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 Pollutant Control Act (Public Law 92-500, 92nd Congress) as amended,

Permit No. MO-0136824

Owner: CNHi Reman, LLC
Address: 2707 N Farm Road 123, Springfield, MO 65803

Continuing Authority: SRC Holdings Corporation
Address: 531 S Union Avenue, Springfield, MO 65802

Facility Name: Case New Holland Industrial Reman
Facility Address: 2707 N Farm Road 123, Springfield, MO 65803

Legal Description: SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 6, T29N, R22W, Greene County
UTM Coordinates: X= 467475, Y= 4122539

Receiving Stream: Tributary to Spring Branch
First Classified Stream and ID: 8-20-13 MUDD V. 1.0 (C) (3960)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: Flint Hill Branch-Little Sac River (10290106-0404)

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

OUTFALL #001 – Stormwater; SIC # 3714; NAICS # 336350
Receives stormwater from a machining and rebuilding shop for agricultural equipment. Driveline, transmission, and engine components are all remanufactured at this facility. Process wastewater is conveyed to the City of Springfield. This facility also operates a 1,000 gallon oil water separator from which wastewater is sent to the sanitary sewer.
Average Flow: Dependent on Precipitation

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.

May 1, 2019
Effective Date
Edward B. Galbraith, Director, Division of Environmental Quality

March 31, 2024
Expiration Date
Chris Wieberg, Director, Water Protection Program
### A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

**OUTFALL #001**
Stormwater Only

**TABLE A-1**
FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The final effluent limitations shall become effective on **May 1, 2019** and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EFFLUENT PARAMETERS</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>FINAL LIMITATIONS</th>
<th>BENCHMARKS</th>
<th>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS **</th>
<th>MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY</th>
<th>SAMPLE TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DAILY MAXIMUM</td>
<td>MONTHLY AVERAGE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow</td>
<td>MGD</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>once/quarter ◊</td>
<td>24 Hr Est.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation</td>
<td>inches</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>once/quarter ◊</td>
<td>measured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONVENTIONAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EFFLUENT PARAMETERS</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>FINAL LIMITATIONS</th>
<th>BENCHMARKS</th>
<th>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS **</th>
<th>MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY</th>
<th>SAMPLE TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Oxygen Demand</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>once/quarter ◊</td>
<td>grab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; Grease</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>once/quarter ◊</td>
<td>grab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH †</td>
<td>SU</td>
<td>6.5-9.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>once/quarter ◊</td>
<td>grab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settleable Solids</td>
<td>mL/L/hr</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>once/quarter ◊</td>
<td>grab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**METALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EFFLUENT PARAMETERS</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>FINAL LIMITATIONS</th>
<th>BENCHMARKS</th>
<th>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS **</th>
<th>MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY</th>
<th>SAMPLE TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum, Total Recoverable</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>once/quarter ◊</td>
<td>grab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, Total Recoverable</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>once/quarter ◊</td>
<td>grab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED QUARTERLY:** The first report is due July 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 Conditions for additional requirements.

† pH: the facility will report the minimum and maximum values

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

◊ Quarterly sampling

### B. STANDARD CONDITIONS

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

1. Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) Submission System
   (a) Discharge Monitoring Reporting Requirements. The permittee must electronically submit compliance monitoring data via the eDMR system. Standard Conditions Part I, Section B, #7 indicates the eDMR system is currently the only Department approved reporting method for this permit. 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.
   (e) 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.

2. The facility’s SIC code(s) or description is found in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) and/or 10 CSR 20-6.200(2) hence shall implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which must be prepared and implemented upon permit effective date. 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. 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 map with all outfalls and structural BMPs marked.
   (c) A schedule for at least bi-monthly 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 five (5) years. These must be made available to Department and EPA personnel upon request. Electronic versions of the documents are acceptable.
   (d) A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters.
   (e) 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.
C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (CONTINUED)

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. Spill records should be retained on-site.
   (d) Provide good housekeeping practices on the site to keep trash from entry into waters of the state.
   (e) Provide sediment and erosion control sufficient to prevent or control sediment loss off of the property.

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. This site operates oil water separators for the treatment of wastewater. All OWS, as disclosed by the permittee, are hereby authorized and shall be operated per manufacturer’s specifications. The specifications and operating records must be made accessible to Department staff upon request.

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 Clean Water Act Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), §304(b)(2), and §307(a) (2), if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or controls any pollutant not limited in the permit. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, termination, notice of planned changes, or anticipated non-compliance does not stay any permit condition.

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

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”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Notification Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The notification level established by the Department in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (CONTINUED)

(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-0136824
CASE NEW HOLLAND INDUSTRIAL REMAN

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 – Stormwater
SIC Code(s): 3714
NAICS Code(s): 336350
Application Date: 11/20/2018
Expiration Date: 03/31/2019
Last Inspection: 09/15/2015

FACILITY DESCRIPTION:
Stormwater from a machining and rebuilding shop for agricultural equipment. Driveline, transmission, and engine components are all remanufactured at this facility. The facility is in a site specific permit because there is a sinkhole located on site. Process wastewater is conveyed to the City of Springfield. A 1,000 gallon oil water separator triple basin in-ground system discharges to the City of Springfield sanitary sewer. No stormwater is treated via this system.

The charter number for the continuing authority for this facility is 00247675; this number was verified by the permit writer to be associated with the facility and precisely matches the continuing authority reported by the facility.

PERMITTED FEATURES TABLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTFALL</th>
<th>AVERAGE FLOW (MGD)</th>
<th>EST FLOW IN 10YR 24HR PRECIP EVENT (MGD)</th>
<th>TREATMENT LEVEL</th>
<th>EFFLUENT TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#001</td>
<td>dependent on precipitation</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>BMPs</td>
<td>Industrial stormwater</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FACILITY PERFORMANCE HISTORY & COMMENTS:
The electronic discharge monitoring reports were reviewed for the last permit cycle. No exceedances of benchmarks were noted.
PART II. RECEIVING WATERBODY INFORMATION

RECEIVING WATERBODY’S WATER QUALITY:
The receiving stream Tributary to Spring Branch has no concurrent water quality data available. No relevant water quality information was found about the first classified receiving stream.

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/
✓ Applicable; Little Sac River Watershed is associated with the 2006 EPA approved TMDL for bacteria.
• This facility is not considered to be a source of the above listed pollutant(s) or considered to contribute to the impairment.
APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:
Per Missouri’s Effluent Regulations [10 CSR 20-7.015(1)(B)], waters of the state are divided into seven categories. 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

RECEIVING WATERBODY TABLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTFALL #001</th>
<th>WATERBODY NAME (Considered losing due to sinkholes)</th>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>WBID</th>
<th>DESIGNATED USES*</th>
<th>DISTANCE TO SEGMENT (MILES)</th>
<th>12-DIGIT HUC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tributary to Spring Branch</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>GEN</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Flint Hill Branch-Little Sac River 10290106-0404</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-20-13 MUDD V.1.0</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3960</td>
<td>GEN, HHP, IRR, LWW, SCR, WBC-B, WWH (ALP)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n/a not applicable

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

WBID = Waterbody Identification: Missouri Use Designation Dataset per 10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(Q) and (S) as 8-20-13 MUDD V1.0 or newer; data can be found as an ArcGIS shapefile on MSDIS at ftp://msdis.missouri.edu/pub/Inland_Water_Resources/MO_2014_WQS_Stream_Classifications_and_Use.shp.zip; New C streams described on the dataset per 10 CSR 20-7.031(2)(A)3. as 100K Extent Remaining Streams.

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

10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C)1.: ALP = Aquatic Life Protection (formerly AQL; current uses are defined to ensure the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife, further subcategorized as: WWH = Warm Water Habitat; CLH = Cold 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 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).

- The previous permit special condition stated: “Any pesticide discharge from any point source shall comply with the requirements of Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 136 et. seq.) and the use of such pesticides shall be in a manner consistent with its label.”

The permit writer has determined this special condition was outside the scope of NPDES permitting and was removed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOMESTIC WASTEWATER:
Domestic wastewater is defined as wastewater (i.e., human sewage) originating primarily from the sanitary conveniences of residences, commercial buildings, factories, and institutions, including any water which may have infiltrated the sewers. Domestic wastewater excludes stormwater, animal waste, process waste, and other similar waste.

✓ Unknown. This was not disclosed to the permit writer in the application materials.

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.

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

✓ Applicable; the OWS, as disclosed by the permittee, does not discharge.

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

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

✓ Permit writers use the Department’s permit writer’s manual (http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/permits/manual/permit-manual.htm), the EPA’s permit writer’s manual (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-permit-writers-manual), program policies, and best professional judgment. For each parameter in each permit, the permit writer carefully considers all applicable information regarding: technology based effluent limitations, effluent limitation guidelines, water quality standards, stream flows and uses, and all applicable site specific information and data gathered by the permittee through discharge monitoring reports and renewal (or new) application sampling. Best professional judgment is based on the experience of the permit writer, cohorts in the Department and resources at the EPA, research, and maintaining continuity of permits if necessary. For stormwater permits, the permit writer is required per 10 CSR 6.200(6)(B)2 to consider: A. application and other information supplied by the permittee; B. effluent guidelines; C. best professional judgment of the permit writer; D. water quality; and E. BMPs. Part IV provides specific decisions related to this permit.

✓ The permit writer reviewed application materials, DMR data, past inspections, and other site specific factors to evaluate general and narrative water quality reasonable potential for this facility. Per the permit writer’s best professional judgment, based on available data and full and accurate disclosure on application materials, this facility does not demonstrate reasonable potential for excursions from the general or narrative water quality criteria. See Part IV: Effluent Limit Determinations for specific parameter RP.

SPILL REPORTING:
Per 260.505 RSMo, any emergency involving a hazardous substance must be reported to the Department’s 24 hour Environmental Emergency Response hotline at (573) 634-2436 at the earliest practicable moment after discovery. The Department may require the submittal of a written report detailing measures taken to clean up a spill. These reporting requirements apply whether or not the spill results in chemicals or materials leaving the permitted property or reaching waters of the state. 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).

✓ Not applicable; the facility has not disclosed domestic wastewater is managed on-site.

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.

✓ Applicable; industrial sludge is generated in the oil water separator. This sludge is not discharged or land applied, and is pumped and hauled on a semi-annual basis or as needed.
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 statues, federal regulations, and the Clean Water Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Applicable, this facility has stormwater-only outfalls where benchmarks or limitations were deemed appropriate contaminant measures.
**STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):**

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

A SWPPP must be prepared by the permittee. 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.
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).
✓ 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 – STORMWATER OUTFALL

Effluent Limitations Table:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PARAMETERS</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>DAILY MAXIMUM LIMIT</th>
<th>BENCHMARK</th>
<th>PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITS</th>
<th>MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY</th>
<th>REPORTING FREQUENCY</th>
<th>SAMPLE TYPE</th>
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</table>

* Monitoring and reporting requirement only
** Monitoring with associated benchmark
† Report the minimum and maximum pH values; pH is not to be averaged
TR Total Recoverable
DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

PHYSICAL:

Flow
The estimated volume of effluent discharged from each outfall is needed to evaluate BMP effectiveness. If the permittee is unable to estimate effluent flow, then it is the responsibility of the permittee to inform the Department. 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 a 120 mg/L daily maximum benchmark, continued from the previous permit. There were no exceedances of this benchmark in the previous permit cycle. The benchmark may be used to evaluate the effectiveness of BMP technology at this site during various precipitation events, and allow for upgrading and replacing as needed. This benchmark value falls within the range of values implemented in other permits that have similar industrial activities. There is no 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 that may indicate materials/chemicals coming into contact with stormwater that cause an increase in oxygen demand. Increases in COD may indicate a need for maintenance or improvement of BMPs.

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

pH
6.5 to 9.0 SU – instantaneous grab sample. Water quality limits [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(E)] are applicable to this outfall, continued from the previous permit.

Settlesable Solids (SS)
Daily maximum limit of 1.0 mL/L/hr, continued from the previous permit. The limit is retained to be protective of the nearby sinkhole. There is no numeric water quality standard for SS; however, sediment discharges can negatively impact aquatic life habitat. Settlesable solids are also a valuable indicator parameter. Solids monitoring allows the permittee to identify increases in sediment and solids may indicate uncontrolled materials leaving the site. The limit was met in the previous permit cycle.

METALS:

Aluminum, Total Recoverable
Monitoring, with a 750 µg/L daily maximum benchmark, continued from the previous permit. The benchmark was met in the previous permit cycle. A technology based benchmark is to evaluate BMP technology for various precipitation events. The DMR records show this is a pollutant of concern at the site, but is not of water quality concern; therefore a technology based benchmark is appropriate.
Iron, Total Recoverable
Monitoring with a 4,000 µg/L daily maximum benchmark, continued from the previous permit. The DMR data at this site shows the facility consistently achieved this benchmark, indicating their technology is successfully removing iron below the benchmark. A technology based benchmark is to evaluate BMP technology for various precipitation events. The DMR records show this is a pollutant of concern at the site, but is not of water quality concern; therefore a technology based benchmark is appropriate.

PART V. SAMPLING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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-t.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 and reporting frequency was generally retained from previous permit. Sampling frequency for stormwater-only outfalls is typically quarterly even though BMP inspection occurs monthly or more frequently. 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.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE:
The Department shall give public notice a draft permit has been prepared and its issuance is pending. http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/permits/pn/index.html Additionally, public notice will be issued if a public hearing is to be held because of a significant degree of interest in or with water quality concerns related to a draft permit. No public notice is required when a request for a permit modification or termination is denied; however, the requester and permittee must be notified of the denial in writing. The Department must issue public notice of a pending operating permit or of a new or reissued statewide general permit. The public comment period is the length of time not less than 30 days following the date of the public notice which interested persons may submit written comments about the proposed permit.

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

☑ The Public Notice period for this operating permit was from 03/15/2019 to 04/15/2019. No comments were received.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: 02/27/2019

COMPLETED BY:
AMBERLY SCHULZ, ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST III
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
OPERATING PERMITS SECTION – STORMWATER AND CERTIFICATION UNIT
(573) 751-8049
Amberly.schulz@dnr.mo.gov
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; or
      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; or
      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.

   a. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Relevant information shall be provided orally or via the current electronic method approved by the Department, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and shall be reported to the appropriate Regional Office during normal business hours or the Environmental Emergency Response hotline at 573-634-2436 outside of normal business hours. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) business days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
b. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:
   i. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
   ii. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
   iii. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Department in the permit required to be reported within 24 hours.

c. The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under paragraph 2. b. of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

3. Anticipated Noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. The notice shall be submitted to the Department 60 days prior to such changes or activity.

4. Compliance Schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. The report shall provide an explanation for the instance of noncompliance and a proposed schedule or anticipated date, for achieving compliance with the compliance schedule requirement.

5. Other Noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs 2, 3, and 6 of this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph 2. a. of this section.

6. Other Information. Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

7. Discharge Monitoring Reports.
   a. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the permit.
   b. Monitoring results must be reported to the Department via the current method approved by the Department, unless the permittee has been granted a waiver from using the method. If the permittee has been granted a waiver, the permittee must use forms provided by the Department.
   c. Monitoring results shall be reported to the Department no later than the 28th day of the month following the end of the reporting period.

Section C – Bypass/Upset Requirements

1. Definitions.
   b. Severe Property Damage: substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
   c. Upset: an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

2. Bypass Requirements.
   a. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2. b. and 2. c. of this section.

   b. Notice.
      i. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.
      ii. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Section B – Reporting Requirements, paragraph 5 (24-hour notice).

3. 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.

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 anyone who violates sections 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 anyone who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement
imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for 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 any permit 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 a 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 operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

6. Permit Actions.
   a. Subject to compliance with statutory requirements of the Law and Regulations and applicable Court Order, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:
      i. Violations of any terms or conditions of this permit or the law;
      ii. Having obtained this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully any relevant facts;
      iii. A change in any circumstances or conditions that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; or
      iv. Any reason set forth in the Law or Regulations.
   b. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

7. Permit Transfer.
   a. Subject to 10 CSR 20-6.010, an operating permit may be transferred upon submission to the Department of an application to transfer signed by the existing owner and the new owner, unless prohibited by the terms of the permit. Until such time the permit is officially transferred, the original permittee remains responsible for complying with the terms and conditions of the existing permit.
   b. The Department may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Missouri Clean Water Law or the Federal Clean Water Act.
   c. The Department, within 30 days of receipt of the application, shall notify the new permittee of its intent to revoke or reissue or transfer the permit.

8. Toxic Pollutants. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

9. Property Rights. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
10. **Duty to Provide Information.** The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

11. **Inspection and Entry.** The permittee shall allow the Department, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Department), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
   a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
   b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
   c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
   d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Federal Clean Water Act or Missouri Clean Water Law, any substances or parameters at any location.

12. **Closure of Treatment Facilities.**
   a. Persons who cease operation or plan to cease operation of waste, wastewater, and sludge handling and treatment facilities shall close the facilities in accordance with a closure plan approved by the Department.
   b. Operating Permits under 10 CSR 20-6.010 or under 10 CSR 20-6.015 are required until all waste, wastewater, and sludges have been disposed of in accordance with the closure plan approved by the Department and any disturbed areas have been properly stabilized. Disturbed areas will be considered stabilized when perennial vegetation, pavement, or structures using permanent materials cover all areas that have been disturbed. Vegetative cover, if used, shall be at least 70% plant density over 100% of the disturbed area.

13. **Signatory Requirement.**
   a. All permit applications, reports required by the permit, or information requested by the Department shall be signed and certified. (See 40 CFR 122.22 and 10 CSR 20-6.010)
   b. The Federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months per violation, or by both.
   c. The Missouri Clean Water Law provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to sections 644.006 to 644.141 shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.

14. **Severability.** The provisions of the permit are severable, and if any provision of the permit, or the application of any provision of the permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of the permit, shall not be affected thereby.
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
FORM A - APPLICATION FOR NONDOMESTIC PERMIT UNDER MISSOURI
CLEAN WATER LAW

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-0136824 Expiration Date March 31, 2019
   □ 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: Case New Holland Industrial Reman

ADDRESS (PHYSICAL):
2707 N. Farm Road 123

ADDRESS (MAILING):
2707 N. Farm Road 123

3. OWNER

NAME: CNH Reman, LLC

EMAIL ADDRESS: TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (417) 893-2362 (417) 893-2333

4. CONTINUING AUTHORITY

NAME: SRC Holdings Corporation

EMAIL ADDRESS: TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (417) 862-2337

ADDRESS (MAILING):
531 S. Union Avenue

5. OPERATOR

NAME: CNHi Reman, LLC

CERTIFICATE NUMBER: TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (417) 893-2362 (417) 893-2333

ADDRESS (MAILING):
2707 N. Farm Road 123

6. FACILITY CONTACT

NAME: Gavin Gatzemeyer

TITLE: Manufacturing Engineer

EMAIL ADDRESS: TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE ggatzemeyer@whyreman.com (417) 893-3245

7. ADDITIONAL FACILITY INFORMATION

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

001 SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 6 T 29N R 22W Greene County

For Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Zone 15 North referenced to North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)

002 1/4 1/4 Sec T R ________ County

003 1/4 1/4 Sec T R ________ County

004 1/4 1/4 Sec T R ________ County

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

001 – SIC 3714 and NAICS 336350
002 – SIC ________ and NAICS ________
003 – SIC ________ and NAICS ________
004 – SIC ________ and NAICS ________
# 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.

# 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](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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Robert C. Quinn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>4595 N. Willard Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITY</td>
<td>Springfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>MO</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME AND OFFICIAL TITLE (TYPE OR PRINT)</th>
<th>Gavin Gatzeneyer, Manufacturing Engineer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE</td>
<td>(417) 893-3245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNATURE</td>
<td>[Signature]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE SIGNED</td>
<td>11-8-18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# 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.

HAY YOU INCLUDED:

- [ ] Appropriate Fees?
- [ ] Map at 1" = 2,000' scale?
- [X] Signature?
- [X] Form C or 2F, if applicable?
- [X] Form D, if applicable?
- [ ] Form I (Irrigation), if applicable?
- [ ] Form R (Sludge), if applicable?
- [ ] Revised Nutrient Management Plan, if applicable?
NOTE: DO NOT ATTEMPT TO COMPLETE THIS FORM BEFORE READING THE ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS

1.00 NAME OF FACILITY
CNHi Reman, LLC

1.10 THIS FACILITY IS NOW IN OPERATION UNDER MISSOURI OPERATING PERMIT NUMBER:
MO-0136824

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):
N/A

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. FIRST</th>
<th>B. SECOND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3714</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. THIRD</th>
<th>D. FOURTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.10 FOR EACH OUTFALL GIVE THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

OUTFALL NUMBER (LIST) SE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 6 29N 22W Greene COUNTY

2.20 FOR EACH OUTFALL LIST THE NAME OF THE RECEIVING WATER

OUTFALL NUMBER (LIST) 001 RECEIVING WATER Tributary to Spring Branch

2.30 BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE NATURE OF YOUR BUSINESS
Machining and rebuilding drivetrain parts for agricultural equipment.
A. Attach a line drawing showing the water flow through the facility. Indicate sources of intake water, operations contributing wastewater to the effluent and treatment units labeled to correspond to the more detailed descriptions in item B. Construct a water balance on the line drawing by showing average flows between intakes, operations, treatment units, public sewers and outfalls. If a water balance cannot be determined (e.g., for certain mining activities), provide a pictorial description of the nature and amount of any sources of water and any collection or treatment measures.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. OUTFALL NO.</th>
<th>2. OPERATION(S) CONTRIBUTING FLOW</th>
<th>3. TREATMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(LIST)</td>
<td>A. OPERATION (LIST)</td>
<td>B. AVERAGE FLOW (INCLUDE UNITS) (MAXIMUM FLOW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>Outdoor storage and pallets</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. OUTFALL NUMBER (list)</th>
<th>2. OPERATION(S) CONTRIBUTING FLOW (list)</th>
<th>3. FREQUENCY</th>
<th>4. FLOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. DAYS PER WEEK (specify average)</td>
<td>B. MONTHS PER YEAR (specify average)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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)
- [X] 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)
- [X] 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.

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

### 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)
- [X] NO (GO TO 3.00)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. IDENTIFICATION OF CONDITION AGREEMENT, ETC.</th>
<th>2. AFFECTED OUTFALLS</th>
<th>3. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT</th>
<th>4. FINAL COMPLIANCE DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. REQUIRED</td>
<td>B. PROJECTED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
### 3.6 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Pollutant</th>
<th>2. Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Grease</td>
<td>Outdoor Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>Outdoor Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Outdoor Storage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MO 760-1614 (06-13)
3.10 BIOLGICAL 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 TESTS 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. NAME</th>
<th>B. ADDRESS</th>
<th>C. TELEPHONE (area code and number)</th>
<th>D. POLLUTANTS ANALYZED (list)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| PDC Laboratories, Inc. | 1805 W. Sunset St, Springfield, MO 65807 | 417-864-8924 | Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)  
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)  
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)  
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)  
Ammonia  
Oil and Grease  
Aluminum, Total  
Iron, Total  
Sedimentable Solids |

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)
Gavin Gatzemeyer, Manufacturing Engineer

TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE
(417) 893-3245

SIGNATURE (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

DATE SIGNED
11-8-18
# 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>1. Maximum Daily Value</th>
<th>2. Effluent</th>
<th>3. Units (Specify if blank)</th>
<th>4. Intake (Optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Pollutant</strong></td>
<td><strong>A. Concentration</strong></td>
<td><strong>B. Mass</strong></td>
<td><strong>A. Concentration</strong></td>
<td><strong>B. Mass</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Ammonia (as N)</td>
<td>&lt;0.30</td>
<td>&lt;0.30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>F. Flow</strong></th>
<th><strong>Value</strong></th>
<th><strong>N/A</strong></th>
<th><strong>VALUE</strong></th>
<th><strong>N/A</strong></th>
<th><strong>VALUE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>G. Temperature (winter)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Value</strong></td>
<td><strong>N/A</strong></td>
<td><strong>VALUE</strong></td>
<td><strong>N/A</strong></td>
<td><strong>VALUE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H. Temperature (summer)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Value</strong></td>
<td><strong>N/A</strong></td>
<td><strong>VALUE</strong></td>
<td><strong>N/A</strong></td>
<td><strong>VALUE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. pH</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td><strong>Maximum</strong></td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>1. Pollutant and CAS Number (if available)</th>
<th>2. Mark &quot;X&quot;</th>
<th>3. Effluent</th>
<th>4. Units</th>
<th>5. Intake (Optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Bromide (24950-87-9)</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Chlorine, Total Residual</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Color</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. Fecal Coliform</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E. Fluoride (16984-48-9)</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F. Nitrate - Nitrate (as N)</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MO 780-1514 (06-13)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)</th>
<th>2. MARK &quot;X&quot;</th>
<th>3. EFFLUENT</th>
<th>4. UNITS</th>
<th>5. INTAKE (optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. Nitrogen, Total Organic (as N)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Oil and Grease</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>&lt;5.1</td>
<td>21 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Phosphorus (as P), Total (7723-14-0)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Sulfate (as SO₄²⁻) (14808-79-8)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Sulfide (as S)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Sulfite (as SO₃⁻) (14265-45-3)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Surfactants</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>277.1</td>
<td>21 µg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. Barium, Total (7440-39-3)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Boron, Total (7440-42-8)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. Cobalt, Total (7440-46-4)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Iron, Total (7439-80-6)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>249.3</td>
<td>21 µg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Molybdenum, Total (7439-96-7)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Tin, Total (7440-31-5)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Titanium, Total (7440-32-0)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (If available)</td>
<td>2. MARK &quot;X&quot;</td>
<td>3. EFFLUENT</td>
<td>4. UNITS</td>
<td>5. INTAKE (optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>METALS, AND TOTAL PHENOLS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1M. Antimony, Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7440-36-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2M. Arsenic, Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7440-38-2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3M. Beryllium, Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7440-41-7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4M. Cadmium, Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7440-43-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5M. Chromium III</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16605-83-1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6M. Chromium VI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18540-29-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7M. Copper, Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7440-50-8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8M. Lead, Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7439-92-1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9M. Mercury, Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7439-97-6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10M. Nickel, Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7440-02-0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11M. Selenium, Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7782-40-2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12M. Silver, Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7440-22-4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13M. Thallium, Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7440-28-0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14M. Zinc, Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7440-66-6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15M. Cyanide, Amenable to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16M. Phenols, Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RADIOACTIVITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Alpha Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Beta Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) Radium Total</td>
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<td>(4) Radium 226 Total</td>
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</table>

MO 780-1514 (06-13)
October 21, 2016

Tommy Bieker
Environmental Works, Inc.
1455 E. Chestnut Expressway
Springfield, MO 65802

Dear Tommy Bieker:

Please find enclosed the analytical results for the sample(s) the laboratory received on 10/12/16 12:37 pm and logged in under work order 6101901. All testing is performed according to our current TNI certifications unless otherwise noted. This report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without the written permission of PDC Laboratories, Inc.

If you have any questions regarding your report, please contact your project manager. Quality and timely data is of the utmost importance to us.

PDC Laboratories, Inc. appreciates the opportunity to provide you with analytical expertise. We are always trying to improve our customer service and we welcome you to contact the Vice President, John LaPayne with any feedback you have about your experience with our laboratory.

Sincerely,

Chad Cooper
Laboratory Supervisor
(417) 864-8924
ccooper@pdclab.com
## ANALYTICAL RESULTS

**Sample:** 6101901-01  
**Name:** CNH Reman Outfall 001  
**Matrix:** Storm Water - Grab  
**Sampled:** 10/12/16 09:58  
**Received:** 10/12/16 12:37  
**PO #:** 160330

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<th>Result</th>
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<th>Qualifier</th>
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<th>Analyzed</th>
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<tr>
<td>COD</td>
<td>&lt; 6.0</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td></td>
<td>10/19/16 11:25</td>
<td>10/19/16 14:37</td>
<td>LCJ</td>
<td>SM 5220D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; Grease - total</td>
<td>&lt; 5.7</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
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<td>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</td>
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<td>SM 5210B*</td>
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<td>pH</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>pH Units</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>10/13/16 10:52</td>
<td>10/13/16 10:52</td>
<td>JMD1</td>
<td>SM 4500-H B - EPA 150.1 - SW 9040*</td>
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<td>Solids - total suspended solids (TSS)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
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<td>KBW</td>
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<td>Ammonia-N</td>
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<td>10/19/16 10:34</td>
<td>10/19/16 10:34</td>
<td>sif</td>
<td>OIA/PAI-DK03 &amp; EPA 350.1</td>
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<td><strong>Total Metals - PIA</strong></td>
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<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>ug/L</td>
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<td>10/17/16 11:20</td>
<td>10/19/16 14:56</td>
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<td>Iron</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>ug/L</td>
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<td>10/17/16 11:20</td>
<td>10/19/16 14:56</td>
<td>KJP</td>
<td>EPA 200.7</td>
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</table>
NOTES

Specific method revisions used for analysis are available upon request.

Certifications

PIA - Peoria, IL
- TNI Accreditation for Drinking Water, Wastewater, Hazardous and Solid Wastes Fields of Testing through IL EPA Lab No. 100230
- Illinois Department of Public Health Bacteriological Analysis in Drinking Water Approved Laboratory Registry No. 17553
- Missouri Department of Natural Resources Certificate of Approval for Microbiological Laboratory Service No. 870
- Drinking Water Certifications: Iowa (240); Kansas (E-10338); Missouri (870)
- Wastewater Certifications: Arkansas (88-0677); Iowa (240); Kansas (E-10338)
- Hazardous/Solid Waste Certifications: Arkansas (88-0677); Iowa (240); Kansas (E-10338)

SPMO - Springfield, MO
- USEPA DMR-QA Program

STL - St. Louis, MO
- TNI Accreditation for Wastewater, Hazardous and Solid Wastes Fields of Testing through KS Lab No. E-10389
- Illinois Department of Public Health Bacteriological Analysis in Drinking Water Approved Laboratory Registry No. 171050
- Drinking Water Certifications: Missouri (1050)
- Missouri Department of Natural Resources

* Not a TNI accredited analyte

Qualifiers

H Test performed after the expiration of the appropriate regulatory/advisory maximum allowable hold time.

Certified by: Chad Cooper, Laboratory Supervisor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLIENT</th>
<th>PROJECT NUMBER</th>
<th>P.O. NUMBER</th>
<th>MEANS SHIPPED</th>
<th>ANALYSIS REQUESTED</th>
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<td>SPRINGFIELD, MO 65802</td>
<td>MATTER TYPES:</td>
<td>WW: WASTEWATER</td>
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<td>TEMPLATE:</td>
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<td>CONTACT PERSON</td>
<td>DW: DRINKING WATER</td>
<td>GW: GROUND WATER</td>
<td>Other: N/A-ROLD</td>
<td>PROJ. MGR:</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOM BIEKER</td>
<td>T.S.S.</td>
<td>L.C.T.EACATE</td>
<td></td>
<td>CHAD COOPER</td>
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<td>SAMPLE DESCRIPTION</td>
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<td>TIME COLLECTED</td>
<td>09:58</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>Su</td>
<td>OTHER</td>
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<td></td>
<td>TIME</td>
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**REMARKS**

The sample temperature will be measured upon receipt at the lab. By initialing this area, you request that the lab notify you, before proceeding with analysis, if the sample temperature is outside of the range of 0-4°C. By not initialing this area, you allow the lab to proceed with analytical testing regardless of the sample temperature.

**COMMENTS**

SAMPLE TEMPERATURE UPON RECEIPT

CHILL PROCESS STARTED PRIOR TO RECEIPT

SAMPLE(S) RECEIVED ON ICE

PROPER BOTTLES RECEIVED IN GOOD CONDITION

BOTTLES FILLED WITH ADEQUATE VOLUME

SAMPLES RECEIVED WITHIN HOLD TIMES

(EXCLUDES TYPICAL FIELD PARAMETERS)

DATE AND TIME TAKEN FROM SAMPLE BOTTLE
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<th>1</th>
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<td>Plastic Shipper, Diss</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ammonia, Total, H₂SO₄ Pres.</td>
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<td>Ammonia, Diss, H₂SO₄ Pres.</td>
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<td>Cyanide, NaOH Pres.</td>
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<td>Metals, Diss., HNO₃ Pres.</td>
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<td>Sulfide, NaOH + ZnAc Pres.</td>
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<td>Diquat, Na₂S₂O₃ + H₂SO₄ Pres.</td>
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<td>Coliform (purple, white, black)</td>
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<td>½ Gallon Amber, Unpreserved</td>
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<tr>
<td>½ Gallon Amber, Na₂S₂O₃ Pres.</td>
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<tr>
<td>½ Gallon Amber, Na₂S₂O₃ + HCL</td>
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<td>HAA, NH₄Cl Pres.</td>
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<td>G&amp;O, H₂SO₄, or HCl Pres.</td>
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<td>Vial, 40ml, Na₂S₂O₃, (EDB, DBCP)</td>
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<td>Carabonates, Na₂S₂O₃ + MCAA</td>
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<td>Glyphosate, 60ml, Na₂S₂O₃</td>
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<td>Phenolics, H₂SO₄</td>
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<td>TOC, 40ml, H₂SO₄</td>
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<td>TOX, 250ml, H₂SO₄</td>
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**Notes**

B - Broken
E - Empty
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<th>Analysis</th>
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<th>Comments</th>
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<td>AI 200.7 WWTot</td>
<td>10/24/16</td>
<td>04/10/17 09:58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ammonia GD</td>
<td>10/24/16</td>
<td>11/09/16 09:58</td>
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<td>COD</td>
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<td>11/09/16 09:58</td>
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<td>EPA 200.2</td>
<td>10/24/16</td>
<td>11/09/16 09:58</td>
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<td>10/24/16</td>
<td>04/10/17 09:58</td>
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<tr>
<td>O&amp;G SPE</td>
<td>10/24/16</td>
<td>11/09/16 09:58</td>
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<td>TOC</td>
<td>10/24/16</td>
<td>11/09/16 09:58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please email results to Chad Cooper at ccooper@pdclab.com

Date Shipped: 10/7/16   Total # of Containers: 5   Sample Origin (State): MO   PO #: 

Turn-Around Time Requested: ☑ NORMAL   ☐ RUSH   Date Results Needed: 

Sample Temperature Upon Receipt: 7 °C   
Sample(s) Received on Ice: ☑ N   Proper Bottles Received in Good Condition: ☑ Y   Bottles Filled with Adequate Volume: ☑ Y   Samples Received Within Hold Time: ☑ Y

Relinquished By: 10/7/16 14:46   Received By: 10/13/16 10:00

Date/Time Taken From Sample Bottle: ☑ Y   ☐ N

Page 6 of 6
November 15, 2018

Mr. Mike Abbott  
Chief, Operating Permits Section  
Water Protection Program  
Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65102

RE: Permit Renewal Application  
Missouri State Operating Permit Number MO-0136824  
CNHi Reman, LLC  
2707 N Farm Road 123  
Springfield, Missouri 65803

Dear Mr. Abbott:

Environmental Works, Inc. (EWI), on behalf of CNHi Reman, LLC (CNHi Reman), is submitting the enclosed renewal application for a Missouri State Operating Permit No. MO-0136824 for the facility referenced above.

Industrial operations at the facility include the machining and rebuilding of drivetrain parts for agricultural equipment. All manufacturing processes are conducted indoors and under cover. Limited exposure of oil drums/totes, material storage areas, and loading/unloading are located outdoors. All stormwater at the facility discharges into a sinkhole downstream of Outfall #001 before resurfacing at a Tributary to Spring Branch.

A summary of discharge monitoring data collected in accordance with the permit requirements is provided on the enclosed Form C and utilizes data as reported to the MoDNR via required quarterly discharge monitoring reports since the First Quarter of 2013. Additionally, as per Part IV - Administrative Requirements - Permit Synchronization of the current facility permit states “…however, in instances where effluent data from the previous renewal is less than three years old, that data may be re-submitted to meet the requirements of the renewal application.” Therefore, the additional required effluent data for Outfall #001 which was collected on October 12, 2016, and submitted to PDC Laboratories, Inc. for analysis, is also being submitted as part of the permit renewal application.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this permit renewal application, feel free to contact me at (417) 616-6528 or by email at bstanke@environmentalworks.com.
Sincerely,
ENVIRONMENTAL WORKS, INC.

[Signature]

Barrett Stanke
Project Manager

C: Marci Boone, EWI
   Gavin Gatzmeyer, CNHi Reman

Enclosures