted on this soil borrow area.

Legal Description: SW¼, NW¼, Sec.18, T49N, R30W, Jackson County
UTM Coordinates: X = 389958, Y = 4324614
Receiving Stream: Tributary to West Fire Prairie Creek
First Classified Stream and ID: West Fire Prairie Creek (C) WBID #3960
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 10300101-0208
Design Flow: 1.72 MGD
Average Flow: No Data Available

OUTFALL #004 – Shingle recycling facility

Stormwater runoff from soil borrow area, concrete recycling activity conducted on this soil borrow area, and wastewater from the shingles recycling facility.

Legal Description: SE¼, NW¼, Sec.18, T49N, R30W, Jackson County
UTM Coordinates: X = 390155, Y = 4324137
Receiving Stream: West Fire Prairie Creek
First Classified Stream and ID: West Fire Prairie Creek (C) WBID #3960
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 10300101-0208
Design Flow: 1.72 MGD
Average Flow: 2.67 MGD

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

OUTFALL #001 & #002 <i>Industrial Stormwater</i>		TABLE A-1 FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				
The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The final effluent limitations shall become effective on January 1, 2020 and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:						
EFFLUENT PARAMETERS	UNITS	FINAL LIMITATIONS		BENCH-MARKS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS **	
		DAILY MAXIMUM			MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
LIMIT SET: Q						
PHYSICAL						
Flow	MGD	*		-	once/quarter ◊	24 Hr Est.
Precipitation	inches	*		-	once/quarter ◊	measured
CONVENTIONAL						
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ₅	mg/L	45		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	90		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Oil & Grease	mg/L	**		15	once/quarter ◊	grab
pH †	SU	6.5 to 9.0		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Settleable Solids	mL/L/hr	**		1.5	once/quarter ◊	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	**		100	once/quarter ◊	grab
METALS						
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	**		750	once/quarter ◊	grab
Antimony, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	**		20	once/quarter ◊	grab
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Chromium (III), Total Recoverable	µg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Chromium (VI), Total Dissolved	µg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Iron, Total Recoverable	µg/L	**		4000	once/quarter ◊	grab
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	**		842	once/quarter ◊	grab
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	**		5	once/quarter ◊	grab
Silver, Total Recoverable Ω	µg/L	**		12	once/quarter ◊	grab
Thallium, Total Recoverable €	µg/L	**		6	once/quarter ◊	grab
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	**		209	once/quarter ◊	grab
NUTRIENTS						
Ammonia as N	mg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	mg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Nitrate plus Nitrite	mg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Nitrogen, Total N (TN)	mg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
OTHER						
Benzene	mg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Toluene	mg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Total Xylene	mg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Chloride + Sulfate	mg/L	**		1000	once/quarter ◊	grab
Fluoride	mg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Sulfate	mg/L	*		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>QUARTERLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>APRIL 28, 2020</u> . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

OUTFALL #003 <i>Industrial Stormwater</i>	TABLE A-2 FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS					
	The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The final effluent limitations shall become effective on January 1, 2020 and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:					
EFFLUENT PARAMETERS	UNITS	FINAL LIMITATIONS		BENCH-MARKS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS **	
		DAILY MAXIMUM			MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
LIMIT SET: Q						
PHYSICAL						
Flow	MGD	*		-	once/quarter ◊	24 Hr Est.
Precipitation	inches	*		-	once/quarter ◊	measured
CONVENTIONAL						
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	**		90	once/quarter ◊	grab
Oil & Grease	mg/L	**		10	once/quarter ◊	grab
pH †	SU	6.5 to 9.0		-	once/quarter ◊	grab
Settleable Solids	mL/L/hr	**		1.5	once/quarter ◊	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	**		100	once/quarter ◊	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>QUARTERLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>APRIL 28, 2020</u> . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						

OUTFALL #004 <i>Wastewater</i>	TABLE A-3 INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS					
	The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. In accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031, the final effluent limitations outlined in Table A-5 must be achieved as soon as possible but no later than January 1, 2024 . These interim effluent limitations are effective beginning January 1, 2020 and remain in effect through December 31, 2023 or as soon as possible. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:					
EFFLUENT PARAMETERS	UNITS	FINAL LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS **	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	MONTHLY AVERAGE		MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
LIMIT SET: Q						
PHYSICAL						
Flow	MGD	*	*		once/quarter ◊	24 Hr Est.
Precipitation	inches	*	*		once/quarter ◊	measured
CONVENTIONAL						
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	90	-		once/quarter ◊	grab
Oil & Grease	mg/L	15	10		once/quarter ◊	grab
pH †	SU	6.5 to 9.0	6.5 to 9.0		once/quarter ◊	grab
Settleable Solids	mL/L/hr	1.5	1.0		once/quarter ◊	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	100	-		once/quarter ◊	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>QUARTERLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>APRIL 28, 2020</u> . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						

OUTFALL #004 Wastewater		TABLE A-4 FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				
The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The final effluent limitations shall become effective on January 1, 2024 and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:						
EFFLUENT PARAMETERS	UNITS	FINAL LIMITATIONS		BENCH-MARKS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS **	
		DAILY MAXIMUM			MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
LIMIT SET: Q						
PHYSICAL						
Flow	MGD	*		-	once/quarter ◇	24 Hr Est.
Precipitation	inches	*		-	once/quarter ◇	measured
CONVENTIONAL						
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	**		90	once/quarter ◇	grab
Oil & Grease	mg/L	**		10	once/quarter ◇	grab
pH †	SU	6.5 to 9.0		-	once/quarter ◇	grab
Settleable Solids	mL/L/hr	**		1.5	once/quarter ◇	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	**		100	once/quarter ◇	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>QUARTERLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>APRIL 28, 2024</u> . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						

* Monitoring and reporting requirement only

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

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

** Precipitation Event Monitoring Requirement: all samples shall be collected from a discharge resulting from a precipitation event greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and occurring at least 72 hours from the previously measurable precipitation event. If a discharge does not occur within the reporting period, report as no discharge. The total amount of precipitation should be noted from the event from which the samples were collected.

Ω This permit establishes effluent limitations for total recoverable selenium which are below the most commonly used analytical methods detection limits. However, 40 CFR 136 indicates effluent characteristics can be effectively quantified using EPA approved method 200.9 or 3113B. These methods have detection limits of 0.6 µg/L and 2 µg/L respectively; either may be used to determine compliance with this permit.

€ This permit establishes effluent monitoring for total recoverable thallium which are below the most commonly used analytical methods detection limits. However, 40 CFR 136 indicates effluent characteristics can be effectively quantified using EPA approved method 200.9 or 3120B. These methods have detection limits of 0.7 µg/L and 1 µg/L respectively; either may be used to determine compliance with this permit.

£ This permit establishes effluent monitoring for total recoverable cadmium which are below the most commonly used analytical methods detection limits. However, 40 CFR 136 indicates effluent characteristics can be effectively quantified using EPA approved method 200.8. This method has detection limits of 0.05 µg/L respectively. Additionally, if monitoring only, the facility must choose the above method to attain compliance with Standard Conditions Part I Section A 4.

◇ Quarterly sampling

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

B. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

Schedules of compliance are allowed per 40 CFR 122.47 and 10 CSR 20-7.031(11). The facility shall attain compliance with final effluent limitations established in this permit as soon as reasonably achievable:

1. Within six months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall report progress made in attaining compliance with the final effluent limits.
 2. The permittee shall submit interim progress reports detailing progress made in attaining compliance with the final effluent limits every 12 months from effective date. The first report is due January 1, 2021.
 3. Within four years of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall cease any and all discharges of wastewater from outfall #004.
- All permittees using the eDMR system must submit all reports via the electronic reporting system.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources:
Kansas City Regional Office
500 NE Colburn Road
Lee's Summit, MO 64086-4710

C. STANDARD CONDITIONS

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

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. The facility has four years to cease discharge of all wastewater. Per 10 CSR 20-7.031(7) no water contaminant except uncontaminated cooling water, permitted stormwater discharges in compliance with permit conditions, and excess wet-weather bypass discharges not interfering with beneficial uses shall be discharged to the watersheds of streams listed in Table F (Metropolitan No-Discharge Streams). The facility must maintain compliance with interim limits until the discharge of wastewater has ceased.
2. Spills, Overflows, and Other Unauthorized Discharges.
 - (a) Any spill, overflow, or other discharge(s) not specifically authorized above are unauthorized discharges.
 - (b) 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.
 - (c) If the unauthorized discharge was from an overflow from a no-discharge wastewater basin, the report must include all records confirming operation and maintenance records documenting proper maintenance in accordance with condition (d) below.
 - (d) Permittee shall adhere to the following minimum Best Management Practices (BMPs) for no-discharge wastewater holding structures:
 - i. To prevent unauthorized discharges, the no-discharge wastewater basin must be properly operated and maintained to contain all wastewater plus run-in and direct precipitation. During normal weather conditions, the liquid level in the storage structure shall be maintained below the upper operating level, so that adequate storage capacity is available for use during adverse weather periods. The liquid level in the storage structure should be lowered on a routine schedule based on the design storage period. Typically this should be accomplished prior to expected seasonal wet and winter climate periods. Maintain liquid level in the no-discharge wastewater structure at least 2.0 feet from the bottom of the discharge pipe, top of the basin, or the bottom of the overflow canal, whichever is lower.
 - ii. Weekly inspection of no-discharge wastewater basins shall occur. Inspection notes will be kept at the facility and made available to the Department upon request.
 - iii. The inspections will note any issues with the no-discharge structure and will record the level of liquid as indicated by the depth marker.

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (CONTINUED)

3. Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) Submission System.
- (a) Discharge Monitoring Reporting Requirements. The permittee must electronically submit compliance monitoring data via the eDMR system. Standard Conditions Part I, Section B, #7 indicates the eDMR system is currently the only Department approved reporting method for this permit.
 - (b) Programmatic Reporting Requirements. All reports must be electronically submitted as an attachment to the eDMR system until such a time when the current or a new system is available to allow direct input of the data. After such a system has been made available by the Department, required data shall be directly input into the system by the next report due date
 - (1) Collection System Maintenance Annual Reports;
 - (2) Pretreatment Program Reports;
 - (3) CWA Section 316(b) Annual Reports; and
 - (4) Any additional report required by the permit excluding bypass reporting.
 - (c) The following shall be submitted electronically after such a system has been made available by the Department:
 - (1) General Permit Applications/Notices of Intent to discharge (NOIs);
 - (2) Notices of Termination (NOTs);
 - (3) No Exposure Certifications (NOEs);
 - (4) Low Erosivity Waivers, and Other Waivers from Stormwater Controls (LEWs); and
 - (d) Electronic Submission: access the eDMR system via: <https://edmr.dnr.mo.gov/edmr/E2/Shared/Pages/Main/Login.aspx>
 - (e) Electronic Reporting Waivers. The permittee must electronically submit compliance monitoring data and reports unless a waiver is granted by the Department in compliance with 40 CFR Part 127. The permittee may obtain an electronic reporting waiver by first submitting an eDMR Waiver Request Form: <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-2692-f.pdf>. The Department will either approve or deny this electronic reporting waiver request within 120 calendar days. Only permittees with an approved waiver request may submit monitoring data and reports on paper to the Department for the period the approved electronic reporting waiver is effective.
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 an updated Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which must be prepared and implemented within 90 days of the effective date of the permit. 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 permittee shall select, install, use, operate, and maintain the Best Management Practices prescribed in the SWPPP in accordance with the concepts and methods described in: *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators*, (EPA 833-B-09-002) published by the EPA in 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 not effective at preventing pollution [10 CSR 20-2.010(56)] to waters of the state. 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.
 - i. Operational deficiencies must be corrected within seven (7) calendar days.
 - ii. Minor structural deficiencies must be corrected within fourteen (14) calendar days.
 - iii. Major structural deficiencies (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 permittee shall work with the regional office to determine the best course of action. The permittee should consider temporary structures to control stormwater runoff. The facility shall correct the major structural deficiency as soon as reasonably achievable.
 - iv. All actions taken to correct the deficiencies shall be included with the written report, including photographs, 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.
 - v. BMP failure causing discharge through an unregistered outfall is considered an illicit discharge and must be reported in accordance with Standard Conditions Part I.

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (CONTINUED)

- vi. 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 an individual to be responsible 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 permittee 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) Ensure adequate provisions are provided to protect embankments from erosion.
 - (c) Provide collection facilities and arrange for proper disposal of waste products including but not limited to petroleum waste products, and solvents.
 - (d) 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.
 - (e) Provide good housekeeping practices on the site to keep trash from entry into waters of the state.
 - (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 your discharge.
- (a) The benchmarks do not constitute direct numeric effluent limitations; therefore, a benchmark exceedance alone is not a permit violation. Benchmark monitoring and visual inspections shall be used to determine the overall effectiveness of the SWPPP and to assist you in knowing when additional corrective action may be necessary to protect water quality. If a sample exceeds a benchmark concentration you must review your SWPPP and your BMPs to determine what improvements or additional controls are needed to reduce the pollutant in your stormwater discharge(s).
 - (b) Any time a 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. If the efforts taken by the facility are not sufficient and subsequent exceedances of a benchmark occur, the facility must contact the Department if a benchmark value cannot be achieved. Failure to take corrective action to address a benchmark exceedance and failure to make measureable progress towards achieving the benchmarks is a permit violation.
7. Petroleum Secondary Containment.
- Before releasing water accumulated in petroleum secondary containment areas, it must be examined for hydrocarbon odor and presence of sheen to protect the general criteria found at 10 CSR 20-7.031(4).
- (a) If odor or sheen is found, the water shall not be discharged without treatment and shall be disposed of in accordance with legally approved methods, such as being sent to an accepting wastewater treatment facility.
 - (b) If the facility wishes to discharge the accumulated stormwater with hydrocarbon odor or presence of sheen, the water shall be treated using an appropriate removal method. Following treatment and before release, the water shall be tested for oil and grease, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene using 40 CFR part 136 methods. All pollutant levels must be below the most protective, applicable standards for the receiving stream, found in 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A before discharge is authorized. Records of all testing and treatment of water accumulated in secondary containment shall be stored in the SWPPP and be available on demand to the Department.
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, and the CWA section 402(k); however, this permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Clean Water Act Sections 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 limited in the permit. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, termination, notice of planned changes, or anticipated non-compliance does not stay any permit condition.
9. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.

D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (CONTINUED)

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. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Pollutant.
In addition to the reporting requirements under §122.41(1), all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Director as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
 - (a) That an activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile;
 - (3) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol;
 - (4) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - (5) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
 - (6) The notification level established by the Department in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
 - (b) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with §122.21(g)(7).
 - (4) The level established by the Director in accordance with §122.44(f).
12. Reporting of Non-Detects.
 - (a) An analysis conducted by the permittee or their contracted laboratory shall be conducted in such a way the precision and accuracy of the analyzed result can be enumerated.
 - (b) The permittee shall not report a sample result as “non-detect” without also reporting the detection limit of the test or the reporting limit of the laboratory. Reporting as “non-detect” without also including the detection/reporting limit will be considered failure to report, which is a violation of this permit.
 - (c) The permittee shall report the non-detect result using the less than “<” symbol and the laboratory’s detection/reporting limit (e.g. <6).
 - (d) See sufficiently sensitive method requirements in Standard Conditions Part I, Section A, #4 regarding proper detection limits used for sample analysis.
 - (e) When calculating monthly averages, one-half of the minimum detection limit (MDL) should be used instead of a zero. Where all data are below the MDL, the “<MDL” shall be reported as indicated in item (C).
13. Failure to pay fees associated with this permit is a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law (644.055 RSMo).
14. 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 is required.
15. This permit authorizes land disturbance activities within the permitted boundary of the landfill and the soil borrow areas, as long as the discharge goes through an outfall permitted in the facility description above. Land disturbance causing discharge through an unpermitted outfall is not authorized by this permit and must be covered by either a general land disturbance permit or a modification to the outfalls of this permit.
16. Shingle discharge shall be managed in such a way as to minimize direct discharge to the receiving stream.
17. Renewal Application Requirements.
 - (a) This facility shall submit an appropriate and complete application to the Department no less than 180 days from the expiration date listed on page 1 of the permit.
 - (b) Application materials shall include Form A, Form C, and Form D. If the form names have changed, then the facility should assure they are submitting the correct forms as required by regulation. Sampling for all parameters on Form D is required by law for this facility.
 - (c) The facility may use the electronic submission system to submit the application to the Program.
 - (d) This facility must submit any corrective action reports completed for the last permit term if a benchmark exceedance occurred.

**MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL,
OF
MO-0129810
PINK HILL ACRES, INC. DEMOLITION LANDFILL**

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

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

PART I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Type: Industrial – > 1 MGD
 SIC Code(s): 4953
 Application Date: 09/28/2018
 Modification Date: 02/01/2018
 Expiration Date: 03/31/2018
 Last Inspection: 11/04/2013 and 11/06/2013

FACILITY DESCRIPTION:

Construction and demolition landfill – active landfill accepting construction and demolition debris since May 2006. The entire property is 114 acres. The active site consists of a 37-acre drainage area with 19 acres being the active landfill. These 37 acres drain into one of two sedimentation ponds located on the east side of the property. The northeast sedimentation pond drains to Outfall #001. This pond, which continuously discharges, contains stormwater runoff from the active landfill and process wastewater from the shingle recycling activity. The process water generated from the shingle recycling activity consists of cooling water and emission control water. The southeast sedimentation pond drains to Outfall #002. This pond collects stormwater runoff from the undeveloped site, which will be used for expansion of the landfill.

The remaining portion of the active site consists of the borrow area, which was previously permitted under the general land disturbance permit MO-RA01087. This area contains land disturbance activities for moving soil to be used as layers for capping the landfill. Other activities associated on this portion of the property include scrap wood recycling, shingle recycling, and concrete recycling. Outfall #003 is located to the northwest of the property and Outfall #004 is located to the south of the property, near the main facility entrance.

The charter number for the continuing authority for this facility is 00298316; this number was verified by the permit writer to be associated with the facility and precisely matches the continuing authority reported by the facility.

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(f)(6), the Department evaluated other permits currently held by this facility. This facility has the following permits: Solid Waste Permit #209507.

PERMITTED FEATURES TABLE:

OUTFALL	AVERAGE FLOW	DESIGN FLOW	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE
#001	1.05 MGD	1.63 MGD	BMPs – Stormwater Basin	Stormwater, Washwater
#002	No Data	2.44 MGD	BMPs – Stormwater Basin	Stormwater, Washwater
#003	No Data	1.72 MGD	BMPs	Stormwater
#004	2.67 MGD	1.72 MGD	BMPs	Stormwater, Process Wastewater

FACILITY PERFORMANCE HISTORY & COMMENTS:

The electronic discharge monitoring reports were reviewed for the last permit term from 2015 to 2019. There were exceedances of three parameters; COD at 156 mg/L, Selenium between 6 µg/L and 30 µg/L and Zinc at 344 µg/L and 541 µg/L. This facility was last inspected on November 4 and November 6, 2013. The facility was found to be in non-compliance during the time of the inspection. On July 09, 2014, the Department issued a letter notifying the permittee that they had met the required actions from the NOV, and the facility had returned to compliance.

FACILITY MAP:



PART II. RECEIVING WATERBODY INFORMATION

RECEIVING WATERBODY'S WATER QUALITY:

No stream surveys have been conducted on the unnamed tributary to West Fire Prairie Creek.

303(D) LIST:

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires each state identify waters not meeting water quality standards and for which adequate water pollution controls have not been required. Water quality standards protect such beneficial uses of water as whole body contact (such as swimming), maintaining fish and other aquatic life, and providing drinking water for people, livestock, and wildlife. The 303(d) list helps state and federal agencies keep track of impaired waters not addressed by normal water pollution control programs. <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/waterquality/303d/303d.htm>

- ✓ Applicable; Little Blue River is listed on the 2018 Missouri 303(d) list for Escherichia coli (W).
 - This facility is not considered a source of the above listed pollutant(s) or considered to contribute to the impairment.

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):

A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a given pollutant 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 may be developed. The TMDL shall include the WLA calculation. <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/tmdl/>

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

UPSTREAM OR DOWNSTREAM IMPAIRMENTS:

The permit writer has reviewed upstream and downstream stream segments of this facility for impairments.

- ✓ This facility is located at the top of the watershed therefore no upstream is present at this location.
- ✓ The permit writer has noted downstream of the facility the stream is on the 303(d) list for Escherichia coli (W). It is not expected for the facility to contribute to this impairment.

APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:

Per Missouri's Effluent Regulations [10 CSR 20-7.015(1)(B)], waters of the state are divided into seven categories. This facility is subject to effluent limitations derived on a site specific basis which are presented in each outfall's effluent limitation table and further discussed in Part IV: Effluents Limits Determinations.

- ✓ All Other Waters

RECEIVING WATERBODY TABLE:

OUTFALL	WATERBODY NAME	CLASS	WBID	DESIGNATED USES	DISTANCE TO SEGMENT	12-DIGIT HUC
#001	West Fire Prairie Creek	C	3960	GEN	n/a	10300101-0208 Lower Missouri-Crooked
#002	Tributary to West Fire Prairie Creek	n/a	3960	GEN	0.06 mi	
	West Fire Prairie Creek	C	3960	GEN	4.4 mi	
#003	Tributary to West Fire Prairie Creek	n/a	3960	GEN	0.68 mi	
	West Fire Prairie Creek	C	0422	GEN	4.6 mi	
#004	West Fire Prairie Creek	C	3960	GEN	0.99	

n/a not applicable

Classes are hydrologic classes 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 8-20-13 MUDD V1.0 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.

Per 10 CSR 20-7.031, the Department defines the Clean Water Commission's water quality objectives in terms of "water uses to be maintained and the criteria to protect those uses." The receiving stream and 1st classified receiving stream's beneficial water uses are to be maintained in the receiving streams in accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)]. Uses which may be found in the receiving streams table, above:

10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)1.: **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-A2 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 supported 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

LWW = Livestock and Wildlife Watering (current narrative use is defined as LWP = Livestock and Wildlife Protection);

DWS = Drinking Water Supply

IND = industrial water supply

10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)8-11.: Wetlands (10 CSR 20-7.031 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 20-7.031(6): **GRW** = Groundwater

RECEIVING WATERBODY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

No receiving water monitoring requirements are recommended at this time.

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

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 for the reissuance conform to the anti-backsliding provisions of Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act, and 40 CFR Part 122.44.
 - ✓ Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility occurred after permit issuance justify the application of a less stringent effluent limitations at outfall #004. The facility has four years to cease any and all discharges of its wastewater per 10 CSR 20-7.031(7).
 - ✓ The Department determined technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law were made in issuing the permit under section 402(a)(1)(b).
 - Monthly averages were not implemented for outfall #001, #002, #003, and #004 in this permit as the discharge consists of only industrial stormwater and non-domestic process wastewater which is not continuous pursuant to 40 CFR 122.45(d). It is important to note that outfall #004 only discharges with precipitation. Further, average monthly limitations are impracticable measures of non-continuous stormwater and incidental non-domestic process wastewater discharges because they vary widely in frequency, magnitude, and duration. This permit applies only acute short-term or daily maximum measures which represent stormwater discharges which are acute and sporadic in nature. Discharges of industrial stormwater rarely persist for long durations, making them impracticable to assess using measures with long term exposures or averaging periods. Last, the instream water quality target remains unchanged and the conditions of this permit are protective of both narrative and numeric water quality criteria.
 - Conductivity is a general indicator of water quality in which there is no water quality standard. This permit already contains indicator parameters, thus conductivity was removed from this permit.
 - Permit writer determined beryllium, copper, lead, and mercury were not pollutants of concern at this site. The DMR data showed non-detect values. Additionally, the permittee reported them believed absent on application materials received 09/28/2018.
 - Permit writer removed the daily maximum and average monthly limits and placed a 100 mg/L benchmark for Total Suspended Solids at outfalls #001 and #002. Permit writer believes that a benchmark of 100 mg/L is achievable at this facility. DMRs show values ranging from 1 mg/L to 16 mg/L.

- 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 permittee 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 permittee 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 permittee indicates unsightly or harmful bottom deposits would be discharged from the facility.
 - Solid waste regulations found at 10 CSR 80-3.010(7)(B) require operation of the landfill in such a manner as to prevent flow onto the active portion of the sanitary landfill during peak discharge from at least a 25 year storm. In addition, 10 CSR 80-3.010(7)(C) requires water which comes in temporary contact with the waste shall be managed in accordance with the approved stormwater management plans.
 - (B) Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.
 - Solid waste regulations found at 10 CSR 80-3.010(7)(B) require operation of the landfill in such a manner as to prevent flow onto the active portion of the sanitary landfill during peak discharge from at least a 25 year storm. In addition, 10 CSR 80-3.010(7)(C) requires water which comes in temporary contact with the waste shall be managed in accordance with the approved stormwater management plans.
 - (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 permittee 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 permittee indicates offensive odor will be present in sufficient amounts to impair beneficial uses.
 - Solid waste regulations found at 10 CSR 80-3.010(7)(B) require operation of the landfill in such a manner as to prevent flow onto the active portion of the sanitary landfill during peak discharge from at least a 25 year storm. In addition, 10 CSR 80-3.010(7)(C) requires water which comes in temporary contact with the waste shall be managed in accordance with the approved stormwater management plans.
 - (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. These effluent limitations are protective of human health, animals, and aquatic life.
 - (E) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water.
 - Much like the condition above, the permit writer considered specific toxic pollutants when writing this permit, including those pollutants could cause human health hazards. The discharge is limited by numeric effluent limitations for those conditions could result in human health hazards.
 - (F) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering.
 - 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. These effluent limitations are protective of livestock and wildlife watering.
 - (G) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community.

- It has been established any chemical changes are covered by the specific numeric effluent limitations established in the permit.
- (H) Waters shall be free from used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles or equipment and solid waste as defined in Missouri's Solid Waste Law, section 260.200, RSMo, except as the use of such materials is specifically permitted pursuant to section 260.200-260.247.
- There is no reasonable potential for the wastes listed above to be found in the receiving stream at any of the outfalls at this solid waste facility. 10 CSR 80-3.010(16)(A)-(C) require litter and solid wastes be controlled on the site for aesthetic purposes, preventing it from entering the stream. In addition, these regulations require salvaged materials be removed from the landfill daily or stored in aesthetically acceptable containers or enclosures.
 - Special condition #16 states that shingle discharge shall be managed in such a way as to minimize direct discharge to the receiving stream thus no reasonable potential for shingle waste to be found in receiving stream.

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.

This permit requires the development and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which must include an alternative analysis (AA) of the BMPs. The SWPPP must be developed, implemented, updated, and maintained at the facility. Failure to implement and maintain the chosen alternative, is a permit violation. The AA is a structured evaluation of BMPs to determine which are reasonable and cost effective. Analysis should include practices designed to be 1) non-degrading, 2) less degrading, or 3) degrading water quality. The chosen BMP will be the most reasonable and cost effective while ensuring the highest statutory and regulatory requirements are achieved and the highest quality water attainable for the facility is discharged. The analysis must demonstrate why "no discharge" or "no exposure" are not feasible alternatives at the facility. Existing facilities with established SWPPPs and BMPs need not conduct an additional alternatives analysis unless new BMPs are established to address BMP failures or benchmark exceedances. This structured analysis of BMPs serves as the antidegradation review, fulfilling the requirements of 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A)5 and 7.031(3). For stormwater discharges with new, altered, or expanding discharges, the stormwater BMP chosen for the facility, through the AA performed by the facility, must be implemented and maintained at the facility. Failure to implement and maintain the chosen BMP alternative is a permit violation; see SWPPP.

- ✓ Applicable; the facility must review and maintain stormwater BMPs as appropriate.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

Minimum site-wide best management practices are established in this permit to assure all permittees 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 RSMo 644.011 and 644.016 (17).

CHANGES IN DISCHARGES OF TOXIC POLLUTANT:

This special condition reiterates the federal rules found in 40 CFR 122.44(f) and 122.42(a)(1). 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 found in 40 CFR 401.15. The permittee should also consider any other toxic pollutant in the discharge as reportable under this condition.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT:

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

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

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).

Sewage sludge is solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works; including but not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment process; and material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Biosolids are solid materials resulting from domestic wastewater treatment meeting federal and state criteria for productive use (i.e. fertilizer) and after having pathogens removed.

Additional information: <http://extension.missouri.edu/main/DisplayCategory.aspx?C=74> (WQ422 through WQ449).

- ✓ Not applicable; the facility does not manage domestic wastewater on-site.

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). 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).

EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE:

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

- ✓ The facility has an associated ELG (40 CFR 445) but does not discharge wastewater that is regulated by the ELG to waters of the state; also stormwater discharges are not addressed by the ELG.

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 permittees to begin submitting discharge monitoring data and reports online.

Per 40 CFR 127.15 and 127.24, permitted facilities may request a temporary waiver for up to 5 years or a permanent waiver from electronic reporting from the Department. To obtain an electronic reporting waiver, a permittee must first submit an eDMR Waiver Request Form: <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-2692-f.pdf>. A request must be made for each facility. If more than one facility is owned or operated by a single entity, then the entity must submit a separate request for each facility based on its specific circumstances. An approved waiver is 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 in each table in Part A of the permit. The data entry personnel should use these identifiers to assure data entry is being completed appropriately.

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

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 Section D – Administrative Requirements of Standard Conditions Part I of 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 sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or any standard, rule, or regulation promulgated by the commission.

- ✓ Applicable; this permit contains effluent limitations to protect for toxicity in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(D) and (G); see Part IV for specific pollutant discussion.

GROUNDWATER MONITORING:

Groundwater is a water of the state according to 10 CSR 20-2.010(82), and 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 monitors groundwater at the site per regulations by Missouri's Waste Management Program.

LAND APPLICATION:

Land application of wastewater or sludge is performed by facilities to maintain a basin as no-discharge.

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

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 Statutes Chapter 256.400 Geology, Water Resources and Geodetic Survey Section). <https://dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2236.htm>

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

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 permittee 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.

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.

- ✓ Not applicable; a mathematical RPA was not conducted for this facility. This facility discharges stormwater and process waste water. The facility has a schedule of compliance to cease any and all discharges of process waste water due to the fact that they discharge in Metropolitan No-Discharge watershed. This permit establishes 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.

SAMPLING FREQUENCY JUSTIFICATION:

Sampling frequency for stormwater-only outfalls is typically quarterly even though BMP inspection occurs monthly. The facility may sample more frequently if additional data is required to determine if best management operations and technology are performing as expected.

SAMPLING TYPE JUSTIFICATION:

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

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.

A 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. 40 CFR § 125.3.
- For a newly constructed facility in most cases. Newly constructed facilities must meet applicable effluent limitations when discharge begins, because the facility has installed the appropriate control technology 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 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.

- ✓ Applicable; the time given for effluent limitations of this permit listed under Interim Effluent Limitations and Final Effluent Limitations were established in accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031(11)]. The facility has been given a schedule of compliance to end any and all wastewater discharges. Per 10 CSR 20-7.031(7) and Table F, no discharge of wastewater is authorized for the entire length of Little Blue River or its watershed. The facility must find an alternate disposal method for its wastewater (wastewater from shingle recycling).

SPILLS, OVERFLOWS, AND OTHER UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE REPORTING:

Per 260.505 RSMo, any emergency involving a hazardous substance must be reported to the Department's 24 hour Environmental Emergency Response hotline at (573) 634-2436 at the earliest practicable moment after discovery. The Department may require the submittal of a written report detailing measures taken to clean up a spill. These reporting requirements apply whether or not the spill results in chemicals or materials leaving the permitted property or reaching waters of the state. During the November 2013 inspection it was noted that 100 yards before the ditch which carried sediment from the shingle recycling area reached the basin, there were channels caused by erosion that allowed water from the shingle area to bypass the basin. This requirement is in addition to the noncompliance reporting requirement found in Standard Conditions Part I. <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/esp/spillbill.htm>

Any other spills, overflows, or unauthorized discharges reaching waters of the state must be reported to the regional office during normal business hours, or after normal business hours, to the Department's 24 hour Environmental Emergency Response spill line at 573-634-2436.

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.

- ✓ Not applicable; industrial sludge is not generated at this facility.

STANDARD CONDITIONS:

The standard conditions Part I attached to this permit incorporate all sections of 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 permittee to ascertain compliance with this permit, state regulations, state statutes, federal regulations, and the Clean Water Act.

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 discharges. The *Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001; 1991) Section 3.1 indicates most procedures within the document apply only to water quality based approaches, not end-of-pipe technology-based controls. Hence, stormwater-only outfalls will generally only contain a maximum daily limit (MDL), benchmark, or monitoring requirement as dictated by site specific conditions, the BMPs in place, 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. 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 permittee 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 permittee 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 section 304(e) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for the control of toxic pollutants and hazardous substances from ancillary industrial activities; 2) Authorized under section 402(p) of the CWA for the control of stormwater discharges; 3) Numeric effluent limitations are infeasible; or 4) the practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA. In accordance with the EPA's *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators*, (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 permittee if the SIC code is found in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) and/or 10 CSR 20-6.200(2). A SWPPP may be required of other facilities where stormwater has been identified as necessitating better management. The purpose of a SWPPP is to comply with all applicable stormwater regulations by creating an adaptive management plan to control and mitigate stream pollution from stormwater runoff. Developing a SWPPP provides opportunities to employ appropriate BMPs to minimize the risk of pollutants being discharged during storm events. The following paragraph outlines the general steps the permittee should take to determine which BMPs will work to achieve the benchmark values or limits in the permit. This section is not intended to be all encompassing or restrict the use of any physical BMP or operational and maintenance procedure assisting in pollution control. Additional steps or revisions to the SWPPP may be required to meet the requirements of the permit.

Areas which should be included in the SWPPP are identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). Once the potential sources of stormwater pollution have been identified, a plan should be formulated to best control the amount of pollutant being released and discharged by each activity or source. This should include, but is not limited to, minimizing exposure to stormwater, good housekeeping measures, proper facility and equipment maintenance, spill prevention and response, vehicle traffic control, and proper materials handling. Once a plan has been developed the facility will employ the control measures determined to be adequate to achieve the benchmark values discussed above. The facility will conduct monitoring and inspections of the BMPs to ensure they are working properly and re-evaluate any BMP not achieving compliance with permitting requirements. For example, if sample results from an outfall show values of TSS above the benchmark value, the BMP being employed is deficient in controlling stormwater pollution. Corrective action should be taken to repair, improve, or replace the failing BMP. This internal evaluation is required at least once per month but should be continued more frequently if BMPs continue to fail. If failures do occur, continue this trial and error process until appropriate BMPs have been established.

For new, altered, or expanded stormwater discharges, the SWPPP shall identify reasonable and effective BMPs while accounting for environmental impacts of varying control methods. The antidegradation analysis must document why no discharge or no exposure options are not feasible. The selection and documentation of appropriate control measures shall serve as an alternative analysis of technology and fulfill the requirements of antidegradation [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)]. For further guidance, consult the antidegradation implementation procedure (<http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/docs/AIP050212.pdf>).

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

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

✓ Applicable; a SWPPP shall be developed and implemented for this facility.

SUFFICIENTLY SENSITIVE ANALYTICAL METHODS:

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

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 section 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 RSMo 577.155; 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 RSMo 577.155; 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 permittee 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 following web address: <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-1774-f.pdf> 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 permittee 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 shall be specified by the commission in its order. The variance may be extended by affirmative action of the commission. In no event shall the variance be granted for a period of time greater than is reasonably necessary for complying with the Missouri Clean Water Law §§644.006 to 644.141 or any standard, rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to Missouri Clean Water Law §§644.006 to 644.141.

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

WASTELOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) FOR LIMITS:

As per [10 CSR 20-2.010(78)], the WLA is the amount of pollutant each discharger is allowed to discharge into the receiving stream without endangering water quality. Two general types of effluent limitations, technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) and water quality based effluent limits (WQBELs) are reviewed. If one limit does not provide adequate protection for the receiving water, then the other must be used per 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A). Total Maximum Daily Loads, if required for this facility, were also reviewed. Not applicable; wasteload allocations were either not calculated or were not based on TSD methods.

WASTELOAD ALLOCATION (WLA) MODELING:

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

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

WATER QUALITY STANDARD REVISION:

In accordance with section 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 a permit limit based on a water quality standard which has changed twenty-five percent or more since the previous operating permit.

PART IV. EFFLUENT LIMITS DETERMINATIONS

OUTFALL #001 & #002 – INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

PARAMETERS	UNIT	DAILY MAXIMUM LIMIT	BENCH- MARKS	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITS	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
PHYSICAL							
FLOW	MGD	*	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	24 HR. ESTIMATE
PRECIPITATION	inches	*	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	MEASURED
CONVENTIONAL							
BOD	mg/L	45	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
COD	mg/L	90	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
CONDUCTIVITY	REMOVED						
OIL & GREASE	mg/L	**	15	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
pH †	SU	6.5 TO 9.0	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
SETTLABLE SOLIDS	mL/L/hr	1.5	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
TSS	mg/L	100	-	80/50	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
METALS							
ALUMINUM, TR	µg/L	**	**750	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
ANTIMONY, TR	µg/L	*	-	**4,300	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
ARSENIC, TR	µg/L	**	20	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
BERYLLIUM, TR	REMOVED						
CADMIUM, TR	µg/L	*	*	**/10	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
CHROMIUM (III), TR	µg/L	*	*	**/3090	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
CHROMIUM (VI), DISSOLVED	µg/L	*	*	**/15	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
COPPER, TR	µg/L	*	*	**/26	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
IRON, TR	µg/L	**	4000	1,000 LIMIT	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
LEAD, TR	µg/L	*	*	**/188	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
MERCURY, TR	REMOVED						
NICKEL, TR	µg/L	**	842	**819	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
SELENIUM, TR	µg/L	**	5	5 LIMIT	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
SILVER, TR	µg/L	**	12	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
THALLIUM, TR	µg/L	**	6	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
ZINC, TR	µg/L	**	209	209 LIMIT	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
NUTRIENTS							
AMMONIA AS N	mg/L	*	-	**12.1	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	mg/L	*	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
NITRATE PLUS NITRITE	mg/L	*	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
NITROGEN, TOTAL (TN)	mg/L	*	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/MONTH	GRAB
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL (TP)	mg/L	*	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
OTHER							
BENZENE	mg/L	*	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
CHLORIDE + SULFATE	mg/L	**	1000	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
ETHYLBENZENE	mg/L	*	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
FLUORIDE	mg/L	*	*	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
SULFATE	mg/L	*	-	NEW	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
TOLUENE	mg/L	*	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
TOTAL XYLENE	mg/L	*	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB

* monitoring and reporting requirement only

** monitoring with associated benchmark

†	report the minimum and maximum pH values; pH is not to be averaged
new	parameter not established in previous state operating permit
TR	total recoverable

DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

PHYSICAL:

Flow

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

Precipitation

Monitoring only requirement; measuring the amount of precipitation [(10 CSR 20-6.200(2)(C)1.E(VI)] during an event is necessary to ensure adequate stormwater management exists at the site. Knowing the amount of potential stormwater runoff can provide the permittee a better understanding of any specific control measures be employed to ensure protection of water quality. The facility will provide the 24 hour accumulation value of precipitation from the day of sampling the other parameters.

CONVENTIONAL:

Biochemical Oxygen Demand - 5 Day (BOD₅)

Maximum daily limit of 45 mg/L continued from previous permit. DMRs show that the permittee is able to meet the limit which is consistent with other landfill operating permits. This limit is continued using permit writer best professional judgment; these limits established are appropriate to the receiving waterbody and have been maintained to conform to antibacksliding rules.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

Maximum daily limit of 90 mg/L continued from previous permit. DMRs show that the permittee is able to meet the limit which is consistent with other landfill operating permits. This limit is continued using permit writer best professional judgment; these limits established are appropriate to the receiving waterbody and have been maintained to conform to antibacksliding rules.

Conductivity

This parameter was removed. Conductivity is a general indicator of water quality in which there is no water quality standard. This permit already contains indicator parameters, thus conductivity was removed from this permit.

Oil & Grease

Monitoring with associated benchmark of 15 mg/L continued from previous permit. Oil and grease is considered a conventional pollutant. Oil and grease is a comprehensive test which measures for gasoline, diesel, crude oil, creosote, kerosene, heating oils, heavy fuel oils, lubricating oils, waxes, and some asphalt and pitch. The test can also detect some volatile organics such as benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, or toluene, but these constituents are often lost during testing due to their boiling points. The facility reported from 1 to 2 mg/L. The permit writer completed an RPD on this parameter and found no RP. Oils and greases of different densities will possibly form sheen or unsightly bottom deposits at levels which vary from 10 mg/L. To protect the general criteria, it is the responsibility of the permittee to visually observe the discharge and receiving waters for sheen or bottom deposits.

AQL Chronic: 10 mg/L per 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A1

Set chronic standard equal to chronic WLA per TSD §5.4.2 (EPA/505/2-90-001); multiply by 1.5 to obtain acute limit.

10 mg/L * 1.5 = 15 mg/L

pH

6.5 to 9.0 SU, continued from the previous permit. The Water Quality Standard at 10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(E) states water contaminants shall not cause pH to be outside the range of 6.5 to 9.0 standard pH units.

Settleable Solids (SS)

Daily maximum limit of 1.5 mL/L/hr continued from previous permit. There is no numeric water quality standard for SS; however, sediment discharges can negatively impact aquatic life. Increased settleable solids are known to interfere with multiple stages of the life cycle in many benthic organisms. For example, they can smother eggs and young or clog the crevasses benthic organisms use for habitat. Settleable solids are also a valuable indicator parameter. The effluent limitations in the previous permit have been reevaluated and found to be protective of the receiving stream.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Daily maximum limit of 100 mg/L, the previous limits were 80 mg/L daily maximum, 20 mg/L monthly average. 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 permittee 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 limit is achievable through proper operational and maintenance of BMPs and falls within the range of values implemented in other permits having similar industrial activities.

METALS:

Aluminum, Total Recoverable

Monitoring with a daily maximum benchmark of 750 µg/L continued from previous permit. DMR data shows values ranging from 200 µg/L to 370 µg/L. The benchmark of 750 µg/L has been found to be achievable in other similar landfill permits.

Antimony, Total Recoverable

Monitoring only. The permittee reported this metal “believed present” on application materials received 09/28/2018. After assessing available DMR data which shows values ranging from 6 µg/L to 50 µg/L, the permit writer determines this pollutant is not a water quality concern at this site; however, antimony is a pollutant of concern at demolition landfill sites, therefore monitoring is appropriate at this site.

Arsenic, Total Recoverable

Monitoring with a daily maximum benchmark of 20µg/L continued from previous permit. DMR data shows values ranging from 5 µg/L to 10 µg/L. It is in the best professional judgement of the permit writer that this facility is able to meet this benchmark. Arsenic is a pollutant of concern at this site because of the high volume of CCA treated lumber and other construction/demolition debris being accepted.

Beryllium, Total Recoverable

This parameter was removed. Permit writer determined beryllium was not a pollutant of concern at this site. The DMR data showed non-detects, additionally the permittee reported them believed absent on application materials received 09/28/2018.

Cadmium, Total Recoverable

Monitoring only, using the appropriate EPA approved test method 200.8. Previous permit required monitoring with a benchmark of 10 µg/L. The facility reported non-detect values of < 5 µg/L. The chronic water quality standard for the protection of aquatic life is 1.2 µg/L using the local regional hardness of 200. Monitoring for this parameter using the appropriate test method will allow permit writer to determine RP upon next renewal.

Chromium (III), Total Recoverable

Monitoring only. Permittee reported non-detect values of < 10 µg/L. The irrigation standard for this parameter is 100 µg/L. Chromium-3 is a pollutant of concern at this site because of the high volume of CCA treated lumber and other construction/demolition debris being accepted.

Chromium (VI), Total Dissolved

Monitoring only. Permittee reported non-detect values of < 10 µg/L. The chronic water quality standard for this parameter is 10 µg/L. Chromium-6 is a pollutant of concern at this site because of the high volume of CCA treated lumber and other construction/demolition debris being accepted.

Copper, Total Recoverable

Monitoring only. Permittee reported non-detect values of < 5 µg/L. Copper is a pollutant of concern at this site because of the high volume of CCA treated lumber and other construction/demolition debris being accepted.

Iron, Total Recoverable

Monitoring with a daily maximum benchmark of 4,000 µg/L. Iron has numerous industrial uses, being the most widely used of all metals. There is a high potential for iron to be found in wastes at a landfill, especially demolition and debris landfills. Previous permit required monitoring with a daily maximum benchmark of 1,000 µg/L. DMRs show values ranging from 78 µg/L to 720 µg/L. The benchmark of 4000 µg/L has been found to be achievable in other similar landfill permits.

Lead, Total Recoverable

Monitoring only, using the appropriate EPA approved test method 200.8. Previous permit required monitoring with a benchmark of 188 µg/L. The facility reported non-detect values of < 20 µg/L. The chronic water quality standard for the protection of aquatic life is 5.3 µg/L using the standard hardness of the ecoregion. Monitoring for this parameter using the appropriate test method will allow permit writer to determine RP upon next renewal.

Mercury, Total Recoverable

This parameter was removed. Permit writer determined mercury was not a pollutant of concern at this site. The DMR data showed non-detects, additionally the permittee reported them believed absent on application materials received 09/28/2018.

Nickel, Total Recoverable

Monitoring with a daily maximum benchmark of 842 µg/L. Previous permit required monitoring with a benchmark of 819 µg/L; the facility reported between 10 µg/L and 30 µg/L. The acute water quality standard for nickel is 842 µg/L. Permit writer believes the facility is able to meet the daily maximum benchmark using appropriate BMPs.

Selenium, Total Recoverable

Monitoring with a daily maximum benchmark of 5 µg/L which is the chronic water quality standard. Previous permit required a daily maximum limit of 5 µg/L; the facility reported between 5 µg/L and 30 µg/L. The benchmark of 5 µg/L has been found to be achievable in other similar landfill permits.

Silver, Total Recoverable

Monitoring with a daily maximum benchmark of 12 µg/L continued from previous permit. The facility reported between 3 µg/L and 5 µg/L. The benchmark of 12 µg/L has been found to be achievable in other similar landfill permits.

Thallium, Total Recoverable

Monitoring with a daily maximum benchmark of 6 µg/L continued from the previous permit. The facility reported between 2 µg/L and 100 µg/L. The benchmark of 6 µg/L has been found to be achievable in other similar landfill permits.

Zinc, Total Recoverable

Previous permit required a daily maximum limit of 209 µg/L; the facility reported between 6 µg/L and 541 µg/L for this parameter. The benchmark of 209 µg/L has been found to be achievable in other similar landfill permits.

NUTRIENTS:

Ammonia, Total as Nitrogen

Monitoring only. Previous permit required monitoring with a benchmark of 12.1 µg/L; the facility reported between 0.3 mg/L and 2.8 mg/L for this parameter. This pollutant is not a concern for water quality, therefore monitoring only is required.

Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)

Nitrogen is expected to be present in this facility's discharge therefore monitoring is required per 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(D)8. Quarterly monitoring of total Kjeldahl nitrogen is required per 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(D)8.B.

Nitrate plus Nitrite

Nitrogen is expected to be present in this facility's discharge therefore monitoring is required per 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(D)8. Quarterly monitoring of nitrate plus nitrite required per 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(D)8.B.

Nitrogen, Total N (TN)

Nitrogen is expected to be present in this facility's discharge therefore the permit writer is requesting the facility also supply the total nitrogen in the discharge at the same frequency as the other nutrient parameters.

Phosphorus, Total P (TP)

Phosphorus is expected to be present in this facility's discharge therefore monitoring is required per 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(D)8. Monthly monitoring of phosphorus is required per 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(D)8.B.

OTHER:

Benzene

Monitoring only. Permittee states that they plan to accept contaminated soil in the future, therefore it is the permit writer's best professional judgement to include monitoring for this parameter.

Chloride Plus Sulfate

Monitoring with a daily maximum benchmark of 1000 mg/L. Previous permit required a daily maximum limit of 1,000 mg/L; the facility reported between 123 mg/L and 699.7 mg/L for this parameter. The benchmark of 1000 mg/L has been found to be achievable in other similar landfill permits.

Ethylbenzene

Monitoring only. Permittee states that they plan to accept contaminated soil in the future, therefore it is the permit writer’s best professional judgement to include monitoring for this parameter.

Fluoride

Monitoring only continued from previous permit. The permittee reported this metal “believed present” on application materials received 09/28/2018. After assessing available DMR data which shows values ranging from non-detect at 0.2 mg/L to 0.68 mg/L, the permit writer determines this pollutant is not a water quality concern at this site; however, fluoride is a pollutant of concern at landfill sites, therefore monitoring is appropriate at this site.

Sulfate

Monitoring required to determine chloride plus sulfate above. The facility shall sample and independently report the analytical value of sulfate.

Toluene

Monitoring only. Permittee states that they plan to accept contaminated soil in the future, therefore it is the permit writer’s best professional judgement to include monitoring for this parameter.

Total Xylene

Monitoring only. Permittee states that they plan to accept contaminated soil in the future, therefore it is the permit writer’s best professional judgement to include monitoring for this parameter.

OUTFALL #003 – INDUSTRIAL 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	ONCE/QUARTER	24 HR. ESTIMATE
PRECIPITATION	inches	*	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	MEASURED
CONVENTIONAL							
COD	mg/L	**	90	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
OIL & GREASE	mg/L	**	10	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
pH †	SU	6.5 TO 9.0	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
SETTLABLE SOLIDS	mL/L/hr	**	1.5	1.5/1.0	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
TSS	mg/L	**	100	80/50	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB

- * monitoring and reporting requirement only
- ** monitoring with associated benchmark
- † report the minimum and maximum pH values; pH is not to be averaged
- new parameter not established in previous state operating permit

DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

PHYSICAL:

Flow

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

Precipitation

Monitoring only requirement; measuring the amount of precipitation [(10 CSR 20-6.200(2)(C)1.E(VI)] during an event is necessary to ensure adequate stormwater management exists at the site. Knowing the amount of potential stormwater runoff can provide the permittee a better understanding of any specific control measures be employed to ensure protection of water quality. The facility will provide the 24 hour accumulation value of precipitation from the day of sampling the other parameters.

CONVENTIONAL:

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

Maximum daily limit of 90 mg/L continued from previous permit. DMRs show that the permittee is able to meet the limit which is consistent with other landfill operating permits.

Oil & Grease

Monitoring only with a benchmark of 10 mg/L. 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 xylenes, but these constituents are often lost during testing due to their boiling points. The facility reported from 1 mg/L to 2 mg/L. The permit writer completed an RPD on this parameter and found no RP. Oils and greases of different densities will possibly form sheen or unsightly bottom deposits at levels which vary from 10 mg/L. To protect the general criteria, it is the responsibility of the permittee to visually observe the discharge and receiving waters for sheen or bottom deposits.

pH

6.5 to 9.0 SU, continued from the previous permit. The Water Quality Standard at 10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(E) states water contaminants shall not cause pH to be outside the range of 6.5 to 9.0 standard pH units.

Settleable Solids (SS)

Monitoring with a daily maximum benchmark of 1.5 mL/L/hour. DMRs show 0.1 mL/L/hour. There is no numeric water quality standard for SS; however, sediment discharges can negatively impact aquatic life habitat. Settleable solids are also a valuable indicator parameter. Solids monitoring allows the permittee to identify increases in sediment and solids may indicate uncontrolled materials leaving the site. The benchmark value falls within the range of values implemented in other permits having similar industrial activities.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Monitoring with a daily maximum benchmark of 100 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 permittee 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 and falls within the range of values implemented in other permits having similar industrial activities. The facility's DMRs show values ranging from 1 mg/L to 25 mg/L, with a one-time spike of 154 mg/L. Permit writer believes that a benchmark of 100 mg/L is achievable at facilities like this.

OUTFALL #004– PROCESS WASTEWATER

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

PARAMETERS	UNIT	DAILY MAXIMUM LIMIT	MONTHLY AVERAGE	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITS	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
PHYSICAL							
FLOW	MGD	*	*	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	24 HR. TOTAL
PRECIPITATION	inches	*	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	MEASURED
CONVENTIONAL							
COD	mg/L	90	-	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
OIL & GREASE	mg/L	15	10	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
pH [†]	SU	6.5 TO 9.0	6.5 TO 9.0	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
SETTLEABLE SOLIDS	mL/L/hr	1.5	1.0	1.5/1.0	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
TSS	mg/L	100	-	80/50	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB

- * monitoring and reporting requirement only
- ** monitoring with associated benchmark
- † report the minimum and maximum pH values; pH is not to be averaged
- new parameter not established in previous state operating permit

DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

PHYSICAL:

Flow

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

Precipitation

Monitoring only requirement; measuring the amount of precipitation [(10 CSR 20-6.200(2)(C)1.E(VI)] during an event is necessary to ensure adequate stormwater management exists at the site. Knowing the amount of potential stormwater runoff can provide the permittee a better understanding of any specific control measures be employed to ensure protection of water quality. The facility will provide the 24 hour accumulation value of precipitation from the day of sampling the other parameters.

CONVENTIONAL:

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

Maximum daily limit of 90 mg/L continued from previous permit. DMRs show that the permittee is able to meet the limit which is consistent with other landfill operating permits.

Oil & Grease

15 mg/L daily maximum; 10 mg/L monthly average. 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. The facility reported from 1 to 2 mg/L. The permit writer completed an RPD and using best professional judgement the permit writer determined RP based on heavy machinery at the site and the shingle recycling activity. Oils and greases of different densities will possibly form sheen or unsightly bottom deposits at levels which vary from 10 mg/L. To protect the general criteria, it is the responsibility of the permittee to visually observe the discharge and receiving waters for sheen or bottom deposits.

AQL Chronic: 10 mg/L per 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A1

Set chronic standard equal to chronic WLA per TSD §5.4.2 (EPA/505/2-90-001); multiply by 1.5 to obtain acute limit.

10 mg/L * 1.5 = 15 mg/L

pH

6.5 to 9.0 SU, continued from the previous permit. The Water Quality Standard at 10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(E) states water contaminants shall not cause pH to be outside the range of 6.5 to 9.0 standard pH units.

Settleable Solids (SS)

Daily maximum limit of 1.5 mL/L/hr and a monthly average of 1.0 mL/L/hr continued from previous permit; these limits provide protection of the receiving water from land disturbance activities associated with borrow areas. There is no numeric water quality standard for SS; however, sediment discharges can negatively impact aquatic life. Increased settleable solids are known to interfere with multiple stages of the life cycle in many benthic organisms. For example, they can smother eggs and young or clog the crevasses benthic organisms use for habitat. Settleable solids are also a valuable indicator parameter. The effluent limitations in the previous permit have been reevaluated and found to be protective of the receiving stream.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Daily maximum limit of 100 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 permittee 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 limit is achievable through proper operational and maintenance of BMPs and falls within the range of values implemented in other permits having similar industrial activities.

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:

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

✓ This permit will maintain synchronization by expiring the end of the 1st quarter, 2024.

PUBLIC NOTICE:

The Department shall give public notice a draft permit has been prepared and its issuance is pending.

<http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/permits/pn/index.html> additionally, public notice will be issued if a public hearing is to be held because of a significant degree of interest in or with water quality concerns related to a draft permit. No public notice is required when a request for a permit modification or termination is denied; however, the requester and permittee must be notified of the denial in writing.

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

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

The Public Notice period for this operating permit was from October 25, 2019 to November 25, 2019. No responses were received.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: SEPTEMBER 04, 2019

COMPLETED BY:

KYLE O'ROURKE, ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
OPERATING PERMITS SECTION - INDUSTRIAL UNIT
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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.



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- 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.
- 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 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.

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



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- 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.



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REVISED
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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.

AP 30798

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SEP 28 2018



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM, WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BRANCH
FORM A - APPLICATION FOR CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATING PERMIT
UNDER MISSOURI CLEAN WATER LAW

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY	
CHECK NUMBER	
DATE RECEIVED	9-28-18
FEE SUBMITTED	

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

1. This application is for:

- An operating permit and antidegradation review public notice
- A construction permit following an appropriate operating permit and antidegradation review public notice
- A construction permit and concurrent operating permit and antidegradation review public notice
- A construction permit (submitted before Aug. 30, 2008 or antidegradation review is not required)
- An operating permit for a new or unpermitted facility Construction Permit # _____
- An operating permit renewal: permit # MO- 0129810 Expiration Date 3/31/2019
- An operating permit modification: permit # MO- _____ Reason: _____

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

2. FACILITY

NAME		TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE	
PINK HILL ACRES, INC. DEMOLITION LANDFILL		(816) 921-8200	
ADDRESS (PHYSICAL)		FAX (816) 921-8251	
3500 NW HIGHWAY 7	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
	BLUE SPRINGS	MO	64014

3. OWNER

NAME		E-MAIL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE	
PINK HILL ACRES, INC.		matt@superiorbowe	(816) 921-8200	
ADDRESS (MAILING)		FAX (816) 921-8251		
2501 MANCHESTER TRAFFICWAY	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	
	KANSAS CITY	MO	64129	

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

4. CONTINUING AUTHORITY

NAME		TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE	
PINK HILL ACRES, INC.		(816) 921-8200	
ADDRESS (MAILING)		FAX (816) 921-8251	
2501 MANCHESTER TRAFFICWAY	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
	KANSAS CITY	MO	64129

5. OPERATOR

NAME		CERTIFICATE NUMBER	TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE	
PINK HILL ACRES, INC.		1961	(816) 921-8200	
ADDRESS (MAILING)		FAX (816) 921-8251		
2501 MANCHESTER TRAFFICWAY	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	
	KANSAS CITY	MO	64129	

6. FACILITY CONTACT

NAME		TITLE	TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE	
MATHEW BOWEN		MANAGER	(816) 918-8200	
			FAX (816) 921-8251	

7. ADDITIONAL FACILITY INFORMATION

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

001 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 18 T 49N R 30W Jacks County
 UTM Coordinates Easting (X): +3903460 Northing (Y): -09415547
For Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Zone 15 North referenced to North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)

002 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 18 T 49N R 30W Jacks County
 UTM Coordinates Easting (X): +3909405 Northing (Y): -09415542

003 SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 18 T 49N R 30W Jacks County
 UTM Coordinates Easting (X): 389958 Northing (Y): 4324614

004 SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 18 T 49N R 30W Jacks County
 UTM Coordinates Easting (X): 390260 Northing (Y): 4324236

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

001 - SIC 4953 and NAICS _____ 002 - SIC 4953 and NAICS _____
 003 - SIC 4953 and NAICS _____ 004 - SIC 4953 and NAICS _____

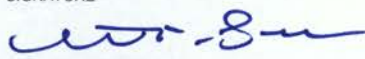
8. ADDITIONAL FORMS AND MAPS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THIS APPLICATION
 (Complete all forms that are applicable.)

A.	Is your facility a manufacturing, commercial, mining or silviculture waste treatment facility? If yes, complete Form C (unless storm water only, then complete U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Form 2F per Item C below).	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
B.	Is your facility considered a "Primary Industry" under EPA guidelines: If yes, complete Forms C and D.	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C.	Is application for storm water discharges only? If yes, complete EPA Form 2F.	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D.	Attach a map showing all outfalls and the receiving stream at 1" = 2,000' scale.		
E.	Is wastewater land applied? If yes, complete Form I.	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
F.	Is sludge, biosolids, ash or residuals generated, treated, stored or land applied? If yes, complete Form R.	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

NAME WILLIAM H. DAYTON JR.			
ADDRESS 26705 E. ARGO DRIVE	CITY INDEPENDENCE	STATE MO	ZIP CODE 64057

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

NAME AND OFFICIAL TITLE (TYPE OR PRINT) MATHEW BOWEN, MANAGER	TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE (816) 918-8200
SIGNATURE 	DATE SIGNED 9-24-18

MO 780-1479 (01-09)

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

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

HAVE YOU INCLUDED:

- Appropriate Fees?
- Map at 1" = 2000' scale?
- Signature?
- Form C, if applicable?
- Form D, if applicable?
- Form 2F, if applicable?
- Form I (Irrigation), if applicable?
- Form R (Sludge), if applicable?

RECEIVED
SEP 28 2018



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM, WATER POLLUTION BRANCH
FORM C – APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE PERMIT –
MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING,
SILVICULTURE OPERATIONS, PROCESS AND STORMWATER

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY	
CHECK NO.	
DATE RECEIVED	FEE SUBMITTED

NOTE: DO NOT ATTEMPT TO COMPLETE THIS FORM BEFORE READING THE ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS

1.00 NAME OF FACILITY
Pink Hill Acres Demolition Landfill

1.10 THIS FACILITY IS NOW IN OPERATION UNDER MISSOURI OPERATING PERMIT NUMBER
MO-0129810

1.20 THIS IS A NEW FACILITY AND WAS CONSTRUCTED UNDER MISSOURI CONSTRUCTION PERMIT NUMBER (COMPLETE ONLY IF THIS FACILITY DOES NOT HAVE AN OPERATING PERMIT).

2.00 LIST THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES APPLICABLE TO YOUR FACILITY (FOUR DIGIT CODE)
A. FIRST 4953 B. SECOND _____
C. THIRD _____ D. FOURTH _____

2.10 FOR EACH OUTFALL GIVE THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION.
OUTFALL NUMBER (LIST) _____ 1/4 _____ 1/4 SEC _____ T _____ R _____ See Attached _____ COUNTY

2.20 FOR EACH OUTFALL LIST THE NAME OF THE RECEIVING WATER
OUTFALL NUMBER (LIST) RECEIVING WATER
See Attached

2.30 BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE NATURE OF YOUR BUSINESS
Construction & Demolition Landfill and Shingle Recycling (Outfall 001)
Construction & Demolition Landfill (Outfall 002)
Borrow Area (Outfalls 003 & 004)

Sample results for Outfall 001 and 004 are included with this application.

Outfall 002 is for a portion of the C&D landfill that has not yet been developed and therefore has never discharged. Therefore, no results for Outfall 002 are available for this application.

Outfall 003 is for a portion of the borrow area that does not generally discharge. Therefore, no results for Outfall 003 are available for this application.

Form C – Pink Hills Demolition Landfill Outfall Information

Outfall #001 - Industrial, Active Construction and Demolition Landfill and Shingle Recycling – SIC #4953

Stormwater retention basin collecting stormwater runoff from the landfill, process wastewater from the shingle recycling facility, and wash water from dust control activities including water trucks, water cannons and other wetting measures.

Legal Description: SW¼, NE¼, Sec. 18, T49N, R30W, Jackson County
UTM Coordinates: X= 390540, Y= 4324505
Receiving Stream: West Fire Prairie Creek (U)
First Classified Stream and ID: Little Blue River (P) (0422)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 10300101-0208

Outfall #002 - Industrial, Active Construction and Demolition Landfill – SIC #4953

Stormwater retention basin and wash water from dust control activities including water trucks, water cannons and other wetting measures.

Legal Description: SW¼, NE¼, Sec. 18, T49N, R30W, Jackson County
UTM Coordinates: X= 390549, Y= 4324335
Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to West Fire Prairie Creek (U)
First Classified Stream and ID: Little Blue River (P) (0422)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 10300101-0208

Outfall #003 - Soil borrow area

Stormwater runoff from soil borrow area and wood recycling activity conducted on this soil borrow area.

Legal Description: SW¼, NW¼, Sec. 18, T49N, R30W, Jackson County
UTM Coordinates: X= 389958, Y= 4324614
Receiving Stream: Unnamed tributary to West Fire Prairie Creek (U)
First Classified Stream and ID: Little Blue River (P) (0422)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 10300101-0208

Outfall #004 - Soil borrow area

Stormwater runoff from soil borrow area, concrete recycling activity conducted on this soil borrow area, and process wastewater from the shingle recycling facility.

Legal Description: SE¼, NW¼, Sec. 18, T49N, R30W, Jackson County
UTM Coordinates: X= 390260, Y= 4324236
Receiving Stream: West Fire Prairie Creek (U)
First Classified Stream and ID: Little Blue River (P) (0422)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 10300101-0208

2.40 CONTINUED

C. EXCEPT FOR STORM RUNOFF, LEAKS OR SPILLS, ARE ANY OF THE DISCHARGES DESCRIBED IN ITEMS A OR B INTERMITTENT OR SEASONAL?

YES (COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TABLE) **NO (GO TO SECTION 2.50)**

1. OUTFALL NUMBER <i>(list)</i>	2. OPERATION(S) CONTRIBUTING FLOW <i>(list)</i>	3. FREQUENCY		4. FLOW				C. DURATION <i>(in days)</i>
		A. DAYS PER WEEK <i>(specify average)</i>	B. MONTHS PER YEAR <i>(specify average)</i>	A. FLOW RATE <i>(in mgd)</i>		B. TOTAL VOLUME <i>(specify with units)</i>		
				1. LONG TERM AVERAGE	2. MAXIMUM DAILY	4. LONG TERM DAILY	3. MAXIMUM AVERAGE	
001	Shingle Recycling Cooling & Emission Control Water	Varies	Varies	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Varies

2.50 MAXIMUM PRODUCTION

A. DOES AN EFFLUENT GUIDELINE LIMITATION PROMULGATED BY EPA UNDER SECTION 304 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT APPLY TO YOUR FACILITY?

YES (COMPLETE B.) **NO (GO TO SECTION 2.60)**

B. ARE THE LIMITATIONS IN THE APPLICABLE EFFLUENT GUIDELINES EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PRODUCTION (OF OTHER MEASURE OF OPERATION)?

YES (COMPLETE c.) **NO (GO TO SECTION 2.60)**

C. IF YOU ANSWERED "YES" TO B. LIST THE QUANTITY THAT REPRESENTS 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.

1. MAXIMUM QUANTITY			2. AFFECTED OUTFALLS <i>(list outfall numbers)</i>
A. QUANTITY PER DAY	B. UNITS OF MEASURE	C. OPERATION, PRODUCT, MATERIAL, ETC. <i>(specify)</i>	

2.60 IMPROVEMENTS

A. ARE YOU NOW REQUIRED BY ANY FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL AUTHORITY TO MEET, ANY IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, UPGRADING OR OPERATION OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT EQUIPMENT OR PRACTICES OR ANY OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS THAT 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 3.00)**

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

B. OPTIONAL: YOU MAY ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS DESCRIBING ANY ADDITIONAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAMS (OR OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS WHICH MAY AFFECT YOUR DISCHARGES) YOU NOW HAVE UNDER WAY OR WHICH YOU PLAN. INDICATE WHETHER EACH PROGRAM IS NOW UNDER WAY OR PLANNED, AND INDICATE YOUR ACTUAL OR PLANNED SCHEDULES FOR CONSTRUCTION.

MARK "X" IF DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMS IS ATTACHED.

3.00 INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

A. & B. SEE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE PROCEEDING – COMPLETE ONE TABLE FOR EACH OUTFALL – ANNOTATE THE OUTFALL NUMBER IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.
 NOTE: TABLE 1 IS INCLUDED ON SEPARATE SHEETS NUMBERED FROM PAGE 6 TO PAGE 7.

C. USE THE SPACE BELOW TO LIST ANY OF THE POLLUTANTS LISTED IN PART B OF THE INSTRUCTIONS, WHICH YOU KNOW OR HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE IS DISCHARGED OR MAY BE DISCHARGED FROM ANY OUTFALL. FOR EVERY POLLUTANT YOU LIST, BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE REASONS YOU BELIEVE IT TO BE PRESENT AND REPORT ANY ANALYTICAL DATA IN YOUR POSSESSION.

1. POLLUTANT	2. SOURCE	1. POLLUTANT	2. SOURCE
Chemical Oxygen Demand	Outfall 001 & 004 - Stormwater		
Total Suspended Solids	Outfall 001 & 004 - Stormwater		
pH	Outfall 001 & 004 - Stormwater		
Settable Solids	Outfall 001 & 004 - Stormwater		
Ammonia	Outfall 001 - Stormwater		
Fluoride	Outfall 001 - Stormwater		
Chloride + Sulfate	Outfall 001 - Stormwater		
Aluminum	Outfall 001 - Stormwater		
Antimony	Outfall 001 - Stormwater		
Arsenic	Outfall 001 - Stormwater		
Iron	Outfall 001 - Stormwater		
Nickel	Outfall 001 - Stormwater		
Selenium	Outfall 001 - Stormwater		
Silver	Outfall 001 - Stormwater		
Specific Conductance	Outfall 001 - Stormwater		
Zinc	Outfall 001 - Stormwater		

3.10 BIOLOGICAL TOXICITY TESTING DATA

DO YOU HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE OR REASON TO BELIEVE THAT ANY BIOLOGICAL TEST FOR ACUTE OR CHRONIC TOXICITY HAS BEEN MADE ON ANY OF YOUR DISCHARGES OR ON RECEIVING WATER IN RELATION TO YOUR DISCHARGE WITHIN THE LAST THREE YEARS?

YES (IDENTIFY THE TEST(S) AND DESCRIBE THEIR PURPOSES BELOW.) NO (GO TO 3.20)

3.20 CONTRACT ANALYSIS INFORMATION

WERE ANY OF THE ANALYSES REPORTED PERFORMED BY A CONTRACT LABORATORY OR CONSULTING FIRM?

YES (LIST THE NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF AND POLLUTANTS ANALYZED BY EACH SUCH LABORATORY OR FIRM BELOW.) NO (GO TO 3.30)

A. NAME	B. ADDRESS	C. TELEPHONE (area code and number)	D. POLLUTANTS ANALYZED (list)
Engineering Surveys & Services	1113 Fay Street Columbia, MO 65201	(573) 449-2646	All Analysis Listed

3.30 CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS APPLICATION AND ALL ATTACHMENTS AND THAT, BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE INFORMATION, I BELIEVE THAT THE INFORMATION IS TRUE, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.

NAME AND OFFICIAL TITLE (TYPE OR PRINT)

Mathew Bowen, Manager

TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE

(816) 918-8200

SIGNATURE (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)



DATE SIGNED

9-24-18

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE. You may report some or all of this information on separate sheet
(Use the same format) instead of completing these pages.
SEE INSTRUCTIONS

FORM C
TABLE 1 FOR 3.00 ITEM A AND B

INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	OUTFALL NO. 001
--	--------------------

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

1. POLLUTANT	2. EFFLUENT						3. UNITS (specify if blank)		4. INTAKE (optional)			
	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		C. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCENTRATION	B. MASS	A. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE		B. NO. OF ANALYSES
	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
A. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	<6				<6		8	mg/L				
B. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	156				32.2		8	mg/L				
C. Total organic Carbon (TOC)	NT				NT		8	mg/L				
D. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	16				4		8	mg/L				
E. Ammonia (as N)	2.8				0.5		8	mg/L				
F. Flow	VALUE 5.3691		VALUE		VALUE 0.9357		8	MGD		VALUE		
G. Temperature (winter)	VALUE NT		VALUE		VALUE NT		NT	°C		VALUE		
H. Temperature (summer)	VALUE NT		VALUE		VALUE NT		NT	°C		VALUE		
I. pH	MINIMUM 7.3	MAXIMUM 7.9	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM			SU	STANDARD UNITS				

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 that pollutant. Complete one table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional details and requirements.

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"		3. EFFLUENT						4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (optional)			
	A. BELIEVED PRESENT	B. BELIEVED ABSENT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		C. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCENTRATION	B. MASS	A. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE		B. NO. OF ANALYSES
			(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	

CONVENTIONAL AND NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS												
A. Bromide (24959-67-9)		X										
B. Chlorine, Total Residual		X										
C. Color		X										
D. Fecal Coliform		X										
E. Fluoride (16984-48-8)	X		0.68				0.28		8	mg/L		
F. Nitrate - Nitrate (as N)		X										

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"		3. EFFLUENT						4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (optional)			
	A. BELIEVED PRESENT	B. BELIEVED ABSENT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		C. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCENTRATION	B. MASS	A. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE		B. NO. OF ANALYSES
			(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
G. Nitrogen, Total Organic (as N)		X												
H. Oil and Grease		X	<1.0					<1.0	8	mg/L				
I. Phosphorus (as P), Total (7723-14-0)		X												
J. Sulfate (as SO ₄) (14808-79-8)	X		699.7 with	Chloride				323.5 with	Chloride	8	mg/L			
K. Sulfide (as S)		X												
L. Sulfite (as SO ₃) (14265-45-3)		X												
M. Surfactants		X												
N. Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	X		370					103	8	ug/L				
O. Barium, Total (7440-39-3)		X												
P. Boron, Total (7440-42-8)		X												
Q. Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)		X												
R. Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	X		720					249	8	ug/L				
S. Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)		X												
T. Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)		X												
U. Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)		X												
V. Tin, Total (7440-31-5)		X												
W. Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)		X												

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER <i>(if available)</i>	2. MARK "X"		3. EFFLUENT						4. UNITS		5. INTAKE <i>(optional)</i>			
	A. BELIEVED PRESENT	B. BELIEVED ABSENT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE <i>(if available)</i>		C. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE <i>(if available)</i>		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCEN- TRATION	B. MASS	A. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE		B. NO. OF ANALYSES
			(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
METALS, AND TOTAL PHENOLS														
1M. Antimony, Total (7440-36-9)	X		7				2		8	ug/L				
2M. Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	X		6				1		8	ug/L				
3M. Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)		X	<5				<5		8	ug/L				
4M. Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)		X	<5				<5		8	ug/L				
5M. Chromium III (16065-83-1)		X	<10				<10		8	ug/L				
6M. Chromium VI (18540-29-9)		X	<5				<5		8	ug/L				
7M. Copper, Total (7440-50-8)		X	<5				<5		8	ug/L				
8M. Lead, Total (7439-92-1)		X	<5				<5		8	ug/L				
9M. Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)		X	<0.2				<0.2		8	ug/L				
10M. Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	X		30				6		8	ug/L				
11M. Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	X		30				6		8	ug/L				
12M. Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	X		5				1		8	ug/L				
13M. Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)		X	<6				<6		8	ug/L				
14M. Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	X		541				157		8	ug/L				
15M. Cyanide, Amenable to Chlorination		X												
16M. Phenols, Total		X												
RADIOACTIVITY														
(1) Alpha Total		X												
(2) Beta Total		X												
(3) Radium Total		X												
(4) Radium 226 Total		X												

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE. You may report some or all of this information on separate sheet (Use the same format) instead of completing these pages. SEE INSTRUCTIONS

FORM C
TABLE 1 FOR 3.00 ITEM A AND B

INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	OUTFALL NO. 004
--	--------------------

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

1. POLLUTANT	2. EFFLUENT						3. UNITS (specify if blank)		4. INTAKE (optional)			
	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		C. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCENTRATION	B. MASS	A. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE		B. NO. OF ANALYSES
	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
A. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	<6				<6		8	mg/L				
B. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	156				32.2		8	mg/L				
C. Total organic Carbon (TOC)	NT				NT		8	mg/L				
D. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	16				4		8	mg/L				
E. Ammonia (as N)	2.8				0.5		8	mg/L				
F. Flow	VALUE 5,3691		VALUE		VALUE 0.9357		8	MGD		VALUE		
G. Temperature (winter)	VALUE NT		VALUE		VALUE NT		NT	°C		VALUE		
H. Temperature (summer)	VALUE NT		VALUE		VALUE NT		NT	°C		VALUE		
I. pH	MINIMUM 7.3	MAXIMUM 7.9	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM			SU	STANDARD UNITS				

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 that pollutant. Complete one table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional details and requirements.

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"		3. EFFLUENT						4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (optional)			
	A. BELIEVED PRESENT	B. BELIEVED ABSENT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		C. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCENTRATION	B. MASS	A. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE		B. NO. OF ANALYSES
			(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	

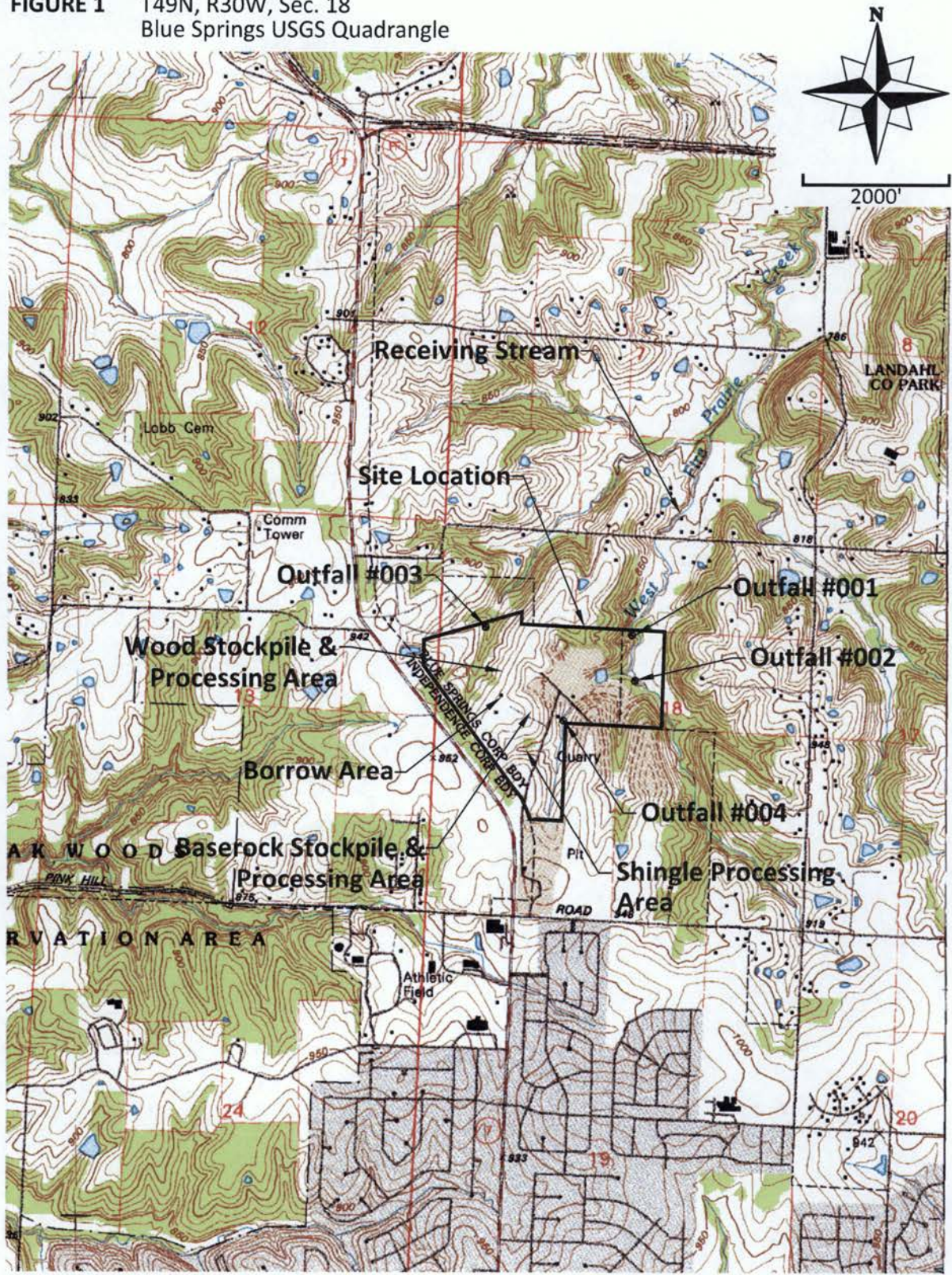
CONVENTIONAL AND NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS

A. Bromide (24959-67-9)		X												
B. Chlorine, Total Residual		X												
C. Color		X												
D. Fecal Coliform		X												
E. Fluoride (16984-48-8)	X		0.68				0.28		8	mg/L				
F. Nitrate - Nitrate (as N)		X												

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER <i>(if available)</i>	2. MARK "X"		3. EFFLUENT						4. UNITS		5. INTAKE <i>(optional)</i>			
	A. BELIEVED PRESENT	B. BELIEVED ABSENT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE <i>(if available)</i>		C. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE <i>(if available)</i>		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCENTRATION	B. MASS	A. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE		B. NO. OF ANALYSES
			(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
G. Nitrogen, Total Organic <i>(as N)</i>		X												
H. Oil and Grease		X	<1.0					<1.0	8	mg/L				
I. Phosphorus (as P), Total (7723-14-0)		X												
J. Sulfate (as SO ₄ ²⁻) (14808-79-8)	X		699.7 with	Chloride				323.5 with	Chloride	8	mg/L			
K. Sulfide (as S)		X												
L. Sulfite (as SO ₃ ²⁻) (14265-45-3)		X												
M. Surfactants		X												
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Q. Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)		X												
R. Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	X		720					249	8	ug/L				
S. Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)		X												
T. Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)		X												
U. Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)		X												
V. Tin, Total (7440-31-5)		X												
W. Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)		X												

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER <i>(if available)</i>	2. MARK "X"		3. EFFLUENT						4. UNITS		5. INTAKE <i>(optional)</i>			
	A. BELEIVED PRESENT	B. BELEIVED ABSENT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE <i>(if available)</i>		C. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE <i>(if available)</i>		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCEN- TRATION	B. MASS	A. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE		B. NO. OF ANALYSES
			(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
METALS, AND TOTAL PHENOLS														
1M. Antimony, Total (7440-36-9)	X		7				2		8	ug/L				
2M. Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	X		6				1		8	ug/L				
3M. Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)		X	<5				<5		8	ug/L				
4M. Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)		X	<5				<5		8	ug/L				
5M. Chromium III (16065-83-1)		X	<10				<10		8	ug/L				
6M. Chromium VI (18540-29-9)		X	<5				<5		8	ug/L				
7M. Copper, Total (7440-50-8)		X	<5				<5		8	ug/L				
8M. Lead, Total (7439-92-1)		X	<5				<5		8	ug/L				
9M. Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)		X	<0.2				<0.2		8	ug/L				
10M. Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	X		30				6		8	ug/L				
11M. Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	X		30				6		8	ug/L				
12M. Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	X		5				1		8	ug/L				
13M. Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)		X	<6				<6		8	ug/L				
14M. Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	X		541				157		8	ug/L				
15M. Cyanide, Amenable to Chlorination		X												
16M. Phenols, Total		X												
RADIOACTIVITY														
(1) Alpha Total		X												
(2) Beta Total		X												
(3) Radium Total		X												
(4) Radium 226 Total		X												

FIGURE 1 T49N, R30W, Sec. 18
Blue Springs USGS Quadrangle





RECEIVED
SEP 28 2018
Water Protection Program

September 24, 2018

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Water Protection Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176

RE: Pink Hill Acres Demolition Landfill - NPDES Permit # MO-0129810 Renewal

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed is the renewal application for NPDES Permit # MO-0129810. This letter is being sent in response to your correspondence dated May 1, 2018, Form A and C are attached.

The Pink Hill Acres Demolition Landfill current site specific NPDES permit (MO-0129810) is for 37 acres of the 114-acre site. The 37-acre drainage area includes the 19-acre permitted landfill and is directed into one of two sediment ponds. The site specific permit identifies two outfalls for the landfill as Outfall 001 and 002 and two outfalls for the borrow area, labeled as Outfall 003 and 004 on the attached forms and figure.

We have noted in the application a non-stormwater discharge from Outfall 004 from the shingle recycling facility. This is cooling and emission control water and produces little to no discharge based on weather conditions and operations.

Sample results for Outfall 001 and 004 are included with this application. Outfall 002 is for a portion of the C&D landfill that has not yet been developed and has never discharged. Therefore, no results for Outfall 002 were available for this application. Outfall 003 is for a portion of the borrow area that does not generally discharge. Therefore, no results for Outfall 003 are available for this application.

The revision of the permit on February 1, 2018 to add eDMR permitting resulted in an additional requirement causing an increased cost to the facility. The daily precipitation must now be reported on a monthly basis. Previously the precipitation data was submitted as part of the quarterly reporting. We request that the precipitation reports return to a quarterly reporting or be removed completely as seen in other similar landfill site specific permits. The precipitation data for the area during the quarter is readily available on-line.

We request the removal of constituents that have been non-detect since last permit renewal application (Benzene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene, Total Xylene, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium (III), Chromium (VI), Copper, Lead, Mercury, Selenium, Silver and Thallium) as they have been shown to

not be pollutants of concern on the site. We also request the removal of monthly average limits from the stormwater outfalls. The site does not discharge process water, only stormwater which is not continuous flow, making average monthly limitations impracticable measures.

We request that Selenium and Zinc be moved to benchmark limits instead of daily maximum limits, as seen in similar landfill permits. The benchmarks would be used to assess BMP technology performance on site.

It is proven that there is high potential for Iron to be found in wastes at a landfill making compliance with the lower benchmark limit harder to achieve. We request the Iron benchmark be increased to 4000 ug/L maximum benchmark as found in other similar landfill permits.

A Conductivity benchmark of 500 uS/cm was added to this current permit without any previous sampling submitted. The data from the last 5 years has shown that Conductivity is consistently above 500 uS/cm. We request the benchmark be re-evaluated based on the sampling data or removed completely. Other similar landfill permits do not include Conductivity.

Thank you for your consideration and please call me at 816.921.8200 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Pink Hill Acres Demolition Landfill



Mathew Bowen
General Manager

c: Anika Careaga, P.E., Midwest Environmental Consultants