

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, 92<sup>nd</sup> Congress) as amended,

Permit No.	MO-0134627
Owner:	Missouri Army National Guard Environmental Management Office
Address:	6819B North Boundary Road, Jefferson City, MO 65101
Continuing Authority:	Same as above
Address:	Same as above
Facility Name:	Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD)
Facility Address:	5250 West Depot Road, Springfield, MO 65803
Legal Description:	See following page(s)
UTM Coordinates:	See following page(s)
Receiving Stream:	See following page(s)
First Classified Stream and ID:	See following page(s)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.:	See following page(s)

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

**FACILITY DESCRIPTION**


See following page(s)

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

February 1, 2019  
Effective Date

January 31, 2024  
Expiration Date

  
Edward B. Galbraith, Director, Division of Environmental Quality

  
Chris Wieberg, Director, Water Protection Program

## **FACILITY DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)**

The AVCRAD facility is one of four facilities in the U.S. that maintains aircraft for the Army National Guard. Aircraft maintained at the AVCRAD facility are primarily helicopters; Apaches, Blackhawks, Chinooks, Hueys, and OH58's and several fixed wing aircraft. Maintenance work includes repairs, maintenance, and overhauls of all portions of the helicopters including engines, rotor blades, interiors, electronics, avionics, air-frame work, and repainting. The AVCRAD also provides crew member training and aviation flight and maintenance training. No aircraft chemical de-icing is performed at the facility.

All wastewaters generated at the installation, including sanitary sewage from restrooms and showers and wastewaters from floor drains and oil/water separators, is conveyed by municipal sewer system to a wastewater treatment plant.

### OUTFALL #001 – Aircraft Maintenance & Flight Operations SIC # 9711; NAICS # 928110

Stormwater Discharge Only

Legal Description: Sec.01, T29N, R23W, Greene County

UTM Coordinates: X = 465633, Y = 4122294

Receiving Stream: Tributary to Groundwater

First Classified Stream and ID: Groundwater

USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (10290106-0204)

Maximum Flow: Dependent upon precipitation

### OUTFALL # 002

Eliminated in August 2011

### OUTFALL #003

Eliminated in January 2010

### OUTFALL # 004 – Aircraft Maintenance & Flight Operations SIC # 9711; NAICS # 928110

Stormwater discharge only

Legal Description: Sec.01, T29N, R23W, Greene County

UTM Coordinates: X = 465569, Y = 4123058

Receiving Stream: Tributary to Groundwater

First Classified Stream and ID: Groundwater

USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (10290106-0204)

Maximum Flow: Dependent upon precipitation

# A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

OUTFALL #001 & 004 <i>Stormwater Only</i>	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 <b>February 1, 2019</b> and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:						
EFFLUENT PARAMETERS	UNITS	FINAL LIMITATIONS		BENCH- MARKS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	MONTHLY AVERAGE		MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
PHYSICAL						
Flow	MGD	*		-	once/quarter ◇	24 Hr Est. ∞
Precipitation (#001 only)	inches	*		-	once/quarter ◇	Measured ∞
CONVENTIONAL						
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	**		120	once/quarter ◇	grab ∞
Oil & Grease	mg/L	**		10	once/quarter ◇	grab ∞
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	**		100	once/quarter ◇	grab ∞
OTHER						
Xylene	µg/L	**		-	once/quarter ◇	grab ∞
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED QUARTERLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE APRIL 28, 2019. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						

\* Monitoring and reporting requirement only.

\*\* Monitoring and reporting requirement with benchmark. See Special Condition #4.

∞ All samples shall be collected from a discharge resulting from a precipitation event greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and occurring at least 72 hours from the previously measurable precipitation event. If a discharge does not occur within the reporting period, or if all reasonable attempt to collect a sample during the facilities normal operating time is made but unable to be sampled, report as no discharge. The total amount of precipitation should be noted from the event from which the samples were collected.

◇ Quarterly sampling

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

# B. STANDARD CONDITIONS

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

## C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

- (a) Discharge Monitoring Reporting Requirements. The permittee must electronically submit compliance monitoring data via the eDMR system. In regards to Standard Conditions Part I, Section B, #7, the eDMR system is currently the only Department approved reporting method for this permit.  
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) 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.
- (b) Other actions. The following shall be submitted electronically after such a system has been made available by the Department:
  - (1) General Permit Applications/Notices of Intent to discharge (NOIs);
  - (2) Notices of Termination (NOTs);
  - (3) No Exposure Certifications (NOEs);
  - (4) Low Erosivity Waivers and Other Waivers from Stormwater Controls (LEWs); and
  - (5) Bypass reporting,
- (c) Electronic Submission: access the eDMR system, via: <https://edmr.dnr.mo.gov/edmr/E2/Shared/Pages/Main/Login.aspx>.
- (d) 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 the approved electronic reporting waiver is effective.

### 2. The facility shall implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which must be prepared and implemented upon permit issuance. The SWPPP must be kept on-site and should not be sent to the Department unless specifically requested. The SWPPP must be reviewed and updated every five years or as site conditions change. The permittee shall select, install, use, operate, and maintain the Best Management Practices prescribed in the SWPPP in accordance with the concepts and methods described in: *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators*, (EPA 833-B-09-002) published by the EPA in 2015 [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/swppp\\_guide\\_industrial\\_2015.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/swppp_guide_industrial_2015.pdf). The purpose of the SWPPP and the Best Management Practices (BMPs) listed herein is the prevention of pollution of waters of the state. A deficiency of a BMP means it was not effective preventing pollution [10 CSR 20-2.010(56)] of waters of the state. Corrective action means the facility took steps to eliminate the deficiency.

The SWPPP must include:

- (a) A listing of specific contaminants and their control measures (or BMPs) and a narrative explaining how BMPs are implemented to control and minimize the amount of contaminants potentially entering stormwater.
- (b) A schedule for at least once per month site inspections and brief written reports. The inspection report must include precipitation information for the entire period since last inspection, as well as observations and evaluations of BMP effectiveness. Throughout coverage under this permit, the facility must perform ongoing SWPPP review and revision to incorporate any site condition changes.
  - i. Operational deficiencies must be corrected within seven (7) calendar days.
  - ii. Minor structural deficiencies must be corrected within fourteen (14) calendar days.
  - iii. Major structural deficiencies must be reported to the regional office within seven (7) days of discovery. The initial report shall consist of the deficiency noted, the proposed remedies, the interim or temporary remedies (including proposed timing of the placement of the interim measures), and an estimate of the timeframe needed to wholly complete the repairs or construction. The permittee will work with the regional office to determine the best course of action, including but not limited to temporary structures to control stormwater runoff. The facility shall correct the major structural deficiency as soon as reasonably achievable.
  - iv. All actions taken to correct the deficiencies shall be included with the written report, including photographs.
  - v. Inspection reports must be kept on site with the SWPPP and maintained for a period of three (3) years. These must be made available to Department and EPA personnel upon request. Electronic versions of the documents are acceptable.
- (c) A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (CONTINUED)

- (d) A provision for providing training to all personnel involved in housekeeping, material handling (including but not limited to loading and unloading), storage, and staging of all operational, maintenance, storage, and cleaning areas. Proof of training shall be submitted upon request by the Department.
3. Permittee shall adhere to the following minimum Best Management Practices (BMPs):
- (a) Prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from vehicle maintenance, equipment cleaning, warehouse activities, and other areas and thereby prevent the contamination of stormwater from these substances.
  - (b) Provide collection facilities and arrange for proper disposal of waste products including but not limited to petroleum waste products, and solvents.
  - (c) Store all paint, solvents, petroleum products and petroleum waste products (except fuels), and storage containers (such as drums, cans, or cartons) so these materials are not exposed to stormwater or provide other prescribed BMPs such as plastic lids and/or portable spill pans to prevent the commingling of stormwater with container contents. Commingled water may not be discharged under this permit. Provide spill prevention control, and/or management sufficient to prevent any spills of these pollutants from entering waters of the state. Any containment system used to implement this requirement shall be constructed of materials compatible with the substances contained and shall also prevent the contamination of groundwater. Any spills should be noted in the SWPPP.
  - (d) Provide good housekeeping practices on the site to keep trash from entry into waters of the state.
  - (e) Provide sediment and erosion control sufficient to prevent or control sediment loss off of the property
  - (f) Ensure adequate provisions are provided to prevent and to protect embankments from erosion.
4. This permit stipulates pollutant benchmarks applicable to your discharge. The benchmarks do not constitute direct numeric effluent limitations; therefore, a benchmark exceedance alone is not a permit violation. Benchmark monitoring and visual inspections shall be used to determine the overall effectiveness of the SWPPP and to assist you in knowing when additional corrective action may be necessary to protect water quality. If a sample exceeds a benchmark concentration you must review your SWPPP and your BMPs to determine what improvements or additional controls are needed to reduce the pollutant in your stormwater discharge(s).
- Any time a benchmark exceedance occurs, a Corrective Action Report (CAR) must be completed. A CAR is a document recording the efforts undertaken by the facility to improve BMPs to meet benchmarks in future samples. CARs must be retained with the SWPPP and be available to the Department upon request. If the efforts taken by the facility are not sufficient and subsequent exceedances of a benchmark occur, the facility must contact the Department if a benchmark value cannot be achieved. Failure to take corrective action to address a benchmark exceedance and failure to make measureable progress towards achieving the benchmarks is a permit violation.
5. To protect the general criteria found at 10 CSR 20-7.031(4), before releasing water accumulated in secondary containment areas, it must be examined for hydrocarbon odor and presence of sheen. If odor or sheen is indicated, the water shall be treated using an appropriate method or disposed of in accordance with legally approved methods, such as being sent to a wastewater treatment facility
6. The full implementation of this operating permit, which includes implementation of any applicable schedules of compliance, shall constitute compliance with all applicable federal and state statutes and regulations in accordance with §644.051.16, RSMo, and the CWA section 402(k); however, this permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), §304(b)(2), and §307(a) (2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.
7. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (CONTINUED)

8. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Pollutant

In addition to the reporting requirements under §122.41(1), all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Director as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

- (a) That an activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
  - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
  - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile;
  - (3) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol;
  - (4) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
  - (5) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
  - (6) The notification level established by the Department in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
- (b) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
  - (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
  - (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
  - (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with §122.21(g)(7).
  - (4) The level established by the Director in accordance with §122.44(f).

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

10. Reporting of Non-Detects

- (a) An analysis conducted by the permittee or their contracted laboratory shall be conducted in such a way the precision and accuracy of the analyzed result can be enumerated.
- (b) The permittee shall not report a sample result as “non-detect” without also reporting the detection limit of the test or the reporting limit of the laboratory. Reporting as “non-detect” without also including the detection/reporting limit will be considered failure to report, which is a violation of this permit.
- (c) The permittee shall report the non-detect result using the less than “<” symbol and the laboratory’s detection/reporting limit (e.g. <6).
- (d) 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, then zero (0) is reported for the parameter.
- (e) See Standard Conditions Part I, Section A, #4 regarding proper detection limits used for sample analysis.
- (f) When calculating monthly averages, one-half of the minimum detection limit (MDL) should be used instead of a zero. Where all data are below the MDL, the “<MDL” shall be reported as indicated in item (C).

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

**MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**  
**FACT SHEET**  
**FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL**  
**OF**  
**MO-0134627**  
**AVIATION CLASSIFICATION AND REPAIR ACTIVITY DEPOT**

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

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

**PART I. FACILITY INFORMATION**

Facility Type:	Industrial
SIC Code(s):	9711 (national security)
NAICS Code(s):	928110 (national security)
Application Date:	February, 21 2018
Expiration Date:	August, 31 2018
Last Inspection:	September 22, 2015

**FACILITY DESCRIPTION:**

The Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD) facility is located at Springfield-Branson National Airport in Greene County, in northwest Springfield. The facility is located north of the intersection of northwest-southeast Runway 32 and northeast-southwest Runway 2 at the Springfield-Branson National Airport. The address of the AVCRAD facility is 5250 West Depot, Springfield, Missouri, 65803, and the facility is generally located in the southeast ¼ of Section 1, Township 29 North, Range 23 West, Greene County, Missouri. This is a federal facility falling under 10 CSR 20-6.200(2)(B)3.F.

The AVCRAD facility is normally occupied 10.5 hours per day, four days per week. The AVCRAD facility operation schedule is normally Tuesday through Friday 6:00 AM to 4:30 PM. A small contingent of personnel are on site after normal operating periods but do not conduct industrial activity. The AVCRAD facility is one of four facilities in the U.S. that maintains aircraft for the Army National Guard. The Springfield AVCRAD facility maintains aircraft for the Missouri Army National Guard and 13 surrounding Midwestern states. Aircraft maintained at the AVCRAD facility are primarily helicopters; Apaches, Blackhawks, Chinooks, Hueys, and OH58's and several fixed wing aircraft. Maintenance work includes repairs, maintenance, and overhauls of all portions of the helicopters including engines, rotor blades, interiors, electronics, avionics, and air-frame work and repainting. The AVCRAD also provides crew member training and aviation flight and maintenance training. No aircraft chemical de-icing is performed at the facility; if an aircraft is de-iced, the aircraft is pulled into the hangar to thermally deice without the use of chemical deicers.

The surface area at the AVCRAD facility consists generally of impervious surfaces; the main hanger and building roofs, and the aircraft apron, access roads, driveways, and employee parking areas that are paved with either concrete or asphalt.

All wastewaters generated at the installation, including sanitary sewage from restrooms and showers and wastewaters from floor drains and oil/water separators, is conveyed by the City of Springfield municipal sewer system to the City's Northwest Wastewater Treatment Plant.



**PERMITTED FEATURES TABLE:**

OUTFALL	DESIGN FLOW	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE
#001	Dependent on Precipitation	BMP's	Industrial Stormwater
#004	Dependent on Precipitation	BMP's	Industrial Stormwater

**FACILITY PERFORMANCE HISTORY & COMMENTS:**

The electronic discharge monitoring reports were reviewed for the last five years. No effluent limit violations were reported by the facility during this time period. The facility was last inspected on September 22, 2015. The facility was found to be in compliance at the time of the inspection.

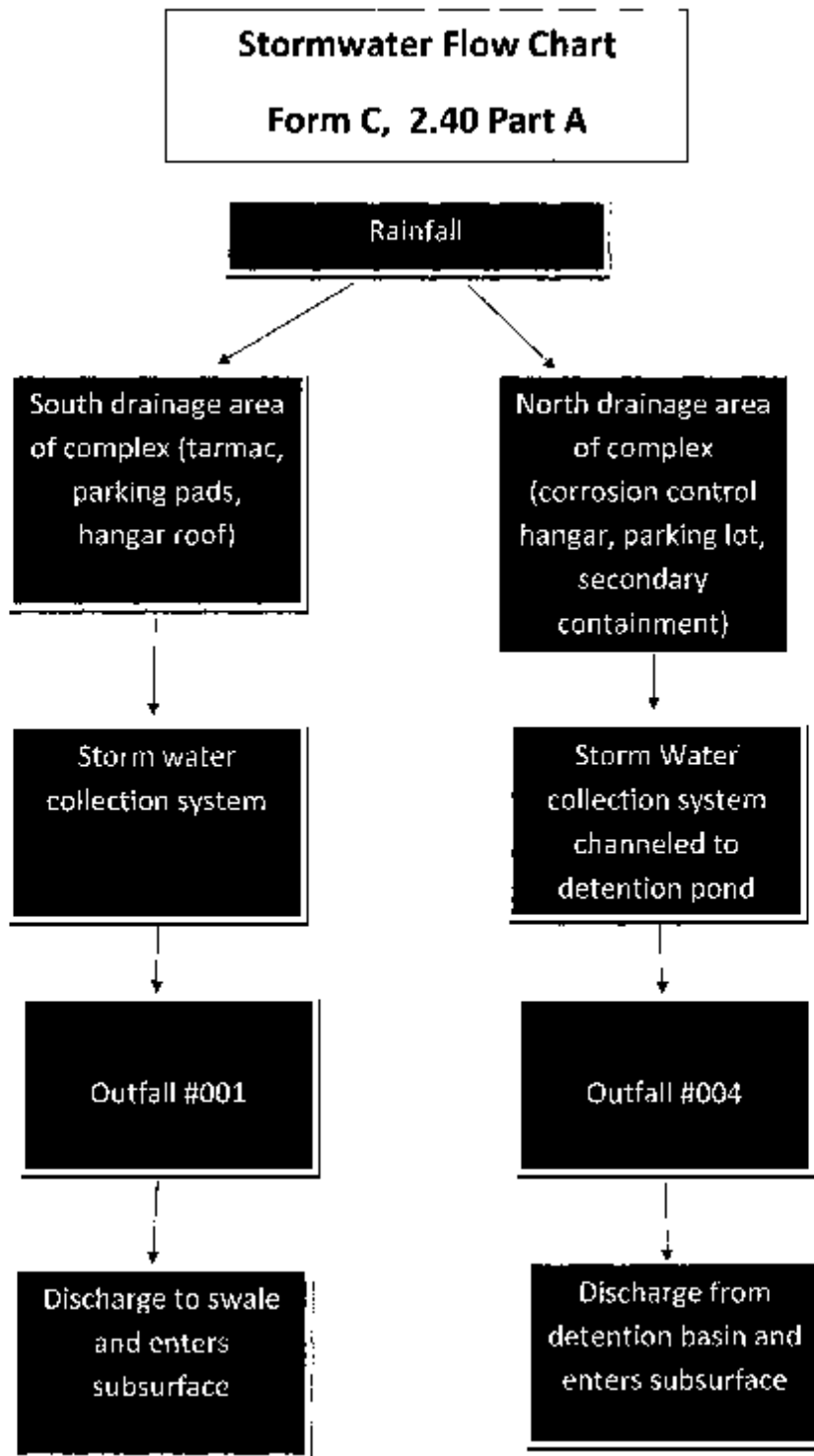
**FACILITY MAP:**





**WATER BALANCE DIAGRAM:**

Diagram Submitted with application:



## **PART II. RECEIVING WATERBODY INFORMATION**

### **RECEIVING WATERBODY'S WATER QUALITY:**

The receiving waterbody has no concurrent water quality data available.

### **303(D) LIST:**

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

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

### **TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):**

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

✓ Not applicable; this facility does not discharge to a waterbody/watershed with a TMDL.

### **APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:**

Per Missouri's Effluent Regulations [10 CSR 20-7.015(1)(B)], waters of the state are divided into seven categories. Each category lists effluent limitations for specific parameters, which are presented in each outfall's effluent limitation table and further discussed in Part IV: Effluents Limits Determinations

- ✓ Losing
- ✓ Subsurface Water
- ✓ All Other Waters

### **RECEIVING WATERBODY TABLE:**

OUTFALL	WATERBODY NAME	CLASS	WBID	DESIGNATED USES	DISTANCE TO SEGMENT	12-DIGIT HUC
#001	Tributary to Groundwater	n/a	n/a	GEN, GRW	0.06 mi	110290106-0204 Headwaters Clear Creek
#004	Tributary to Groundwater	n/a	n/a	GEN, GRW	0.08 mi	

n/a not applicable

Classes are hydrologic classes as defined in 10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(F). L1: Lakes with drinking water supply - wastewater discharges are not permitted to occur to L1 watersheds per 10 CSR 20-7.015(3)(C); L2: major reservoirs; L3: all other public and private lakes; P: permanent streams; C: streams which may cease flow in dry periods but maintain pools supporting aquatic life; E: streams which do not maintain surface flow; and W: wetland. Losing streams are defined in 10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(O) and are designated on the Losing Stream dataset or determined by the Department to lose 30% or more of flow to the subsurface.

WBID = Waterbody Identification: Missouri Use Designation Dataset per 10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(Q) and (S) as 8-20-13 MUDD V1.0 or newer; data can be found as an ArcGIS shapefile on MSDIS at [ftp://msdis.missouri.edu/pub/Inland\\_Water\\_Resources/MO\\_2014\\_WQS\\_Stream\\_Classifications\\_and\\_Use\\_shp.zip](ftp://msdis.missouri.edu/pub/Inland_Water_Resources/MO_2014_WQS_Stream_Classifications_and_Use_shp.zip); New C streams described on the dataset per 10 CSR 20-7.031(2)(A)3. as 100K Extent Remaining Streams.

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

10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)1.: **ALP** = Aquatic Life Protection (formerly AQL; current uses are defined to ensure the protection and propagation of fish shellfish and wildlife, further subcategorized as: WWH = Warm Water Habitat; CLH = Cool Water Habitat; CDH = Cold Water Habitat; EAH = Ephemeral Aquatic Habitat; MAH = Modified Aquatic Habitat; LAH = Limited Aquatic Habitat. This permit uses ALP effluent limitations in 10 CSR 20-7.031 Table A1-A2 for all habitat designations unless otherwise specified.

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

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

**WBC-A** = whole body contact recreation supporting swimming uses and has public access;

**WBC-B** = whole body contact recreation not supported in WBC-A;

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

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

**HHP** (formerly HHF) = Human Health Protection as it relates to the consumption of fish and drinking of water;

**IRR** = irrigation for use on crops utilized for human or livestock consumption

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

**DWS** = Drinking Water Supply

**IND** = industrial water supply

10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)8-11.: Wetlands (10 CSR 20-7.031 Tables A1-B3 currently does not have corresponding habitat use criteria for these defined uses): WSA = storm- and flood-water storage and attenuation; WHP = habitat for resident and migratory wildlife species; WRC = recreational, cultural, educational, scientific, and natural aesthetic values and uses; WHC = hydrologic cycle maintenance.

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

#### **MIXING CONSIDERATIONS:**

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

#### **RECEIVING WATERBODY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:**

No receiving water monitoring requirements are recommended at this time.

### **PART III. RATIONALE AND DERIVATION OF EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & PERMIT CONDITIONS**

#### **ALTERNATIVE EVALUATIONS FOR NEW FACILITIES:**

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

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

#### **ANTIBACKSLIDING:**

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

- ✓ Limitations in this operating permit for the reissuance conform to the anti-backsliding provisions of Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act, and 40 CFR Part 122.44.
- ✓ The Department determined technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law were made in issuing the permit under section 402(a)(1)(b).
  - Chemical Oxygen Demand, Total Suspended Solids, and Oil and Grease have been changed to benchmarks. The previous permit limits for outfall #001 and #004 were established in error, based on limits for process wastewater, however, these are stormwater outfalls. Also, the previous permit included monthly averages for the stormwater outfalls; however, stormwater is not continuous pursuant to 40 CFR 122.45(d) therefore monthly averages are not implemented; stormwater discharges vary widely in frequency, magnitude, and duration. This renewal establishes benchmarks appropriate for stormwater discharges. There will be no changes to industrial activities onsite or the composition of the stormwater discharge as a result of this renewal. The benchmark concentrations and required corrective actions within this permit are protective of the receiving stream's uses to be maintained. The permit writer has determined there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to water quality exceedances.
  - Effluent limits have been removed for pH. Activities at this site are not expected to result in an impact on pH levels. The applicant has not disclosed any information as to activities at the site that would contribute to stormwater exceeding the water quality standard for pH. In addition previous inspection reports were reviewed which did not identify any processes or material that would result in a derivation from water quality standards for pH at this site.
  - Monitoring requirements for Ethylbenzene, Toluene, Benzene, Xylene, Chloride and Ammonia (summer season) have been removed. This is reflective of the facilities previous five years of discharge monitoring reports which identify reported values for these pollutants well below the water quality standards applicable to this facility.
  - Ammonia parameter (winter season) has been removed. The previous permit identified Urea used in the deicing of airplanes. As a result, the previous permit writer included ammonia limits for the winter months. Review of the previous five years of discharge monitoring reports identifies all of the ammonia levels reported were reported as non-detects except for one which was reported as 0.09 mg/L, well below the previous permit limit. In addition the facility identified through email on October 24, 2018 that urea is no longer used to deice at this facility. All aircraft are deiced in a heated hanger. Floor drains convey any water to a municipal collection system and is conveyed to a municipal wastewater facility. Snow and ice on the tarmac are cleared by mechanical means. As a result ammonia parameters have been removed.
  - Nitrate parameter has been removed. This facility is not expected to cause an excursion from water quality standards for nitrate. Results for the previous five years of quarterly sampling for nitrate for both outfall #001 and #004 have been consistently at or below 0.5 mg/L while the water quality standard for nitrate for groundwater designated use is 10 mg/L.
  - The previous permit special conditions contained a specific set of prohibitions related to general criteria found in

10 CSR 20-7.031(4); however, there was no determination as to whether the discharges have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to excursion of those general water quality criteria in the previous permit. Federal regulations 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(iii) requires instances where reasonable potential (RP) to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard exists, a numeric limitation must be included in the permit. Rather than conducting the appropriate RP determination, the previous permit simply placed the prohibitions in the permit. These conditions were removed from the permit. Appropriate reasonable potential determinations were conducted for each general criterion listed in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A) through (I) and effluent limitations were placed in the permit for those general criteria where it was determined the discharge had reasonable potential to cause or contribute to excursions of the general criteria. Specific effluent limitations were not included for those general criteria where it was determined the discharges will not cause or contribute to excursions of general criteria. Removal of the prohibitions does not reduce the protections of the permit or allow for impairment of the receiving stream. The permit maintains sufficient effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and best management practices to protect water quality. See GENERAL CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS below.

#### **ANTIDEGRADATION REVIEW:**

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

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

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

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

#### **CHANGES IN DISCHARGES OF TOXIC POLLUTANT:**

This special condition reiterates the federal rules found in 40 CFR 122.44(f) and 122.42(a)(1). In these rules, the facility is required to report changes in amounts of toxic substances discharged. Toxic substances are defined in 40 CFR 122.2 as "...any pollutant listed as toxic under section 307(a)(1) or, in the case of "sludge use or disposal practices," any pollutant identified in regulations implementing section 405(d) of the CWA." Section 307 of the clean water act then refers to those parameters found in 40 CFR 401.15. The permittee should also consider any other toxic pollutant in the discharge as reportable under this condition.

#### **COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT:**

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

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

#### **EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE:**

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

- ✓ The facility does not have an associated ELG.

#### **GENERAL CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:**

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), effluent limitations shall be placed into permits for pollutants determined to cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or to contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality. The rule further states 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 the specified narrative criterion. The previous permit included the narrative criteria as special conditions included in the permit absent any discussion of the discharge's reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion of the criterion. In order to comply with this regulation, the permit writer has completed a reasonable potential determination on whether the discharge has reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion of the general criteria listed in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). These specific requirements are listed below followed by derivation and discussion (the lettering matches the rule itself, under 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)). In instances where reasonable potential exists, the permit includes numeric limitations to address the reasonable potential. In instances where reasonable potential does not exist, the permit may include monitoring to later determine the discharges potential to impact the receiving stream's narrative criteria. Finally, all of the previous permit narrative criteria prohibitions have been removed from the permit given they are addressed by numeric limits where reasonable potential exists. It should also be noted Section 644.076.1, RSMo as well as Section D – Administrative Requirements of Standard Conditions Part I of this permit state

it shall be unlawful for any person to cause or permit any discharge of water contaminants from any water contaminant or point source located in Missouri 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.
- For all outfalls, there is no RP for putrescent bottom deposits preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because nothing disclosed by the permittee indicates putrescent wastewater would be discharged from the facility.
  - For all outfalls, there is no RP for unsightly or harmful bottom deposits preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because nothing disclosed by the permittee indicates unsightly or harmful bottom deposits would be discharged from the facility.

Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.

- All of the AVCRAD operations, including aircraft fueling, drain to outfall #001 and #004. These types of petroleum related products float on water. The permit contains a special condition addressing fuel spills or fuel releases to the environment. Compliance with the best management practices required within a special condition will prevent fuel from being discharged through the outfall in amounts sufficient enough to create a sheen. Additionally, there are no activities occurring on the site would result in floating debris in the discharge. The best management practices are sufficient to protect the general water quality standard.
- (B) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause unsightly color or turbidity, offensive odor or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.
- For all outfalls, there is no RP for unsightly color or turbidity in sufficient amounts preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because nothing disclosed by the permittee indicates unsightly color or turbidity will be present in sufficient amounts to impair beneficial uses.
  - For all outfalls, there is no RP for offensive odor in sufficient amounts preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because nothing disclosed by the permittee indicates offensive odor will be present in sufficient amounts to impair beneficial uses.
- (C) Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life.
- The permit writer considered specific toxic pollutants when writing this permit. In addition previous discharge monitoring reports were evaluated as well as inspection reports. No evidence of any substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity have been observed at this facility.
- (D) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water.
- This criterion is very similar to (D) above. See Part IV, Effluent Limits Derivation below.
- (E) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering.
- This criterion is very similar to (D) above. See Part IV, Effluent Limits Derivation below.
- (F) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community.
- For all outfalls, there is no RP for physical changes that would impair the natural biological community because nothing disclosed by the permittee indicates physical changes that would impair the natural biological community.
  - For all outfalls, there is no RP for chemical changes that would impair the natural biological community because nothing disclosed by the permittee indicates chemical changes are occurring impairing the natural biological community.
  - For all outfalls, there is no RP for hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community because nothing disclosed by the permittee indicates hydrologic changes would impair the natural biological community.
- (G) Waters shall be free from used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles or equipment and solid waste as defined in Missouri's Solid Waste Law, section 260.200, RSMo, except as the use of such materials is specifically permitted pursuant to section 260.200-260.247.
- There are no solid waste disposal activities or any operation which has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to the materials listed above being discharged through any outfall.

#### **GROUNDWATER MONITORING:**

Groundwater is a water of the state according to 10 CSR 20-2.010(82), and is subject to regulations at 10 CSR 20-7.015(7) and 10 CSR 20-7.031(6) and must be protected accordingly.

- ✓ This facility is not required to monitor groundwater for the water protection program.

#### **MAJOR WATER USER:**

Any surface or groundwater user with a water source and the equipment necessary to withdraw or divert 100,000 gallons (or 70 gallons per minute) or more per day combined from all sources from any stream, river, lake, well, spring, or other water source is considered a major water user in Missouri. All major water users are required by law to register water use annually (Missouri Revised Statutes Chapter 256.400 Geology, Water Resources and Geodetic Survey Section). <https://dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2337.htm>

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

#### **NO-DISCHARGE LAND APPLICATION:**

Land application of wastewater or sludge shall comply with the all applicable no-discharge requirements listed in 10 CSR 20-6.015 and all facility operations and maintenance requirements listed in 10 CSR 20-8.020(15). These requirements ensure appropriate operation of the no-discharge land application systems and prevent unauthorized and illicit discharges to waters of the state. Land applications by a contract hauler on fields the permittee has a spreading agreement on are not required to be in this permit. A spreading agreement does not constitute the field being rented or leased by the permittee as they do not have any control over management of the field.

✓ Not applicable; this permit does not authorize operation of a no-discharge land application system to treat wastewater or sludge.

#### **REASONABLE POTENTIAL (RP):**

Federal regulation [40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1)(i)] requires effluent limitations for all pollutants which are (or may be) discharged at a level causing or have the reasonable potential to cause (or contribute to) an in-stream excursion above narrative or numeric water quality standards. Per 10 CSR 20-7.031(4), general criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times; however, acute toxicity criteria may be exceeded by permit in zones of initial dilution, and chronic toxicity criteria may be exceeded by permit in mixing zones. If the permit writer determines any given pollutant has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the WQS, the permit must contain effluent limits for the pollutant per 40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1)(iii) and the most stringent limits per 10 CSR 20-7.031(9)(A).

✓ Not applicable; a mathematical RPA was not conducted for this facility. This permit establishes permit limits and benchmarks for stormwater. The Department has determined stormwater is not a continuous discharge and is therefore not necessarily dependent on mathematical RPAs. However, the permit writer completed an RPD, a reasonable potential determination, using best professional judgment for all of the appropriate parameters in this permit. An RPD consists of reviewing application data and/or discharge monitoring data for the last five years and comparing those data to narrative or numeric water quality criteria.

#### **SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):**

A schedule of remedial measures included in a permit, including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements (actions, effluent limits, operations, or milestone events) leading to compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, its implementing regulations, and/or the terms and conditions of an operating permit. SOC's are allowed under 40 CFR 122.47 providing certain conditions are met. A SOC is not allowed:

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

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

✓ Not applicable; this permit does not contain a SOC.

#### **SPILL REPORTING:**

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

#### **SLUDGE – DOMESTIC BIOSOLIDS:**

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

✓ Sludge produced by oil water separators is hauled off-site by a contract hauler.

#### **SLUDGE – INDUSTRIAL:**

Industrial sludge is solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of industrial process wastewater in a treatment works; including but not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment process; scum and solids filtered from water supplies and backwashed; and a material derived from industrial sludge.

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

#### **STANDARD CONDITIONS:**

The standard conditions Part I attached to this permit incorporate all sections of 40 CFR 122.41(a) through (n) by reference as required by law. These conditions, in addition to the conditions enumerated within the standard conditions should be reviewed by the permittee to ascertain compliance with this permit, state regulations, state statutes, federal regulations, and the Clean Water Act.

#### **STORMWATER PERMITTING: LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARKS:**

Because of the fleeting nature of stormwater discharges, the Department, under the direction of EPA guidance, has determined monthly averages are capricious measures of stormwater discharges. The *Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001; 1991) Section 3.1 indicates most procedures within the document apply only to water quality based approaches, not end-of-pipe technology-based controls. Hence, stormwater-only outfalls will generally only contain a maximum daily limit (MDL), benchmark, or monitoring requirement determined by the site specific conditions, the BMPs in place, past performance of the facility, and the receiving water's current quality.

Sufficient rainfall to cause a discharge for one hour or more from a facility would not necessarily cause significant flow in a receiving stream. Acute Water Quality Standards (WQSs) are based on one hour of exposure, and must be protected at all times. Therefore, industrial stormwater facilities with toxic contaminants present in the stormwater may have the potential to cause a violation of acute WQSs if toxic contaminants occur in sufficient amounts. In this instance, the permit writer may apply daily maximum limitations.

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

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

Numeric benchmark values are based on site specific requirements taking in to account a number of factors but cannot be applied to any process water discharges. First, the technology in place at the site to control pollutant discharges in stormwater is evaluated. The permit writer also evaluates other similar permits for similar activities. A review of the guidance forming the basis of Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) *Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity* (MSGP) may also occur. Because precipitation events are sudden and momentary, benchmarks based on state or federal standards or recommendations use the Criteria Maximum Concentration (CMC) value, or acute standard may also be used. The CMC is the estimate of the highest concentration of a material in surface water to which an aquatic community can be exposed briefly without resulting in an unacceptable effect. The CMC for aquatic life is intended to be protective of the vast majority of the aquatic communities in the United States.

40 CFR 122.44(b)(1) requires the permit implement the most stringent limitations for each discharge, including industrially exposed stormwater; and 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) and (iii) requires the permit to include water-quality based effluent limitations where reasonable potential has been found; however, because of the non-continuous nature of stormwater discharges, staff are unable to perform statistical Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA). Reasonable potential determinations (RPDs; see REASONABLE POTENTIAL above) using best professional judgment are performed.

Benchmarks require the facility to monitor, and if necessary, replace and update stormwater control measures. Benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations. A benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation; however, failure to take corrective action is a violation of the permit. Benchmark monitoring data is used to determine the overall effectiveness of control measures and to assist the permittee in knowing when additional corrective actions may be necessary to comply with the conditions of the permit.



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

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

✓ Applicable, this facility has stormwater-only outfalls.

#### **STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):**

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(k), Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be used to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when: 1) Authorized under section 304(e) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for the control of toxic pollutants and hazardous substances from ancillary industrial activities; 2) Authorized under section 402(p) of the CWA for the control of stormwater discharges; 3) Numeric effluent limitations are infeasible; or 4) the practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA. In accordance with the EPA's *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators*, (EPA 833-B-09-002) published by the EPA in 2015 [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/swppp\\_guide\\_industrial\\_2015.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/swppp_guide_industrial_2015.pdf), BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering waters of the state from a permitted facility. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure. Additionally in accordance with the Stormwater Management, a SWPPP is a series of steps and activities to 1) identify sources of pollution or contamination, and 2) select and carry out actions which prevent or control the pollution of storm water discharges. Additional information can be found in *Stormwater Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices* (EPA 832-R-92-006; September 1992).

A SWPPP must be prepared by the permittee if the SIC code is found in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) and/or 10 CSR 20-6.200(2). A SWPPP may be required of other facilities where stormwater has been identified as necessitating better management. The purpose of a SWPPP is to comply with all applicable stormwater regulations by creating an adaptive management plan to control and mitigate stream pollution from stormwater runoff. Developing a SWPPP provides opportunities to employ appropriate BMPs to minimize the risk of pollutants being discharged during storm events. The following paragraph outlines the general steps the permittee should take to determine which BMPs will work to achieve the benchmark values or limits in the permit. This section is not intended to be all encompassing or restrict the use of any physical BMP or operational and maintenance procedure assisting in pollution control. Additional steps or revisions to the SWPPP may be required to meet the requirements of the permit.

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

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

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

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

<https://dnr.mo.gov/forms/#WaterPollution>

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

#### **TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS (TBEL):**

One of the major strategies of the Clean Water Act (CWA) in making "reasonable further progress toward the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all pollutants" is to require effluent limitations based on the capabilities of the technologies available to control those discharges. Technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) aim to prevent pollution by requiring a minimum level of effluent quality attainable using demonstrated technologies for reducing discharges of pollutants or pollution into the waters of the United States. TBELs are developed independently of the potential impact of a discharge on the receiving water, which is addressed through water quality standards and water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs).

✓ Not applicable, this facility does not discharge process wastewater therefore the BPJ process for numeric TBELs were not completed.

#### **UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL (UIC):**

The UIC program for all classes of wells in the State of Missouri is administered by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and approved by EPA pursuant to section 1422 and 1425 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and 40 CFR 147 Subpart AA. Injection wells are classified based on the liquids which are being injected. Class I wells are hazardous waste wells which are banned by RSMo 577.155; Class II wells are established for oil and natural gas production; Class III wells are used to inject fluids to extract minerals; Class IV wells are also banned by Missouri in RSMo 577.155; Class V wells are shallow injection wells; some examples are heat pump wells and groundwater remediation wells. Domestic wastewater being disposed of sub-surface is also considered a Class V well. In accordance with 40 CFR 144.82, construction, operation, maintenance, conversion, plugging, or closure of injection wells shall not cause movement of fluids containing any contaminant into Underground Sources of Drinking Water (USDW) if the presence of any contaminant may cause a violation of drinking water standards or groundwater standards under 10 CSR 20-7.031, or other health based standards, or may otherwise adversely affect human health. If the director finds the injection activity may endanger USDWs, the Department may require closure of the injection wells, or other actions listed in 40 CFR 144.12(c), (d), or (e). In accordance with 40 CFR 144.26, the permittee shall submit a Class V Well Inventory Form for each active or new underground injection well drilled, or when the status of a well changes, to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey Program, P.O. Box 250, Rolla, Missouri 65402. The Class V Well Inventory Form can be requested from the Geological Survey Program or can be found at the following web address: <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-1774-f.pdf>

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

#### **VARIANCE:**

Per the Missouri Clean Water Law §644.061.4, variances shall be granted for such period of time and under such terms and conditions as shall be specified by the commission in its order. The variance may be extended by affirmative action of the commission. In no event shall the variance be granted for a period of time greater than is reasonably necessary for complying with the Missouri Clean Water Law §§644.006 to 644.141 or any standard, rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to Missouri Clean Water Law §§644.006 to 644.141.

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

### WASTELOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) FOR LIMITS:

As per [10 CSR 20-2.010(78)], the WLA is the amount of pollutant each discharger is allowed to discharge into the receiving stream without endangering water quality. Two general types of effluent limitations, technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) and water quality based effluent limits (WQBELs) are reviewed. If one limit does not provide adequate protection for the receiving water, then the other must be used per 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A).

- ✓ Applicable; wasteload allocations were calculated where relevant using water quality criteria or water quality model results and by applying 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

- Acute wasteload allocations designated as daily maximum limits (MDL) 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).
  - Chronic wasteload allocations designated as monthly average limits (AML) 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).
  - Water quality based MDL and AML effluent limitations were calculated using methods and procedures outlined in USEPA's *Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control* or TSD EPA/505/2-90-001; 3/1991.
  - Number of Samples "n": 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, targeted to comply with the values dictated by the WLA. Therefore, it is recommended 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.
- ✓ Not applicable; wasteload allocations were not calculated.

### WLA MODELING:

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

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

## **PART IV. EFFLUENT LIMITS DETERMINATIONS**

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

### **OUTFALL #001 & #004– MAIN FACILITY OUTFALL**

#### **EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE:**

PARAMETERS	UNIT	DAILY MAXIMUM LIMIT	BENCH- MARK	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITS	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY	MINIMUM REPORTING FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
PHYSICAL							
FLOW	MGD	*		SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	24 HR. ESTIMATE
PRECIPITATION		*		SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	MEASURED
CONVENTIONAL							
COD	mg/L		120	120/90	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
OIL & GREASE	mg/L		10	15/10	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
TSS	mg/L		100	100/70	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
OTHER							
XYLENE	µg/L	*		SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
REMOVED POLLUTANT	REMOVED FROM MONITORING						
PARAMETERS	UNIT	DAILY MAXIMUM LIMIT		MONTHLY AVERAGE	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY	MINIMUM REPORTING FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
pH	SU	6.5		9.0	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
BENZENE	µg/L	*		*	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
TOLUENE	µg/L	*		*	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
ETHYLBENZENE	µg/L	*		*	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
CHLORIDE AS CL	µg/L	*		*	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
TOTAL AMMONIA NITROGEN (SUMMER)	mg/L	*		*	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
TOTAL AMMONIA NITROGEN (WINTER)	mg/L	7.5		2.9	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB
NITRATE	mg/L	16.4		8.2	ONCE/QUARTER	QUARTERLY	GRAB

- \* Monitoring and reporting requirement only
- \*\* Monitoring with associated benchmark
- NEW Parameter not established in previous state operating permit
- TR Total Recoverable

#### **DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:**

##### **PHYSICAL:**

##### **Flow**

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

### **Precipitation**

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

### **CONVENTIONAL:**

#### **Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)**

Monitoring with 120 mg/L daily maximum benchmark is included using the permit writer's best professional judgment. There is no numeric water quality standard for COD; however, increased oxygen demand may impact instream water quality. COD is also a valuable indicator parameter. COD monitoring allows the permittee to identify increases in COD may indicate materials/chemicals coming into contact with stormwater causing an increase in oxygen demand. Increases in COD may indicate a need for maintenance or improvement of BMPs. The benchmark value falls within the range of values implemented in other permits having similar industrial activities and is achievable through proper BMP controls.

#### **Oil & Grease**

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

#### **Total Suspended Solids (TSS)**

Monitoring with a daily maximum benchmark of 100 mg/L. There is no numeric water quality standard for TSS; however, sediment discharges can negatively impact aquatic life habitat. TSS is also a valuable indicator parameter. TSS monitoring allows the permittee to identify increases in TSS indicating uncontrolled materials leaving the site. Increased suspended solids in runoff can lead to decreased available oxygen for aquatic life and an increase of surface water temperatures in a receiving stream. Suspended solids can also be carriers of toxins, which can adsorb to the suspended particles; therefore, total suspended solids are a valuable indicator parameter for other pollution. The benchmark is achievable through proper operational and maintenance of BMPs and falls within the range of values implemented in other permits having similar industrial activities.

#### **Xylene**

Monitoring only for Xylene, This facility has several JP-8 fuel storage tanks which are located in side of secondary containment structures. As stormwater can be released from these structures Xylene is monitored to determine if treatment of the stormwater prior to being released from the structure is sufficient to remove fuel contamination.

### **OTHER:**

#### **Benzene, Ethylene, and Toluene**

Benzene, Ethylene and Toluene, were pollutants implemented in the previous permit for monitoring only. The permit writer reviewed the data and determined these pollutants were not present at the site in sufficient amounts to warrant further monitoring.

**pH** – pH was implemented in the previous permit as a range of 6.5 – 9.0 SU Review of the application and any information disclosed by the applicant does not reveal any processes or activities taking place that may cause reasonable potential for stormwater to cause an instream excursion from water quality standards for pH.

**Chloride as Cl** - Justification for Chlorides in the previous permit identified the presence of Chloride monitoring in the general permit MO-R80F. Chlorides were include due to the use of chemical de-icers being used on the aircraft. This facility has disclosed no chemical de-icing takes place at this facility. Therefore the permit writer used best professional judgment (BPJ) to remove monitoring requirements.

**Total Ammonia Nitrogen-** Ammonia parameter was included in the previous permit due to the use of chemical de-icer on the aircraft. This facility has disclosed no chemical de-icing takes place at this facility. Permit writer used BPJ to remove effluent limits and monitoring requirements for ammonia.

**Nitrate-** This parameter has been removed. It has been determined this facility does not have reasonable potential to cause an excursion from the water quality standard for Nitrate. This is further supported by the facilities discharge monitoring reports which show nitrate levels consistently below 1 mg/L for all reported periods.

## **PART V. SAMPLING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

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

### **ELECTRONIC DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (EDMR) SUBMISSION SYSTEM:**

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

Per 40 CFR 127.15 and 127.24, permitted facilities may request a temporary waiver for up to 5 years or a permanent waiver from electronic reporting from the Department. To obtain an electronic reporting waiver, a permittee must first submit an eDMR Waiver Request Form: <http://dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-2692-f.pdf>. A request must be made for each facility. If more than one facility is owned or operated by a single entity, then the entity must submit a separate request for each facility based on its specific circumstances. An approved waiver is not transferable.

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

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

### **SAMPLING FREQUENCY JUSTIFICATION:**

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

### **SAMPLING TYPE JUSTIFICATION:**

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

### **SUFFICIENTLY SENSITIVE ANALYTICAL METHODS:**

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

## **PART VI. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

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

### **PERMIT SYNCHRONIZATION:**

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

- ✓ If the Department issues the permit at this time, the effective period of the permit would be less than one year in length. To ensure efficient use of Department staff time, reduce the Department's permitting back log, and to provide better service to the permittee by avoiding another renewal application to be submitted in such a short time period, this operating permit will be issued for the maximum timeframe of five years and synced with other permits in the watershed at a later date.

### **PUBLIC NOTICE:**

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

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

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

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

- ✓ The Public Notice period for this operating permit was from December 7, 2018 to January 7, 2019. No comments were received during this time period.

**DATE OF FACT SHEET:** 11/14/2018

### **COMPLETED BY:**

SHAWN MASSEY, ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST  
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM  
OPERATING PERMITS SECTION - INDUSTRIAL UNIT  
(573) 751-1399  
[Shawn.massey@dnr.mo.gov](mailto:Shawn.massey@dnr.mo.gov)





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 28<sup>th</sup> 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.



AP 29430

RECEIVED



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

FEB 21 2018

Water Protection Program

## 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 for a new or unpermitted facility:  
Please indicate the original Construction Permit # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ An operating permit renewal:  
Please indicate the permit # MO- 0134627 Expiration Date 31Aug2018
- ☐ An operating permit modification:  
Please indicate the permit # MO- \_\_\_\_\_ Modification Reason: \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.1 Is the appropriate fee included with the application? (See instructions for appropriate fee) ☐ YES ☒ NO

## 2. FACILITY

NAME

Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD)

TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE

(417) 874-8400

FAX

ADDRESS (PHYSICAL)

5250 West Depot Road

CITY

Springfield

STATE

MO

ZIP CODE

65803

## 3. OWNER

NAME

Missouri Army National Guard  
Environmental Management Office

EMAIL ADDRESS

timothy.w.schulte.nfg@mail.mil

TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE

(573) 638-9516

FAX

ADDRESS (MAILING)

6819B North Boundary Road

CITY

Jefferson City

STATE

MO

ZIP CODE

65101

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

## 4. CONTINUING AUTHORITY

NAME

Same as owner above

EMAIL ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE

FAX

ADDRESS (MAILING)

CITY

STATE

ZIP CODE

## 5. OPERATOR

NAME

N/A

CERTIFICATE NUMBER

TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE

FAX

ADDRESS (MAILING)

CITY

STATE

ZIP CODE

## 6. FACILITY CONTACT

NAME

Mr. Jerry Sanders

TITLE

Environmental Coordinator

TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE

(417) 874-8400 x 18039

E-MAIL ADDRESS

jerry.r.sanders.nfg@mail.mil

FAX

## 7. ADDITIONAL FACILITY INFORMATION

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

001 SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 01 T 29N R 23W Greene County  
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): 465633 Northing (Y): 4122295  
For Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Zone 15 North referenced to North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)

002 1/4 1/4 Sec T R County  
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): Northing (Y):

003 1/4 1/4 Sec T R County  
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): Northing (Y):

004 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 01 T 29N R 23W Greene County  
UTM Coordinates Easting (X): 465570 Northing (Y): 4123059

- 7.2 Primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and Facility North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Codes.
- 001 - SIC 9711 and NAICS 928110 002 - SIC and NAICS  
003 - SIC and NAICS 004 - SIC 9711 and NAICS 928110



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

- A. Is your facility a manufacturing, commercial, mining or silviculture waste treatment facility?  
If yes, complete Form C or 2F.  
(2F is the U.S. EPA's Application for Storm Water Discharges Associate with Industrial Activity.) YES ☐ NO ☒
- B. Is application for storm water discharges only?  
If yes, complete Form C or 2F. YES ☒ NO ☐
- C. Is your facility considered a "Primary Industry" under EPA guidelines:  
If yes, complete Forms C or 2F and D. YES ☐ NO ☒
- D. Is wastewater land applied?  
If yes, complete Form I. YES ☐ NO ☒
- E. Is sludge, biosolids, ash or residuals generated, treated, stored or land applied?  
If yes, complete Form R. YES ☐ NO ☒
- F. If you are a Class IA CAFO, please disregard part D and E of this section. However, please attach any revision to your Nutrient Management Plan.
- F. Attach a map showing all outfalls and the receiving stream at 1" = 2,000' scale.

9. **ELECTRONIC DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (eDMR) SUBMISSION SYSTEM**

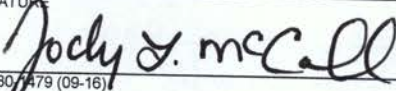
Per 40 CFR Part 127 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule, reporting of effluent limits and monitoring shall be submitted by the permittee via an electronic system to ensure timely, complete, accurate, and nationally consistent set of data. **One of the following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

- ☐ - You have completed and submitted with this permit application the required documentation to participate in the eDMR system.
- ☒ - You have previously submitted the required documentation to participate in the eDMR system and/or you are currently using the eDMR system.
- ☐ - You have submitted a written request for a waiver from electronic reporting. See instructions for further information regarding waivers.

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

NAME Springfield-Branson National Airport			
ADDRESS 2300 North Airport Boulevard		CITY Springfield	STATE MO
		ZIP CODE 65802	

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 to the Missouri Clean Water Commission.

NAME AND OFFICIAL TITLE (TYPE OR PRINT) Jody L. McCall, Environmental Management Officer		TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (573) 638-9514
SIGNATURE 		DATE SIGNED 16 Feb 2018

MO 780.479 (09-16)

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

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

HAVE YOU INCLUDED:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Fees?            | <input type="checkbox"/> Form I (Irrigation), if applicable?              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Map at 1" = 2000' scale?     | <input type="checkbox"/> Form R (Sludge), if applicable?                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Signature?                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Revised Nutrient Management Plan, if applicable? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Form C or 2F, if applicable? |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Form D, if applicable?       |   |



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

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY	
CHECK NO.	
DATE RECEIVED	FEE SUBMITTED

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

1.00 NAME OF FACILITY  
Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD)

1.10 THIS FACILITY IS NOW IN OPERATION UNDER MISSOURI OPERATING PERMIT NUMBER  
MO-0134627

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

2.00 LIST THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES APPLICABLE TO YOUR FACILITY (FOUR DIGIT CODE)

A. FIRST 9711, National Security B. SECOND

C. THIRD D. FOURTH

2.10 FOR EACH OUTFALL GIVE THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

OUTFALL NUMBER (LIST) 1/4 1/4 SEC T R COUNTY

001 SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 01 T29N R23W Greene County

004 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 01 T29N R23W Greene County

2.20 FOR EACH OUTFALL LIST THE NAME OF THE RECEIVING WATER

OUTFALL NUMBER (LIST)	RECEIVING WATER
001	Groundwater (sinkhole)
004	Groundwater (sinkhole)

2.30 BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE NATURE OF YOUR BUSINESS

The Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD) maintains aircraft for the Missouri Army National Guard and several other Midwestern states. Maintenance work includes repairs, maintenance, and overhauls of all portions of the helicopter including engines, rotor blades, interiors, electronics, avionics, and air-frame work and repainting. The AVCRAD also provides crew member training and aviation flight and maintenance training.



B. For each outfall, provide a description of 1. All operations contributing wastewater to the effluent, including process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, cooling water and storm water runoff. 2. The average flow contributed by each operation. 3. The treatment received by the wastewater. Continue on additional sheets if necessary.

[illegible]

## 2.40 CONTINUED

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

☐ YES (COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TABLE)

☒ NO (GO TO SECTION 2.50)

<input type="checkbox"/> YES (COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TABLE)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (GO TO SECTION 2.50)						
1. OUTFALL NUMBER <i>(list)</i>	2. OPERATION(S) CONTRIBUTING FLOW <i>(list)</i>	3. FREQUENCY		4. FLOW				C. DURATION <i>(in days)</i>
				A. FLOW RATE <i>(in mgd)</i>		B. TOTAL VOLUME <i>(specify with units)</i>		
		A. DAYS PER WEEK <i>(specify average)</i>	B. MONTHS PER YEAR <i>(specify average)</i>	1. LONG TERM AVERAGE	2. MAXIMUM DAILY	4. LONG TERM DAILY	3. MAXIMUM AVERAGE	

## 2.50 MAXIMUM PRODUCTION

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

☐ YES (COMPLETE B.)

☒ NO (GO TO SECTION 2.60)

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

☐ YES (COMPLETE C.)

☒ NO (GO TO SECTION 2.60)

C. IF YOU ANSWERED "YES" TO B. LIST THE QUANTITY THAT REPRESENTS AN ACTUAL MEASUREMENT OF YOUR MAXIMUM LEVEL OF PRODUCTION, EXPRESSED IN THE TERMS AND UNITS USED IN THE APPLICABLE EFFLUENT GUIDELINE AND INDICATE THE AFFECTED OUTFALLS.

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

## 2.60 IMPROVEMENTS

A. ARE YOU NOW REQUIRED BY ANY FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL AUTHORITY TO MEET, ANY IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, UPGRADING OR OPERATION OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT EQUIPMENT OR PRACTICES OR ANY OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS THAT MAY AFFECT THE DISCHARGES DESCRIBED IN THIS APPLICATION? THIS INCLUDES, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, PERMIT CONDITIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE OR ENFORCEMENT ORDERS, ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE LETTERS, STIPULATIONS, COURT ORDERS AND GRANT OR LOAN CONDITIONS.

☐ YES (COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TABLE)

☒ NO (GO TO 3.00)

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

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

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



### 3.00 INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

[illegible]

## 3.10 BIOLOGICAL TOXICITY TESTING DATA

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

☐ YES (IDENTIFY THE TEST(S) AND DESCRIBE THEIR PURPOSES BELOW.)

☒ NO (GO TO 3.20)

## 3.20 CONTRACT ANALYSIS INFORMATION

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

☒ YES (LIST THE NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF AND POLLUTANTS ANALYZED BY EACH SUCH LABORATORY OR FIRM BELOW.)

☐ NO (GO TO 3.30)

A. NAME	B. ADDRESS	C. TELEPHONE (area code and number)	D. POLLUTANTS ANALYZED (list)
Midwest Environmental Consultants	1350 East Kingsley Street Springfield, MO 65804	417-886-9200	Nitrate-N Chemical Oxygen Demand Oil & Grease Total Suspended Solids Ammonia-N pH

## 3.30 CERTIFICATION

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

NAME AND OFFICIAL TITLE (TYPE OR PRINT)

Jody L. McCall, Environmental Management Officer

TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE

(573) 638-9514

SIGNATURE (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

*Jody L. McCall*

DATE SIGNED

16 Feb 2018



FORM C  
TABLE 1 FOR 3.00 ITEM A AND B

INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

PART A – You must provide the results of at least one analysis for every pollutant in this table. Complete one table for each outfall. See instructions for additional details.													001	
1. POLLUTANT	2. EFFLUENT						D. NO. OF ANALYSES	3. UNITS (specify if blank)		4. INTAKE (optional)			B. NO. OF ANALYSES	
	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		C. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)			A. CONCENTRATION	B. MASS	A. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE				
	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS			
A. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)														
B. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	28					13	4	mg/L						
C. Total organic Carbon (TOC)														
D. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	18					12	4	mg/L						
E. Ammonia (as N)	0.3					0.3	4	mg/L						
F. Flow	VALUE 770,000 gpd				VALUE	VALUE 440,000 gpd				VALUE				
G. Temperature (winter)	VALUE				VALUE	VALUE				VALUE				
H. Temperature (summer)	VALUE				VALUE	VALUE				VALUE				
I. pH	MINIMUM 6.2	MAXIMUM 7.2	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM			4			VALUE				

PART B - Mark "X" in column 2A for each pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present. Mark "X" in column 2B for each pollutant you believe to be absent. If you mark column 2A for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. Complete one table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional details and requirements.

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)		2. MARK "X"		3. EFFLUENT						4. UNITS			5. INTAKE (optional)			B. NO. OF ANALYSES
		A. BELIEVED PRESENT	B. BELIEVED ABSENT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		C. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCENTRATION	B. MASS	A. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE			
				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS		
CONVENTIONAL AND NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS																
A. Bromide (24959-67-9)			X													
B. Chlorine, Total Residual			X													
C. Color			X													
D. Fecal Coliform			X													
E. Fluoride (16984-48-8)			X													
F. Nitrate - Nitrate (as N)		X		0.5												

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"		3. EFFLUENT						4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (optional)		B. NO. OF ANALYSES	
	A. BELIEVED PRESENT	B. BELIEVED ABSENT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		C. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCENTRATION	B. MASS	A. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE		
			(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION		(2) MASS
G. Nitrogen, Total Organic (as N)	X													
H. Oil and Grease	X		6					5.5		4	mg/L			
I. Phosphorus (as P), Total (7723-14-0)	X													
J. Sulfate (as SO <sub>4</sub> ) (14808-79-8)		X												
K. Sulfide (as S)		X												
L. Sulfite (as SO <sub>3</sub> ) (14265-45-3)		X												
M. Surfactants		X												
N. Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)		X												
O. Barium, Total (7440-39-3)		X												
P. Boron, Total (7440-42-8)		X												
Q. Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)		X												
R. Iron, Total (7439-89-6)		X												
S. Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)		X												
T. Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)		X												
U. Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)		X												
V. Tin, Total (7440-31-5)		X												
W. Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)		X												

PAGE 7



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



**FORM C**  
**TABLE 1 FOR 3.00 ITEM A AND B**

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

OUTFALL NO.  
004

**INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS**

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

PART A – You must provide the results of at least one analysis for every pollutant in this table. Complete one table for each outfall. See instructions for additional details.													4. INTAKE (optional)		
2. EFFLUENT													3. UNITS (specify if blank)		
1. POLLUTANT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		C. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)			D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCENTRATION	B. MASS	A. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE		B. NO. OF ANALYSES		
	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION				(2) MASS				
A. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)															
B. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	7.8						6.5	4	mg/L						
C. Total organic Carbon (TOC)								4	mg/L						
D. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	12						7.2	4	mg/L						
E. Ammonia (as N)	0.3						0.3	4	mg/L		VALUE				
F. Flow	VALUE 2,580,000 gpd		VALUE				VALUE 1,440,000 gpd				VALUE				
G. Temperature (winter)	VALUE		VALUE				VALUE		°C		VALUE				
H. Temperature (summer)	VALUE		VALUE				VALUE		°C		VALUE				
I. pH	MINIMUM 6.5	MAXIMUM 7.6	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM				4	STANDARD UNITS						
If you mark column 2A for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2B for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2C for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2D for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2E for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2F for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2G for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2H for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2I for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2J for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2K for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2L for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2M for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2N for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2O for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2P for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2Q for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2R for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2S for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2T for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2U for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2V for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2W for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2X for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2Y for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2Z for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AB for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AC for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AD for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AE for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AF for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AG for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AH for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AI for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AJ for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AK for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AL for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AM for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AN for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AO for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AP for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AQ for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AR for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AS for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AT for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AU for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AV for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AW for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AX for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AY for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2AZ for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAB for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAC for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAD for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAE for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAF for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAG for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAH for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAI for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAJ for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAK for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAL for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAM for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAN for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAO for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAP for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAQ for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAR for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAS for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAT for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAU for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAV for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAW for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAX for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAY for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BAZ for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAB for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAC for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAD for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAE for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAF for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAG for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAH for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAI for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAJ for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAK for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAL for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAM for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAN for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAO for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAP for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAQ for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAR for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAS for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAT for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAU for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAV for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAW for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAX for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAY for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBAZ for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAB for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAC for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAD for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAE for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAF for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAG for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAH for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAI for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAJ for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAK for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAL for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAM for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAN for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAO for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAP for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAQ for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAR for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAS for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAT for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAU for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAV for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAW for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAX for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAY for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAZ for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBAA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAB for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAC for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAD for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAE for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAF for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAG for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAH for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAI for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAJ for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAK for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAL for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAM for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAN for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAO for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAP for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAQ for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAR for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAS for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAT for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAU for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAV for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAW for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAX for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAY for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBAZ for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2BBBBA for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column															

PART B - Mark "X" in column 2A for each pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present. Mark "X" in column 2B for each pollutant you believe to be absent. If you mark column 2A for any pollutant, you must provide the results for at least one analysis for that pollutant. Complete one table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional details and requirements.

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"		3. EFFLUENT								4. UNITS		A. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE		B. NO. OF ANALYSES
	A. BELIEVED PRESENT	B. BELIEVED ABSENT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		C. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCENTRATION	B. MASS	(1)		(2) MASS	
			(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS							
CONVENTIONAL AND NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS															
A. Bromide (24959-67-9)		X													
B. Chlorine, Total Residual		X													
C. Color		X													
D. Fecal Coliform		X													
E. Fluoride (16984-48-8)		X													
F. Nitrate - Nitrate (as N)	X		0.5					0.3	4	mg/L					

PAGE 6

004

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"		3. EFFLUENT						4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (optional)			
	A. BELIEVED PRESENT	B. BELIEVED ABSENT	A. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		B. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		C. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)		D. NO. OF ANALYSES	A. CONCENTRATION	B. MASS	A. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE		B. NO. OF ANALYSES
			(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
G. Nitrogen, Total Organic (as N)	X													
H. Oil and Grease	X		5.7				5.5		4	mg/L				
I. Phosphorus (as P), Total (7723-14-0)	X													
J. Sulfate (as SO <sup>4</sup> ) (14808-79-8)		X												
K. Sulfide (as S)		X												
L. Sulfite (as SO <sup>3</sup> ) (14265-45-3)		X												
M. Surfactants		X												
N. Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)		X												
O. Barium, Total (7440-39-3)		X												
P. Boron, Total (7440-42-8)		X												
Q. Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)		X												
R. Iron, Total (7439-89-6)		X												
S. Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)		X												
T. Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)		X												
U. Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)		X												
V. Tin, Total (7440-31-5)		X												
W. Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)		X												

MO 780-1514 (06-13)

MO 780-1514 (06-13)



004

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





UNCLASSIFIED  
**AVCRAD**  
OUTFALLS



0 250 500 Meters  
(Printed Scale: 1:15,000)

**LEGEND**

-  Outfall
-  Site Boundary
-  River/Stream

**MISSOURI ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**  
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE  
6819B North Boundary Road  
Jefferson City, MO 65101-1207

WORLD GEODETIC SYSTEM 1984  
UTM ZONE 15 N  
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
MEAN SEA LEVEL  
NAD 83  
MISSOURI ARMY NATIONAL GUARD  
NICHOLAS J. YOUNG  
FEBRUARY 2018

THE MOARNG IS NOT LIABLE FOR NOR GUARANTEES THE ACCURACY OF THIS DATA. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS MAP WAS PRODUCED FOR GENERAL REFERENCE AND WAS DERIVED FROM TABULAR DATA, AUTOCAD FILES, HISTORICAL RECORDS, LEGAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS, AND SURVEYS. INCONSISTENCIES BETWEEN DATASETS ARE PRESENT.





# Stormwater Flow Chart

## Form C, 2.40 Part A

