

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-0132772

Owner: Ozarks Clean Water Company
Address: P.O Box 973, Kimberling City, MO 65686

Continuing Authority: Same as above
Address: Same as above

Facility Name: Long Creek Ranch Wastewater Treatment Plant
Facility Address: 0.1 miles SW of Long Creek Rd and Western Hills Drive, Ridgedale, MO 65739

Legal Description: Sec. 15, T21N, R22W, Taney County
UTM Coordinates: X= 473370, Y= 4041692

Receiving Stream: Tributary of Table Rock Lake (losing)
First Classified Stream and ID: Table Rock Lake (L2) (7313) 303(d) List
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (11010001-1402)

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Outfall #001 – Non-POTW – Commercial Property - SIC #8641

Aerated flow equalization tank/ chemical addition for Phosphorus removal/ membrane bioreactor/ UV disinfection/ aerated sludge holding basin/ sludge removed by contract hauler

Design population equivalent is 1801 PE.

Design flow is 135,100 gallons per day.


Design sludge production is 32 dry tons/year.

This permit authorizes only wastewater 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 Section 621.250 RSMo, Section 640.013 RSMo and Section 644.051.6 of the Law.

April 1, 2019
Effective Date


Edward B. Galbraith, Director, Division of Environmental Quality

March 31, 2024
Expiration Date


Chris Wieberg, Director, Water Protection Program

OUTFALL #001	TABLE A. 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 April 1, 2019 and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:					
EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ₅	mg/L		15	10	once/quarter*****	composite**
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L		15	10	once/quarter*****	composite**
Ammonia as N	mg/L	2.6		1.0	once/quarter*****	composite**
Total Phosphorus	mg/L			0.3	once/quarter*****	composite**
Total Nitrogen	mg/L			10	once/quarter*****	composite**
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter*****	composite**
Nitrites + Nitrates	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter*****	composite**
Aluminum, Total Recoverable (Note 2, Page 3)	µg/L	*		*	once/quarter*****	composite**
Iron, Total Recoverable (Note 2, Page 3)	µg/L	*		*	once/quarter*****	composite**
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>QUARTERLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>JULY 28, 2019</u> . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						
Flow	MGD	*		*	once/weekday***	24 hr. total
<i>E. coli</i> (Note 1, Page 3)	mg/L	126		*	once/week	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>MONTHLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>MAY 28, 2019</u> . THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						
EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	MINIMUM		MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
pH – Units****	SU	6.0		9.0	once/quarter*****	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>QUARTERLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>JULY 28, 2019</u> .						

* Monitoring requirement only.

** Minimum of four grab samples collected within a 24 hour period with a minimum of two hours between each grab sample.

*** Once each weekday means: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

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

***** See table below for quarterly sampling.

Quarterly Minimum Sampling Requirements			
Quarter	Months	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

Note 1 – Effluent limits of 126 #/100 mL daily maximum and monitoring only for monthly average for *E. coli* are applicable year round due to losing stream designation. No more than 10% of samples over the course of a calendar year shall exceed the 126 #/100 mL daily maximum.

Note 2 – If no Aluminum or Iron was used in a given sampling period, an actual analysis is not necessary. Simply report as “0 mg/L”.

PERMITTED FEATURE <u>INF</u>	TABLE B. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS					
	The monitoring requirements shall become effective on April 1, 2019 and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. The influent wastewater shall be monitored by the permittee as specified below:					
PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				
		DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter***	composite**
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter***	composite**
Ammonia as N	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter***	composite**
Nitrites + Nitrates	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter***	composite**
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED <u>QUARTERLY</u> ; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE <u>JULY 28, 2019</u> .						

* Monitoring requirement only.

** A composite sample made up from a minimum of four grab samples collected within a 24 hour period with a minimum of two hours between each grab sample.

*** See table below for quarterly sampling requirements.

Quarterly Minimum Sampling Requirements			
Quarter	Months	Influent 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. STANDARD CONDITIONS

In addition to specified conditions stated herein, this permit is subject to the attached Parts I & III standard conditions dated August 1, 2014 and March 1, 2015, and hereby incorporated as though fully set forth herein.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) Submission System.

Once the permittee is activated in the eDMR system:

- (a) Discharge Monitoring Reporting Requirements. The permittee must electronically submit compliance monitoring data via the eDMR system. In regards to Standard Conditions Part I, Section B, #7, the eDMR system is currently the only Department approved reporting method for this permit.
- (b) Programmatic Reporting Requirements. The following reports (if required by this permit) must be electronically submitted as an attachment to the eDMR system until such a time when the current or a new system is available to allow direct input of the data:
 - (1) Sludge/Biosolids Annual Reports;
 - (2) Any additional report required by the permit excluding bypass reporting.After such a system has been made available by the Department, required data shall be directly input into the system by the next report due date.
- (c) Other actions. The following shall be submitted electronically after such a system has been made available by the Department:
 - (1) Notices of Termination (NOTs);
 - (2) Bypass reporting, See Special Condition #08 for 24-hr. bypass reporting requirements.
- (d) Electronic Submissions. To access the eDMR system, use the following link in your web browser: <https://edmr.dnr.mo.gov/edmr/E2/Shared/Pages/Main/Login.aspx>.
- (e) Waivers from Electronic Reporting. The permittee must electronically submit compliance monitoring data and reports unless a waiver is granted by the Department in compliance with 40 CFR Part 127. The permittee may obtain an electronic reporting waiver by first submitting an eDMR Waiver Request Form: <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-2692-f.pdf>. The Department will either approve or deny this electronic reporting waiver request within 120 calendar days. Only permittees with an approved waiver request may submit monitoring data and reports on paper to the Department for the period that the approved electronic reporting waiver is effective.

2. 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 Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402(k); however, this permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued:

- (a) To comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the CWA, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:
 - (1) contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
 - (2) controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.

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

4. Permittee will cease discharge by connection to a facility with an area-wide management plan per 10 CSR 20-6.010(2)(B) within the timeframe allotted by the continuing authority with its notice of its availability. The permittee shall obtain Department approval for closure according to section 10 CSR 20-6.010(12) or alternate use of these facilities.

5. Report as No Discharge when a discharge does not occur during the report period.

6. Reporting of Non-Detects:

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

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

7. It is a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law to fail to pay fees associated with this permit (644.055 RSMo).
8. Bypasses are not authorized at this facility unless they meet the criteria in 40 CFR 122.41(m). If a bypass occurs, the permittee shall report in accordance to 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3), and with Standard Condition Part I, Section B, subsection 2. Bypasses are to be reported to the Southwest Regional Office during normal business hours or by using the online Sanitary Sewer Overflow/Facility Bypass Application located at: <https://dnr.mo.gov/mogem/> or the Environmental Emergency Response spill-line at 573-634-2436 outside of normal business hours. Once an electronic reporting system compliant with 40 CFR Part 127, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule, is available all bypasses must be reported electronically via the new system. Blending, which is the practice of combining a partially-treated wastewater process stream with a fully-treated wastewater process stream prior to discharge, is not considered a form of bypass. If the permittee wishes to utilize blending, the permittee shall file an application to modify this permit to facilitate the inclusion of appropriate monitoring conditions.
9. The facility must be sufficiently secured to restrict entry by children, livestock and unauthorized persons as well as to protect the facility from vandalism.
10. An Operation and Maintenance (O & M) manual shall be maintained by the permittee and made available to the operator. The O & M manual shall include key operating procedures and a brief summary of the operation of the facility.
11. An all-weather access road shall be provided to the treatment facility.
12. The discharge from the wastewater treatment facility shall be conveyed to the receiving stream via a closed pipe or a paved or riprapped open channel. Sheet or meandering drainage is not acceptable. The outfall sewer shall be protected against the effects of floodwater, ice or other hazards as to reasonably insure its structural stability and freedom from stoppage. The outfall shall be maintained so that a sample of the effluent can be obtained at a point after the final treatment process and before the discharge mixes with the receiving waters.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL
OF
MO-0132772
LONG CREEK RANCH WWTP

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.

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 (operating permit) listed below.

A Factsheet is not an enforceable part of an operating permit.

This Factsheet is for a Minor permit.

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Type: NON-POTW – Commercial Property – SIC #8641

Facility Description: Aerated flow equalization tank/ chemical addition for Phosphorus removal/ membrane bioreactor/ UV disinfection/ aerated sludge holding basin/ sludge removed by contract hauler

Have any changes occurred at this facility or in the receiving water body that affects effluent limit derivation?

☒ - Yes; the facility upgraded and expanded its treatment works in accordance with CP-0001939. Effluent limits were derived in the 2018 Antidegradation Review. See **Appendix – Antidegradation Analysis**. Additionally, following a geohydrologic evaluation completed at this treatment site on February 16, 2017, the receiving stream, Tributary of Table Rock Lake, is designated as a losing stream.

Application Date: 08/06/2018

Expiration Date: 01/31/2019

OUTFALL(S) TABLE:

OUTFALL	DESIGN FLOW (CFS)	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE
#001	0.21	Secondary	Domestic

Facility Performance History:

This facility was last inspected on May 23, 2013. The inspection showed the following unsatisfactory features:

- Facility did not have all UV disinfection units operational.
- Facility did not have a flow measurement and recording device.
- Facility did not collect modified composite samples consistently as required in the MSOP.

The department received a response from the facility indicating that corrective measures have been taken. A review of discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) revealed no parameter exceedances for the previous permit cycle.

Comments:

Changes in this permit include an updated facility description and an increased design flow according to CP-0001939. New final effluent limits were derived in the anti-degradation review found in the appendix of this permit. This permit also includes influent monitoring for Total Phosphorus and Ammonia, and influent and effluent monitoring for Nitrates, Nitrites, and Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen as part of the Department's numeric lake nutrient criteria plan. Additionally, *E. coli* limits have been changed to be protective of losing stream limits and Total Recoverable Iron monitoring requirements have been added. See Part VI of the Fact Sheet

for further information regarding the addition and removal of effluent parameters. Special conditions were updated to include Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) requirements and to require the reporting of non-detects.

Part II – Operator Certification Requirements

As per [10 CSR 20-6.010(8) Terms and Conditions of a Permit], permittees shall operate and maintain facilities to comply with the Missouri Clean Water Law and applicable permit conditions and regulations. Operators or supervisors of operations at regulated wastewater treatment facilities shall be certified in accordance with [10 CSR 20-9.020(2)] and any other applicable state law or regulation. As per [10 CSR 20-9.020(2)(A)], requirements for operation by certified personnel shall apply to all wastewater treatment systems, if applicable.

☒ - This facility is not required to have a certified operator.

Part III– Operational Monitoring

☒ - As per [10 CSR 20-9.010(4)], the facility is not required to conduct operational monitoring.

Part IV – Receiving Stream Information

RECEIVING STREAM(S) TABLE: OUTFALL #001

WATER-BODY NAME	CLASS	WBID	DESIGNATED USES*	12-DIGIT HUC	DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT (MI)
Tributary of Table Rock Lake (losing)	NA	NA	General Criteria	11010001-1402	0.0 (losing)
Table Rock Lake	L2	7313	AQL, HHP, IRR, LWW, SCR, WBC-A		0.063

*As per 10 CSR 20-7.031 Missouri Water Quality Standards, the Department defines the Clean Water Commission's water quality objectives in terms of "water uses to be maintained and the criteria to protect those uses." The receiving stream and 1st classified receiving stream's beneficial water uses to be maintained are in the receiving stream table in accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)].

Uses which may be found in the receiving streams table, above:

10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)1.:

AQL = Protection of aquatic life (Current narrative use(s) are defined to ensure the protection and propagation of fish shellfish and wildlife, which is further subcategorized as: **WWH** = Warm Water Habitat; **CDF** = Cold-water fishery (Current narrative use is cold-water habitat.); **CLF** = Cool-water fishery (Current narrative use is cool-water habitat); **EAH** = Ephemeral Aquatic Habitat; **MAH** = Modified Aquatic Habitat; **LAH** = Limited Aquatic Habitat. This permit uses AQL effluent limitations in 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A for all habitat designations unless otherwise specified.)

10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)2.: Recreation in and on the water

WBC = Whole Body Contact recreation where the entire body is capable of being submerged;

WBC-A = Whole body contact recreation that supports swimming uses and has public access;

WBC-B = Whole body contact recreation that supports swimming;

SCR = Secondary Contact Recreation (like fishing, wading, and boating).

10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)3. to 7.:

HHP (formerly HHP) = Human Health Protection as it relates to the consumption of fish;

IRR = Irrigation for use on crops utilized for human or livestock consumption;

LWW = Livestock and wildlife watering (Current narrative use is defined as **LWP** = Livestock and Wildlife Protection);

DWS = Drinking Water Supply;

IND = Industrial water supply

10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)8-11.: Wetlands (10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A currently does not have corresponding habitat use criteria for these defined uses)

WSA = Storm- and flood-water storage and attenuation; **WHP** = Habitat for resident and migratory wildlife species;

WRC = Recreational, cultural, educational, scientific, and natural aesthetic values and uses; **WHC** = Hydrologic cycle maintenance.

10 CSR 20-7.031(6): **GRW** = Groundwater

MIXING CONSIDERATIONS

Zone of Initial Dilution: Not Allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(IV)(b)].

Mixing Zone:

Mixing Zone (MZ) Parameters: According to the USGS 1:24,000K Quadrangle, the mainstem lake width near the facility outfall location is approximately 150 feet (ft.). Using “normal” water levels of 150 ft. wide and one-quarter of this width equals 37.5 ft., therefore, MZ = 37.5 feet [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)5.B.(IV)(a)].

Mixing Zone Volume: The flow volume approximates a triangular prism because of the slope of the lake bottom, where the formula is $\text{Volume} = L * W * (D * 0.5)$. Assuming that the width will be either side of the discharge (MZ) length (37.5 feet) to form the plume effect, the box dimensions are length (L) = 37.5 ft., width (W) = 100 ft., and depth (D) = 15 ft. Depth was obtained using mixing zone length projected 37.5 ft. from shoreline to the intersecting contour on 7.5' USGS topographic map (shoreline contour = 910 ft. and lake depth contour at 37.5 ft. from shore = 895 ft.).

$$\text{Volume} = L * W * (D * (0.5)) = (37.5') * (100') * (15' * (0.5)) = 28,125 \text{ ft}^3.$$

The flow volume of 28,125 ft³ is assumed as the daily mixing zone. Therefore;
 $30Q_{10} = (28,125 \text{ ft}^3/\text{day}) * (1 \text{ day}/86,400 \text{ sec}) = 0.33 \text{ ft}^3/\text{sec}.$

RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

No receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time.

Receiving Water Body's Water Quality

Currently, no stream survey has been conducted by the Department. When a stream survey is conducted, more information may be available about the receiving stream.

Part V – Rationale and Derivation of Effluent Limitations & Permit Conditions

ALTERNATIVE EVALUATIONS FOR NEW FACILITIES:

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

☒ - The facility does not discharge to a Losing Stream as defined by [10 CSR 20-2.010(40)] & [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(O)], or is an existing facility.

ANTI-BACKSLIDING:

A provision in the Federal Regulations [CWA §303(d)(4); CWA §402(o); 40 CFR Part 122.44(l)] that requires a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions.

☒ - Limitations in this operating permit for the reissuance of this permit conform to the anti-backsliding provisions of Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act, and 40 CFR Part 122.44.

☒ - Information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and which would have justified the application of a less stringent effluent limitation at the time of permit issuance.

- **pH**. The previous permit contained final effluent limits of 6.5-9.0 SU. However, the permit writer has determined that final effluent limits of 6.0-9.0 SU are protective of the water quality standard [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(E)], due to the buffering capacity of the mixing zone.
- **E. coli**. The previous permit had final effluent limits for *E.coli* of 630 per 100mL for daily maximum and 126 per 100mL for monthly average. Discharges to losing streams shall not exceed 126 per 100 mL as a Daily Maximum at any time, as per 10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(C). Therefore, this permit includes final effluent limitations of 126 #/100 mL as a daily maximum and monitoring only requirements as a monthly average. The permit is still protective of water quality.

☒ - The Department determines that technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law were made in issuing the permit under section 402(a)(1)(b).

- **General Criteria.** The previous permit contained a special condition which described a specific set of prohibitions related to general criteria found in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). In order to comply with 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), the permit writer has conducted reasonable potential determinations for each general criterion and established numeric effluent limitations where reasonable potential exists. While the removal of the previous permit special condition creates the appearance of backsliding, since this permit establishes numeric limitations where reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion of the general criteria exists the permit maintains sufficient effluent limitations and monitoring requirements in order to protect water quality, this permit is equally protective as compared to the previous permit. Therefore, given this new information, and the fact that the previous permit special condition was not consistent with 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), an error occurred in the establishment of the general criteria as a special condition of the previous permit. Please see Part VI – Effluent Limits Determination for more information regarding the reasonable potential determinations for each general criterion related to this facility.

ANTIDEGRADATION:

In accordance with Missouri's Water Quality Standard [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)], the Department is to document by means of Antidegradation Review that the use of a water body's available assimilative capacity is justified. Degradation is justified by documenting the socio-economic importance of a discharging activity after determining the necessity of the discharge.

☒ - This permit contains new and/or expanded discharge; please see **APPENDIX FOR ANTIDEGRADATION ANALYSIS**.

AREA-WIDE WASTE TREATMENT MANAGEMENT & CONTINUING AUTHORITY:

As per [10 CSR 20-6.010(2)(C)], ...An applicant may utilize a lower preference continuing authority by submitting, as part of the application, a statement waiving preferential status from each existing higher preference authority, providing the waiver does not conflict with any area-wide management plan approved under section 208 of the Federal Clean Water Act or any other regional sewage service and treatment plan approved for higher preference authority by the Department.

BIOSOLIDS & SEWAGE SLUDGE:

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

☒ - Permittee is not authorized to land apply biosolids. Sludge/biosolids are removed by contract hauler.

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.

☒ - The facility is not currently under Water Protection Program enforcement action.

ELECTRONIC DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (EDMR) SUBMISSION SYSTEM:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated a final rule on October 22, 2015, to modernize Clean Water Act reporting for municipalities, industries, and other facilities by converting to an electronic data reporting system. This final rule requires regulated entities and state and federal regulators to use information technology to electronically report data required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program instead of filing paper reports. To comply with the federal rule, the Department is requiring all permittees to begin submitting discharge monitoring data and reports online. In an effort to aid facilities in the reporting of applicable information electronically, the Department has created several new forms including operational control monitoring forms and an I&I location and reduction form. These forms are for optional use and can be found on the Department's website at the following locations:

Operational Monitoring Lagoon: <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-2801-f.pdf>

Operational Monitoring Mechanical: <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-2800-f.pdf>

I&I Report: <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-2690-f.pdf>

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

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

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

NUMERIC LAKE NUTRIENT CRITERIA

☒ - This facility discharges into a lake watershed where numeric lake nutrient criteria are applicable, per 10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(N), and has a design flow greater than 0.1 MGD. See **Part VI. Effluent Limits Determination**, below for more information.

PRETREATMENT PROGRAM:

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

Pretreatment programs are required at any POTW (or combination of POTW operated by the same authority) and/or municipality with a total design flow greater than 5.0 MGD and receiving industrial wastes that interfere with or pass through the treatment works or are otherwise subject to the pretreatment standards. Pretreatment programs can also be required at POTWs/municipals with a design flow less than 5.0 MGD if needed to prevent interference with operations or pass through.

☒ - The permittee, at this time, is not required to have a Pretreatment Program or does not have an approved pretreatment program.

REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA):

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

In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1)(iii)] if the permit writer determines that 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 that pollutant.

☒ - A RPA was conducted on appropriate parameters. Please see **APPENDIX FOR ANTIDEGRADATION ANALYSIS**.

REMOVAL EFFICIENCY:

Removal efficiency is a method by which the Federal Regulations define Secondary Treatment and Equivalent to Secondary Treatment, which applies to Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day (BOD₅) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)/municipals.

☒ - Influent monitoring is not being required to determine percent removal.

SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOWS (SSO) AND INFLOW AND INFILTRATION (I&I):

Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) are defined as untreated sewage releases and are considered bypassing under state regulation [10 CSR 20-2.010(11)] and should not be confused with the federal definition of bypass. SSOs result from a variety of causes including blockages, line breaks, and sewer defects that can either allow wastewater to backup within the collection system during dry weather conditions or allow excess stormwater and groundwater to enter and overload the collection system during wet weather conditions. SSOs can also result from lapses in sewer system operation and maintenance, inadequate sewer design and construction, power failures, and vandalism. SSOs include overflows out of manholes, cleanouts, broken pipes, and other into waters of the state and onto city streets, sidewalks, and other terrestrial locations.

Inflow and Infiltration (I&I) is defined as unwanted intrusion of stormwater or groundwater into a collection system. This can occur from points of direct connection such as sump pumps, roof drain downspouts, foundation drains, and storm drain cross-connections or through cracks, holes, joint failures, faulty line connections, damaged manholes, and other openings in the collection system itself. I&I results from a variety of causes including line breaks, improperly sealed connections, cracks caused by soil erosion/settling,

penetration of vegetative roots, and other sewer defects. In addition, excess stormwater and groundwater entering the collection system from line breaks and sewer defects have the potential to negatively impact the treatment facility.

Missouri RSMo §644.026.1.(13) mandates that the Department issue permits for discharges of water contaminants into the waters of this state, and also for the operation of sewer systems. Such permit conditions shall ensure compliance with all requirements as established by sections 644.006 to 644.141. Standard Conditions Part I, referenced in the permit, contains provisions requiring proper operation and maintenance of all facilities and systems of treatment and control. Missouri RSMo §644.026.1.(15) instructs the Department to require proper maintenance and operation of treatment facilities and sewer systems and proper disposal of residual waste from all such facilities. To ensure that public health and the environment are protected, any noncompliance which may endanger public health or the environment must be reported to the Department within 24 hours of the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance. Standard Conditions Part I, referenced in the permit, contains the reporting requirements for the permittee when bypasses and upsets occur.

☒ - This facility is not required to develop or implement a program for maintenance and repair of the collection system; however, it is a violation of Missouri State Environmental Laws and Regulations to allow untreated wastewater to discharge to waters of the state.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):

Per 644.051.4 RSMo, a permit may be issued with a Schedule of Compliance (SOC) to provide time for a facility to come into compliance with new state or federal effluent regulations, water quality standards, or other requirements. Such a schedule is not allowed if the facility is already in compliance with the new requirement, or if prohibited by other statute or regulation. A SOC includes an enforceable sequence of interim requirements (actions, 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. *See also* Section 502(17) of the Clean Water Act, and 40 CFR §122.2. For new effluent limitations, the permit may include interim monitoring for the specific parameter to demonstrate the facility is not already in compliance with the new requirement. Per 40 CFR § 122.47(a)(1) and 10 CSR 20-7.031(11), compliance must occur as soon as possible. If the permit provides a schedule for meeting new water quality based effluent limits, a SOC must include an enforceable, final effluent limitation in the permit even if the SOC extends beyond the life of the permit.

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 that was 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 to Permit Writers in developing SOC's, and attain a greater level of consistency, on April 9, 2015 the Department issued an updated policy on development of SOC's. This policy provides guidance to Permit Writers on the standard time frames for schedules for common activities, and guidance on factors that may modify the length of the schedule such as a Cost Analysis for Compliance.

☒ - This permit does not contain a SOC.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(k) *Best Management Practices (BMPs)* to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when: (1) Authorized under section 304(e) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for the control of toxic pollutants and hazardous substances from ancillary industrial activities; (2) Authorized under section 402(p) of the CWA for the control of stormwater discharges; (3) Numeric effluent limitations are infeasible; or (4) the practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

In accordance with the EPA's *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators*, (Document number EPA 833-B-09-002) [published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in February 2009], BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering (regarding this operating permit) waters of the state. 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 stormwater discharges. The purpose of a SWPPP is to comply with all applicable stormwater regulations by creating an adaptive management plan to control and

mitigate stream pollution from stormwater runoff. Developing a SWPPP provides opportunities to employ appropriate BMPs to minimize the risk of pollutants being discharged during storm events. The following paragraph outlines the general steps the permittee should take to determine which BMPs will work to achieve the benchmark values or limits in the permit. This section is not intended to be all encompassing or restrict the use of any physical BMP or operational and maintenance procedure assisting in pollution control. Additional steps or revisions to the SWPPP may be required to meet the requirements of the permit.

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

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

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

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

☒ - At this time, the permittee is not required to develop and implement a SWPPP.

VARIANCE:

As 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.

☒ - This operating permit is not drafted under premises of a petition for variance.

WASTELOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) FOR LIMITS:

As per [10 CSR 20-2.010(78)], the amount of pollutant each discharger is allowed by the Department to release into a given stream after the Department has determined total amount of pollutant that may be discharged into that stream without endangering its water quality.

☒ - Wasteload allocations were calculated where applicable using water quality criteria or water quality model results and the dilution equation below:

$$C_e = \frac{(Q_e + Q_s)C - (Q_s \times C_s)}{(Q_e)} \quad (\text{EPA/505/2-90-001, Section 4.5.5})$$

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

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

Water quality based maximum daily and average monthly effluent limitations were calculated using methods and procedures outlined in USEPA's "Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control" (EPA/505/2-90-001).

Number of Samples "n":

Additionally, in accordance with the TSD for water quality-based permitting, effluent quality is determined by the underlying distribution of daily values, which is determined by the Long Term Average (LTA) associated with a particular Wasteload Allocation (WLA) and by the Coefficient of Variation (CV) of the effluent concentrations. Increasing or decreasing the monitoring frequency does not affect this underlying distribution or treatment performance, which should be, at a minimum, be targeted to comply with the values dictated by the WLA. Therefore, it is recommended that the actual planned frequency of monitoring normally be used to determine the value of "n" for calculating the AML. However, in situations where monitoring frequency is once per month or less, a higher value for "n" must be assumed for AML derivation purposes. Thus, the statistical procedure being employed using an assumed number of samples is "n = 4" at a minimum. For Total Ammonia as Nitrogen, "n = 30" is used.

WLA MODELING:

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

☒ - A WLA study was either not submitted or determined not applicable by Department staff.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS:

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

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST:

A WET test is a quantifiable method of determining if a discharge from a facility may be causing toxicity to aquatic life by itself, in combination with or through synergistic responses when mixed with receiving stream water.

Under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) §101(a)(3), requiring WET testing is reasonably appropriate for site-specific Missouri State Operating Permits for discharges to waters of the state issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). WET testing is also required by 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1). WET testing ensures that the provisions in the 10 CSR 20-6.010(8)(A)7. and the Water Quality Standards 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(D),(F),(G),(J)2.A & B are being met. Under [10 CSR 20-6.010(8)(B)], the Department may require other terms and conditions that it deems necessary to assure compliance with the Clean Water Act and related regulations of the Missouri Clean Water Commission. In addition the following MCWL apply: §§644.051.3 requires the Department to set permit conditions that comply with the MCWL and CWA; 644.051.4 specifically references toxicity as an item we must consider in writing permits (along with water quality-based effluent limits, pretreatment, etc...); and 644.051.5 is the basic authority to require testing conditions. WET test will be required by facilities meeting the following criteria:

- ☐ Facility is a designated Major.
- ☐ Facility continuously or routinely exceeds its design flow.
- ☐ Facility that exceeds its design population equivalent (PE) for BOD₅ whether or not its design flow is being exceeded.
- ☐ Facility (whether primarily domestic or industrial) that alters its production process throughout the year.
- ☐ Facility handles large quantities of toxic substances, or substances that are toxic in large amounts.
- ☐ Facility has Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations for toxic substances (other than NH₃)
- ☐ Facility is a municipality with a Design Flow ≥ 22,500 gpd.
- ☐ Other – please justify.

☒ - At this time, the permittee is not required to conduct WET test for this facility.

40 CFR 122.41(M) - BYPASSES:

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 402 prohibits wastewater dischargers from “bypassing” untreated or partially treated sewage (wastewater) beyond the headworks. A bypass is defined as an intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, [40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i)]. Additionally, Missouri regulation 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(G) states a bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, except in the case of blending, to waters of the state. Only under exceptional and specified limitations do the federal regulations allow for a facility to bypass some or all of the flow from its treatment process. Bypasses are prohibited by the CWA unless a permittee can meet all of the criteria listed in 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A), (B), & (C). Any bypasses from this facility are subject to the reporting required in 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6) and per Missouri’s Standard Conditions I, Section B, part 2.b. Additionally, Anticipated Bypasses include bypasses from peak flow basins or similar devices designed for peak wet weather flows.

☒ - This facility does not anticipate bypassing.

303(d) LIST & TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires that each state identify waters that are not meeting water quality standards and for which adequate water pollution controls have not been required. Water quality standards protect such beneficial uses of water as whole body contact (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 waters that are impaired but not addressed by normal water pollution control programs.

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

☒ - This facility discharges to a 303(d) listed stream. Table Rock Lake is listed on the 2016 Missouri 303(d) List for Nutrients, Chlorophyll-a, and Total Nitrogen. Due to the size and nature of this discharge, the department has determined it does not cause or contribute to the impairment.

Part VI – Effluent Limits Determination

APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:

As per Missouri's Effluent Regulations [10 CSR 20-7.015], the waters of the state are divided into the below listed seven (7) categories. Each category lists effluent limitations for specific parameters, which are presented in each outfall's Effluent Limitation Table and further discussed in the Derivation & Discussion of Limits section.

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

OUTFALL #001 – MAIN FACILITY OUTFALL

Effluent limitations derived and established in the below Effluent Limitations Table are based on current operations of the facility. Future permit action due to facility modification may contain new operating permit terms and conditions that supersede the terms and conditions, including effluent limitations, of this operating permit.

INFLUENT MONITORING TABLE:

PARAMETER	Unit	Basis for Limits	Daily Maximum	Weekly Average	Monthly Average	Previous Permit Limit	Sampling Frequency	Reporting Frequency	Sample Type***
Ammonia as N	mg/L	1/11	*		*	**	1/quarter	quarterly	C
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	1/11	*		*	**	1/quarter	quarterly	C
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	1/11	*		*	**	1/quarter	quarterly	C
Nitrite + Nitrates	mg/L	1/11	*		*	**	1/quarter	quarterly	C

* - Monitoring requirement only.

** - Parameter not previously established in previous state operating permit.

*** - C= Composite

Basis for Limitations Codes:

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. State or Federal Regulation/Law | 5. Antidegradation Policy | 9. WET Test Policy |
| 2. Water Quality Standard (includes RPA) | 6. Water Quality Model | 10. Multiple Discharger Variance |
| 3. Water Quality Based Effluent Limits | 7. Best Professional Judgment | 11. Nutrient Criteria Implementation Plan |
| 4. Antidegradation Review | 8. TMDL or Permit in lieu of TMDL | |

- **Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen (Speciated) for Lakes:** The facility discharges within the watershed of Table Rock Lake. Influent monitoring for Total Phosphorus, Total Kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrate + nitrite, and ammonia required in association with the Missouri Lake Nutrient Implementation Plan to obtain data pertaining to nutrient loading to the wastewater treatment facility for the purposes of plant optimization.

Sampling Frequency Justification:

The sampling and reporting frequency for Total Phosphorus and Nitrogen parameters have been established in accordance with the department's Nutrient Criteria Implementation Plan.

Sampling Type Justification:

Composite sample types for Total Phosphorus and Nitrogen parameters have been established to be consistent with effluent monitoring requirements. Samples should be analyzed as soon as possible after collection and/or properly preserved according to method requirements.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:

PARAMETER	Unit	Basis for Limits	Daily Maximum	Weekly Average	Monthly Average	Previous Permit Limit	Sampling Frequency	Reporting Frequency	Sample Type ****
Flow	MGD	1	*		*	*/	1/week-day	monthly	T
BOD ₅	mg/L	1, 4		15	10	30/20	1/quarter	quarterly	C
TSS	mg/L	1, 4		15	10	30/20	1/quarter	quarterly	C
<i>Escherichia coli</i> **	#/100mL	1, 3	126		*	630/126	1/week	monthly	G
Ammonia as N	mg/L	3, 4, 11	2.6		1.0	12.1/4.6	1/quarter	quarterly	C
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	1, 4			10	***	1/quarter	quarterly	C
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	1, 4, 11			0.3	0.5	1/quarter	quarterly	C
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	1/11	*		*	***	1/quarter	quarterly	C
Nitrites + Nitrates	mg/L	1/11	*		*	***	1/quarter	quarterly	C
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	3	*		*	*	1/quarter	quarterly	C
Iron, Total Recoverable	µg/L	3	*		*	***	1/quarter	quarterly	C
PARAMETER	Unit	Basis for Limits	Minimum		Maximum	Previous Permit Limit	Sampling Frequency	Reporting Frequency	Sample Type
pH	SU	1	6.0		9.0	6.5-9.0	1/month	monthly	G

* - Monitoring requirement only.

** - No more than 10% of samples over the course of the calendar year shall exceed 126 #/100 mL daily maximum.

*** - Parameter not previously established in previous state operating permit.

**** - C = 24-hour composite

G = Grab

T = 24-hr. total

Basis for Limitations Codes:

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. State or Federal Regulation/Law | 5. Antidegradation Policy | 9. WET Test Policy |
| 2. Water Quality Standard (includes RPA) | 6. Water Quality Model | 10. Multiple Discharger Variance |
| 3. Water Quality Based Effluent Limits | 7. Best Professional Judgment | 11. Nutrient Criteria Implementation Plan |
| 4. Antidegradation Review | 8. TMDL or Permit in lieu of TMDL | |

OUTFALL #001 – DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

- **Flow.** In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44(i)(1)(ii)] the volume of effluent discharged from each outfall is needed to 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.
- **Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅).** 15 mg/L as a Weekly Average and 10 mg/L as a Monthly Average. These effluent limitations were established in the Water Quality and Antidegradation Review dated February 2018. See **Appendix – Antidegradation Analysis.**
- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** 15 mg/L as a Weekly Average and 10 mg/L as a Monthly Average. These effluent limitations were established in the Water Quality and Antidegradation Review dated February 2018. See **Appendix – Antidegradation Analysis.**
- ***Escherichia coli (E. coli).*** Discharges to losing streams shall not exceed 126 per 100 mL as a Daily Maximum at any time, as per 10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(C). Monitoring only for a monthly average. No more than 10% of samples over the course of the calendar year shall exceed 126 #/100 mL daily maximum as per 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(B)1.G.
- **Total Ammonia Nitrogen.** 2.6 mg/L as a maximum daily limit and 1.0 mg/L as an average monthly limit. These effluent limitations were established in the Water Quality and Antidegradation Review dated February 2018. See **Appendix – Antidegradation Analysis.**
- **Total Nitrogen.** 10 mg/L as a monthly average. This effluent limitation was established in the Water Quality and Antidegradation Review dated February 2018. See **Appendix – Antidegradation Analysis.** Total Nitrogen shall be determined by testing for Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) and Nitrate + Nitrite and reporting the sum of the results (reported as N). Nitrate + Nitrite can be analyzed together or separately.

- **Total Nitrogen (Speciated) for Lakes.** The facility discharges within the watershed of Table Rock Lake. Effluent monitoring for Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen and Nitrate + Nitrite is required per 10 CSR 20-7.015(9).
- **pH.** 6.0-9.0 SU. pH limitations [10 CSR 20-7.015] are protective of the water quality standard [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(E)], due to the assimilative capacity of the receiving stream.
- **Total Phosphorus.** 0.3 mg/L monthly average. This effluent limitation was established in the Water Quality and Antidegradation Review dated February 2018. See **Appendix – Antidegradation Analysis.**
- **Aluminum, Total Recoverable.** Monitoring requirement only. This facility uses chemicals for phosphorous removal that may contain aluminum. Monitoring is required to determine if reasonable potential exists for this facility's discharge to exceed water quality standards for Aluminum (Total Recoverable).
- **Iron, Total Recoverable.** Monitoring requirement only. This facility uses chemicals for phosphorous removal that may contain iron. Monitoring is required to determine if reasonable potential exists for this facility's discharge to exceed water quality standards for Iron (Total Recoverable).

Sampling Frequency Justification:

Sampling and Reporting Frequency was retained from the previous permit for all parameters except for Flow, which will be sampled once per weekday and reported monthly due to the increased design flow. Weekly sampling is required for *E. coli*, per 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(D)6.A.

Sampling Type Justification:

As per 10 CSR 20-7.015, samples collected for mechanical plants shall be a 24 hour composite sample. Grab samples, however, must be collected for pH and *E. coli* in accordance with recommended analytical methods. For further information on sampling and testing methods please review 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(D) 2.

OUTFALL #001 – GENERAL CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), effluent limitations shall be placed into the permit for those pollutants which have been determined to cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality. The rule further states that pollutants which have been determined to cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above a narrative criterion within an applicable State water quality standard, the permit shall contain a numeric effluent limitation to protect that narrative criterion. In order to comply with this regulation, the permit writer will complete reasonable potential determinations on whether the discharge will violate any of the general criteria listed in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). These specific requirements are listed below followed by derivation and discussion (the lettering matches that of the rule itself, under 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)). It should also be noted that Section 644.076.1, RSMo as well as Section D – Administrative Requirements of Standard Conditions Part I of this permit states that it shall be unlawful for any person to cause or permit any discharge of water contaminants from any water contaminant or point source located in Missouri that is in violation of sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or any standard, rule or regulation promulgated by the commission.

- (A) **Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause the formation of putrescent, unsightly or harmful bottom deposits or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.** The discharge from this facility is made up of treated domestic wastewater. Based on a review of a recent Report of Compliance Inspection for the inspection conducted on May 23, 2013, no evidence of an excursion of this criterion has been observed by the Department in the past and the facility has not disclosed any other information related to the characteristics of the discharge on their permit application which has the potential to cause or contribute to an excursion of this narrative criterion. Additionally, this facility utilizes secondary treatment technology and is currently in compliance with effluent limitations that are more stringent than the secondary treatment technology based effluent limits established in 40 CFR 133 and there has been no indication to the Department that the stream has had issues maintaining beneficial uses as a result of this discharge. Based on the information reviewed during the drafting of this permit, these final effluent limitations appear to have protected against the excursion of this criterion in the past. Therefore, the discharge does not have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion of this criterion.
- (B) **Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.** Please see (A) above as justification is the same.
- (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.** Please see (A) above as justification is the same.
- (D) **Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life.** This permit contains final effluent limitations which are protective of both acute and chronic toxicity for various pollutants that are either expected to be discharged by domestic wastewater facilities or that were disclosed by this facility on the application for

permit coverage. Based on the information reviewed during the drafting of this permit, it has been determined if the facility meets final effluent limitations established in this permit, there is no reasonable potential for the discharge to cause an excursion of this criterion.

- (E) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water. Please see (D) above as justification is the same.
- (F) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering. Please see (D) above as justification is the same.
- (G) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community. Please see (A) above as justification is the same.
- (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. The discharge from this facility is made up of treated domestic wastewater. No evidence of an excursion of this criterion has been observed by the Department in the past and the facility has not disclosed any other information related to the characteristics of the discharge on their permit application which has the potential to cause or contribute to an excursion of this narrative criterion. Additionally, any solid wastes received or produced at this facility are wholly contained in appropriate storage facilities, are not discharged, and are disposed of offsite. This discharge is subject to Standard Conditions Part III, which contains requirements for the management and disposal of sludge to prevent its discharge. Therefore, this discharge does not have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion of this criterion.

Part VII – Cost Analysis for Compliance

Pursuant to Section 644.145, RSMo., the Department is required to determine whether a permit or decision is affordable and makes a “finding of affordability” for certain permitting and enforcement decisions. This requirement applies to discharges from combined or separate sanitary sewer systems or publically-owned treatment works.

☒ - The Department is not required to complete a cost analysis for compliance because the facility is not a combined or separate sanitary sewer system for a publically-owned treatment works.

Part VIII – 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.

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.

☒ - While this permit does not establish final effluent limitations for nutrients, the increased monitoring of nutrients is the primary step in the implementation of the new numeric lake nutrient criteria. Nutrient criteria for lakes are environmentally necessary to ensure the beneficial uses of lakes (water supply, recreation in and on the water, and human health) are guarded from the effects of eutrophication and subsequent algal blooms.

PERMIT SYNCHRONIZATION:

The Department of Natural Resources is currently undergoing a synchronization process for operating permits. Permits are normally issued on a five-year term, but to achieve synchronization many permits will need to be issued for less than the full five years allowed by regulation. The intent is that all permits within a watershed will move through the Watershed Based Management (WBM) cycle together will all expire in the same fiscal year. 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 4 years old, that data may be re-submitted to meet the requirements of the renewal application. If the permit provides a schedule of compliance for meeting new water quality based effluent limits beyond the expiration date of the permit, the time remaining in the schedule of compliance will be allotted in the renewed permit.

PUBLIC NOTICE:

The Department shall give public notice that a draft permit has been prepared and its issuance is pending. Additionally, public notice will be issued if a public hearing is to be held because of a significant degree of interest in and water quality concerns related to a draft permit. No public notice is required when a request for a permit modification or termination is denied; however, the requester and permittee must be notified of the denial in writing. The Department must issue public notice of a pending operating permit or of a new or reissued statewide general permit. The public comment period is the length of time not less than 30 days following the date of the public notice which interested persons may submit written comments about the proposed permit. For persons wanting to submit comments regarding this proposed operating permit, then please refer to the Public Notice page located at the front of this draft operating permit. The Public Notice page gives direction on how and where to submit appropriate comments.

☒ - The Public Notice period for this operating permit was from February 1, 2019 to March 4, 2019. No responses received.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: JANUARY 8, 2019

COMPLETED BY:

SAM BUCKLER, ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
OPERATING PERMITS SECTION - DOMESTIC WASTEWATER UNIT
(573) 526-0827
sam.buckler@dnr.mo.gov

Appendices

APPENDIX – ALTERNATIVE:



APPENDIX – ANTIDEGRADATION ANALYSIS:

Water Quality and Antidegradation Review

*For the Protection of Water Quality
and Determination of Effluent Limits for Discharge to
Table Rock Lake*

*by
Long Creek Ranch Wastewater Treatment Facility*



February 2018

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

FACILITY NAME: Long Creek Ranch Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) NPDES #: MO-0132772

FACILITY TYPE/DESCRIPTION:

FACILITY TYPE: NON-POTW– Residential Subdivision/Commercial Property– SIC #8641

FACILITY DESCRIPTION: The current permitted design flow is 37,538 gallons per day (gpd) with an adjusted design flow of 13,999 gpd. Actual flow is 7,200 gpd. The Long Creek Ranch WWTF currently uses extended aeration, secondary clarification, chemical feed for phosphorus removal, ultraviolet disinfection, tertiary clarification, aerated sludge holding, and sludge disposal by contract hauler. The WWTF is proposing expansion with the addition of WWETCO FlexFilter™ and a Membrane Bioreactor for nitrogen removal. Long Creek Ranch WWTF is expanding to incorporate flow from Top of the Rock WWTF (MO-0117536), which is offline, and the septic systems from Long Creek Marina. The proposed design flow for Long Creek Ranch is 0.1351 MGD.

COUNTY: Taney

UTM COORDINATES: X= 473125 / Y=4041471

12- DIGIT HUC: 11010001-1402

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: SW¼, NE¼, SE¼, Sec. 15, T21N, R22W

EDU*: Ozark

ECOREGION: Ozark/Highlands

* - Ecological Drainage Unit

2. WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

In accordance with Missouri's Water Quality Standard [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)] and federal antidegradation policy at Title 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Section 131.12 (a), the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) developed a statewide antidegradation policy and corresponding procedures to implement the policy. A proposed discharge to a water body will be required to undergo a level of Antidegradation Review which documents that the use of a water body's available assimilative capacity is justified. Effective August 30, 2008, and revised May 2, 2012, a facility is required to use *Missouri's Antidegradation Implementation Procedure (AIP)* for new and expanded wastewater discharges.

2.1. WATER QUALITY HISTORY:

The discharge monitoring data over the last five years indicated that the effluent is meeting the limits imposed upon the pollutants of concern. The average values over the sampling period from July 2011 to July 2016 were as follows for monthly averages: NH₃ – 1.2 mg/L, BOD₅ – 5 mg/L, TP – 0.31 mg/L, TSS – 5 mg/L. All values were in compliance with the Missouri Operating Permit limits for the pollutants of concern. Table Rock Lake is under the EPA approved 303(d) list for impaired bodies of water.

Table Rock Lake is 303 (d) listed for Nutrient Impairment, Total Nitrogen, and Chlorophyll-a. No Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is available for Table Rock Lake.

The applicant first identified the community that will be affected by the proposed expansion as the people who reside in the area near the development on Table Rock Lake. This project will reduce operator maintenance at the facilities, which will reduce operator costs. Along with adding 240 residential housing units, the tax roll is seen as a potential benefit to the county. The construction will employ many people and trades as well as welcome individuals visiting the Resort with new local retail shops, restaurants, and other services also available to the community.

The expansion will serve the existing Long Creek Marina, which will take the existing septic systems offline. The total flow for the septic system is 3,500 gallons per day (gpd). The expansion of Long Creek Ranch will also serve 12,500 gpd formerly treated through Top of the Rock WWTF (MO-0117536), which was taken offline. Long Creek Ranch has tighter limits compared to Top of the Rock WWTF and more effective treatment than the septic systems from Long Creek Marina. There will be a reduction in loading into Table Rock Lake as seen in the calculations under section 5.6.

This project will be completed in two phases. Phase I will consist of a facility expansion of 66,600 gpd, bringing the facility up to a total of 99,100 gpd. Phase I will provide sewer service to the proposed 240 condominiums assuming 3.7 persons per unit using 75 gpd each and 40 Long Creek Camp Ground RV lots under the same assumptions. Phase II will consist of another 36,000 gpd expansion, bringing the total discharge from Long Creek Ranch to 135,100 gpd. Phase II will accommodate 160 of the Long Creek Camp Ground RV Lots under the same assumptions for the condominiums.

OUTFALL	DESIGN FLOW (CFS)	TREATMENT LEVEL	RECEIVING WATERBODY	DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT (MI)
001	0.21	Secondary	Table Rock Lake	0.0

3. RECEIVING WATERBODY INFORMATION

WATERBODY NAME	CLASS	WBID	LOW-FLOW VALUES (CFS)			DESIGNATED USES**
			1Q10	7Q10	30Q10	
Table Rock Lake	L2	7313	-	-	-	AQL, HHP, IRR, LWW, SCR, WBC(A)

** Irrigation (IRR), Livestock & Wildlife Protection (LWP), Protection of Warm Water Aquatic Life (AQL), Human Health Protection (HHP), Cool Water Fishery (CLF), Cold Water Fishery (CDF), Whole Body Contact Recreation – Category A (WBC-A), Whole Body Contact Recreation – Category B (WBC-B), Secondary Contact Recreation (SCR), Drinking Water Supply (DWS), Industrial (IND), Groundwater (GRW).

RECEIVING WATER BODY SEGMENT #1: Table Rock Lake

Upper end segment* UTM coordinates: X= 473100/ Y=4041393 (Outfall)

Lower end segment* UTM coordinates: X= 473092/ Y= 4041365 (end of mixing zone)

*Segment is the portion of the stream where discharge occurs. Segment is used to track changes in assimilative capacity and is bound at a minimum by existing sources and confluences with other significant water bodies.

4. GENERAL COMMENTS

Michael E. Stalzer, P.E., prepared, on behalf of Ozarks Clean Water Company, the Long Creek Ranch Wastewater Treatment Facility *Antidegradation Review Report* dated July 5, 2016.

The applicant elected to determine that the discharge of all pollutants of concern (POC) is non-degrading or insignificant to the receiving stream. This analysis was conducted to fulfill the requirements of the AIP. Information that was provided by the applicant in the submitted report and summary forms in Appendix C was used to develop this review document.

A Geohydrological Evaluation was not required for this facility upgrade. The lake is gaining for discharge purposes (Appendix A: Map).

A Missouri Department of Conservation Natural Heritage Review Report was obtained by the applicant; Indiana bats (*Myotis sodalis*, federal- and state-listed endangered) and Northern long-eared bats (*Myotis septentrionalis*, federal-listed threatened) may be present within range of the submitted project location (Appendix B). The project location is also within range of the Gray Bat (*Myotis grisescens*) in Missouri. The applicant should follow recommendations given in the Natural Heritage Review (Appendix B) and if any trees need to be removed should contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for further coordination under the Endangered Species Act.

5. ANTIDEGRADATION REVIEW INFORMATION

The following is a review of the *Long Creek Ranch Wastewater Treatment Facility Antidegradation Review Report* dated July 2016.

5.1. TIER DETERMINATION

Below is a list of pollutants of concern reasonably expected to be in the discharge (see Appendix C). Pollutants of concern are defined as those pollutants “proposed for discharge that affects beneficial use(s) in waters of the state. POCs include pollutants that create conditions unfavorable to beneficial uses in the water body receiving the discharge or proposed to receive the discharge.” (AIP, Page 7). Tier 2 is assumed for all POCs; however, tier determinations were not necessary with maintenance of mass loading determinations (see Appendix C).

Table 1. Pollutants of Concern and Tier Determination

POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	TIER*	DEGRADATION	COMMENT
BOD ₅ /DO	2	No Degradation	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	**	Not determined	
Ammonia as N	2	No Degradation	
pH	***	No Degradation	Permit limits applied
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	2	No Degradation	
Bacteria/ <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)	2	No Degradation	
Total Phosphorus	1	No Degradation	
Total Nitrogen	1	No Degradation	

* Tier assumed. Tier determination not possible.

** No in-stream standards for these parameters.

*** Standards for these parameters are ranges

The following Antidegradation Review Summary attachments in Appendix C were used by the applicant:
For pollutants of concern, the attachments are:

☒ Attachment B, Tier 2 with no degradation.

5.2. EXISTING WATER QUALITY

No existing water quality data was submitted as part of this review. The department has water quality data that are available to the public at: http://dnr.mo.gov/mocwis_public/wqa/waterbodySearch.do.

Table Rock Lake is a Tier 1 Lake for Chlorophyll-a and Total Nitrogen. Table Rock Lake was placed on the 303(d) list in 2002. No TMDL has been developed. The other POCs are considered to be Tier 2 and insignificantly degrading.

The only discharge into the cove of Table Rock Lake near the location of Long Creek Ranch is the facility itself, making the total effluent flow into the cove 0.1351 MGD after all phases are complete.

5.3. TIER 1 REVIEW

Table Rock Lake is on the 2016 303(d) list for nutrients. No TMDL currently exists for Table Rock Lake to address the impairment. This Tier 1 Review will review applicable criteria, identify the impairment, summarize any monitoring data, and determine the appropriate method for addressing the impairments.

Site-specific criteria for Total Phosphorous (TP), Total Nitrogen (TN) and Total Chlorophyll (chl-a) are listed in Table M (these are currently the only EPA-approved nutrient criteria), Lakes with Site-Specific Criteria, of the Water Quality Standards [10 CSR 20-7.031]. The site-specific criterion is 9 µg/L for TP, 253 µg/L for TN, and 2.6 µg/L for chl-a. These criteria in Table M for Table Rock Lake are applicable at the discharging end (dam) of Table Rock Lake.

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) data collected for this facility in 2011-2016 indicate that the geometric mean for TP is 290 µg/L. Data collected on May 19, 2016 indicated a TN effluent value of 2.2 mg/L. Total chlorophyll was not measured in the DMR data. Chlorophyll is a response variable and will not be considered as a pollutant of concern for the proposed discharge.

The DMR data over the last five years indicated that the effluent is meeting the limits imposed upon the pollutants of concern. The average values over the sampling period from July 2011 to July 2016 were as follows for monthly averages: NH₃ – 2.69 mg/L, BOD₅ – 5 mg/L, P – 0.31 mg/L, TSS – 5 mg/L. All values were in compliance with the Missouri State Operating Permit limits for the pollutants of concern.

Because chlorophyll is a response variable, only TP and TN are considered Tier 1 POCs. As Tier 1 POCs, no further degradation of TN or TP in Table Rock Lake is allowed for the discharge. There are currently no treatment technologies available that are capable of producing an effluent that would meet the nutrient criteria at

the end of the pipe. In fact, according to 10 CSR 20-7.031 (5) (N)4, all TP, TN, and chlorophyll concentrations apply at the outfall of the lake or dam site.

Therefore, given the uncertainty surrounding 1) the proper application of the criteria for TN to the discharge and 2) an approved method to develop and allocate effluent limits for TN that are protective of water quality at the dam, the applicant has proposed a final effluent limit of 10 mg/L for TN (See Table 3 below). Due to insignificant nutrient loading contributions expected from this facility in comparison to loading resulting from stormwater-driven nonpoint sources, the department agrees that this limit for TN will not cause or contribute to the impairment in Table Rock Lake (See discussion under section 5.6).

An effluent limit of 0.3 mg/L TP will be applied to the facility. The technology-based secondary limitation of 10 CSR 20-7.015(3)(E) (0.5 mg/L) is less protective of water quality than this no degradation expansion limitation.

According to the AIP on Page 13, the waters may receive the POCs that are causing impairments if 1) the discharge would not cause or contribute to a violation of the water quality standards; 2) all other conditions of the state permitting requirements are met (i.e., no-discharge options are explored and technology based requirements (including ELGs) are met); and 3) the permit is issued with the highest statutory and regulatory requirements.

5.4. NO DISCHARGE EVALUATION

According to 10 CSR 20-6.010 (4)(D), reports for the purpose of constructing a wastewater treatment facility shall consider the feasibility of constructing and operating a no discharge facility. Because Missouri's antidegradation implementation procedures specify that if the proposed activity does not result in significant degradation then a demonstration of necessity (i.e., alternatives analysis), and a determination of social and economic importance are not required. For this reason, the no discharge evaluation should be completed during the submittal of the facility plan for the purpose of obtaining a construction permit.

5.5. LOSING STREAM ALTERNATIVE DISCHARGE LOCATION

Under 10 CSR 20-7.015(4) (A), *discharges to losing stream shall be permitted only after other alternatives including land application, discharge to gaining stream and connection to a regional facility have been evaluated and determined to be unacceptable for environmental and/or economic reasons.*

The facility does not discharge to a losing stream segment and will not discharge within two miles of a losing stream segment.

5.6. DEMONSTRATION OF INSIGNIFICANCE

In Section II.A of the *Missouri's Antidegradation Rule and Implementation Procedure*, a demonstration of insignificance of the discharge requires the applicant to show a reduction, or maintenance of loading, i.e., no change in ambient water quality concentrations in the receiving waters. As demonstrated in Long Creek Ranch Wastewater Treatment Facility *Antidegradation Review Report* dated July 5, 2016, Table 2 below summarizes the results of current loadings based on the current permit concentrations and proposed loadings based on the proposed permit concentrations.

Table 2A. Existing and Proposed Loading for Long Creek Ranch (Monthly Average)^Ψ

Parameter	Current Limits for LCR**(mg/L)	Current Limits for LCM*** (mg/L)	Current Limits for TR**** (mg/L)	Current Load (lbs/day)
Existing Flow	0.037 (MGD)	0.0035 (MGD)	0.0125 (MGD)	0.054 (MGD)
BOD ₅	20	120	30	12.88
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	20	39	30	10.50
Ammonia	4.6	37	4.6§	3.00
Total Phosphorus	0.5	6.2	0.5§	0.38
Aluminum, Total Recoverable (µg/L)	*	-	-	-

Table 2B. Final limits and Overall Change in Load for Long Creek Ranch (based on Monthly Average)

Parameter	Proposed Flow (MGD)	Final Limits (mg/L)	Final Load (lbs/day)	Overall Change in Load (±%)
BOD ₅	0.1351	10	11.26	-12.6
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	0.1351	10	11.26	7.2
Ammonia	0.1351	1	1.12	-62.7
Total Phosphorus	0.1351	0.3	0.34	-10.5
Aluminum, Total Recoverable (µg/L)	0.1351	*	*	N/A

* Monitoring

** Long Creek Ranch

*** Long Creek Marina

**** Top of the Rock

§ The operating permit for Top of the Rock WWTF was terminated in 2015. Ammonia and Phosphorus were monitoring only; limits from Long Creek Ranch were assumed for the flow and load calculations.

Ψ Please see section 2.1 for discussion of reduction of loading in discharge for Table Rock Lake.

Current design flow (Qd) = 0.0375 + 0.0035 + 0.012 (MGD) = 0.054 MGD

Mass conversion -- 1 mg/L = 8.34 lbs/million gallons

Wasteload Allocation (WLA) = maximum daily or weekly average

Existing Load (lbs/day) = Mass conversion * WLA * Qd

Example BOD5 Loading Calculations:

Long Creek Ranch: $8.34 \text{ (lbs/MG)/(mg/L)} * 20 \text{ mg/L} * 0.0375 \text{ MGD} = 6.26 \text{ lbs/day}$
Long Creek Marina: $8.34 \text{ (lbs/MG)/(mg/L)} * 120 \text{ mg/L} * 0.0035 \text{ MGD} = 3.50 \text{ lbs/day}$
Top of the Rock: $8.34 \text{ (lbs/MG)/(mg/L)} * 30 \text{ mg/L} * 0.0125 \text{ MGD} = 3.12 \text{ lbs/day}$
Total: $6.26 + 3.5 + 3.12 \text{ (lbs/day)} = 12.88 \text{ lbs/day}$

Continuing similar calculations for ammonia, Phosphorus, and TSS, the following current total combined pollutant loads are calculated:

BOD: $6.26 \text{ lbs/day} + 3.5 \text{ lbs/day} + 3.12 \text{ lbs/day} = 12.88 \text{ lbs/day}$
TSS: $6.26 \text{ lbs/day} + 1.13 \text{ lbs/day} + 3.12 \text{ lbs/day} = 10.50 \text{ lbs/day}$
Ammonia: $1.44 \text{ lbs/day} + 1.08 \text{ lbs/day} + 0.48 \text{ lbs/day} = 3.00 \text{ lbs/day}$
Phosphorus (P): $0.15 \text{ lbs/day} + 0.18 \text{ lbs/day} + 0.05 \text{ lbs/day} = 0.38 \text{ lbs/day}$

Phase I: Proposed facility expansion of 66,600 gpd

BOD: $10 \text{ mg/L} * (3.785 \text{ L/gal}) * (1 \text{ g/1000mg}) * (1 \text{ lb/453.6g}) * (99,100 \text{ gal/day}) = 8.26 \text{ lbs/day}$
TSS: $10 \text{ mg/L} * (3.785 \text{ L/gal}) * (1 \text{ g/1000mg}) * (1 \text{ lb/453.6g}) * (99,100 \text{ gal/day}) = 8.26 \text{ lbs/day}$
Ammonia: $1 \text{ mg/L} * (3.785 \text{ L/gal}) * (1 \text{ g/1000mg}) * (1 \text{ lb/453.6g}) * (99,100 \text{ gal/day}) = 0.83 \text{ lbs/day}$
P: $0.3 \text{ mg/L} * (3.785 \text{ L/gal}) * (1 \text{ g/1000mg}) * (1 \text{ lb/453.6g}) * (99,100 \text{ gal/day}) = 0.25 \text{ lbs/day}$

Phase II: Proposed facility expansion of 36,000 gpd

BOD: $10 \text{ mg/L} * (3.785 \text{ L/gal}) * (1 \text{ g/1000mg}) * (1 \text{ lb/453.6g}) * (135,100 \text{ gal/day}) = 11.26 \text{ lbs/day}$
TSS: $10 \text{ mg/L} * (3.785 \text{ L/gal}) * (1 \text{ g/1000mg}) * (1 \text{ lb/453.6g}) * (135,100 \text{ gal/day}) = 11.26 \text{ lbs/day}$
Ammonia: $1 \text{ mg/L} * (3.785 \text{ L/gal}) * (1 \text{ g/1000mg}) * (1 \text{ lb/453.6g}) * (135,100 \text{ gal/day}) = 1.12 \text{ lbs/day}$
P: $0.3 \text{ mg/L} * (3.785 \text{ L/gal}) * (1 \text{ g/1000mg}) * (1 \text{ lb/453.6g}) * (135,100 \text{ gal/day}) = 0.34 \text{ lbs/day}$

Total Nitrogen (TN) Calculations:

TN (LCR): $10 \text{ mg/L} * (3.785 \text{ L/gal}) * (1 \text{ g/1000mg}) * (1 \text{ lb/453.6g}) * (135,100 \text{ gal/day}) = 11.27 \text{ lbs/day}$

As the calculations show, there is an overall reduction in loading in each of the pollutants of concern with the exception of Total Suspended Solids (TSS). Since there are no regulations standardizing TSS, the TSS limits will follow BOD limits. In this case, while the TSS loading increases, the TSS concentration decreases to 10 mg/L from the final effluent limits from the previous permits for Long Creek Ranch WWTF (MO-0132772) and Top of the Rock WWTF (MO-0117536) and from the effluent monitoring data from Long Creek Marina. It can be seen that the proposed TSS loading from Long Creek Ranch WWTF is reasonably protective of water quality. Therefore, an alternatives analysis for TSS is not required.

The applicant proposed a final effluent limit of 10 mg/L for Total Nitrogen (TN) to Table Rock Lake. The amount of pollutant discharged from the facility is expected to be insignificant in relation to the lake and its contributing watershed. Analysis of available data and modeling indicate that much of the TN loading to the lake is generated from stormwater-driven non-point sources. The lake may be subject to a future TMDL, so the limits may or may not become more stringent. The department has determined that this limit for TN will not cause or contribute to the lake's impairment.

5.7. DEMONSTRATION OF NECESSITY AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

Missouri's antidegradation implementation procedures specify that if the proposed activity does not result in significant degradation then a demonstration of necessity (i.e., alternatives analysis) and a determination of social and economic importance are not required. Thus, the Tier 2 Review is not required.

6. GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS OF THE WATER QUALITY AND ANTIDegradation REVIEW

1. A Water Quality and Antidegradation Review (WQAR) assumes that [10 CSR 20-6.010(3) Continuing Authorities and 10 CSR 20-6.010(4) (D), consideration for no discharge] has been or will be addressed in a Missouri State Operating Permit or Construction Permit Application.
2. A WQAR does not indicate approval or disapproval of alternative analysis as per [10 CSR 20-7.015(4) Losing Streams], and/or any section of the effluent regulations.
3. Changes to Federal and State Regulations made after the drafting of this WQAR may alter Water Quality Based Effluent Limits (WQBEL).
4. Effluent limitations derived from Federal or Missouri State Regulations (FSR) may be WQBEL or Effluent Limit Guidelines (ELG).
5. WQBEL supersede ELG only when they are more stringent. Mass limits derived from technology based limits are still appropriate.
6. A WQAR does not allow discharges to waters of the state, and shall not be construed as a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System or Missouri State Operating Permit to discharge or a permit to construct, modify, or upgrade.
7. Limitations and other requirements in a WQAR may change as Water Quality Standards, Methodology, and Implementation procedures change.
8. Nothing in this WQAR removes any obligations to comply with county or other local ordinances or restrictions.
9. If the proposed treatment technology is not covered in 10 CSR 20-8 Design Guides, the treatment process may be considered a new technology. As a new technology, the permittee will need to work with the review engineer to ensure equipment is sized properly. The operating permit may contain additional requirements to evaluate the effectiveness of the technology once the facility is in operation. This Antidegradation Review is based on the information provided by the facility and is not a comprehensive review of the proposed treatment technology. If the review engineer determines the proposed technology will not consistently meet proposed effluent limits, the permittee will be required to revise their Antidegradation Report.

7. MIXING CONSIDERATIONS

Zone of Initial Dilution (ZID): Not Allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(IV)(b)].

Mixing Zone (MZ): Not to exceed one-quarter (1/4) of the lake width at the discharge point or one hundred feet (100') from the discharge point, whichever is less [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(IV)(b)].

Mixing Zone:

Mixing Zone (MZ) Parameters: According to the USGS 1:24,000K Quadrangle, the width of Table Rock Lake near the *assumed* facility outfall location is approximately 1,000 feet (ft.). Using "normal" water levels of 1,000 ft. wide, one-quarter of this width equals 250 ft. Therefore, because 250 feet is greater than 100 ft., MZ = 100 feet [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(IV)(a)].

Mixing Zone Volume: The flow volume approximates a triangular prism because of the slope of the lake bottom, where the formula is $\text{Volume} = L * W * (D * 0.5)$. Assuming that the width will be either side of the discharge (MZ) length (100 feet) to form the plume effect, the box dimensions are length (L) = 100 ft., width (W) = 100 ft., and depth (D) = 40 ft. Depth was obtained using mixing zone length projected 100 ft.

$$\text{Volume} = L * W * (D * 0.5) = (100') * (100') * (40 * 0.5) = 200,000 \text{ ft}^3/\text{day} * (1 \text{ day}/86,400 \text{ s}) = 2.31 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

8. PERMIT LIMITS AND MONITORING INFORMATION

WASTELOAD ALLOCATION STUDY CONDUCTED (Y OR N): ☐ N ☒ Y
USE ATTAINABILITY ANALYSIS CONDUCTED (Y OR N): ☐ N ☒ Y
WHOLE BODY CONTACT USE RETAINED (Y OR N): ☐ N ☒ Y
UAA WAS NOT CONDUCTED, THUS WBCR (A) IS RETAINED.

OUTFALL #001

$$AEC = \frac{(design\ flow + ZID)}{design\ flow} \times 100 = \frac{(0.1351 + 0)}{0.1351} \times 100 = 100\%$$

Table 3. Effluent Limits for Outfall #001

PARAMETER	UNITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	BASIS FOR LIMIT (NOTE 2)	MONITORING FREQUENCY
FLOW	MGD	*		*		ONCE/WEEKDAY
BOD ₅ (MG/L)	MG/L	15		10	NDEL	ONCE/QUARTER
TSS (MG/L)	MG/L	15		10	PEL	ONCE/QUARTER
PH (S.U.)	SU	6.5 – 9.0		6.5 – 9.0	FSR	ONCE/ QUARTER
AMMONIA AS N (MG/L)	MG/L	2.6		1.0	NDEL/PEL	ONCE/ QUARTER
<i>ESCHERICHIA COLIFORM (E. COLI)</i>	NOTE 1	630***		126***	FSR	ONCE/WEEK
WET TESTING	TU	*		*	FSR	ONCE/PERMIT CYCLE
TOTAL NITROGEN	MG/L			10	PEL	ONCE/ QUARTER
TOTAL PHOSPHORUS	MG/L			0.3	NDEL/PEL	ONCE/ QUARTER

NOTE 1 – COLONIES/100 ML

NOTE 2– WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATION – WQBEL; OR MINIMALLY DEGRADING EFFLUENT LIMIT –MDEL; OR PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE EFFLUENT LIMIT – PEL; OR TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMIT – TBEL; OR NO DEGRADATION EFFLUENT LIMIT – NDEL; OR FEDERAL/STATE REGULATION – FSR; OR NOT APPLICABLE – N/A. ALSO, PLEASE SEE THE **GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS OF THE WQAR #4 & #5.**

- * Monitoring requirements only.
- ** TSS does not have regulations.
- *** The Monthly and Daily Maximum for *E. coli* shall be reported as a Geometric Mean. The Daily Maximum for *E. coli* will be expressed as a geometric mean if more than one (1) sample is collected during a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday).

9. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

No receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time.

10. DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS

Wasteload allocations and limits were calculated using two methods:

- 1) Water quality-based – Using water quality criteria or water quality model results and the dilution equation below:

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

Where: C = downstream concentration

Cs = upstream concentration

Qs = upstream flow

Ce = effluent concentration

Qe = effluent flow

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

Water quality-based maximum daily and average monthly effluent limitations were calculated using methods and procedures outlined in USEPA's "Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control" (EPA/505/2-90-001).

Chronic wasteload allocations (WLA_c) were determined using applicable chronic water quality criteria (CCC: criteria continuous concentration) and upstream stream flow without mixing considerations. Acute wasteload allocations are only determined in the absence of applicable chronic criteria.

10.1. OUTFALL #001 – MAIN FACILITY OUTFALL LIMIT DERIVATION

- **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.
- **Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅).** BOD₅ limits of 10 mg/L monthly average, 15 mg/L daily maximum. The technology-based secondary limitations at 10 CSR 20-7.015 (3)(A)1.A. of 20 mg/L monthly average and 30 mg/L daily maximum are less protective of water quality standards than the no degradation expansion limitations in the table below. The table below shows that the expanded loading will be reduced as compared to the current permitted loading. This demonstration of insignificance satisfies the requirements of the AIP. These limitations are non-degrading and protective of existing water quality.

Table below calculates a limitation with a loading maintenance for BOD₅.

Parameter	Limit	WLA (mg/L)	(LBS/MG)/(mg/L)	Current Qd MGD	Current Load (lbs/day)	Expanded Qd MGD	Expansion limit (mg/L)
BOD ₅	Monthly	20.0	8.34	0.054	20.0	0.1351	11.4

Table below proposes a limitation with a reduction in loading for BOD₅.

Parameter	Limit	WLA (mg/L)	(LBS/MG)/(mg/L)	Current Qd MGD	Current Load (lbs/day)	Proposed Load (lbs/day)	Expansion limit (mg/L)
BOD ₅	Monthly	20.0	8.34	0.054	20.0	11.3	10.0

The proposed limits demonstrate that the discharge will be non-degrading. Therefore, the staff at MDNR considers the effluent limitations of 15mg/L as the daily maximum and 10 mg/L as the monthly average protective of aquatic life.

- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** 10 mg/L monthly average, 15 mg/L daily maximum limit. The technology-based secondary limitations at 10 CSR 20-7.015 (3)(A)1.A. of 20 mg/L monthly and 30 mg/L daily maximum are less protective of water quality standards than the expansion limitations. TSS is increasing in loading while decreasing in concentration. Therefore, while a Tier for TSS is not determined, the lower limitations must be applied. See explanation in section 5.6.
- **pH.** – 6.5-9.0 SU. Technology based limits [10 CSR 20-7.015] are protective of the water quality standard [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(E)].

- **Total Ammonia Nitrogen.** Early Life Stages Present Total Ammonia Nitrogen criteria apply [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(B)7.C. & Table B3]. Background total ammonia nitrogen = 0.01 mg/L.

Season	Temp (°C)	pH (SU)	Total Ammonia Nitrogen CCC (mg N/L)	Total Ammonia Nitrogen CMC (mg N/L)
Summer	26	7.8	1.5	12.1
Winter	6	7.8	3.1	12.1

Summer: April 1 – September 30, Winter: October 1 – March 31.

The department calculated the following water quality-based limitations (WQBEL) to be protective of water quality standards for the expanded discharge design flow. The table below shows the maximum daily and average monthly limitations for summer and winter.

Summer and Winter

$$C_e = (((Q_e + Q_s) * C) - (Q_s * C_s)) / Q_e$$

Chronic WLA: $C_e = ((0.21 + 2.31)1.5 - (2.31 * 0.01)) / 0.21$

$$C_e = 17.9 \text{ mg/L}$$

Acute WLA: $C_e = ((0.21 + 0.0)12.1 - (0.0 * 0.01)) / 0.21$

$$C_e = 12.1 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$LTA_c = 17.9 \text{ mg/L} (0.780) = 14.0 \text{ mg/L}$$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile, 30 day avg.]

$$LTA_a = 12.1 \text{ mg/L} (0.321) = \mathbf{3.88 \text{ mg/L}}$$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

$$MDL = 3.88 \text{ mg/L} (3.11) = 12.1 \text{ mg/L}$$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

$$AML = 3.88 \text{ mg/L} (1.19) = 4.6 \text{ mg/L}$$

[CV = 0.6, 95th Percentile, n = 30]

No degradation Limitation Calculations

The following table is presented because the facility currently has ammonia limits calculated from the acute WLA. The proposed ammonia limits are based upon the no degradation expansion calculations and are more stringent than the current limits.

No Degradation Expansion Limitations	
Maximum Daily Limit (mg/l)	Average Monthly Limit (mg/l)
2.6	1.0

Notice to Permittee: On August 22, 2013, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a notice in the Federal Register announcing the final national recommended ambient water quality criteria for protection of aquatic life from the effects of ammonia in freshwater. The EPA's guidance, *Final Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia – Fresh Water 2013*, is not a rule, nor automatically part of a state's water quality standards. States must adopt new ammonia criteria consistent with EPA's published ammonia criteria into their water quality standards that protect aquatic life in water.

The Water Protection Program (WPP) is providing this notice to inform permittees that EPA's published ammonia criteria for aquatic life protection is lower than the current Missouri criteria. The Department has begun discussions about how these new criteria will be implemented. WPP is suggesting that all permittees consider the lower ammonia criteria and adjust the proposed treatment design, if they so choose. Consideration of the future ammonia criteria at this time could avoid a near-future upgrade. More information about the new ammonia criteria for aquatic life protection may be found at: <http://dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2481.htm>.

Under the new EPA criteria, where mussels of the family Unionidae are present or expected to be present, the estimated effluent limitations for a facility in a location such as this, with lake mixing criteria, will be 3.4 mg/L for summer and 13 mg/L for winter daily maximum for Total Ammonia Nitrogen CMC (acute criteria). The facility's proposed limits are more protective than the new criteria.

- **Escherichia coli (E. coli)**. Monthly average of 126 per 100 mL as a geometric mean and Daily Maximum of 630 during the recreational season (April 1 – October 31), to protect the Whole Body Contact Recreation (A) designated use of the receiving lake, as per 10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(C). An effluent limit for both monthly average and daily maximum is required by 40 CFR 122.45(d).

Rule for monitoring requirements is 10 CSR 20-7.015 (9)(D)6.A.

For facilities greater than 100,00 gpd: At a minimum, weekly monitoring is required during the recreational season (April 1 – October 31), with compliance to be determined by calculating the geometric mean of all samples collected during the reporting period (samples collected during the calendar month for the monthly average). Please see **GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS OF THE WQAR #7**.

Whole Effluent Toxicity

- **Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity**. Monitoring requirement only. Monitoring is required to determine if reasonable potential exists for this facility's discharge to exceed water quality standards.

Acute Allowable Effluent Concentrations (AECs) for facilities that discharge to Waters of the State lacking designated uses for Lakes [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(IV)(b)] are 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, & 6.25%.

- **Total Nitrogen**: 10 mg/L monthly average. Refer to Section 5.3. TIER 1 REVIEW for discussion of Nitrogen limits.
- **Total Phosphorus**: 0.3 mg/L monthly average. The technology-based secondary limitations at 10 CSR 20-7.015(3)(E) of five-tenths (0.5) mg/L of phosphorus as a monthly average are less protective of water quality standards than the no degradation expansion limitations. Therefore, the no degradation limitations must be applied.
- **Aluminum, Total Recoverable** Monitoring requirement only. This facility uses chemicals for phosphorous removal that may contain aluminum. Monitoring is required to determine if reasonable potential exists for this facility's discharge to exceed water quality standards for Aluminum (Total Recoverable).

11. ANTIDegradation REVIEW PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

The proposed facility discharge will result in no degradation of the segment identified in Table Rock Lake. Per the requirements of the AIP, the effluent limits in this review were developed to be protective of beneficial uses and to retain the remaining assimilative capacity. MDNR has determined that the submitted review is sufficient and meets the requirements of the AIP. No further analysis is needed for this discharge.

Reviewer: Sonali Siriwardana
Date: February 21, 2018
Unit Chief: John Rustige, P.E.

Appendix A: Map of Discharge Location Outfall #001

The Long Creek Ranch Wastewater Treatment Facility location is represented by the map below which can be found at <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/internetmapviewer/>.



Appendix B: Natural Heritage Review



Missouri Department of Conservation

Missouri Department of Conservation's Mission is to protect and manage the forest, fish, and wildlife resources of the state and to facilitate and provide opportunities for all citizens to use, enjoy and learn about these resources.

Natural Heritage Review Level Two Report: State Listed Endangered Species and/or Missouri Species/Natural Communities of Conservation Concern

There are records for state-listed Endangered Species, or Missouri Species or Natural Communities of Conservation Concern within or near the defined Project Area. Please contact Missouri Department of Conservation for further coordination.

Foreword: Thank you for accessing the Missouri Natural Heritage Review Website developed by the Missouri Department of Conservation with assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Missouri Department of Transportation and NatureServe. The purpose of this website is to provide information to federal, state and local agencies, organizations, municipalities, corporations and consultants regarding sensitive fish, wildlife, plants, natural communities and habitats to assist in planning, designing and permitting stages of projects.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name and ID Number: Long Creek WWTF #2070

Project Description: Expansion of existing discharging wastewater treatment plant

Project Type: Residential, Commercial and Governmental Building Development

Contact Person: michael stalzer

Contact Information: mestalzer@gmail.com or 417-860-9697

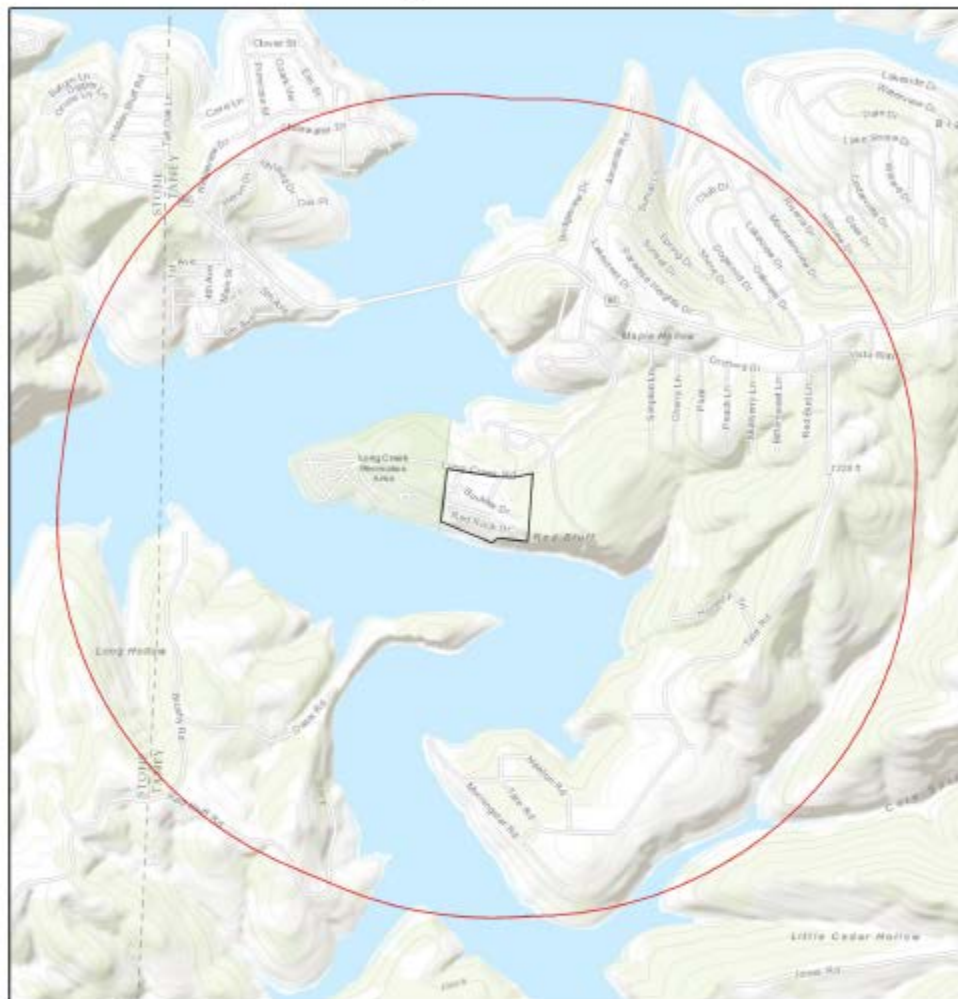
Disclaimer: The NATURAL HERITAGE REVIEW REPORT produced by this website identifies if a species tracked by the Natural Heritage Program is known to occur within or near the area submitted for your project, and shares suggested recommendations on ways to avoid or minimize project impacts to sensitive species or special habitats. If an occurrence record is present, or the proposed project might affect federally listed species, the user must contact the Department of Conservation or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for more information. The Natural Heritage Program tracks occurrences of sensitive species and natural communities where the species or natural community has been found. Lack of an occurrence record does not mean that a sensitive plant, animal or natural community is not present on or near the project area. Depending on the project, current habitat conditions, and geographic location in the state, surveys may be necessary. Additionally, because land use conditions change and animals move, the existence of an occurrence record does not mean the species/habitat is still present. Therefore, Reports include information about records near but not necessarily on the project site.

The Natural Heritage Report is not a site clearance letter for the project. It provides an indication of whether or not public lands and sensitive resources are known to be (or are likely to be) located close to the proposed project. Incorporating information from the Natural Heritage Program into project plans is an important step that can help reduce unnecessary impacts to Missouri's sensitive fish, forest and wildlife resources. However, the Natural Heritage Program is only one reference that should be used to evaluate potential adverse project impacts. Other types of information, such as wetland and soils maps and on-site inspections or surveys, should be considered. Reviewing current landscape and habitat information, and species' biological characteristics would additionally ensure that Missouri Species of Conservation Concern are appropriately identified and addressed in planning efforts.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – Endangered Species Act (ESA) Coordination: Lack of a Natural Heritage Program occurrence record for federally listed species in your project area does not mean the species is not present, as the area may never have been surveyed. Presence of a Natural Heritage Program occurrence record does not mean the project will result in negative impacts. The information within this report is not intended to replace Endangered Species Act consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for listed species. Direct contact with the USFWS may be necessary to complete consultation and it is required for actions with a federal connection, such as federal funding or a federal permit; direct contact is also required if ESA concurrence is necessary. Visit the USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) website at <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/> for further information. This site was developed to help streamline the USFWS environmental review process and is a first step in ESA coordination. The Columbia Missouri Ecological Field Services Office may be reached at 573-234-2132, or by mail at 101 Park Deville Drive, Suite A, Columbia, MO 65203.

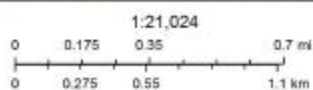
Transportation Projects: If the project involves the use of Federal Highway Administration transportation funds, these recommendations may not fulfill all contract requirements. Please contact the Missouri Department of Transportation at 573-526-4778 or www.modot.mo.gov/ehp/index.htm for additional information on recommendations.

Long Creek WWTF



November 28, 2016

- Project Boundary
- Buffered Project Boundary



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeBCO, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Swisstopo, Mapbox, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Species or Communities of Conservation Concern within the Area:

There are records for state-listed Endangered Species, or Missouri Species or Natural Communities of Conservation Concern within or near the defined Project Area. Please contact the Missouri Department of Conservation for further coordination.

MDC Natural Heritage Review
Resource Science Division
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO
65102-0180
Phone: 573-522-4115 ext. 3182
NaturalHeritageReview@mdc.mo.gov

Other Special Search Results:

The project occurs on public land, TABLE ROCK LAKE USACOE, please contact COE.

Project Type Recommendations:

New construction, maintenance and remodeling, including government, commercial and residential buildings and other structures. Fish, forest, and wildlife impacts can be avoided by siting projects in locations that have already been disturbed or previously developed, where and when feasible, and by avoiding alteration of areas providing existing habitat, such as wetlands, streams, forest, native grassland, etc. The project should be managed to minimize erosion and sedimentation/runoff to nearby wetlands, streams and lakes, including adherence to any "Clean Water Act Permit" conditions. Project design should include stormwater management elements that assure storm discharge rates to streams for heavy rain events will not increase from present levels. Revegetate areas in which the natural cover is disturbed to minimize erosion using native plant species compatible with the local landscape and wildlife needs. Annual ryegrass may be combined with native perennials for quicker green-up. Avoid aggressive exotic perennials such as crownvetch and sericea lespedeza. Pollutants, including sediment, can have significant impacts far downstream. Use silt fences and/or vegetative filter strips to buffer streams and drainages, and monitor the site after rain events and until a well-rooted ground cover is reestablished.

Project Location and/or Species Recommendations:

Endangered Species Act Coordination - Indiana bats (*Myotis sodalis*, federal- and state-listed endangered) and Northern long-eared bats (*Myotis septentrionalis*, federal-listed threatened) may occur near the project area. Both of these species of bats hibernate during winter months in caves and mines. During the summer months, they roost and raise young under the bark of trees in wooded areas, often riparian forests and upland forests near perennial streams. During project activities, avoid degrading stream quality and where possible leave snags standing and preserve mature forest canopy. Do not enter caves known to harbor Indiana bats or Northern long-eared bats, especially from September to April. **If any trees need to be removed for your project, please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Ecological Services, 101 Park Deville Drive, Suite A, Columbia, Missouri 65203-0007; Phone 573-234-2132 ext. 100 for Ecological Services) for further coordination under the Endangered Species Act.**

The project location submitted and evaluated is within the range of the Gray Myotis (i.e., Gray Bat) in Missouri. Depending on habitat conditions of your project's location, Gray Myotis (*Myotis grisescens*, federal and state-listed endangered) could occur within the project area, as they forage over streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. Avoid entry or disturbance of any cave inhabited by Gray Myotis and when possible retain forest vegetation along the stream and from the cave opening to the stream. See <http://mdc.mo.gov/104> for best management recommendations.

Invasive exotic species are a significant issue for fish, wildlife and agriculture in Missouri. Seeds, eggs, and larvae may be moved to new sites on boats or construction equipment. Please inspect and clean equipment thoroughly before moving between project sites. See <http://mdc.mo.gov/9833> for more information.

- Remove any mud, soil, trash, plants or animals from equipment before leaving any water body or work area.
- Drain water from boats and machinery that have operated in water, checking motor cavities, live-well, bilge and transom wells, tracks, buckets, and any other water reservoirs.
- When possible, wash and rinse equipment thoroughly with hard spray or HOT water (?140° F, typically available at do-it-yourself car wash sites), and dry in the hot sun before using again.

Streams and Wetlands – Clean Water Act Permits: Streams and wetlands in the project area should be protected from activities that degrade habitat conditions. For example, soil erosion, water pollution, placement of fill, dredging, in-stream activities, and riparian corridor removal, can modify or diminish aquatic habitats. Streams and wetlands may be protected under the Clean Water Act and require a permit for any activities that result in fill or other modifications to the site. Conditions provided within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Clean Water Act Section 404 permit (<http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/Missions/RegulatoryBranch.aspx>) and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR) issued Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification (<http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/401/index.html>), if required, should help minimize impacts to the aquatic organisms and aquatic habitat within the area. Depending on your project type, additional permits may be required by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, such as permits for stormwater, wastewater treatment facilities, and confined animal feeding operations. Visit <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/permits/index.html> for more information on DNR permits. Visit both the USACE and DNR for more information on Clean Water Act permitting.

For further coordination with the Missouri Department of Conservation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, please see the contact information below.

MDC Natural Heritage Review
Resource Science Division
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO
65102-0180
Phone: 573-522-4115 ext. 3182
NaturalHeritageReview@mdc.mo.gov

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Service
101 Park Deville Drive
Suite A
Columbia, MO
65203-0007
Phone: 573-234-2132

Miscellaneous Information

FEDERAL Concerns are species/habitats protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act and that have been known near enough to the project site to warrant consideration. For these, project managers must contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Ecological Services (101 Park Deville Drive Suite A, Columbia, Missouri 65203-0007; Phone 573-234-2132; Fax 573-234-2181) for consultation.

STATE Concerns are species/habitats known to exist near enough to the project site to warrant concern and that are protected under the Wildlife Code of Missouri (RSMo 3 CSR 10). "State Endangered Status" is determined by the Missouri Conservation Commission under constitutional authority, with requirements expressed in the Missouri Wildlife Code, rule 3CSR 10-4.111. Species tracked by the Natural Heritage Program have a "State Rank" which is a numeric rank of relative rarity. Species tracked by this program and all native Missouri wildlife are protected under rule 3CSR 10-4.110 General Provisions of the Wildlife Code.

Additional information on Missouri's sensitive species may be found at <http://mdc.mo.gov/discover-nature/field-guide/endangered-species>. Detailed information about the animals and some plants mentioned may be accessed at http://mdc4.mdc.mo.gov/applications/mofwis/mofwis_search1.aspx. If you would like printed copies of best management practices cited as internet URLs, please contact the Missouri Department of Conservation.

Appendix C: Antidegradation Review Summary Attachments

The attachments that follow contain summary information provided by the applicant. MDNR staff determined that changes must be made to the information contained within these attachments. The following were modified and can be found within the MDNR WQAR:

1. UTM coordinates were missing from the application form and were taken from the existing operating permit for this facility.
2. The values stated in the application under the daily maximum column are monthly average values for the parameters.

1) Attachment B: Tier 2 – Minimal Degradation

ACT# 207
MO 0132772

RECEIVED
JUL 05 2016 C12014

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM, WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BRANCH
ANTIDEGRADATION REVIEW SUMMARY FOR PUBLIC NOTICE
ATTACHMENT B: TIER 2 – MINIMAL DEGRADATION

Water Protection Program

1. FACILITY			
NAME Long Creek Ranch WWTF		TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (417) 527-6541	
ADDRESS (PHYSICAL) LONG CREEK ROAD	CITY LAMPE	STATE MO	ZIP CODE 65739
2. OWNER			
NAME AND OFFICIAL TITLE OZARKS CLEAN WATER COMPANY			
ADDRESS P.O. BOX 973	CITY KIMBERLING CITY	STATE MO	ZIP CODE 65686
TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (417) 527-6541		E-MAIL ADDRESS	
3. CONTINUING AUTHORITY The regulatory requirement regarding continuing authority is found in 10 CSR 20-6.010(3) available at www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/courment/10csr10c20-6a.pdf .			
NAME AND OFFICIAL TITLE OZARKS CLEAN WATER COMPANY			
ADDRESS P.O. BOX 973	CITY KIMBERLING CITY	STATE MO	ZIP CODE 65686
TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (417) 527-6541		E-MAIL ADDRESS	
4. RECEIVING WATER BODY SEGMENT #1			
NAME			
4.1 UPPER END OF SEGMENT (Location of discharge) UTM _____ OR Lat _____ Long _____ 4.2 LOWER END OF SEGMENT UTM _____ OR Lat _____ Long _____			
<small>Per the Missouri Antidegradation Rule and Implementation Procedure, or AIP, the definition of a segment, "a segment is a section of water that is bound, at a minimum, by significant existing sources and confluences with other significant water bodies."</small>			
5. WATER BODY SEGMENT #2 (IF APPLICABLE, Use another form if a third segment is needed)			
NAME			
5.1 Upper end of segment UTM _____ OR Lat _____ Long _____ 5.2 Lower end of segment UTM _____ OR Lat _____ Long _____			
6. WET WEATHER ANTICIPATIONS			
If an applicant anticipates excessive inflow or infiltration and pursues approval from the department to bypass secondary treatment, a feasibility analysis is required. The feasibility analysis must comply with the criteria of all applicable state and federal regulations including 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4). Attach the feasibility analysis to this report.			
What is the Wet Weather Flow Peaking Factor in relation to design flow?			
Wet Weather Design Summary:			
7. OIL AND GREASE			
Is this a publicly owned treatment works, or POTW, restaurant, school or other domestic wastewater treatment facility with oil and grease as a pollutant of concern? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
<small>In accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031(3)(B), waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses. In accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A, oil and grease has a chronic toxicity of 10 mg/L for protection of aquatic life. This facility will meet the effluent limits (MDL and AML of 15 mg/L and 10 mg/L, respectively).</small>			

8. DECHLORINATION			
If chlorination and dechlorination is the existing or proposed method of disinfection treatment, will the effluent discharged be equal to or less than the Water Quality Standards for Total Residual Chlorine stated in Table A of 10 CSR 20-7.031?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
Based on the disinfection treatment system being designed for total removal of Total Residual Chlorine, minimal degradation for Total Residual Chlorine is assumed and the facility will be required to meet the water quality based effluent limits. These compliance limits for Total Residual Chlorine are much less than the method detection limit of 0.13 mg/L.			
9. EXISTING WATER QUALITY DATA OR MODEL SUMMARY			
Obtaining existing water quality is possible by three methods according to the Antidegradation Implementation Procedure, Section II.A.1: (1) Using previously collected data with an appropriate Quality Assurance Project Plan, or QAPP (2) Collecting water quality data approved by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources methodology or (3) Using an appropriate water quality model. QAPPs must be submitted to the department for approval in advance (six months) of the proposed activity. Provide all corresponding data and reports that were approved by the department's Water Protection Program.			
Date that existing water quality data was provided by the Water Protection Program: Tier Analysis submitted with antidegradation review report (see AIP Section II 1.d., Page 21): Approval date of the QAPP by the Water Protection Program: Approval date of the project sampling plan by the Water Protection Program: Approval date of the data collected for all appropriate pollutants of concern by the Water Protection Program:			
Comments/Discussion:			
10. ASSIMILATIVE CAPACITY / LOAD REDUCTION TABLE			
Determining the facility assimilative capacity, or FAC, and the segment assimilative capacity, or SAC for each pollutant of concern is explained in detail in the Antidegradation Implementation Procedure, Section II.A.3, and Appendix 3. POCs to be considered include those pollutants reasonably expected to be present in the discharge per the Antidegradation Implementation Procedure, Section II.A. Provide all calculations in the Antidegradation Review Report.			
Pollutant of Concern	Facility Assimilative Capacity OR Current Load (lbs/day)	New Load (lbs/day)	Percent of Facility Assimilative Capacity OR Percent Load Reduction (%)
P	0.33	0.26	26
TSS	7.39	8.69	N/A
BOD	9.76	8.69	12
N	2.52	0.86	293
Pollutant of Concern	Water Body Segment #1 SAC (Use another form if a second segment is needed)	Cumulative Net Increase in Load	Cumulative % of Water Body Segment #1 SAC
Assimilative capacity/loading reduction summary			
Is degradation considered minimal for all pollutants of concern? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Degradation is considered minimal if the new or proposed loading is less than 10 percent of the FAC and the cumulative degradation is less than 10 percent of the SAC according to the Antidegradation Implementation Procedure, Section II.A.3. If yes, an alternatives analysis and a social and economic importance analysis are not required.			
Comments/Discussion			



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.



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

- 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



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

- 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 permittee 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.



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

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.

STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS
ISSUED BY
THE MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION
March 1, 2015

**PART III – SLUDGE AND BIOSOLIDS FROM DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER
TREATMENT FACILITIES**

SECTION A – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. This permit pertains to sludge requirements under the Missouri Clean Water Law and regulation for domestic wastewater and industrial process wastewater. This permit also incorporates applicable federal sludge disposal requirements under 40 CFR 503 for domestic wastewater. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has principal authority for permitting and enforcement of the federal sludge regulations under 40 CFR 503 for domestic wastewater. EPA has reviewed and accepted these standard sludge conditions. EPA may choose to issue a separate sludge addendum to this permit or a separate federal sludge permit at their discretion to further address the federal requirements.
2. These PART III Standard Conditions apply only to sludge and biosolids generated at domestic wastewater treatment facilities, including public owned treatment works (POTW), privately owned facilities and sludge or biosolids generated at industrial facilities.
3. Sludge and Biosolids Use and Disposal Practices:
 - a. The permittee is authorized to operate the sludge and biosolids treatment, storage, use, and disposal facilities listed in the facility description of this permit.
 - b. The permittee shall not exceed the design sludge volume listed in the facility description and shall not use sludge disposal methods that are not listed in the facility description, without prior approval of the permitting authority.
 - c. The permittee is authorized to operate the storage, treatment or generating sites listed in the Facility Description section of this permit.
4. Sludge Received from other Facilities:
 - a. Permittees may accept domestic wastewater sludge from other facilities including septic tank pumpings from residential sources as long as the design sludge volume is not exceeded and the treatment facility performance is not impaired.
 - b. The permittee shall obtain a signed statement from the sludge generator or hauler that certifies the type and source of the sludge
5. These permit requirements do not supersede nor remove liability for compliance with county and other local ordinances.
6. These permit requirements do not supersede nor remove liability for compliance with other environmental regulations such as odor emissions under the Missouri Air Pollution Control Law and regulations.
7. This permit may (after due process) be modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable sludge disposal standard or limitation issued or approved under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act under Chapter 644 RSMo.
8. In addition to STANDARD CONDITIONS, the Department may include sludge limitations in the special conditions portion or other sections of a site specific permit.
9. Alternate Limits in the Site Specific Permit.

Where deemed appropriate, the Department may require an individual site specific permit in order to authorize alternate limitations:

 - a. A site specific permit must be obtained for each operating location, including application sites.
 - b. To request a site specific permit, an individual permit application, permit fee, and supporting documents shall be submitted for each operating location. This shall include a detailed sludge/biosolids management plan or engineering report.
10. Exceptions to these Standard Conditions may be authorized on a case-by-case basis by the Department, as follows:
 - a. The Department will prepare a permit modification and follow permit notice provisions as applicable under 10 CSR 20-6.020, 40 CFR 124.10, and 40 CFR 501.15(a)(2)(ix)(E). This includes notification of the owner of the property located adjacent to each land application site, where appropriate.
 - b. Exceptions cannot be granted where prohibited by the federal sludge regulations under 40 CFR 503.

SECTION B – DEFINITIONS

1. Best Management Practices include agronomic loading rates, soil conservation practices and other site restrictions.
2. Biosolids means organic fertilizer or soil amendment produced by the treatment of domestic wastewater sludge.
3. Biosolids land application facility is a facility where biosolids are spread onto the land at agronomic rates for production of food or fiber. The facility includes any structures necessary to store the biosolids until soil, weather, and crop conditions are favorable for land application.
4. Class A biosolids means a material that has met the Class A pathogen reduction requirements or equivalent treatment by a Process to Further Reduce Pathogens (PFRP) in accordance with 40 CFR 503.
5. Class B biosolids means a material that has met the Class B pathogen reduction requirements or equivalent treatment by a Process to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PFRP) in accordance with 40 CFR 503.
6. Domestic wastewater means wastewater originating from the sanitary conveniences of residences, commercial buildings, factories and institutions; or co-mingled sanitary and industrial wastewater processed by a (POTW) or a privately owned facility.
7. Industrial wastewater means any wastewater, also known as process water, not defined as domestic wastewater. Per 40 CFR Part 122, process water means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.
8. Mechanical treatment plants are wastewater treatment facilities that use mechanical devices to treat wastewater, including septic tanks, sand filters, extended aeration, activated sludge, contact stabilization, trickling filters, rotating biological discs, and other similar facilities. It does not include wastewater treatment lagoons and constructed wetlands for wastewater treatment.
9. Operating location as defined in 10 CSR 20-2.010 is all contiguous lands owned, operated or controlled by one (1) person or by two (2) or more persons jointly or as tenants in common.
10. Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) is the nitrogen that will be available to plants during the growing seasons after biosolids application.
11. Public contact site is land with a high potential for contact by the public. This includes, but is not limited to, public parks, ball fields, cemeteries, plant nurseries, turf farms, and golf courses.
12. Sludge is the solid, semisolid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of wastewater. Sludge includes septage removed from septic tanks or equivalent facilities. Sludge does not include carbon coal byproducts (CCBs)
13. Sludge lagoon is part of a mechanical wastewater treatment facility. A sludge lagoon is an earthen basin that receives sludge that has been removed from a wastewater treatment facility. It does not include a wastewater treatment lagoon or sludge treatment units that are not a part of a mechanical wastewater treatment facility.
14. Septage is the material pumped from residential septic tanks and similar treatment works (with a design population of less than 150 people). The standard for biosolids from septage is different from other sludges.

SECTION C – MECHANICAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

1. Sludge shall be routinely removed from wastewater treatment facilities and handled according to the permit facility description and sludge conditions of this permit.
2. The permittee shall operate the facility so that there is no sludge discharged to waters of the state.
3. Mechanical treatment plants shall have separate sludge storage compartments in accordance with 10 CSR 20, Chapter 8. Failure to remove sludge from these storage compartments on the required design schedule is a violation of this permit.

SECTION D – SLUDGE DISPOSED AT OTHER TREATMENT FACILITY OR CONTRACT HAULER

1. This section applies to permittees that haul sludge to another treatment facility for disposal or use contract haulers to remove and dispose of sludge.
2. Permittees that use contract haulers are responsible for compliance with all the terms of this permit including final disposal, unless the hauler has a separate permit for sludge or biosolids disposal issued by the Department; or the hauler transports the sludge to another permitted treatment facility.
3. Haulers who land apply septage must obtain a state permit.
4. Testing of sludge, other than total solids content, is not required if sludge is hauled to a municipal wastewater treatment facility or other permitted wastewater treatment facility, unless it is required by the accepting facility.

SECTION E – INCINERATION OF SLUDGE

1. Sludge incineration facilities shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 503 Subpart E; air pollution control regulations under 10 CSR 10; and solid waste management regulations under 10 CSR 80.
2. Permittee may be authorized under the facility description of this permit to store incineration ash in lagoons or ash ponds. This permit does not authorize the disposal of incineration ash. Incineration ash shall be disposed in accordance with 10 CSR 80; or if the ash is determined to be hazardous with 10 CSR 25.
3. In addition to normal sludge monitoring, incineration facilities shall report the following as part of the annual report, quantity of sludge incinerated, quantity of ash generated, quantity of ash stored, and ash used or disposal method, quantity, and location. Permittee shall also provide the name of the disposal facility and the applicable permit number.

SECTION F – SURFACE DISPOSAL SITES AND SLUDGE LAGOONS

1. Surface disposal sites of domestic facilities shall comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 503 Subpart C; air pollution control regulations under 10 CSR 10; and solid waste management regulations under 10 CSR 80.
2. Sludge storage lagoons are temporary facilities and are not required to obtain a permit as a solid waste management facility under 10 CSR 80. In order to maintain sludge storage lagoons as storage facilities, accumulated sludge must be removed routinely, but not less than once every two years unless an alternate schedule is approved in the permit. The amount of sludge removed will be dependent on sludge generation and accumulation in the facility. Enough sludge must be removed to maintain adequate storage capacity in the facility.
 - a. In order to avoid damage to the lagoon seal during cleaning, the permittee may leave a layer of sludge on the bottom of the lagoon, upon prior approval of the Department; or
 - b. Permittee shall close the lagoon in accordance with Section H.

SECTION G – LAND APPLICATION

1. The permittee shall not land apply sludge or biosolids unless land application is authorized in the facility description or the special conditions of the issued NPDES permit.
2. Land application sites within a 20 miles radius of the wastewater treatment facility are authorized under this permit when biosolids are applied for beneficial use in accordance with these standard conditions unless otherwise specified in a site specific permit. If the permittee's land application site is greater than a 20 mile radius of the wastewater treatment facility, approval must be granted from the Department.
3. Land application shall not adversely affect a threatened or endangered species or its designated critical habitat.
4. Biosolids shall not be applied unless authorized in this permit or exempted under 10 CSR 20, Chapter 6.
 - a. This permit does not authorize the land application of domestic sludge except for when sludge meets the definition of biosolids.
 - b. This permit authorizes "Class A or B" biosolids derived from domestic wastewater and/or process water sludge to be land applied onto grass land, crop land, timber or other similar agricultural or silviculture lands at rates suitable for beneficial use as organic fertilizer and soil conditioner.
5. Public Contact Sites:

Permittees who wish to apply Class A biosolids to public contact sites must obtain approval from the Department after two years of proper operation with acceptable testing documentation that shows the biosolids meet Class A criteria. A shorter length of testing will be allowed with prior approval from the Department. Authorization for land applications must be provided in the special conditions section of this permit or in a separate site specific permit.

 - a. After Class B biosolids have been land applied, public access must be restricted for 12 months.
 - b. Class B biosolids are only land applied to root crops, home gardens or vegetable crops whose edible parts will not be for human consumption.
6. Agricultural and Silvicultural Sites:

Septage – Based on Water Quality guide 422 (WQ422) published by the University of Missouri

 - a. Haulers that land apply septage must obtain a state permit
 - b. Do not apply more than 30,000 gallons of septage per acre per year.
 - c. Septage tanks are designed to retain sludge for one to three years which will allow for a larger reduction in pathogens and vectors, as compared to other mechanical type treatment facilities.
 - d. To meet Class B sludge requirements, maintain septage at 12 pH for at least thirty (30) minutes before land application. 50 pounds of hydrated lime shall be added to each 1,000 gallons of septage in order to meet pathogen and vector stabilization for septage biosolids applied to crops, pastures or timberland.
 - e. Lime is to be added to the pump truck and not directly to the septic tanks, as lime would harm the beneficial bacteria of the septic tank.

Biosolids - Based on Water Quality guide 423, 424, and 425 (WQ423, WQ424, WQ425) published by the University of Missouri;

- a. Biosolids shall be monitored to determine the quality for regulated pollutants
- b. The number of samples taken is directly related to the amount of sludge produced by the facility (See Section I of these Standard Conditions). Report as dry weight unless otherwise specified in the site specific permit. Samples should be taken only during land application periods. When necessary, it is permissible to mix biosolids with lower concentrations of biosolids as well as other suitable Department approved material to reach the maximum concentration of pollutants allowed.
- c. Table 1 gives the maximum concentration allowable to protect water quality standards

TABLE 1

Biosolids ceiling concentration ¹	
Pollutant	Milligrams per kilogram dry weight
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Copper	4,300
Lead	840
Mercury	57
Molybdenum	75
Nickel	420
Selenium	100
Zinc	7,500

¹ Land application is not allowed if the sludge concentration exceeds the maximum limits for any of these pollutants

- d. The low metal concentration biosolids has reduced requirements because of its higher quality and can safely be applied for 100 years or longer at typical agronomic loading rates. (See Table 2)

TABLE 2

Biosolids Low Metal Concentration ¹	
Pollutant	Milligrams per kilogram dry weight
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Copper	1,500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Nickel	420
Selenium	36
Zinc	2,800

¹ You may apply low metal biosolids without tracking cumulative metal limits, provided the cumulative application of biosolids does not exceed 500 dry tons per acre.

- e. Each pollutant in Table 3 has an annual and a total cumulative loading limit, based on the allowable pounds per acre for various soil categories.

TABLE 3

Pollutant	CEC 15+		CEC 5 to 15		CEC 0 to 5	
	Annual	Total ¹	Annual	Total ¹	Annual	Total ¹
Arsenic	1.8	36.0	1.8	36.0	1.8	36.0
Cadmium	1.7	35.0	0.9	9.0	0.4	4.5
Copper	66.0	1,335.0	25.0	250.0	12.0	125.0
Lead	13.0	267.0	13.0	267.0	13.0	133.0
Mercury	0.7	15.0	0.7	15.0	0.7	15.0
Nickel	19.0	347.0	19.0	250.0	12.0	125.0
Selenium	4.5	89.0	4.5	44.0	1.6	16.0
Zinc	124.0	2,492.0	50.0	500.0	25.0	250.0

¹ Total cumulative loading limits for soils with equal or greater than 6.0 pH (salt based test) or 6.5 pH (water based test)

TABLE 4 - Guidelines for land application of other trace substances ¹

Cumulative Loading	
Pollutant	Pounds per acre
Aluminum	4,000 ²
Beryllium	100
Cobalt	50
Fluoride	800
Manganese	500
Silver	200
Tin	1,000
Dioxin	(10 ppt in soil) ³
Other	⁴

¹ Design of land treatment systems for Industrial Waste, 1979. Michael Ray Overcash, North Carolina State University and Land Treatment of Municipal Wastewater, EPA 1981.)

² This applies for a soil with a pH between 6.0 and 7.0 (salt based test) or a pH between 6.5 to 7.5 (water based test). Case-by-case review is required for higher pH soils.

³ Total Dioxin Toxicity Equivalents (TEQ) in soils, based on a risk assessment under 40 CFR 744, May 1998.

⁴ Case by case review. Concentrations in sludge should not exceed the 95th percentile of the National Sewage Sludge Survey, EPA, January 2009.

Best Management Practices – Based on Water Quality guide 426 (WQ426) published by the University of Missouri

- a. Use best management practices when applying biosolids.
- b. Biosolids cannot discharge from the land application site
- c. Biosolid application is subject to the Missouri Department of Agriculture State Milk Board concerning grazing restrictions of lactating dairy cattle.
- d. Biosolid application must be in accordance with section 4 of the Endangered Species Act.
- e. Do not apply more than the agronomic rate of nitrogen needed.
- f. The applicator must document the Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) loadings, available nitrogen in the soil, and crop removal when either of the following occurs: 1) When biosolids are greater than 50,000 mg/kg TN; or 2) When biosolids are land applied at an application rate greater than two dry tons per acre per year.
 - i. PAN can be determined as follows and is in accordance with WQ426
(Nitrate + nitrite nitrogen) + (organic nitrogen x 0.2) + (ammonia nitrogen x volatilization factor¹).
- g. Buffer zones are as follows:
 - i. 300 feet of a water supply well, sinkhole, lake, pond, water supply reservoir or water supply intake in a stream;
 - ii. 300 feet of a losing stream, no discharge stream, stream stretches designated for whole body contact recreation, wild and scenic rivers, Ozark National Scenic Riverways or outstanding state resource waters as listed in the Water Quality Standards, 10 CSR 20-7.031;
 - iii. 150 feet if dwellings;
 - iv. 100 feet of wetlands or permanent flowing streams;
 - v. 50 feet of a property line or other waters of the state, including intermittent flowing streams.
- h. Slope limitation for application sites are as follows;
 - i. A slope 0 to 6 percent has no rate limitation
 - ii. Applied to a slope 7 to 12 percent, the applicator may apply biosolids when soil conservation practices are used to meet the minimum erosion levels
 - iii. Slopes > 12 percent, apply biosolids only when grass is vegetated and maintained with at least 80 percent ground cover at a rate of two dry tons per acre per year or less.
- i. No biosolids may be land applied in an area that it is reasonably certain that pollutants will be transported into waters of the state.
- j. Do not apply biosolids to sites with soil that is snow covered, frozen or saturated with liquid without prior approval by the Department.
- k. Biosolids / sludge applicators must keep detailed records up to five years.

SECTION H – CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

1. This section applies to all wastewater facilities (mechanical, industrial, and lagoons) and sludge or biosolids storage and treatment facilities and incineration ash ponds. It does not apply to land application sites.
2. Permittees of a domestic wastewater facility who plan to cease operation must obtain Department approval of a closure plan which addresses proper removal and disposal of all residues, including sludge, biosolids. Mechanical plants, sludge lagoons, ash ponds and other storage structures must obtain approval of a closure plan from the Department. Permittee must maintain this permit until the facility is closed in accordance with the approved closure plan per 10 CSR 20 – 6. 010 and 10 CSR 20 – 6.015.
3. Residuals that are left in place during closure of a lagoon or earthen structure or ash pond shall not exceed the agricultural loading rates as follows:
 - a. Residuals shall meet the monitoring and land application limits for agricultural rates as referenced in Section H of these standard conditions.
 - b. If a wastewater treatment lagoon has been in operation for 15 years or more without sludge removal, the sludge in the lagoon qualifies as a Class B biosolids with respect to pathogens due to anaerobic digestion, and testing for fecal coliform is not required. For other lagoons, testing for fecal coliform is required to show compliance with Class B biosolids limitations. In order to reach Class B biosolids requirements, fecal coliform must be less than 2,000,000 colony forming units or 2,000,000 most probable number. All fecal samples must be presented as geometric mean per gram.
 - c. The allowable nitrogen loading that may be left in the lagoon shall be based on the plant available nitrogen (PAN) loading. For a grass cover crop, the allowable PAN is 300 pounds/acre.
 - i. PAN can be determined as follows:
$$(\text{Nitrate} + \text{nitrite nitrogen}) + (\text{organic nitrogen} \times 0.2) + (\text{ammonia nitrogen} \times \text{volatilization factor}^1).$$

¹ Volatilization factor is 0.7 for surface application and 1 for subsurface application.
4. When closing a domestic wastewater treatment lagoon with a design treatment capacity equal or less than 150 persons, the residuals are considered “septage” under the similar treatment works definition. See Section B of these standard conditions. Under the septage category, residuals may be left in place as follows:
 - a. Testing for metals or fecal coliform is not required
 - b. If the wastewater treatment lagoon has been in use for less than 15 years, mix lime with the sludge at a rate of 50 pounds of hydrated lime per 1000 gallons (134 cubic feet) of sludge.
 - c. The amount of sludge that may be left in the lagoon shall be based on the plant available nitrogen (PAN) loading. 100 dry tons/acre of sludge may be left in the basin without testing for nitrogen. If 100 dry tons/acre or more will be left in the lagoon, test for nitrogen and determine the PAN using the calculation above. Allowable PAN loading is 300 pounds/acre.
5. Residuals left within the domestic lagoon shall be mixed with soil on at least a 1 to 1 ratio, the lagoon berm shall be demolished, and the site shall be graded and contain $\geq 70\%$ vegetative density over 100% of the site so as to avoid ponding of storm water and provide adequate surface water drainage without creating erosion.
6. Lagoons and/or earthen structure and/or ash pond closure activities shall obtain a storm water permit for land disturbance activities that equal or exceed one acre in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.200
7. When closing a mechanical wastewater and/or industrial process wastewater plant; all sludge must be cleaned out and disposed of in accordance with the Department approved closure plan before the permit for the facility can be terminated.
 - a. Land must be stabilized which includes any grading, alternate use or fate upon approval by the Department, remediation, or other work that exposes sediment to stormwater per 10 CSR 20-6.200. The site shall be graded and contain $\geq 70\%$ vegetative density over 100% of the site, so as to avoid ponding of storm water and provide adequate surface water drainage without creating erosion.
 - b. Per 10 CSR 20-6.015(4)(B)6, Hazardous Waste shall not be land applied or disposed during industrial and mechanical plant closures unless in accordance with Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Law and Regulations under 10 CSR 25.
 - c. After demolition of the mechanical plant / industrial plant, the site must only contain clean fill defined in RSMo 260.200 (5) as uncontaminated soil, rock, sand, gravel, concrete, asphaltic concrete, cinderblocks, brick, minimal amounts of wood and metal, and inert solids as approved by rule or policy of the Department for fill or other beneficial use. Other solid wastes must be removed.
8. If sludge from the domestic lagoon or mechanical treatment plant exceeds agricultural rates under Section G and/or H, a landfill permit or solid waste disposal permit must be obtained if the permittee chooses to seek authorization for on-site sludge disposal under the Missouri Solid Waste Management Law and regulations per 10 CSR 80, and the permittee must comply with the surface disposal requirements under 40 CFR 503, Subpart C.

SECTION I – MONITORING FREQUENCY

- At a minimum, sludge or biosolids shall be tested for volume and percent total solids on a frequency that will accurately represent sludge quantities produced and disposed. Please see the table below.

TABLE 5

Design Sludge Production (dry tons per year)	Monitoring Frequency (See Notes 1, 2, and 3)			
	Metals, Pathogens and Vectors	Nitrogen TKN ¹	Nitrogen PAN ²	Priority Pollutants and TCLP ³
0 to 100	1 per year	1 per year	1 per month	1 per year
101 to 200	biannual	biannual	1 per month	1 per year
201 to 1,000	quarterly	quarterly	1 per month	1 per year
1,001 to 10,000	1 per month	1 per month	1 per week	-- ⁴
10,001 +	1 per week	1 per week	1 per day	-- ⁴

¹ Test total Kjeldahl nitrogen, if biosolids application is 2 dry tons per acre per year or less.

² Calculate plant available nitrogen (PAN) when either of the following occurs: 1) when biosolids are greater than 50,000 mg/kg TN; or 2) when biosolids are land applied at an application rate greater than two dry tons per acre per year.

³ Priority pollutants (40 CFR 122.21, Appendix D, Tables II and III) and toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (40 CFR 261.24) is required only for permit holders that must have a pre-treatment program.

⁴ One sample for each 1,000 dry tons of sludge.

Note 1: Total solids: A grab sample of sludge shall be tested one per day during land application periods for percent total solids.

This data shall be used to calculate the dry tons of sludge applied per acre.

Note 2: Total Phosphorus: Total phosphorus and total potassium shall be tested at the same monitoring frequency as metals.

Note 3: Table 5 is not applicable for incineration and permit holders that landfill their sludge.

- If you own a wastewater treatment lagoon or sludge lagoon that is cleaned out once a year or less, you may choose to sample only when the sludge is removed or the lagoon is closed. Test one composite sample for each 100 dry tons of sludge or biosolids removed from the lagoon during the year within the lagoon at closing. Composite sample must represent various areas at one-foot depth.
- Additional testing may be required in the special conditions or other sections of the permit. Permittees receiving industrial wastewater may be required to conduct additional testing upon request from the Department.
- At this time, the Department recommends monitoring requirements shall be performed in accordance with, "POTW Sludge Sampling and Analysis Guidance Document," United States Environmental Protection Agency, August 1989, and the subsequent revisions.

SECTION J – RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- The permittee shall maintain records on file at the facility for at least five years for the items listed in these standard conditions and any additional items in the Special Conditions section of this permit. This shall include dates when the sludge facility is checked for proper operation, records of maintenance and repairs and other relevant information.
- Reporting period
 - By January 28th of each year, an annual report shall be submitted for the previous calendar year period for all mechanical wastewater treatment facilities, sludge lagoons, and sludge or biosolids disposal facilities.
 - Permittees with wastewater treatment lagoons shall submit the above annual report only when sludge or biosolids are removed from the lagoon during the report period or when the lagoon is closed.
- Report Forms. The annual report shall be submitted on report forms provided by the Department or equivalent forms approved by the Department.
- Reports shall be submitted as follows:

Major facilities (those serving 10,000 persons or 1 million gallons per day) shall report to both the Department and EPA. Other facilities need to report only to the Department. Reports shall be submitted to the addresses listed as follows:

DNR regional office listed in your permit
(see cover letter of permit)
ATTN: Sludge Coordinator

EPA Region VII
Water Compliance Branch (WACM)
Sludge Coordinator
11201 Renner Blvd.
Lenexa, KS 66219

5. Annual report contents. The annual report shall include the following:
- a. Sludge and biosolids testing performed. Include a copy or summary of all test results, even if not required by the permit.
 - b. Sludge or biosolids quantity shall be reported as dry tons for quantity generated by the wastewater treatment facility, the quantity stored on site at the end of the year, and the quantity used or disposed.
 - c. Gallons and % solids data used to calculate the dry ton amounts.
 - d. Description of any unusual operating conditions.
 - e. Final disposal method, dates, and location, and person responsible for hauling and disposal.
 - i. This must include the name, address for the hauler and sludge facility. If hauled to a municipal wastewater treatment facility, sanitary landfill, or other approved treatment facility, give the name of that facility.
 - ii. Include a description of the type of hauling equipment used and the capacity in tons, gallons, or cubic feet.
 - f. Contract Hauler Activities:

If contract hauler, provide a copy of a signed contract from the contractor. Permittee shall require the contractor to supply information required under this permit for which the contractor is responsible. The permittee shall submit a signed statement from the contractor that he has complied with the standards contained in this permit, unless the contract hauler has a separate sludge or biosolids use permit.
 - g. Land Application Sites:
 - i. Report the location of each application site, the annual and cumulative dry tons/acre for each site, and the landowners name and address. The location for each spreading site shall be given as a legal description for nearest ¼, ¼, Section, Township, Range, and county, or UTM coordinates. The facility shall report PAN when either of the following occurs: 1) When biosolids are greater than 50,000 mg/kg TN; or 2) when biosolids are land applied at an application rate greater than two dry tons per acre per year.
 - ii. If the "Low Metals" criteria are exceeded, report the annual and cumulative pollutant loading rates in pounds per acre for each applicable pollutant, and report the percent of cumulative pollutant loading which has been reached at each site.
 - iii. Report the method used for compliance with pathogen and vector attraction requirements.
 - iv. Report soil test results for pH, CEC, and phosphorus. If none was tested during the year, report the last date when tested and results.



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM, WATER POLLUTION BRANCH
**FORM B - APPLICATION FOR CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATING PERMIT FOR
FACILITIES WHICH RECEIVE PRIMARILY DOMESTIC WASTE (≤100,000 gallons per
day) UNDER MISSOURI CLEAN WATER LAW**

RECEIVED

AUG 06 2018

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

CHECK NUMBER

DATE RECEIVED

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 a 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- 0132772 Expiration Date 01/31/2019
☐ An operating permit modification: Permit #MO- Reason: _____

- 1.1** Is this a Federal/State Funded Project? ☐ YES ☒ NO Funding Agency/Project #: _____
1.2 Is the appropriate fee included with the application (See instructions for appropriate fee)? ☐ YES ☒ NO

2. FACILITY (Outfall 001 of 1)

NAME Long Creek Ranch WWTF TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE (417) 739-4100
ADDRESS (PHYSICAL) CITY Ridgedale STATE MO ZIP CODE 65739
Long Creek Road

2.1 LEGAL DESCRIPTION: SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 15, T 21, R 22 Taney County

2.2 UTM Coordinates Easting (X): 473125 Northing (Y): 4041471
For Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Zone 15 North referenced to North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)

2.3 Name of receiving stream: Table Rock Lake

3. OWNER

NAME Ozarks Clean Water Company E-MAIL ADDRESS TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE (417) 739-4100
ADDRESS CITY Kimberling City STATE MO ZIP CODE 65686
P.O. Box 973

3.1 Request review of draft permit prior to Public Notice? ☒ YES ☐ NO

4. CONTINUING AUTHORITY: Permanent organization which will serve as the continuing authority for the operation, maintenance and modernization of the facility.

NAME Ozarks Clean Water Company TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE (417) 739-4100
ADDRESS CITY Kimberling City STATE MO ZIP CODE 65686
P.O. Box 973

5. OPERATOR

NAME Paul Cutbirth CERTIFICATE NUMBER TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE (417) 294-0592

6. FACILITY CONTACT

NAME Terry Baker TITLE Operations Manager TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE (417) 294-1963

7.0 ADDITIONAL FACILITY INFORMATION

- 7.1** Description of facilities (Attach additional sheet if required). Attach a 1" = 2,000' scale U.S. Geological Survey topographic map showing location of all outfalls and downstream landowners. (See Item 9.)
7.2 Facility SIC code: 8641; Discharge SIC code: 8641; Facility NAICS code: _____; Discharge NAICS code: _____
7.3 Number of people presently connected or population equivalent (P.E.) 258 Design P.E. 501
Number of units presently connected: Homes 29 Trailers _____ Apartments 33 Other _____
Design flow for this outfall: .037 Total design flow for the facility: .037 Actual flow for this outfall: 0.021
Commercial Establishment: Daily number of employees working _____ Daily number of customers/guests _____
7.4 Length of pipe in the sewer collection system? 3/4 feet/miles (Please denote which unit is appropriate.)
7.5 Does any bypassing occur in the collection system or at the treatment facility? ☐ Yes ☒ No (If yes, attach explanation.)
7.6 Does significant infiltration occur in the collection system? ☐ Yes ☒ No (If yes, attach explanation and proposed repair.)
7.7 Is industrial waste discharged to the facility identified in Item 2? ☐ Yes ☒ No (If yes, see instructions.)
7.8 Will the discharge be continuous through the year? ☒ Yes ☐ No
a. Discharge will occur during the following months: all
b. How many days of the week will the discharge occur? 7
7.9 Is wastewater land applied? ☐ Yes ☒ No (If yes, attach Form I.)
7.10 Will chlorine be added to the effluent? ☐ Yes ☒ No
a. If chlorine is added, what is the resulting residual? _____ µg/l (micrograms per liter)
7.11 Does this facility discharge to a losing stream or sinkhole? ☐ Yes ☒ No
7.12 Attach a flow chart showing all influents, treatment facilities and outfalls.
7.13 Has a waste load allocation study been completed for this facility? ☐ Yes ☒ No
7.14 List all permit violations, including effluent limit exceedances in the last five years. Attach a separate sheet if necessary.
If none, write none. none

8. SLUDGE HANDLING, USE AND DISPOSAL

- 8.1 Is the sludge a hazardous waste as defined by 10 CSR 25? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- 8.2 Sludge Production, including sludge received from others: 9.02 Design Dry Tons/Year 1.64138 Actual Dry Tons/Year
- 8.3 Capacity of sludge holding structures:
Sludge storage provided: 1380 cubic feet; 39 days of storage; 1.87 average percent solids of sludge;
☐ No sludge storage is provided.
- 8.4 Type of Storage: ☒ Holding tank ☐ Building
☐ Basin ☐ Other (Please describe) _____
☐ Concrete Pad
- 8.5 Sludge Treatment:
☐ Anaerobic Digester ☐ Lagoon ☐ Composting
☒ Storage Tank ☐ Aerobic Digester ☐ Other (Attach description)
☐ Lime Stabilization ☐ Air or Heat Drying
- 8.6 Sludge Use or Disposal:
☐ Land Application ☐ Surface Disposal (Sludge Disposal Lagoon, Sludge held for more than two years)
☒ Contract Hauler ☐ Incineration
☐ Hauled to Another Treatment Facility ☐ Sludge Retained in Wastewater treatment lagoon
☐ Solid Waste Landfill ☐ Other _____ Attach explanation sheet.
- 8.7 **PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR HAULING SLUDGE TO DISPOSAL FACILITY**
☐ By Applicant ☒ By Others (complete below)

NAME

Ozarks Environmental Services

ADDRESS

P.O. Box 606

CITY

Kimberling City

STATE

MO

ZIP CODE

65686

CONTACT PERSON

Terry Baker

TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE

(417) 294-1963

PERMIT NO.

MO-

8.8 SLUDGE USE OR DISPOSAL FACILITY

- ☐
- By Applicant
- ☒
- By Others (Please complete below.)

NAME

City of Branson

ADDRESS

601 Compton Drive

CITY

Branson

STATE

MO

ZIP CODE

65616

CONTACT PERSON

Mike Ray

TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE

(417) 337-8563

PERMIT NO.

MO- 0025241

8.9 Does the sludge or biosolids disposal comply with federal sludge regulations under 40 CFR 503?

- ☒
- Yes
- ☐
- No (Please attach explanation)

9. DOWNSTREAM LANDOWNER (S). ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS AS NECESSARY. SEE INSTRUCTIONS.

NAME

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

ADDRESS

P.O. Box 867

CITY

Little Rock

STATE

AR

ZIP CODE

72203

10. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY INFORMATION**10.1 WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY:**

- A. Public supply (municipal or water district water) _____
If public, please give name of the public supply _____
- B. Private well MO-5031498
- C. Surface water (lake, pond or stream) _____

10.2 Does your drinking water source serve at least 25 people at least 60 days per year (not necessarily consecutive days)?

- ☒
- Yes
- ☐
- No

10.3 Does your supply serve housing which is occupied year round by the same people? This does not include housing which is occupied seasonally?

- ☒
- Yes
- ☐
- No

11. 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.

NAME AND OFFICIAL TITLE (TYPE OR PRINT)

David Casaleto, President

TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE

417-739-4100

SIGNATURE



DATE SIGNED

7/30/18

Long Creek WWTF

Legend



Rd 86-50A

Western Hills Dr

Outfall 001

Rd 86-50

Google Earth

© 2014 Google



800 ft

Longcreek WWTf MO-0132772

