MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT

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

Permit No. MO- 0138452

Owner: Castaway Subdivision HOA, Inc.
Address: 58 Old Mine Circle, Linn Creek, MO 65052

Continuing Authority: Same as above
Address: Same as above

Facility Name: Castaway WWTF
Facility Address: Boot Drive, Camdenton, MO 65020

Legal Description: SW ¼, NE ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 06, T38N, R17W, Camden County
UTM Coordinates: X=514794, Y= 4212507

Receiving Stream: Hahatonka-Lake of the Ozarks (L2)
First Classified Stream and ID: Hahatonka-Lake of the Ozarks (L2) (1867) 303(d) List
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (10290110-0403)

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Permitted Feature #001 – Residential Subdivision – SIC #8641
Septic tanks /dose tanks /wastewater subsurface low pressure pipe system/sludge is removed by a contract hauler.
Design population equivalent is 34.
Design flow is 2,052 gallons per day.
Actual flow is 1,480 gallons per day.
Design sludge production is 0.6 dry tons per year.
Land Application:
Application areas: 7,986 square feet at design loading
Application rates: 0.02 inch/hour; 0.4 inch/day; 2.9 inches/week; 146 inches/year
Field slopes: less than 5 percent

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

May 1, 2017
Effective Date

April 30, 2022
Expiration Date

Steven Feeler, Acting Director, Division of Environmental Quality
David J. Lamb, Acting Director, Water Protection Program
The permittee is authorized to land apply wastewater as specified in the application for this permit. Land application shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>DAILY MAXIMUM</th>
<th>WEEKLY AVERAGE</th>
<th>MONTHLY AVERAGE</th>
<th>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Application Operational Monitoring</td>
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<td>Application Period</td>
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<td>Application Area</td>
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STANDARD CONDITIONS

IN ADDITION TO SPECIFIED CONDITIONS STATED HEREIN, THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED Parts I & III STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED August 1, 2014 and March 1, 2015, AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN.

* Monitoring requirement only.

REQUIREMENTS:

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

   The permittee shall submit an eDMR application within 60 days of the effective date of this permit. 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 a timely, complete, accurate, and nationally-consistent set of data. Visit [http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/edmr.htm](http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/edmr.htm) to access the Facility Participation Package. Temporary and permanent non-transferable waivers of electronic reporting requirements received via formal request from the permittee with justification may be issued by the department.

   Once the permittee is activated in the eDMR system:
   
   (a) All reports and results required to be submitted by the permit, excluding 24-hr. bypass reporting, must be submitted to the Department via the eDMR system. In regards to Standard Conditions Part I, Section B, #7, the eDMR data reporting system is the only Department approved reporting method for this permit.
   
   (b) To access the eDMR data reporting system, use the following link in your web browser: [https://edmr.dnr.mo.gov/edmr/E2/Shared/Pages/Main/Login.aspx](https://edmr.dnr.mo.gov/edmr/E2/Shared/Pages/Main/Login.aspx).

2. This permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to:

   (a) Comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:
      
      (1) contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or

      (2) controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.

   (b) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions, if the result of a waste load allocation study, toxicity test or other information indicates changes are necessary to assure compliance with Missouri’s Water Quality Standards.

   (c) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions if, as the result of a watershed analysis, a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) limitation is developed for the receiving waters which are currently included in Missouri’s list of waters of the state not fully achieving the state’s water quality standards on the 305(b) list.

   (d) Address any situation where the discharge prevents full maintenance of the beneficial or designated uses of the receiving stream. This includes violations of General Criteria, which are applicable even in mixing zones.

   The permit as modified or reissued under this paragraph shall also contain any other requirements of the Clean Water Act then applicable.

3. Permittee will cease operation by connection to a facility with an area-wide management plan per 10 CSR 20-6.010(3)(B) within 90 days of notice of its availability.
REQUIREMENTS (continued)

4. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances
   The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:
   (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge 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; five hundred micrograms per liter
           (500 µg/L) for 2,5 dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for
           antimony;
       (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the permit application;
       (4) The level established in Part A of the permit by the Director.
   (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic
       pollutant, which was not reported in the permit application.

5. There shall be no discharge of any material from this facility to waters of the state. Wastewater shall be stored and land applied
   during suitable conditions so that there is no-discharge from the storage tanks or application sites.

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

7. Bypasses are not authorized at this facility and are subject to 40 CFR 122.41(m). If a bypass occurs, the permittee shall report in
   accordance to 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(i), and with Standard Condition Part I, Section B, subsection 2. Bypasses are to be reported
   to the appropriate Department of Natural Resources Southwest Regional Office. Any release from storage structures not
   associated with the designed land application system shall be reported as a bypass within 24 hours, whether or not the permittee
   believes such discharges reach waters of the state.

8. Land application shall not occur when soil is frozen, saturated.

9. Subsurface land application shall not occur within 300 feet of a public well, rim of a sinkhole, or losing stream; within 100 feet of
   a private well; within 15 feet of a building foundation; or within 10 feet of the permitted facility’s property line.

10. Subsurface application rates shall be determined through the construction permit process, and shall not exceed the soil
    permeability rate at the time of application.

11. The facility shall be constructed and operated in accordance with 10 CSR 20-8. Exceptions or deviations may be considered by
    the department when appropriate, and authorized in writing (such as in a construction permit). Facilities not constructed in
    accordance with current design standards may be required to obtain a site specific permit, or upgrade to meet current design
    standards, when determined necessary to protect waters of the state.

12. Public access to subsurface distribution areas must be controlled to prevent damage from heavy vehicles or digging.

13. The permittee shall develop, maintain and implement an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual that includes all necessary
    items to ensure the operation and integrity of the waste handling and land application systems. Copies of the O&M Manual and
    subsequent revisions shall be submitted to the department’s Water Pollution Control Program and the Southwest Regional Office
    for review and approval. The O&M Manual shall be reviewed and updated at least every five years.

14. Subsurface systems and application sites shall be visually inspected at least once/day when wastewater application occurs to
    check for equipment malfunctions and runoff from the application site.

15. Subsurface dispersion systems under this permit are Class V wells if they have the capacity to serve 20 or more people and shall
    comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 144.26. In addition, an inventory form shall be submitted to the Department
    of Natural Resources’ Missouri Geological Survey for these wells, as required under Federal regulations. Questions about
    whether a subsurface dispersion system is a Class V well can be directed to the Missouri Geological Survey’s Energy Resources
    Unit at 573-368-2100.

16. A construction permit is required to build a subsurface system, including installation of any tanks and distribution lines associated
    with a subsurface system.

17. For subsurface systems, vegetation such as grasses or other non-food crops must be grown over the system. The only equipment
    allowed on the area with the subsurface system is equipment used to maintain the vegetation. No livestock shall be allowed to
    use the area with the subsurface system.
18. Subsurface systems are allowed to operate when soil is not frozen at the depth of dispersion. Additionally, subsurface dispersion is allowed during snow covered conditions.

19. Records of maintenance for subsurface systems must be maintained for at least 5 years. Examples include filter replacement, pumping (removal) of sludge from tanks, etc. These records shall be made available during inspection, or upon request to the department.

20. At least one sign shall appear on the fence on each side of the application area. Minimum wording shall be “SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY – KEEP OUT”, in letters at least 2 inches high.
MO-0138452, Camden County
Fact Sheet, Page 1

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF UPGRADE/EXPANSION
OF
MO-0138452
Castaway WWTF

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

As per [40 CFR Part 124.8(a)] and [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)] a Factsheet shall be prepared to give pertinent information regarding the applicable regulations, rationale for the development of effluent limitations and conditions, and the public participation process for the Missouri State Operating Permit (operating permit) listed below.

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

This Factsheet is for a Major ☐, Minor ☒, Industrial Facility ☐; Variance ☐:

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Type: non-POTW, subsurface land application of domestic wastewater
Facility SIC Code(s): Residential Subdivision – SIC #8641

Facility Description:
Septic tanks /dose tanks /wastewater subsurface low pressure pipe system/sludge is removed by a contract hauler.
The facility will be a new wastewater treatment system.

Part II – Receiving Stream Information

RECEIVING STREAM(S):

This permit is for a no-discharge system.

RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

No receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time. Low rate land application systems have no reasonable potential to impact surface waters when properly.
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.

Applicable □;
Not Applicable ☒;
The facility does not discharge to a Losing Stream as defined by [10 CSR 20-2.010(36)] & [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(N)], or is an existing facility.

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

☒ - New facility, backsliding does not apply.
☐ - All limits in this operating permit are at least as protective as those previously established; therefore, backsliding does not apply.
☐ - Limitations in this operating permit for the reissuance of this permit conform to the anti-backsliding provisions of Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act, and 40 CFR Part 122.44.

ANTIDEGRADATION:
In accordance with Missouri’s Water Quality Standard [10 CSR 20-7.031(2)], the Department is to document by means of Antidegradation Review that the use of a water body’s available assimilative capacity is justified. Degradation is justified by documenting the socio-economic importance of a discharging activity after determining the necessity of the discharge.

Because this permit is for land application systems, no degradation is proposed.

AREA-WIDE WASTE TREATMENT MANAGEMENT & CONTINUING AUTHORITY:
As per [10 CSR 20-6.010(3)(B)], …An applicant may utilize a lower preference continuing authority by submitting, as part of the application, a statement waiving preferential status from each existing higher preference authority, providing the waiver does not conflict with any area-wide management plan approved under section 208 of the Federal Clean Water Act or any other regional sewage service and treatment plan approved for higher preference authority by the Department.

BIO SOLIDS & SEWAGE SLUDGE:
Biosolids are solid materials resulting from domestic wastewater treatment that meet federal and state criteria for beneficial uses (i.e. fertilizer). Sewage sludge is solids, semi-solids, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works; including but not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment process; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Additional information regarding biosolids and sludge is located at the following web address: http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/pub/index.html, items WQ422 through WQ449.

With prior approval from the Department, permittees are authorized to land apply biosolids, or utilize other methods of sludge disposal contained in Standard Conditions Part III.

SET-BACKS
Set-backs are common elements of general permits, and are established to provide a margin of safety in order to protect the receiving stream from accidents, spills, unusual events, etc. They are also established to show what receiving streams the permit writer considered in drafting the permit.

For this permit, the setbacks are for the subsurface land application area, and are designed to provide a margin of safety from sensitive features or to protect public health.
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):
In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(k) Best Management Practices (BMPs) are implemented 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 storm water discharges; (3) Numeric effluent limitations are infeasible; or (4) the practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

In accordance with the EPA’s Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators, (Document number EPA 833-B-09-002) [published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in February 2009], BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering (regarding this operating permit) waters of the state. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure.

Additionally in accordance with the Storm Water 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.

Applicable □; A SWPPP shall be developed and implemented for each site and shall incorporate required practices identified by the Department with jurisdiction, incorporate erosion control practices specific to site conditions, and provide for maintenance and adherence to the plan.

Not Applicable □; At this time, the permittee is not required to develop and implement a SWPPP. There are no stormwater concerns associated with the facilities authorized by this permit.

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

Applicable □; This operating permit is drafted under premises of a petition for variance. The set-backs are determined according the Department of Health on-site system regulation (Table 1-Minimum Set-Back Distance)

Not Applicable □

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

Applicable □;

Not Applicable □; Wasteload allocations were not calculated.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS:
Per [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)], General Criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times including mixing zones. Additionally, [40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)] directs the Department to establish in each NPDES permit conditions to achieve water quality established under Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, including State narrative criteria for water quality.

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

Applicable □;

Not Applicable □; At this time, the permittee is not required to conduct WET test for this facility.
40 CFR 122.41(m) - BYPASSES:
The federal Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 402 prohibits wastewater dischargers from “bypassing” untreated or partially treated sewage (wastewater) beyond the headworks. A bypass is defined as an intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, [40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i)]. Additionally, Missouri regulation 10 CSR 20-2.010(11) defines a bypass as the diversion of wastewater from any portion of wastewater treatment facility or sewer system to waters of the state. Only under exceptional and specified limitations do the federal regulations allow for a facility to bypass some or all of the flow from its treatment process. Bypasses are prohibited by the CWA unless a permittee can meet all of the criteria listed in 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A), (B), & (C). Any bypasses from this facility are subject to the reporting required in 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6) and per Missouri’s Standard Conditions I, Section B, part 2. Additionally, Anticipated Bypasses include bypasses from peak flow basins or similar devices designed for peak wet weather flows.

303(d) LIST & TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):
Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires that each state identify waters that are not meeting water quality standards and for which adequate water pollution controls have not been required. Water quality standards protect such beneficial uses of water as whole body contact (such as swimming), maintaining fish and other aquatic life, and providing drinking water for people, livestock and wildlife. The 303(d) list helps state and federal agencies keep track of waters that are impaired but not addressed by normal water pollution control programs.

A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a given pollutant that a body of water can absorb before its water quality is affected. If a water body is determined to be impaired as listed on the 303(d) list, then a watershed management plan will be developed that shall include the TMDL calculation. Facilities with a wasteload allocation in a TMDL are required to obtain a site specific permit.

Part IV – Land application operational monitoring
Monitoring included to demonstrate proper operation of the facility. Low-rate land application does not have the potential to cause violations of water quality standards in surface or groundwater.

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

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

- The Public Notice period for this operating permit was from December 14, 2016 to January 13, 2017. No responses received.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: OCTOBER 17, 2016

COMPLETED BY:
LEI HOU, PE, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
ENGINEERING SECTION – CONSTRUCTION PERMIT UNIT
(314) 416-2458
lei.hou@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; and
      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;
   b. 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. 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.

2. c. of this section.

3. c. of this section.

4. d. of this section.

5. d. of this section.

6. e. of this section.

7. a. of this section.

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.
imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(ii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

c. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the EPA Director for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000.

d. It is unlawful for any person to cause or permit any discharge of water contaminants from any water contaminant or point source located in Missouri in violation of sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law, or any standard, rule or regulation promulgated by the commission. In the event the commission or the director determines that any provision of sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or standard, rules, limitations or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, or permits issued by, or any final abatement order, or determination made by the commission or the director, or any filing requirement pursuant to sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or any other provision which this state is required to enforce pursuant to any federal water pollution control act, is being, was, or is in imminent danger of being violated, the commission or director may cause to have instituted a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction for the injunctive relief to prevent any such violation or further violation or for the assessment of a penalty not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day, or part thereof, the violation occurred and continues to occur, or both, as the court deems proper. Any person who willfully or negligently commits any violation in this paragraph shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Second and successive convictions for violation of the same provision of this paragraph by any person shall be punished by a fine of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both.

2. Duty to Reapply.
   a. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit.
   b. A permittee with a currently effective site-specific permit shall submit an application for renewal at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Department. (The Department shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)
   c. A permittees with currently effective general permit shall submit an application for renewal at least 30 days before the existing permit expires, unless the permittee has been notified by the Department that an earlier application must be made. The Department may grant permission for a later submission date. (The Department shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)

3. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

4. Duty to Mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

5. Proper Operation and Maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

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

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

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

SECTION A – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. This permit pertains to sludge requirements under the Missouri Clean Water Law and regulation for domestic wastewater and industrial process wastewater. This permit also incorporates applicable federal sludge disposal requirements under 40 CFR 503 for domestic wastewater. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has principal authority for permitting and enforcement of the federal sludge regulations under 40 CFR 503 for domestic wastewater. EPA has reviewed and accepted these standard sludge conditions. EPA may choose to issue a separate sludge addendum to this permit or a separate federal sludge permit at their discretion to further address the federal requirements.

2. These PART III Standard Conditions apply only to sludge and biosolids generated at domestic wastewater treatment facilities, including public owned treatment works (POTW), privately owned facilities and sludge or biosolids generated at industrial facilities.

3. Sludge and Biosolids Use and Disposal Practices:
   a. The permittee is authorized to operate the sludge and biosolids treatment, storage, use, and disposal facilities listed in the facility description of this permit.
   b. The permittee shall not exceed the design sludge volume listed in the facility description and shall not use sludge disposal methods that are not listed in the facility description, without prior approval of the permitting authority.
   c. The permittee is authorized to operate the storage, treatment or generating sites listed in the Facility Description section of this permit.

4. Sludge Received from other Facilities:
   a. Permittees may accept domestic wastewater sludge from other facilities including septic tank pumpings from residential sources as long as the design sludge volume is not exceeded and the treatment facility performance is not impaired.
   b. The permittee shall obtain a signed statement from the sludge generator or hauler that certifies the type and source of the sludge.

5. These permit requirements do not supersede nor remove liability for compliance with county and other local ordinances.

6. These permit requirements do not supersede nor remove liability for compliance with other environmental regulations such as odor emissions under the Missouri Air Pollution Control Law and regulations.

7. This permit may (after due process) be modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable sludge disposal standard or limitation issued or approved under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act under Chapter 644 RSMo.

8. In addition to STANDARD CONDITIONS, the Department may include sludge limitations in the special conditions portion or other sections of a site specific permit.

9. Alternate Limits in the Site Specific Permit.
   Where deemed appropriate, the Department may require an individual site specific permit in order to authorize alternate limitations:
   a. A site specific permit must be obtained for each operating location, including application sites.
   b. To request a site specific permit, an individual permit application, permit fee, and supporting documents shall be submitted for each operating location. This shall include a detailed sludge/biosolids management plan or engineering report.

10. Exceptions to these Standard Conditions may be authorized on a case-by-case basis by the Department, as follows:
    a. The Department will prepare a permit modification and follow permit notice provisions as applicable under 10 CSR 20-6.020, 40 CFR 124.10, and 40 CFR 501.15(a)(2)(ix)(E). This includes notification of the owner of the property located adjacent to each land application site, where appropriate.
    b. Exceptions cannot be granted where prohibited by the federal sludge regulations under 40 CFR 503.
SECTION B – DEFINITIONS

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

SECTION C – MECHANICAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

SECTION F – SURFACE DISPOSAL SITES AND SLUDGE LAGOONS

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

SECTION G – LAND APPLICATION

1. The permittee shall not land apply sludge or biosolids unless land application is authorized in the facility description or the special conditions of the issued NPDES permit.
2. Land application sites within a 20 miles radius of the wastewater treatment facility are authorized under this permit when biosolids are applied for beneficial use in accordance with these standard conditions unless otherwise specified in a site specific permit. If the permittee’s land application site is greater than a 20 mile radius of the wastewater treatment facility, approval must be granted from the Department.
3. Land application shall not adversely affect a threatened or endangered species or its designated critical habitat.
4. Biosolids shall not be applied unless authorized in this permit or exempted under 10 CSR 20, Chapter 6.
   a. This permit does not authorize the land application of domestic sludge except for when sludge meets the definition of biosolids.
   b. This permit authorizes “Class A or B” biosolids derived from domestic wastewater and/or process water sludge to be land applied onto grass land, crop land, timber or other similar agricultural or silviculture lands at rates suitable for beneficial use as organic fertilizer and soil conditioner.
5. Public Contact Sites:
   Permittees who wish to apply Class A biosolids to public contact sites must obtain approval from the Department after two years of proper operation with acceptable testing documentation that shows the biosolids meet Class A criteria. A shorter length of testing will be allowed with prior approval from the Department. Authorization for land applications must be provided in the special conditions section of this permit or in a separate site specific permit.
   a. After Class B biosolids have been land applied, public access must be restricted for 12 months.
   b. Class B biosolids are only land applied to root crops, home gardens or vegetable crops whose edible parts will not be for human consumption.
6. Agricultural and Silvicultural Sites:
   Septage – Based on Water Quality guide 422 (WQ422) published by the University of Missouri
   a. Haulers that land apply septage must obtain a state permit
   b. Do not apply more than 30,000 gallons of septage per acre per year.
   c. Septage tanks are designed to retain sludge for one to three years which will allow for a larger reduction in pathogens and vectors, as compared to other mechanical type treatment facilities.
   d. To meet Class B sludge requirements, maintain septage at 12 pH for at least thirty (30) minutes before land application. 50 pounds of hydrated lime shall be added to each 1,000 gallons of septage in order to meet pathogen and vector stabilization for septage biosolids applied to crops, pastures or timberland.
   e. Lime is to be added to the pump truck and not directly to the septic tanks, as lime would harm the beneficial bacteria of the septic tank.
Biosolids - Based on Water Quality guide 423, 424, and 425 (WQ423, WQ424, WQ425) published by the University of Missouri;

a. Biosolids shall be monitored to determine the quality for regulated pollutants

b. The number of samples taken is directly related to the amount of sludge produced by the facility (See Section I of these Standard Conditions). Report as dry weight unless otherwise specified in the site specific permit. Samples should be taken only during land application periods. When necessary, it is permissible to mix biosolids with lower concentrations of biosolids as well as other suitable Department approved material to reach the maximum concentration of pollutants allowed.

c. Table 1 gives the maximum concentration allowable to protect water quality standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Milligrams per kilogram dry weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>4,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Milligrams per kilogram dry weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>CEC 15+</th>
<th>CEC 5 to 15</th>
<th>CEC 0 to 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Total 1</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>1,335.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>267.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>347.0</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>124.0</td>
<td>2,492.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total cumulative loading limits for soils with equal or greater than 6.0 pH (salt based test) or 6.5 pH (water based test)
TABLE 4 - Guidelines for land application of other trace substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Cumulative Loading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beryllium</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioxin</td>
<td>(10 ppt in soil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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


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

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

- Use best management practices when applying biosolids.
- Biosolids cannot discharge from the land application site.
- Biosolid application is subject to the Missouri Department of Agriculture State Milk Board concerning grazing restrictions of lactating dairy cattle.
- Biosolid application must be in accordance with section 4 of the Endangered Species Act.
- Do not apply more than the agronomic rate of nitrogen needed.
- The applicator must document the Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) loadings, available nitrogen in the soil, and crop removal when either of the following occurs: 1) When biosolids are greater than 50,000 mg/kg TN; or 2) When biosolids are land applied at an application rate greater than two dry tons per acre per year.
  - PAN can be determined as follows and is in accordance with WQ426
    \[ \text{(Nitrate + nitrite nitrogen)} + (\text{organic nitrogen} \times 0.2) + (\text{ammonia nitrogen} \times \text{volatilization factor}) \]
  - Volatilization factor is 0.7 for surface application and 1 for subsurface application.
- Buffer zones are as follows:
  - 300 feet of a water supply well, sinkhole, lake, pond, water supply reservoir or water supply intake in a stream;
  - 300 feet of a losing stream, no discharge stream, stream stretches designated for whole body contact recreation, wild and scenic rivers, Ozark National Scenic Riverways or outstanding state resource waters as listed in the Water Quality Standards, 10 CSR 20-7.031;
  - 150 feet if dwellings;
  - 100 feet of wetlands or permanent flowing streams;
  - 50 feet of a property line or other waters of the state, including intermittent flowing streams.
- Slope limitation for application sites are as follows:
  - A slope 0 to 6 percent has no rate limitation.
  - Applied to a slope 7 to 12 percent, the applicator may apply biosolids when soil conservation practices are used to meet the minimum erosion levels.
  - Slopes > 12 percent, apply biosolids only when grass is vegetated and maintained with at least 80 percent ground cover at a rate of two dry tons per acre per year or less.
- No biosolids may be land applied in an area that it is reasonably certain that pollutants will be transported into waters of the state.
- Do not apply biosolids to sites with soil that is snow covered, frozen or saturated with liquid without prior approval by the Department.
- Biosolids / sludge applicators must keep detailed records up to five years.
SECTION H – CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

1. This section applies to all wastewater facilities (mechanical, industrial, and lagoons) and sludge or biosolids storage and treatment facilities and incineration ash ponds. It does not apply to land application sites.

2. Permittees of a domestic wastewater facility who plan to cease operation must obtain Department approval of a closure plan which addresses proper removal and disposal of all residues, including sludge, biosolids. Mechanical plants, sludge lagoons, ash ponds and other storage structures must obtain approval of a closure plan from the Department. Permittee must maintain this permit until the facility is closed in accordance with the approved closure plan per 10 CSR 20 – 6.010 and 10 CSR 20 – 6.015.

3. Residuals that are left in place during closure of a lagoon or earthen structure or ash pond shall not exceed the agricultural loading rates as follows:
   a. Residuals shall meet the monitoring and land application limits for agricultural rates as referenced in Section H of these standard conditions.
   b. If a wastewater treatment lagoon has been in operation for 15 years or more without sludge removal, the sludge in the lagoon qualifies as a Class B biosolids with respect to pathogens due to anaerobic digestion, and testing for fecal coliform is not required. For other lagoons, testing for fecal coliform is required to show compliance with Class B biosolids limitations. In order to reach Class B biosolids requirements, fecal coliform must be less than 2,000,000 colony forming units or 2,000,000 most probable number. All fecal samples must be presented as geometric mean per gram.
   c. The allowable nitrogen loading that may be left in the lagoon shall be based on the plant available nitrogen (PAN) loading. For a grass cover crop, the allowable PAN is 300 pounds/acre.
      i. PAN can be determined as follows:
         \[ \text{PAN} = \text{Nitrate + nitrite nitrogen} + \left( \text{organic nitrogen} \times 0.2 \right) + \left( \text{ammonia nitrogen} \times \text{volatilization factor} \right) \]
         \[ \text{Volatilization factor is 0.7 for surface application and 1 for subsurface application.} \]

4. When closing a domestic wastewater treatment lagoon with a design treatment capacity equal or less than 150 persons, the residuals are considered “septage” under the similar treatment works definition. See Section B of these standard conditions. Under the septage category, residuals may be left in place as follows:
   a. Testing for metals or fecal coliform is not required
   b. If the wastewater treatment lagoon has been in use for less than 15 years, mix lime with the sludge at a rate of 50 pounds of hydrated lime per 1000 gallons (134 cubic feet) of sludge.
   c. The amount of sludge that may be left in the lagoon shall be based on the plant available nitrogen (PAN) loading. 100 dry tons/acre of sludge may be left in the basin without testing for nitrogen. If 100 dry tons/acre or more will be left in the lagoon, test for nitrogen and determine the PAN using the calculation above. Allowable PAN loading is 300 pounds/acre.

5. Residuals left within the domestic lagoon shall be mixed with soil on at least a 1 to 1 ratio, the lagoon berm shall be demolished, and the site shall be graded and contain ≥70% vegetative density over 100% of the site so as to avoid ponding of storm water and provide adequate surface water drainage without creating erosion.

6. Lagoons and/or earthen structure and/or ash pond closure activities shall obtain a storm water permit for land disturbance activities that equal or exceed one acre in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.200

7. When closing a mechanical wastewater and/or industrial process wastewater plant; all sludge must be cleaned out and disposed of in accordance with the Department approved closure plan before the permit for the facility can be terminated.
   a. Land must be stabilized which includes any grading, alternate use or fate upon approval by the Department, remediation, or other work that exposes sediment to stormwater per 10 CSR 20-6.200. The site shall be graded and contain ≥70% vegetative density over 100% of the site, so as to avoid ponding of storm water and provide adequate surface water drainage without creating erosion.
   b. Per 10 CSR 20-6.015(4)(B)6, Hazardous Waste shall not be land applied or disposed during industrial and mechanical plant closures unless in accordance with Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Law and Regulations under 10 CSR 25.
   c. After demolition of the mechanical plant / industrial plant, the site must only contain clean fill defined in RSMo 260.200 (5) as uncontaminated soil, rock, sand, gravel, concrete, asphaltic concrete, cinderblocks, brick, minimal amounts of wood and metal, and inert solids as approved by rule or policy of the Department for fill or other beneficial use. Other solid wastes must be removed.

8. If sludge from the domestic lagoon or mechanical treatment plant exceeds agricultural rates under Section G and/or H, a landfill permit or solid waste disposal permit must be obtained if the permittee chooses to seek authorization for on-site sludge disposal under the Missouri Solid Waste Management Law and regulations per 10 CSR 80, and the permittee must comply with the surface disposal requirements under 40 CFR 503, Subpart C.
SECTION I – MONITORING FREQUENCY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Sludge Production (dry tons per year)</th>
<th>Monitoring Frequency (See Notes 1, 2, and 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metals, Pathogens and Vectors</td>
<td>Nitrogen TKN 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nitrogen PAN 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority Pollutants and TCLP 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 100</td>
<td>1 per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 to 200</td>
<td>biannual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201 to 1,000</td>
<td>quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,001 to 10,000</td>
<td>biannual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,001 +</td>
<td>quarterly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. If you own a wastewater treatment lagoon or sludge lagoon that is cleaned out once a year or less, you may choose to sample only when the sludge is removed or the lagoon is closed. Test one composite sample for each 100 dry tons of sludge or biosolids removed from the lagoon during the year within the lagoon at closing. Composite sample must represent various areas at one-foot depth.

3. Additional testing may be required in the special conditions or other sections of the permit. Permittees receiving industrial wastewater may be required to conduct additional testing upon request from the Department.

4. At this time, the Department recommends monitoring requirements shall be performed in accordance with, “POTW Sludge Sampling and Analysis Guidance Document,” United States Environmental Protection Agency, August 1989, and the subsequent revisions.

SECTION J – RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall maintain records on file at the facility for at least five years for the items listed in these standard conditions and any additional items in the Special Conditions section of this permit. This shall include dates when the sludge facility is checked for proper operation, records of maintenance and repairs and other relevant information.

2. Reporting period
   a. By January 28th of each year, an annual report shall be submitted for the previous calendar year period for all mechanical wastewater treatment facilities, sludge lagoons, and sludge or biosolids disposal facilities.
   b. Permittees with wastewater treatment lagoons shall submit the above annual report only when sludge or biosolids are removed from the lagoon during the report period or when the lagoon is closed.

3. Report Forms. The annual report shall be submitted on report forms provided by the Department or equivalent forms approved by the Department.

4. Reports shall be submitted as follows:

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

   DNR regional office listed in your permit
   (see cover letter of permit)
   ATTN: Sludge Coordinator
   EPA Region VII
   Water Compliance Branch (WACM)
   Sludge Coordinator
   11201 Renner Blvd.
   Lenexa, KS 66219
5. Annual report contents. The annual report shall include the following:
   a. Sludge and biosolids testing performed. Include a copy or summary of all test results, even if not required by the permit.
   b. Sludge or biosolids quantity shall be reported as dry tons for quantity generated by the wastewater treatment facility, the quantity stored on site at the end of the year, and the quantity used or disposed.
   c. Gallons and % solids data used to calculate the dry ton amounts.
   d. Description of any unusual operating conditions.
   e. Final disposal method, dates, and location, and person responsible for hauling and disposal.
      i. This must include the name, address for the hauler and sludge facility. If hauled to a municipal wastewater treatment facility, sanitary landfill, or other approved treatment facility, give the name of that facility.
      ii. Include a description of the type of hauling equipment used and the capacity in tons, gallons, or cubic feet.
   f. Contract Hauler Activities:
      If contract hauler, provide a copy of a signed contract from the contractor. Permittee shall require the contractor to supply information required under this permit for which the contractor is responsible. The permittee shall submit a signed statement from the contractor that he has complied with the standards contained in this permit, unless the contract hauler has a separate sludge or biosolids use permit.
   g. Land Application Sites:
      i. Report the location of each application site, the annual and cumulative dry tons/acre for each site, and the landowners name and address. The location for each spreading site shall be given as a legal description for nearest ¼, ¼, Section, Township, Range, and county, or UTM coordinates. The facility shall report PAN when either of the following occurs: 1) When biosolids are greater than 50,000 mg/kg TN; or 2) when biosolids are land applied at an application rate greater than two dry tons per acre per year.
      ii. If the “Low Metals” criteria are exceeded, report the annual and cumulative pollutant loading rates in pounds per acre for each applicable pollutant, and report the percent of cumulative pollutant loading which has been reached at each site.
      iii. Report the method used for compliance with pathogen and vector attraction requirements.
      iv. Report soil test results for pH, CEC, and phosphorus. If none was tested during the year, report the last date when tested and results.
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
FORM B: APPLICATION FOR OPERATING PERMIT FOR FACILITIES THAT RECEIVE PRIMARILY DOMESTIC WASTE AND HAVE A DESIGN FLOW LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 100,000 GALLONS PER DAY

READ THE ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM

1. THIS APPLICATION IS FOR:
   - [ ] An operating permit for a new or unpermitted facility. Construction Permit #
   - [ ] A new site-specific operating permit formerly general permit #MOG
   - [ ] A site-specific operating permit renewal: Permit #MO-_______ Expiration Date ______
   - [ ] A site-specific operating permit modification: Permit #MO-_______ Reason:
   - [ ] General permit (MOGD – Non POTWs discharging < 50,000 GPD or MOGB23 – Land Application of Domestic Wastewater):
     Permit #MO-_______ Expiration Date ______

1.1 Is the appropriate fee included with the application (see instructions for appropriate fee)?  [ ] YES  [ ] NO

2. FACILITY
   - NAME: 
   - ADDRESS (PHYSICAL): 
   - CITY: 
   - STATE: 
   - ZIP CODE: 
   - TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE:
   - PHONE NUMBER:

2.1 Legal description: 
   - ¼, NE ¼, SE ¼, Section 31, Township 4 N, Range 4 W
   - County:

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

2.3 Name of receiving stream:

2.4 Number of outfalls: 
   - [ ] Wastewater outfalls: 
   - Stormwater outfalls: 
   - Instream monitoring sites:

3. OWNER
   - NAME: 
   - ADDRESS (PHYSICAL): 
   - CITY: 
   - STATE: 
   - ZIP CODE: 
   - TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE:
   - PHONE NUMBER:

3.1 Request review of draft permit prior to public notice?  [ ] YES  [ ] NO
3.2 Are you a publicly owned treatment works?  [ ] YES  [ ] NO
   - If yes, is the Financial Questionnaire attached?  [ ] YES  [ ] NO
3.3 Are you a privately owned treatment works?  [ ] YES  [ ] NO
3.4 Are you a privately owned treatment facility regulated by the Public Service Commission?  [ ] YES  [ ] NO

4. CONTINUING AUTHORITY: Permanent organization that will serve as the continuing authority for the operation, maintenance and modernization of the facility.
   - NAME: 
   - ADDRESS (PHYSICAL): 
   - CITY: 
   - STATE: 
   - ZIP CODE: 
   - TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE:
   - PHONE NUMBER:

If the continuing authority is different than the owner, include a copy of the contract agreement between the two parties and a description of the responsibilities of both parties within the agreement.

5. OPERATOR
   - NAME: 
   - ADDRESS (PHYSICAL): 
   - CITY: 
   - STATE: 
   - ZIP CODE: 
   - TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE:

   - NAME: 
   - ADDRESS (PHYSICAL): 
   - CITY: 
   - STATE: 
   - ZIP CODE: 
   - TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE:

6. FACILITY CONTACT
   - NAME: 
   - ADDRESS (PHYSICAL): 
   - CITY: 
   - STATE: 
   - ZIP CODE: 
   - TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE:

   - NAME: 
   - ADDRESS (PHYSICAL): 
   - CITY: 
   - STATE: 
   - ZIP CODE: 
   - TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE:

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OCT 18 2016
Water Protection Program
7. DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

7.1 Process Flow Diagram or Schematic: Provide a diagram showing the processes of the treatment plant. Show all of the treatment units, including disinfection (e.g., chlorination and dechlorination), influents, and outfalls. Specify where samples are taken. Indicate any treatment process changes in the routing of wastewater during dry weather and peak wet weather. Include a brief narrative description of the diagram. Attach sheets as necessary.

7.2 Attach an aerial photograph or USGS topographic map showing the location of the facility and outfall.
8. ADDITIONAL FACILITY INFORMATION

8.1 Facility SIC code: 2411
Discharge SIC code: 44

8.2 Number of people presently connected or population equivalent (P.E.)
Design P.E. 38

8.3 Connections to the facility:
Number of units presently connected:
Homes ___ Trailers ___ Apartments ___
Other (including industrial) ___
Number of commercial establishments: 68

8.4 Design flow: 2000 Actual flow: ______

8.5 Will discharge be continuous through the year? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Discharge will occur during the following months:

How many days of the week will discharge occur?

8.6 Is industrial wastewater discharged to the facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, attach a list of the industries that discharge to your facility

8.7 Does the facility accept or process leachate from landfills? ☐ Yes ☐ No

8.8 Is wastewater land applied? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, is Form I attached? ☐ Yes ☐ No

8.9 Does the facility discharge to a losing stream or sinkhole? ☐ Yes ☐ No

8.10 Has a wasteload allocation study been completed for this facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No

9. LABORATORY CONTROL INFORMATION

LABORATORY WORK CONDUCTED BY PLANT PERSONNEL

Lab work conducted outside of plant. ☐ Yes ☐ No
Push-button or visual methods for simple test such as pH, settleable solids. ☐ Yes ☐ No
Additional procedures such as dissolved oxygen, chemical oxygen demand, biological oxygen demand, filtrations, solids, volatile content. ☐ Yes ☐ No
More advanced determinations such as BOD seeding procedures, fecal coliform, nutrients, total oils, phenols, etc. ☐ Yes ☐ No
Highly sophisticated instrumentation, such as atomic absorption and gas chromatograph. ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. COLLECTION SYSTEM

10.1 Length of pipe in the sewer collection system? _____ Feet, or _____ Miles (either unit is appropriate)

10.2 Does significant infiltration occur in the collection system? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, briefly explain any steps underway or planned to minimize inflow and infiltration:

11. BYPASSING

Does any bypassing occur in the collection system or at the treatment facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, explain:
12. SLUDGE HANDLING, USE AND DISPOSAL

12.1 Is the sludge a hazardous waste as defined by 10 CSR 25?  □ Yes □ No

12.2 Sludge production, including sludge received from others:  ______ Design dry tons/year ______ Actual dry tons/year

12.3 Capacity of sludge holding structures:
Sludge storage provided: ______ cubic feet; ______ days of storage; ______ average percent solids of sludge;  □ No sludge storage is provided.  □ Sludge is stored in lagoon.

12.4 Type of Storage:  □ Holding tank □ Building  □ Lagoon □ Basin □ Concrete Pad □ Other (Describe) ______

12.5 Sludge Treatment:
□ Anaerobic Digester □ Lagoon □ Composting
□ Storage Tank □ Aerobic Digester □ Other (Attach description)
□ Lime Stabilization □ Air or Heat Drying

12.6 Sludge Use or Disposal:
□ Land Application □ Surface Disposal (Sludge Disposal Lagoon, Sludge held for more than two years)
□ Contract Hauler □ Hauled to Another treatment facility
□ Incineration □ Sludge Retained in Wastewater treatment lagoon
□ Solid waste landfill

12.7 Person responsible for hauling sludge to disposal facility:
□ By applicant  □ By others (complete below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>EMAIL ADDRESS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contract Hauler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>ZIP CODE</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTACT PERSON</th>
<th>TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE</th>
<th>PERMIT NO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

12.8 Sludge use or disposal facility
□ By applicant  □ By others (Complete below.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>EMAIL ADDRESS</th>
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<tbody>
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<th>PERMIT NO.</th>
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</thead>
</table>

12.9 Does the sludge or biosolids disposal comply with federal sludge regulations under 40 CFR 503?
□ Yes  □ No (Explain)

13. 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/wmp/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.

14. CERTIFICATION
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME (TYPE OR PRINT)</th>
<th>OFFICIAL TITLE</th>
<th>TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paula Kandrick</td>
<td>High Agent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGNATURE</th>
<th>DATE SIGNED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paula Kandrick</td>
<td>10/16/16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kendrick
58 Old Mine Cir
Linn Creek, MO
65052

MID-MISSOURI FS
MO 652
11-OCT-2016

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OCT 14 2016

Attn. Lei Hou, P.E.
Mo. DNR
7547 Lindbergh Blvd. Stu. 200
St. Louis, MO
63125