STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION

MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT

General 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	MOG491633
Owner: Address:	Kienstra 44, LLC 755 South New Balls St Louis, MO 63141
Continuing Authority:	Kienstra 44, LLC 4378 Hildebrecht Road Farmington, MO 63640
Facility Name: Facility Address:	Kienstra 55, LLC 4378 Hildebrecht Road Farmington, MO 63640
Legal Description:	Sec. 13, T35N, R05E, St. Francois County
UTM Coordinates:	725815.394/4179684.227
Receiving Stream:	Tributary to Saint Francis River
First Classified Stream - ID#:	Presumed Use Streams (C) 5034.00
USGS# and Sub Watershed#:	08020202 - 0204

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION All Outfalls SIC #3273

All Outfalls - All Outfalls - SIC Codes 1411, 1422, 1423, 1429, 1446, and SIC Major Group Codes 295x and 32xx.

Process wastewater, mine/pit dewatering, and/or stormwater discharges from limestone and other rock quarries, concrete, glass, stone cutting, and asphalt industries.

This permit authorizes activities pursuant to the terms and conditions of this permit in the Missouri Clean Water Law and/or the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; it does not apply to other regulated activities.

July 01, 2025
Issue Date

John Hoke, Director
Water Protection Program

April 30, 2027
Expiration Date

PART I. APPLICABILITY

1. This Missouri State Operating Permit (permit) authorizes the discharge of process wastewater, mine/pit dewatering, and/or stormwater to waters of the State of Missouri from multiple industries, including, but not limited to, facilities with the primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes or facilities the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Department) determines are fundamentally similar to facilities that are under the below SIC Codes:

SIC Code	Activity
1411	Dimension Stone;
1422	Crushed and Broken Limestone;
1423	Crushed and Broken Granite;
1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Not elsewhere Classified;
1446	Industrial Sand, including fracturing sand;
2951	Asphalt Paving Mixtures and Blocks;
2952	Asphalt Shingle, Felts and Coatings;
32xx	Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products;

2. Definitions:

   Catastrophic Storm: A precipitation event of twenty-four (24)-hour duration or less that exceeds the twenty-five (25)-year, twenty-four (24)-hour storm event. 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)2. The University of Missouri has design storm events for the 25 year 24 hour storm at http://ag3.agebb.missouri.edu/design_storm/comparison_reports/20191117_25yr_24hr_comparison_table.htm

   Chronic Storm Event: A precipitation event with a duration of more than twenty-four (24) hours that exceeds the one-in-ten (1 in 10)-year return frequency. 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)3. The 10-year 24-hour rain event information may be found at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service Atlas 14 located at https://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/pfds_map_cont.html

   Commingled Water: Groundwater or stormwater which has come in contact with process wastewater. Commingled water is, for purposes of this permit, considered process wastewater. Discharge of commingled water is considered a process wastewater discharge even if it occurs during or following a precipitation event.

   Mine/Pit Dewatering: Any water (stormwater or uncontaminated groundwater seepage) that is impounded or collects in a pit or mine and is pumped, drained, or otherwise removed from the mine through human effort. This term also includes wet pit overflows caused solely by direct rainfall and groundwater seepage.

   Process Wastewater: Any water used in the slurry transport of mined material, air emissions control, equipment and vehicle washing, separation processes (flotation, heavy media separation, etc.), or processing exclusive of mining. It also includes any stormwater or groundwater seepage which becomes commingled with process wastewater in a pit, pond, mine, or other structure/facility used for the treatment of process wastewater. Discharge of commingled water is considered a process wastewater discharge even if it occurs during or following a precipitation event.

   Stormwater: Rainfall runoff, snow melt runoff, or surface runoff as a result of a precipitation event which has not come into contact with or become commingled with process wastewater.

   Temporarily inactive mineral mining facility – A site or portion of a site where nonmetallic mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency. Temporarily inactive mineral mining facility – A site or portion of a site where nonmetallic mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency

3. The stormwater provisions of this permit are applicable to facilities (associated with the above industries) with materials exposed to stormwater, which the Department determines must obtain a permit under 10 CSR 20-6.200(2)(B) or pursuant to federal stormwater regulations under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

4. This permit only covers land disturbance activities which are directly related to the activities covered by this permit, so long as the permit is obtained prior to the beginning of any land disturbance activities and the conditions listed below are met. The land disturbance activities must take place at the operating location and proper Best Management Practices (BMPs)/stormwater controls must be in place and maintained. If these requirements are not met, or the Department determines it is necessary, the facility will be required to obtain a separate land disturbance permit. This general permit does not cover disturbance of contaminated soils.

(a) The project boundary and all pollution prevention measures utilized for land disturbance projects must be described in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP); and
(b) Best Management Practices (BMPs) for land disturbance are required, and must prevent discharges from causing or contributing to an exceedance of water quality standards, including general criteria. Installation of sediment control BMPs necessary to prevent soil erosion at the project boundary and outfall(s) must be complete prior to the start of all phases of land disturbance.

Note that a separate SWPPP is not necessary and the above information may be detailed in the facility's site specific SWPPP.

5. This permit does not authorize discharges of process wastewater which are located in a way to allow effluent to be released into sinkholes, caves, fissures, or other openings in the ground which could drain into aquifers directly or indirectly (except losing streams) per 10 CSR 20-7.015(7)(B). In the event a sinkhole develops or a sinkhole is discovered during mining operations, the permit holder shall have thirty (30) days to comply with this condition or begin reclamation of the facility. Record of the sinkhole location and subsequent actions to redirect flow shall be stored with permit documents and be provided to the Department upon inspection, as well as upon request.

6. This permit does not authorize the discharge of process wastewater into the watersheds of lakes and reservoirs designated as L1 in 10 CSR 20-7.031, per 10 CSR 20-7.015(3)(C). Stormwater only discharges are authorized in these watersheds so long as no degradation of water quality occurs.

7. This general permit does not authorize discharges of process wastewater within 300 feet up gradient or upstream of any well or water supply structure, such as an intake or within a water designated for groundwater (GRW) or drinking water supply (DWS) as defined in 10 CSR 20-7.031.

8. For facilities which would discharge directly to Outstanding State Resource Waters (OSRW):
   (a) Outstanding State Resource Waters are protected against any degradation in quality as defined in 10 CSR 20-7.015(6)(B) and 7.031(3)(C).
   (b) This permit does not authorize process wastewater discharges to Outstanding State Resource Waters.
   (c) This permit authorizes stormwater discharge facilities to operate and continue to discharge only stormwater so long as no degradation of water quality occurs.
   (d) This permit does not authorize discharges to groundwater.

9. For facilities operating within the watershed of Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW), which includes the Ozark National Riverways and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System:
   (a) This permit authorizes only no-discharge facilities [as per 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)7 and 10 CSR 20-7.015(6)(A)3] to operate.
   (b) This permit does not authorize discharges to groundwater.
   (c) Any discharge from a no-discharge facility, including stormwater, will be considered a violation of this permit unless a catastrophic storm or chronic storm event [as defined in 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)2-3 and in the Definitions section above] occurs. In the event of a catastrophic storm or chronic storm event:
      (1) The no-discharge facility is authorized to release only the minimum amount of stormwater required to prevent damage to the facility.
      (2) The no-discharge facility shall evaluate the impacts of the catastrophic storm or chronic storm event, and subsequent release of stormwater, on the Outstanding National Resource Water. The facility shall then review and update the Stormwater Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Best Management Practices (BMPs) on site to determine what improvements or additional controls are needed to prevent future releases and preserve water quality. The facility should consider:
         i. Implementing structural improvements, enhanced pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures to help to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from catastrophic storms or chronic storm events;
         ii. Reinforcing materials storage structures to withstand flooding and additional exertion of force;
         iii. When a delivery of exposed materials is expected, and a storm is anticipated within 48 hours, delay delivery until after the storm;
         iv. Temporarily reduce or eliminate outdoor storage;
         v. Developing scenario-based emergency procedures for major storms that are complementary to regular stormwater pollution prevention planning and identify emergency contacts for staff and contractors;
         vi. Conducting staff training for implementing emergency procedures at regular intervals.

10. Facilities located within the watershed of an impaired water as designated in the 305(b) Report must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for inclusion under this permit. Facilities found to be discharging the listed pollutant(s) of concern for any impaired water may be required to obtain a site-specific permit.

11. This permit does not allow placement of fill material into any stream or wetland, alteration of a stream channel, or obstruction of stream flow unless the appropriate Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 permitting authority provides approval for such actions or determines such actions are exempt from Section 404 jurisdiction. Additionally, this permit does not authorize placement of fill in floodplains unless approved or determined exempt by appropriate federal and/or state floodplain development authorities.

12. The Department may require any facility authorized by a general permit to apply for a site-specific permit [10 CSR 20-6.010(13)(C)]. Cases where a site-specific permit may be required include, but are not limited to, the following:
    (a) The discharge(s) is a significant contributor of a pollutant(s) which impairs the beneficial uses of the receiving stream;
    (b) The discharger is not in compliance with the conditions of the general permit;
    (c) A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) containing requirements applicable to the discharge(s) is approved.

13. If a facility covered under a current general permit desires to apply for a site-specific permit, the facility may do so by contacting the Department for application requirements and procedures.

14. Facilities covered under a current site-specific permit who desire to apply for inclusion under this general permit may contact the Department for application requirements and procedures.

15. This operating permit does not affect, remove, or replace any requirement of the National Environmental Policy Act; the Endangered Species Act; the National Historic Preservation Act; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; or any other relevant acts. Determination of applicability to the above mentioned acts is the responsibility of the permittee. Additionally, this permit does not establish terms and conditions for runoff resulting from silvicultural activities listed in Section 402(l)(3)(a) of the Clean Water Act.

16. This permit authorizes non-stormwater discharges from the following activities provided that these discharges are treated by appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) where applicable, and are addressed in the permittee's site specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) required by this general permit:
    (a) Discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities;
    (b) De-chlorinated fire hydrant flushing;
    (c) Uncontaminated/Unchlorinated water line flushing;
    (d) Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioner or compressor condensate;
    (e) Landscape watering, provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions;
    (f) Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water which is non-turbid and has not contacted industrial materials or processes;
    (g) Foundation or footing drains where flows have not contacted industrial materials or processes;
    (h) Pavement rinse waters, provided spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous substances have not occurred (unless all spill material has been removed) and where soaps, solvents, and detergents are not used. Directing pavement wash waters directly into any water of the state, storm inlet, or stormwater conveyance, unless the conveyance is connected to an effective control, is prohibited.

    This permit does not authorize severe water quality impacts from the above discharges.

17. Any non-stormwater discharges other than those explicitly authorized in condition 16 above, and process water under Part III, are prohibited. For clarity, a number of prohibited discharges will be listed here as a reminder. The list is not all inclusive, but it contains common prohibited discharges:
    (a) Water from the washout of form release oils, paint, curing compounds, or other construction materials;
    (b) Water containing soaps, solvents, or detergents from any source; and
    (c) Water containing substances from a spill on site, hazardous or otherwise.

18. Vehicle and equipment wash water with added detergents, acids, caustics, solvents, or other washing additives is authorized only as no discharge. This means that the wash water with said additives must not enter settling basins or other treatment devices, unless such devices are designed and operated to be no-discharge. Wash water must soak into the ground, evaporate, or be contained in a tank or appropriate container on site.

19. Vehicle and equipment rinse water without added detergents, acids, caustics, solvents or other washing additives can be authorized as a process wastewater discharge, and may enter settling basins or other treatment devices as long as it meets the provisions and effluent limitations of this permit prior to discharge.

20. This permit does not authorize the discharge of waters with added detergents, additives, cleaners, or solvents. For the purpose of this permit, coagulants and flocculants used as treatment to reduce Total Suspended Solids and/or pH are not considered to be "additives" and may be added to process wastewater in accordance with manufacturer's instructions in order to meet permit requirements.

21. This permit does not authorize discharges of waste material, such as concrete and water from washing or emptying of concrete delivery trucks, into waters of the state, storm inlets, or stormwater conveyances.

22. This permit does not authorize discharges to waters of the state from any location other than the outfalls described in the facility description section of this permit.

23. This permit authorizes the operation of oil water separators for the treatment of process wastewater and stormwater. The oil water separators must be appropriately operated and sized per manufacturer's or engineering specifications. The facility must maintain oil water separator sludge removal records for a period of at least five years and provide them to the Department if requested. These records may be maintained in a searchable electronic format. Sludge from the oil water separator is considered used oil per 10 CSR 25-11.279 and must be disposed of accordingly.

24. Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit and not clearly disclosed in the permit application cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA section 402(k) or Section 644.051.16, RSMo, by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including any other permit applications, funding applications, the SWPPP, discharge monitoring reporting, or during an inspection. Discharges at the facility not expressly authorized by this permit must be covered by another permit, be exempt from permitting, or be authorized through some other method.

25. Co-located Industrial Activities
    A facility may obtain authorization under this general permit if the facility has one or more of the SIC Codes listed as applicable to this permit. If these facilities have additional activities that are described by a secondary SIC code that is listed above, then these additional activities are described as co-located industrial activities. Stormwater and applicable process wastewater discharges from co-located industrial activities may be authorized under this general permit provided that the facility complies with all of the sector specific requirements defined in this general permit for each of these co-located activities. The sector specific requirements apply only to the portion of the facility where that specific sector of activity occurs, except where runoff from different activities combines before leaving the property. In cases where these discharges are commingled, the most stringent monitoring requirements and effluent limitations for the commingled discharge must be met.

26. Co-located Industrial Facilities
    A facility operator may obtain authorization under this general permit if the facility meets one or more of the SIC Codes listed as applicable to this permit. If authorization under this general permit is sought, the operator of each co-located facility may individually obtain authorization to discharge under this general permit. If individual coverage is sought, each co-located facility will then be issued a unique permit authorization number.

27. Industrial mining and processing of fracturing sand (SIC 1446) and any other types of industrial sand (glass sand, molding sand, abrasive sand) engaged in activities similar in nature to rock quarries such as mining, grinding, crushing, pulverizing and/or blasting are covered under this permit. Any industrial sand facilities engaged in activities similar to construction aggregate mining such as the dredging or excavation of unconsolidated sand deposits from open pits may be covered under the MO-G500000 general permit.

28. This permit does not authorize actual mining activities, only process wastewater and/or stormwater discharges resulting from the mining activity. This permit must be obtained prior to commencing any mining operations. A permit authorizing the mining activity must also be obtained from the Department's Land Reclamation Program, which can be contacted at 573-751-4041.

PART II. EXEMPTIONS

1. Facilities discharging all effluent (stormwater and process wastewater) directly to a combined sewer system (as defined in 40 CFR 122.26 and 40 CFR 35.2005) connecting to a publicly owned treatment works which has consented to receive such a discharge are exempt from stormwater permit requirements.

2. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(g) and 10 CSR 20-6.200(1)(C), if a facility has no materials exposed to stormwater (all materials and activities are protected by a storm resistant shelter that is enclosed on all sides to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and/or runoff), the facility may apply for No Exposure Certification in lieu of stormwater permit coverage. If applicable, the facility must submit a No Exposure Certification form (https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/no-exposure-certification-exclusion-npdes-stormwater-permitting-under-missouri-clean-water-law-mo-780-2828) with the application for permit coverage. No Exposure Certification Guidance may be found at https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/guidance-no-exposure-certification-exclusion-stormwater-permit-requirements-pub2729/pub2729.

PART III. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCESS WASTEWATER DISCHARGES

TABLE A — **EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The facility is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the facility description section of this permit. The final effluent limitations shall become effective upon issuance and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited, and monitored by the facility as specified below:

EFFLUENT PARAMETERS	UNITS	FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	MONTHLY AVERAGE	SAMPLING FREQUENCY**	SAMPLE TYPE
Process Wastewater for Asphalt Paving and Roofing Emulsion Facilities (Subset of SIC 2951)**** (Note 1)					
Limit Set: PA					
Flow	gpd	*	*	once/quarter**	24 hour estimate
Settleable Solids	ml/L/hr	1.5	1.0	once/quarter**	grab
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	once/quarter**	grab
pH ***	SU	6.5 – 9.0	6.5 – 9.0	once/quarter**	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	23	15	once/quarter**	grab
Process Wastewater for Industrial Sand Facilities (SIC 1446)**** (Note 1)					
Limit Set: PI					
Flow	gpd	*	*	once/quarter**	24 hour estimate
Settleable Solids	ml/L/hr	1.5	1.0	once/quarter**	grab
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	once/quarter**	grab
pH***	SU	6.5 – 9.0	6.5 – 9.0	once/quarter**	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	45	25	once/quarter**	grab
Process Wastewater -All Others (All other SIC Codes)**** (Note 1)					
Limit Set: PW					
Flow	gpd	*	*	once/quarter**	24 hour estimate
Settleable Solids	ml/L/hr	1.5	1.0	once/quarter**	grab
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	once/quarter**	grab
pH ***	SU	6.5 – 9.0	6.5 – 9.0	once/quarter**	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	70	70	once/quarter**	grab
Mine/Pit Dewatering for Industrial Sand Facilities (SIC 1446)**** (Note 1)					
Limit Set: DS					
pH ***	SU	6.0 – 9.0	6.0 – 9.0	once/quarter**	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	45	25	once/quarter**	grab
Mine/Pit Dewatering – All Other SIC Codes subject to 40 CFR 436 **** (Note 1)					
Limit Set: DR					
pH ***	SU	6.0 – 9.0	6.0 – 9.0	once/quarter**	grab

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED QUARTERLY VIA THE DEPARTMENT'S eDMR SYSTEM AS REQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL NPDES REPORTING RULE. THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE N/A. IT IS A VIOLATION OF THIS PERMIT TO FAIL TO SAMPLE. THE DISCHARGE SHALL NOT CONTAIN FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.

* Monitoring requirement only.
** See Table B for quarterly sampling schedule.
*** pH is measured in Standard Units and is not to be averaged. The pH is limited to the given range in Standard Units.
**** Samples must be collected for Process Wastewater discharges as described in Table A. Any stormwater discharges commingled with process wastewater are considered to be process wastewater and must be monitored as such. In the case of a discharge into receiving waters for which the pH, if unaltered by man's activities, is or would be less than 6.0 and water

quality criteria in water quality standards approved under the Act authorize such lower pH, the pH limitations for such discharge may be adjusted downward to the pH water quality criterion for the receiving waters. In no case shall a pH limitation outside the range 5.0 to 9.0 be permitted

Note 1 - If a discharge occurs during the reporting period, samples shall be collected and tested for the parameters listed in Table A. Failure to collect a sample during a reporting period when a discharge does occur is a violation of this permit. Report as no discharge when a discharge does not occur during the reporting period. If multiple samples are collected and analyzed during the sampling period, the multiple samples are to be averaged at intervals not exceeding one calendar month (excluding pH, which is not to be averaged).

Note 2- Any overflow from facilities governed by this subpart shall not be subject to the limitations of paragraph (a) of this section if the facilities are designed, constructed and maintained to contain or treat the volume of waste water which would result from a 10-year 24-hour precipitation event and the overflow is due to a precipitation event at or over the 10-year 24-hour event.

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

PART IV. STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

TABLE C	BENCHMARKS FOR ALL FACILITIES	
The facility is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the facility description section of this permit. The benchmarks shall become effective upon issuance of the permit and remain in effect until the expiration of the permit. Such stormwater discharges shall be controlled and limited by the facility as specified below:		
DISCHARGE PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	BENCHMARK
STORMWATER DISCHARGES CLAY PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269		
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10
pH***	SU	6.5 – 9.0
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	100
Total Aluminum	mg/L	0.75
STORMWATER DISCHARGES CONCRETE AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS SIC 3271-3275		
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10
pH***	SU	6.5 – 9.0
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	100
Total Iron	mg/L	4.0
STORMWATER DISCHARGES ALL OTHER FACILITIES		
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10
pH***	SU	6.5 – 9.0
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	100

*** pH is measured in Standard Units and is not to be averaged. The pH is limited to the range of 6.5-9.0 Standard Units.

1. The permittee is not required to sample stormwater under this permit. However, if samples are collected, they are to be compared to the benchmarks listed in Table C to assist in the evaluation of BMPs. The BMPs at the facility shall be designed to meet these benchmarks during rainfall events up to the 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event. The 10-year 24-hour rain event information may be found at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service Atlas 14 located at https://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/pfds_map_cont.html The Department may require sampling and reporting as a result of illegal discharges, compliance issues related to water quality concerns or BMP effectiveness, or evidence of off-site impacts from activities at the facility. If such an action is needed, the Department will specify in writing the sampling requirements, including such information as location and extent. If the permittee refuses to perform sampling when required, the Department may terminate the general permit and require the facility to obtain a site-specific permit with sampling requirements.

2. If a sample of stormwater is collected:
   (a) The laboratory results of all samples from a discharge collected and analyzed must be retained on site with monitoring records or be maintained in a searchable electronic format, and be made available to the Department upon request.
   (b) Precipitation events include rainfall as well as run-off from the melting of frozen precipitation.
   (c) For flow-through BMPs, stormwater samples shall be collected within the first 60 minutes of discharge occurring as a result of precipitation events exceeding 0.1 inches during a 24-hour period, if possible.
   (d) For retention BMPs, stormwater samples shall be collected only when a discharge occurs and, if possible, shall be taken from the outfalls. Dip sampling of effluent in retention structures should not be performed.
   (e) Stormwater samples shall be collected prior to leaving or at the property boundary or before the discharge enters waters of the state on the property.

3. Stormwater Benchmarks
   This permit stipulates pollutant benchmarks applicable to the facility's stormwater discharges.
   (a) Benchmarks do not constitute direct numeric effluent limitations; therefore, a benchmark exceedance alone is not a permit violation. Stormwater monitoring, numeric benchmark compliance, and visual inspections shall be used to determine the overall effectiveness of the BMPs identified in the SWPPP.
   (b) If a sample exceeds a benchmark concentration or an inspection exceeds a narrative requirement [such as those defined in Part V. SWPPP REQUIREMENTS 4(e)(2)/4(f)(4) of this permit and as per 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)], the facility must review the SWPPP and BMPs to determine what improvements or additional controls are needed to reduce the pollutant concentrations in the facility's future stormwater discharges. Deficiencies, exceedances, and BMP improvement efforts must be briefly documented in the SWPPP and be made available to the Department upon request.
   (c) Failure to take corrective action to address any narrative or numeric benchmark exceedance, and failure to make measureable progress towards achieving the numeric benchmark(s), is a permit violation.
   (d) Stormwater benchmarks and required minimum BMPs as described in this permit are enforceable permit conditions. Any requested change(s) to numeric benchmark values or deviation from minimum BMP requirements must be established through the permitting process, which may include a transfer to a site specific permit to incorporate site specific conditions. Assessment, evaluation, and implementation of specific BMPs to meet numeric benchmarks or minimum BMP requirements, must be addressed through the SWPPP.
   (e) If it is believed that a benchmark value is affected by legacy chemical use at the facility the benchmark should still be met. Facilities are encouraged to contact the Department to formulate a plan for investigation and clean-up if legacy chemical use is suspected to be the cause of exceedances.

4. If the BMPs used by the facility are not sufficient and a benchmark cannot be met, the facility may demonstrate to the Department that a benchmark is not achievable. The demonstration must include rationale and supporting documentation and must show that a benchmark value cannot be achieved through the application of BMPs that represent available technology. Additionally, the demonstration must show that the benchmark is not feasible because no further pollutant reductions are technologically available or economically practicable in light of best industry practices. This demonstration must be presented to the Department for review and approval.

PART V. SWPPP REQUIREMENTS

1. When applying for coverage under this permit, the development and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is required. The SWPPP must be reviewed at least annually, but more frequently if site conditions impacting stormwater or the nature and condition of stormwater discharges change. The SWPPP must be updated as necessary to reflect the most current and accurate conditions on site. The SWPPP must be kept on-site (either electronically or paper copy), and be made readily available to the Department upon request and within 24 hours, unless explicitly granted more time in writing. The SWPPP should not be sent to the Department unless specifically requested.
   (a) **New Facilities:** The new SWPPP for the facility must be prepared and implemented upon permit effective date.
   (b) **Existing Facilities**: The existing SWPPP for the facility must be reviewed, revised as necessary, and implemented upon reissuance of permit coverage.

(c) **Expanding Facilities:** The existing SWPPP for the facility, including the alternative analysis, must be reviewed and revised as necessary. Once expansion occurs the revised SWPPP must be implemented upon effective date of expansion.

2. This permit requires the development and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). When applying for new or expanding coverage under this permit, a SWPPP including an alternative analysis of the BMPs must be developed, implemented, and maintained at the facility. Failure to implement and maintain the chosen alternative, which can be revised and updated, is a permit violation. The alternative analysis is a structured evaluation of BMPs to determine which are reasonable and cost effective. The 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 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. This structured analysis of BMPs serves as the Antidegradation review, fulfilling the requirements of 10 CSR 20-7.031(3).

3. Co-located industrial facilities that are permitted separately may either choose to develop a separate Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or may participate in a shared SWPPP. Co-located industrial facilities that develop a shared SWPPP must develop the SWPPP to meet all applicable requirements stated in this general permit in addition to the following:
   (a) The SWPPP must clearly list the name and permit number for each facility that participates in the shared SWPPP.
   (b) The SWPPP must clearly indicate which permittee is responsible for performing each shared element of the SWPPP. If the responsibility for performing an element is not described in the plan, then each permittee is entirely responsible for performing the element within the boundaries of its facility and in any common or shared areas.
   (c) A site map must be included in the SWPPP which clearly delineates the boundaries of each co-located facility and must clearly mark shared areas that are used by the facilities in common.
   (d) Co-located facilities may obtain exclusion based on no-exposure, if applicable.

4. The purpose of the SWPPP and the BMPs listed therein is to prevent pollution per 10 CSR 20-2.010(56), to waters of the state. A deficiency of a BMP means it was not effective in preventing pollution of waters of the state or meeting benchmarks of this permit. Corrective action means the facility took steps to eliminate the deficiency. For all facilities the SWPPP must include the following:
   (b) An assessment of all process wastewater, mine/pit dewatering, and/or stormwater discharges associated with the facility, facility activities, and facility materials. This assessment must include a list of potential contaminants and an annual estimate of amounts used and/or produced in the described activities.
   (c) A listing of BMPs and a narrative explaining how the BMPs will be implemented to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants entering stormwater. This should also include details on BMP maintenance, repair, and replacement schedules.
   (d) A description of wash water for vehicles, buildings, equipment, or pavement, and where the wash water infiltrates or discharges through a monitored and permitted outfall. If wash water is not produced, note this instead.
   (e) A site map. This map shall be updated as necessary to reflect current BMPs in use and site conditions. Outfalls shall be marked on the map and in the field. The map does not need to be printed on paper. Electronic or other accessible maps will be considered adequate compliance with this condition. The site map, or multiple maps if necessary, shall show the following:
      (1) Boundaries of the property;
      (2) Location and extent of facility operations;
      (3) Direction of stormwater flow;
      (4) Location of all permitted features, outfalls, structural BMPs, and other stormwater control measures;
      (5) Location of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
      (6) Location of potential stormwater pollutant sources;
      (7) If applicable, municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and where stormwater from the facility discharges to them;
      (8) Locations of the following activities which are exposed to precipitation:
         i. Fueling stations;
         ii. Vehicles and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
         iii. Vehicle and equipment rinsing areas;
         iv. Loading and unloading areas;
         v. Locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
         vi. Salt storage areas (salt used for de-icing or other commercial or industrial purposes);
         vii. Liquid storage tanks, noting whether they have secondary containment; and
         viii. Processing and storage areas.

(9) Locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that may contain significant quantities of pollutants;
(10) The location of all stormwater, process wastewater, and/or mine/pit dewatering outfalls.

(f) A schedule for Monthly Site Inspections and a brief written report, which includes the name of the inspector, the signature of the inspector, and the date. The inspections must include observation and analysis of BMP effectiveness, deficiencies, and corrective action to be taken, as well as the integrity of any containment structures on site.
   (1) At a minimum, the following areas must be inspected:
      i. Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater;
      ii. Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;
      iii. Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past;
      iv. Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;
      v. Areas where stormwater flows;
      vi. Mine/Pit dewatering areas; and
      vii. Points of discharge/outfalls.
   (2) During inspections, at a minimum, the following must be checked:
      i. Whether all BMPs are properly installed, operational, and working as intended;
      ii. Whether any new or modified stormwater controls are needed;
      iii. Facility examined for conditions that could lead to a spill or leak; and
      iv. Outfalls examined for visual signs of erosion or pollutants. Excessive erosion, sedimentation, or obvious signs of pollutants or trash may be due to BMP failure or insufficiency. A response to these issues should be addressed in the inspection report.
      v. Exit/Entry points for evidence of trackout/off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials in order to minimize pollutant discharges. This may include, but is not limited to; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility [as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)].
   (3) Operational or maintenance deficiencies must be corrected within seven (7) days and must be documented in the inspection report. The facility may submit a written notification to the Department justifying additional time, if necessary, to complete corrective action. If required by the Department, the permittee shall work with the Regional Office to determine the best course of action. The permittee should consider temporary structures to control stormwater runoff. The facility shall correct the major structural deficiency as soon as reasonably achievable.
   (4) BMP failure causing discharge through an unregistered outfall is considered an illicit discharge and must be reported in accordance with Standard Conditions Part I.
   (5) Inspection reports must be kept with the SWPPP and must be made available to the Department upon request.
   (6) Inactive facilities shall continue the required Monthly Site Inspections as long as permit coverage is effective.

(g) A schedule for Quarterly Visual Assessments of stormwater discharges and a provision for a brief notation in the SWPPP or on the routine inspection report, which includes assessment location(s), visual assessment date and time, name of the person(s) conducting the visual assessment, and their signatures. The visual assessment must include the results of the observations of the stormwater discharge and probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination. The following considerations must also be met:
   (1) The assessment must be made within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to assess within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the assessment must be conducted as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and you must document why it was not possible to assess within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, visual assessments must be made during a period with a measurable discharge;
   (2) This assessment is not required to be conducted consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 procedures, but must be conducted in such a manner that the samples are representative of the facility's stormwater discharge. Additional guidance on monitoring and visual assessments is available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-11/documents/msgp_monitoring_guide.pdf;
   (3) Make the assessment of a stormwater discharge in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container, and examine it in a well-lit area;
   (4) A visual inspection/observations for the following water quality characteristics, which may be evidence of stormwater pollution:
      i. Color;
      ii. Odor;
      iii. Clarity;
      iv. Floating solids;
      v. Settled solids;
      vi. Suspended solids;
      vii. Foam;
      viii. Oil sheen; and

ix. Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

(5) Whenever the Quarterly Visual Assessments show evidence of stormwater pollution in the discharge, the facility must review the SWPPP and BMPs to determine what improvements or additional controls are needed to reduce the pollutant concentrations in the facility's future stormwater discharges. Any corrective action required as a result of Quarterly Visual Assessments must be documented and maintained with the SWPPP.

(6) The results of the visual assessments must be maintained with your SWPPP, or in a searchable electronic format, and be made available to the Department upon request.

(7) Do not submit visual assessment findings to the Department, unless specifically requested to do so.

(8) In lieu of Quarterly Visual Assessments, the facility may conduct quarterly benchmark sampling as detailed in Table C above.

(9) Facilities that are temporarily inactive and unstaffed are waived from the requirement to conduct routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and benchmark monitoring.

(h) A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters.

(i) A provision for providing annual SWPPP training to personnel who perform SWPPP inspections or supervise employees involved in material handling, material storage, and housekeeping of areas having materials exposed to stormwater. Proof of training must be made available to the Department upon request.

(j) A provision for evaluating benchmarks/effluent limitations established in this permit.

(k) A detailed plan of action in the case of release or spill of a hazardous substance. A record of each reportable spill shall be retained with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and made available to the Department upon request. Records must include the type of material spilled, volume, date of spill, date clean-up was completed, clean-up method, and final disposal method. This is in addition to the Noncompliance Reporting requirement found in Standard Conditions Part I. These records may be maintained in a searchable electronic format. If a spill plan is detailed in other documentation maintained by the facility, ensure that a reference to that documentation is included in the SWPPP.

PART VI. PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

1. The following minimum BMPs must be implemented at all facilities:

(a) Collection facilities shall be provided on-site and arrangements made for proper disposal of waste products, including but not limited to petroleum waste products, solid waste, de-icing products, and solvents, which may be exposed to stormwater. Keep storage bins for waste products covered to minimize contact with and contamination of precipitation, where possible. Solid waste must not be allowed to enter waters of the state.

(b) Prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from vehicle maintenance, equipment cleaning, or warehouse activities and thereby prevent the contamination of stormwater from these substances. This might include, for example, utilizing drip pans under vehicles and equipment stored outdoors, covering fueling areas, using dry clean-up methods, and use of absorbents for spills/leaks.

(c) Store all paints, solvents, salts, petroleum products, petroleum waste products, and storage containers (such as drums, cans, or cartons) so they 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. Water commingled with container contents may not be discharged under this permit. Provide spill prevention, control, and countermeasures to prevent any spill of these pollutants from leaving the site or 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 prevent the contamination of groundwater.

(d) Provide sediment and erosion control sufficient to prevent sediment loss off of the property, pollution of waters of the state, and to comply with the conditions of this permit, Missouri Clean Water Law, and the CWA. Ensure that all erosion and sediment controls remain in effective operating condition.

(e) Facilities shall manage materials (products, stockpiles, waste piles, etc.) to aid in the prevention of these materials being transported off-site or into waters of the state during high water events and to:

(1) Minimize erosion from soil or other stockpiles from stormwater and wind via a temporary cover where possible.

(2) Minimize sediment from stormwater that runs off stockpiles using sediment controls.

(3) Prevent stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles, for example, by diverting flows around them.

(4) Facility shall ensure materials are not discharged off-site or into a water of the state during a high water event.

(f) Process wastewater and/or mine/pit dewatering water may be recycled for dust suppression on site. However, if this water is allowed to leave the site or enter waters of the state, this discharge must be added as an outfall and is therefore subject to the applicable sampling and reporting requirements detailed in Table A.

(g) Minimize trackout from the site and sediment transport onto roadways of raw, final, or waste materials in order to minimize contact pollutants discharged in stormwater. This may include, but is not limited to; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the

(h) facility [as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)]. The following should be considered in order to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged in stormwater from trackout:
   (1) Restrict vehicle traffic to designated entrance/exit points.
   (2) Use appropriate stabilization techniques or BMPs at all points that exit onto roads or areas outside of the site.
   (3) Use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit from facility where necessary. Specific measures such as setting up a wash site or separate pad to clean vehicles prior to their leaving the site may be effective at minimizing pollutant discharges from vehicle tracking as well (provided the wash water is not discharged).
   (4) Any sediment or debris that is tracked out past the exit pad or is deposited on a roadway should be removed the shorter of either daily or before a rain event. Remove the track-out sediment by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal. Sediment or debris tracked out on pavement or other impervious surfaces shall not be disposed of or washed into any stormwater conveyance, storm drain inlet, or water of the state.
   (5) Stormwater inlets susceptible to receiving sediment or other pollutants from the facility should have curb inlet protection. This may include inlets off the active area where trackout from vehicles and equipment could impact the stormwater runoff to those inlets.
   (6) To reduce vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste materials, the operator should keep stored materials or materials that could be spilled away from all roads within the site where practicable.

A minimal amount of fine grains that remain visible (i.e., staining) on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks are allowable, so long as the permittee has implemented sediment removal practices and that the amount remaining shall not create water quality impacts during a precipitation event.

2. Concrete washout structures or BMPs shall be designed and managed to capture, contain, and/or treat concrete wastes. Allowing waste concrete solids or untreated liquids into waters of the state or into locations where it is likely to enter waters of the state, such as a drainage ditch or storm drain, is prohibited.

3. The discharge shall not contain floating solids or visible foam.

4. All Outfalls must be:
   (a) Clearly marked in the field;
   (b) Made accessible for sampling and Monthly Site Inspection purposes;
   (c) Above the normal high water mark of the waterbody to which it discharges; and
   (d) Maintained so a sample of the discharge can be obtained at a point after the final treatment process and before the discharge mixes with the receiving waters.

5. Before releasing stormwater accumulated in petroleum secondary containment areas/structures, it must be examined for hydrocarbon odor and presence of sheen to protect the general criteria found at 10 CSR 20-7.031(4).
   (a) If odor or sheen is found, the water shall not be discharged without treatment or shall be disposed of in accordance with legally approved methods.
   (b) The interior and exterior of the secondary containment area/structure shall be inspected regularly for signs of leaks, spills, cracks, and unintentional releases.

6. Spills, Overflows, and Other Unauthorized Discharges
   (a) Any spill, overflow, or other discharge(s) not specifically authorized in the permit above are unauthorized discharges.
   (b) Should an unauthorized discharge cause or permit any contaminants to discharge or enter waters of the state, the unauthorized discharge must be verbally reported to a staff member at the appropriate Regional Office as soon as practicable but no more than 24 hours after the discovery of the discharge. If the spill or overflow needs to be reported after normal business hours or on the weekend, the facility must call the Department's 24 hour spill line at 573-634-2436.
   (c) If the unauthorized discharge was from an overflow from a no-discharge process wastewater basin, a follow up report must be submitted to the appropriate Regional Office which includes all operation and maintenance records that document proper operation and maintenance.

7. Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) Submission System
Per 40 CFR Part 127 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule, reporting of effluent monitoring data and any report required by the permit (unless specifically directed otherwise by the permit), shall be submitted via an electronic system to ensure timely, complete, accurate, and nationally consistent set of data for the NPDES program. The eDMR system is currently the only Department-approved reporting method for this permit unless specified elsewhere in this permit, or a waiver is granted by the Department. The facility must register in the Department's eDMR system through the Missouri Gateway for Environmental Management (MoGEM) before the first report is due.

8. It is a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law to fail to pay fees associated with this permit (Section 644.055, RSMo). The fee structure can be found at 10 CSR 20-6.011.

9. Compliance with all requirements in this permit does not supersede nor remove liability for compliance with county or other local ordinances.

10. The laboratory results of all samples from a discharge collected and analyzed must be retained with monitoring records and made available to the Department upon request. These records may be maintained in a searchable electronic format.

11. The permittee shall furnish to the Department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept according to the terms and conditions of this permit. All records required by this permit may be maintained electronically per 432.255 RSMo. These records may be maintained in a searchable electronic format.

12. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility when:
    (a) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants in the discharge. This notification applies to pollutants subject to the effluent limitations of this permit as well as new pollutants different from pollutants listed in this permit; or
    (b) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in discharge practices and may justify the application of permit conditions different from or absent in the current permit.

13. 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 RSMo 644.051.16 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.

14. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances
    In addition to the reporting requirements under 40 CFR 122.41(1), all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Department as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
    (a) That any 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 the 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 the discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
        1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);
        2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
        3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for the 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).

15. Reporting of Non-Detects
    (a) Compliance analysis conducted by the permittee or any contracted laboratory shall be conducted in such a way the precision and accuracy of the analyzed result can be enumerated. See sufficiently sensitive test method requirements in Standard Conditions Part I, Section A, #4 regarding proper testing and detection limits used for sample analysis. For the purposes of this permit, the definitions in 40 CFR 136 apply; method detection limit (MDL) and laboratory established reporting limit (RL) are used interchangeably in this permit.
    (b) The permittee shall not report a sample result as "non-detect" without also reporting the MDL. Reporting "non-detect" without also including the MDL will be considered failure to report, which is a violation of this permit.
    (c) For the daily maximum, the permittee shall report the highest value; if the highest value was a non-detect, use the less than

(d) "<" symbol and the laboratory's highest method detection limit (MDL) or the highest reporting limit (RL); whichever is higher (e.g. <6).
(e) When calculating monthly averages, zero shall be used in place of any value(s) not detected. Where all data used in the average are below the MDL or RL, the highest MDL or RL shall be reported as "<#" for the average as indicated in item (c).

PART VII. STANDARD CONDITIONS

In addition to specified conditions stated herein, this permit is subject to the attached Standard Conditions Part I dated August 01, 2014, and hereby incorporated as though fully set forth herein. https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/standard-conditions-npdes-permits-aug-1-2014-part-i

PART VIII. PERMIT RENEWAL

1. Unless terminated, the permittee shall submit an application for the renewal of this permit by submitting *Form E-Application for General Permit* https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/form-e-application-general-permit-under-missouri-clean-water-law-mo-780-0795 no later than thirty (30) days prior to the permit's expiration date.

2. When a facility submits a timely and complete application in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.010(10)(C)1, and the Department is unable through no fault of the permittee to issue a renewed permit prior to expiration of the previous permit, the terms and conditions of the expired permit are administratively continued and will remain fully effective and enforceable until such time when a permit action is taken. Failure to submit a renewal application is a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law. Failure to apply for renewal of a permit may result in termination of this permit and enforcement action to compel compliance with this condition and the Missouri Clean Water Law.

3. As part of the complete application and as required by the federal NPDES eReporting rule, participation in the Department's Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report Submission System (eDMR) will be required. Facilities already participating in eDMR need not reregister upon renewal, as the initial registration will remain valid. More information can be found at: http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/edmr.htm.

PART IX. PERMIT TRANSFER

1. This permit may not be transferred to a new owner in any fashion except by submitting an *Application for Transfer of Operating Permit* https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/application-transfer-operating-permit-mo-780-1517 to the Department, signed by the seller and buyer of the facility along with the appropriate modification fee. In some cases, revocation and reissuance may be necessary. Standard Condition Part 1, Subsection D.7 applies.

2. Facilities that undergo transfers of ownership without notice to the Department are considered to be operating without a permit.

PART X. PERMIT TERMINATION

1. The permittee shall apply for permit termination when activities covered by this permit have ceased and no significant materials as defined by 10 CSR 20-6.200(1)(C)27 remain on the property or if on the property are stored in such a way as to have no potential for pollution. Whenever a release or a potential for release from a permitted facility is permanently eliminated, the existing permit may be terminated.
   (a) Quarries must also submit documentation of release from the department's Land Reclamation Program.

2. Proper closure of any effluent storage structure is required prior to permit termination. See https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/wastewater-treatment-plant-closure-pub2568/pub2568 for more information on closure.

3. Permits do not terminate automatically upon expiration. In order to terminate this permit, the permittee shall notify the Department's appropriate Regional Office by completing and submitting the *Request for Termination of Operating Permit* form https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/request-termination-operating-permit-mo-780-2814. The Department may require inspection of the premises or photographs prior to granting termination of a permit.

PART XI. PUBLIC NOTICE OF GENERAL PERMIT COVERED FACILITIES

As required by 10 CSR 20-6.020, permits proposed to be issued to newly constructed limestone or other rock quarries must undergo public notification in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.020 prior to issuance. Public Notice of reissuance is required only if the facility was found to be in significant noncompliance during the time of the previous permit [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(C)]. All master general permits are required to undergo not less than 30 days public notice before the permit becomes effective.

PART XII. NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL

If you were adversely affected by this decision, you may be entitled to pursue an appeal before the administrative hearing commission (AHC) pursuant to Sections 621.250 and 644.051.6 RSMo. To appeal, you must file a petition with the AHC within thirty days after the date this decision was mailed or the date it was delivered, whichever date was earlier. If any such petition is sent by registered mail or certified mail, it will be deemed filed on the date it is mailed; if it is sent by any method other than registered mail or certified mail, it will be deemed filed on the date it is received by the AHC. Any appeal should be directed to:

Administrative Hearing Commission
U.S. Post Office Building, Third Floor
131 West High Street, P.O. Box 1557
Jefferson City, MO 65102-1557
Phone: 573-751-2422
Fax: 573-751-5018
Website: https://ahc.mo.gov

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FACT SHEET FOR MASTER GENERAL PERMIT
MO-G490000

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

Per 40 CFR 124.56, 40 CFR 124.8, and 10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(A)2, a Fact Sheet 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 permit. A Fact Sheet is not an enforceable part of an MSOP.

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Type: Industrial
Facility SIC Code(s): 1411, 1422, 1429, 1446, 2951, 2952, 32xx

This permit covers mine/pit dewatering discharges, stormwater discharges, and/or process wastewater discharges associated with limestone and other rock quarries, concrete plants, concrete product industries, asphalt production plants, asphalt product plants, industrial sand mining facilities, glass product industries, stone cutting, and clay product industries.

CLARIFICATION:
This permit establishes a SWPPP requirement for pollutants of concern from this type of facility or for all facilities covered under this permit. 10 CSR 20-6.200(7) specifies "general permits shall contain BMP requirements and/or monitoring and reporting requirements to keep the stormwater from becoming contaminated".

Local conditions are not considered when developing conditions for a general permit. A facility may apply for a site-specific permit if they desire a review of site-specific conditions.

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources is responsible for ensuring that industrial facilities have the proper stormwater, process wastewater, and mine/pit dewatering treatments/controls in place so that the industry can operate in a way that protects the community's clean water and the surrounding environment. One way the Department helps protect water quality is by issuing industrial general permits.

- Stormwater - When it precipitates, stormwater washes over/comes into contact with the industrial materials, products, and equipment being stored outside. As stormwater flows over the site, it can pick up pollutants like sediment, debris, oil and grease, and chemicals and transport them into nearby storm sewer systems or directly into rivers, streams, or lakes.

- Process Wastewater - When water is used in or washes over/comes into contact with industrial materials, equipment, or processes it picks up pollutants like sediment, fines, oil and grease, chemicals, etc. and transports them off of the site and into nearby storm sewer systems or directly into rivers, streams, or lakes. Commingled water is considered a process wastewater discharge even if it occurs during or following a precipitation event.

- Mine/Pit Dewatering - Water that accumulates in a quarry mine/pit has the potential to contain pollutants from industrial stormwater flow and/or process wastewater. This could include pollutants like sediment, fines, debris, oil and grease, and chemicals from materials, products, equipment, and active areas of the site. When this collected water is pumped, drained, or otherwise removed from the mine through human effort, it has the potential to transport these pollutants into nearby storm sewer systems or directly into rivers, streams, or lakes.

Where process wastewater flows from any outfall or limit set detailed in this permit are combined with any other outfall or limit set detailed in this permit for treatment or discharge, the concentration of each pollutant in the combined discharge may not exceed the quantity and concentration of the most stringent effluent limitations that could have been discharged had each waste stream been treated separately.

Waste concrete solids or untreated liquids must be prevented from entering waters of the state. The following should be considered in order to prevent these prohibited discharges:

- Direct the wash water into leak-proof containers or pits designed so that unintentional overflows cannot occur due to inadequate sizing or precipitation;
- Locate washout activities a minimum of 50 feet from waters of the state, stormwater inlets, and stormwater conveyances;
- Washout facilities shall be cleaned, or new facilities must be constructed and ready for use, once the washout structure/BMP is 75% full;
- Designate the washout area(s) to be used and conduct such activities only in these areas.
- Ensure staff are aware of the washout location(s), such as by marking the area(s) on the map in the SWPPP or by installing signage visible to the truck and/or equipment operators.
- Ensure that the structures or BMPs are inspected during the required Monthly Site Inspections.

Also note non-stormwater discharges (NSWDs). These are any discharges that do not comprise entirely of stormwater. These can include discharges of process water, air conditioner condensate, non-contact cooling water, potable water line flushing, and vehicle wash water. With few exceptions, these non-stormwater discharges are prohibited. The allowable NSWD are listed in this permit.

CHANGES TO THE RENEWAL OF THIS PERMIT INCLUDE:
While drafting this permit for renewal, the Department hosted a public meeting held on September 28, 2021, which allowed stakeholders to voice concerns about conditions within the permit and submit comments during the period of initial stakeholder involvement. These concerns/comments were taken into consideration when drafting the permit. In addition to these meetings, the Department also held an informal review period for stakeholders to review the draft prior to the 30 day public comment period.

- Updated language throughout the permit to current language used by the Department and EPA.
- Clarified conditions which were ambiguous.
- Reorganized sections/conditions for logical progression.
- Added documentation and minimum BMP requirements for land disturbance activities which are directly related the activities covered by this permit.
- Added authorization for the use of oil water separators for treatment of stormwater.
- Added Quarterly Visual Assessments requirement for stormwater discharges.
- Updated SWPPP implementation and routine review dates.
- Added requirement for evaluation of the receiving stream and SWPPP after catastrophic storms or chronic storm events that result in a discharge to ONRW.
- Added BMPs related to detailing washwater in the SWPPP, sediment trackout, stormwater discharges from secondary containment structures, and procedures for concrete washout.

Part II – Receiving Stream Information

APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:
Per Missouri Effluent Regulations (10 CSR 20-7.015), the waters of the state are divided into seven (7) categories. This permit applies to facilities discharging to the following water body categories:

☒ Missouri or Mississippi River [10 CSR 20-7.015(2)]
☒ Lakes or Reservoirs [10 CSR 20-7.015(3)]
☒ Losing Streams [10 CSR 20-7.015(4)]
☐ Metropolitan No-Discharge Streams [10 CSR 20-7.015(5)]
☒ Special Streams [10 CSR 20-7.015(6)]
☒ Subsurface Waters [10 CSR 20-7.015(7)]
☒ All Other Waters [10 CSR 20-7.015(8)]

Missouri Water Quality Standards (10 CSR 20-7.031) defines the Clean Water Commission water quality objectives in terms of "water uses to be maintained and the criteria to protect those uses." The receiving stream and/or 1st classified receiving stream's beneficial water uses shall be maintained in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). A general permit does not take into consideration site-specific conditions.

MIXING CONSIDERATIONS:
This permit applies to receiving streams of varying low flow conditions. Therefore, the effluent limitations must be based on the smallest low flow streams considered, which includes waters without designated uses. As such, no mixing is allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(I)(a)]. No Zone of Initial Dilution is allowed. [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(A)4.B.(I)(b)].

RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:
There are no receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time.

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

305(B) REPORT, 303(d) LIST, & TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):
Section 305(b) of the Federal CWA 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, 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 which are impaired but not addressed by normal water pollution control programs.

A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a given pollutant 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 which shall include the TMDL calculation. For facilities with an existing general permit before a TMDL is written on their receiving stream, the Department will evaluate the permit and may require any facility authorized by this general permit to apply for and obtain a site-specific operating permit. Requests for coverage of a new facility under this general permit will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for facilities located within the watershed of an impaired water as designated on the 305(b) Report.

- ✓ The Department will review all discharges to 303(d) listed streams on a case by case basis.

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

- ✓ Applicable: 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 conditions contained a specific set of prohibitions related to general criteria (GC) found in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4); however, there was no determination as to whether the discharges have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to excursion of those general water quality criteria in the previous permit. This permit assesses each general criteria as listed in the previous permit's special conditions. Federal regulations 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(iii) requires instances where reasonable potential (RP) to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard exists, a numeric limitation must be included in the permit. Rather than conducting the appropriate RP determination, the previous permit simply placed the prohibitions in the permit. These conditions were removed from the permit. Appropriate reasonable potential determinations were conducted for each general criterion listed in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A) through (I) and effluent limitations were placed in the permit for those general criteria where it was determined the discharge had reasonable potential to cause or contribute to excursions of the general criteria. Specific effluent limitations were not included for those general criteria where it was determined the discharges will not cause or contribute to excursions of general criteria. Removal of the prohibitions does not reduce the protections of the permit or allow for impairment of the receiving stream. The permit maintains sufficient effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and best management practices to protect water quality while maintaining permit conditions applicable to permittee disclosures and in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031(4) where no water contaminant by itself or in combination with other substances shall prevent the water of the state from meeting the following conditions:
    (A) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause the formation of putrescent, unsightly or harmful bottom deposits or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.
      - ✓ For all outfalls, there is RP for unsightly or harmful bottom deposits preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because settleable solids are a known pollutant of concern in industry discharges, which indicates unsightly or harmful bottom deposits could be discharged from the facility. Limitations are continued for settleable solids to protect this general criterion.

    (B) Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.
      - ✓ For all outfalls, there is RP for oil in sufficient amounts to be unsightly, preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses. This is due to the expected heavy truck traffic in the industry as well as maintenance and possible other sources of oil and grease in these discharges. Because there is RP for this parameter, a limitation is retained on oil and grease in this permit to protect this criterion.

    (C) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause unsightly color or turbidity, offensive odor or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.
      - ✓ For all outfalls there is RP for unsightly color or turbidity in sufficient amounts, preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because the industry discharges effluent known to contain high levels of solids due to land

- ✓ disturbance, rock washing, and other activities known to increase total suspended solids in effluent. Due to RP, a limitation is retained on total suspended solids to be protective of this criterion.
- ✓ For all outfalls, there is no RP for offensive odor in sufficient amounts preventing full maintenance of beneficial uses because nothing discovered in the research of the permit writer indicates offensive odor will be present in sufficient amounts to impair beneficial uses. Odor is not expected in stormwater or process wastewater discharges from this industry.

(D) Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life.
- ✓ The permit writer considered specific toxic pollutants when writing this permit. Numeric effluent limitations are included for those pollutants could be discharged in toxic amounts. These effluent limitations are protective of human health, animals, and aquatic life.

(E) Waters shall maintain a level of water quality at their confluences to downstream waters that provides for the attainment and maintenance of the water quality standards of those downstream waters, including waters of another state. This criteria was not assessed for antibacksliding as this is a new requirement, approved by the EPA on July 30, 2019.

(F) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water.
- ✓ Much like the condition above, the permit writer considered specific toxic pollutants when writing this permit, including those pollutants could cause human health hazards. The discharge is limited by numeric effluent limitations for those conditions could result in human health hazards.

(G) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering.
- ✓ The permit writer considered specific toxic pollutants when writing this permit. Numeric effluent limitations are included for those pollutants could be discharged in toxic amounts. These effluent limitations are protective of livestock and wildlife watering.

(H) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community.
- ✓ For this industry, there is RP for physical or hydrologic changes from the discharges covered under this permit. The permit writer has included conditions which require the permittee to monitor and control the discharges in such a way as to prevent erosion and scouring, which protects for this criterion.
- ✓ It has been established any chemical changes are covered by the specific numeric effluent limitations established in the permit.

(I) Waters shall be free from used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles or equipment and solid waste as defined in Missouri's Solid Waste Law, section 260.200, RSMo, except as the use of such materials is specifically permitted pursuant to section 260.200-260.247.
- ✓ There are no solid waste disposal activities or any operation found in this industry which has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to the materials listed above being discharged through any outfall.

- ✓ Mine/Pit Dewatering was removed from the process wastewater table (Table A) for all pollutant parameters except pH and TSS for SIC 1446 and pH for all other SIC codes subject to 40 CFR 436. This is due to the definition for mine dewatering in 40 CFR 436 that establishes the difference between process wastewater and stormwater/ground water that enters into a mine/pit, which becomes industrial stormwater. Limits for mine/pit dewatering established in the permit are based on the applicable 40 CFR 436 ELG.

ANTIDEGRADATION:
Antidegradation policies ensure protection of water quality for a particular water body on a pollutant by pollutant basis to ensure Water Quality Standards are maintained to support beneficial uses such as fish and wildlife propagation and recreation on and in the water. This also includes special protection of waters designated as an Outstanding National Resource Water or Outstanding State Resource Water [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)(C)]. Antidegradation policies are adopted to minimize adverse effects on water.

- ✓ Applicable; the facility must review and maintain stormwater BMPs as appropriate. The Department has determined the best avenue forward for implementing the Antidegradation requirements into general stormwater permits is by requiring the appropriate development and maintenance of a SWPPP. The SWPPP must identify all reasonable and effective Best Management Practices (BMPs), taking into account environmental impacts and costs. This analysis must document why no discharge or no exposure options are not feasible at the facility.
- ✓ Applicable; the pollutants of concern in this permit are changes in pH, total suspended sediment, oil and grease, and settleable solids. Iron and aluminum benchmarks are present for stormwater for certain industrial sectors. Compliance with the effluent limitations established in this permit for the protection of General Criteria, along with the evaluation and implementation of BMPs as documented in the SWPPP, meets the requirements of Missouri's Antidegradation Review.

BENCHMARKS:
When a permitted feature or outfall consists of only stormwater, a benchmark may be implemented at the discretion of the permit writer. 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 limitations of the permit. The Department recommends sampling for stormwater benchmarks at least once per year.

Because of the fleeting nature of stormwater discharges, the Department, under the direction of EPA guidance, determined monthly averages are generally unpredictable 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 typically only contain a maximum daily limit (MDL) or benchmark determined by the site-specific conditions including the receiving water's current quality.

Numeric benchmark values are based on water quality standards or other stormwater permits including the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP). 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. 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.

✓ Applicable; this permit contains benchmarks.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

Minimum site-wide best management practices are established in this permit to ensure all permittees are managing their sites equally to protect waters of the state from certain activities which could cause negative effects in receiving water bodies. While not all sites require a SWPPP because the SIC codes are specifically exempted in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), these best management practices are not specifically included for stormwater purposes. These practices are minimum requirements for all industrial sites to protect waters of the state. If the minimum best management practices are not followed, the facility may violate general criteria [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)]. Statutes are applicable to all permitted facilities in the state; therefore, pollutants cannot be released unless in accordance with RSMo 644.011 and 644.016 (17).

A requirement was added for Quarterly Visual Assessments of stormwater discharges. This is in line with the requirements detailed in the 2021 EPA Multi-Sector General Permit. Quarterly Visual Assessments of stormwater discharges provides a useful and inexpensive means for facilities to evaluate the effectiveness of their BMPs/control measures. Although the visual examination cannot assess the chemical properties of the facility's stormwater discharges, the examination will provide meaningful results upon which the facility may act quickly. As this permit does not require regular sampling and reporting for stormwater, the permit writer does not believe the requirement of the brief and inexpensive Quarterly Visual Assessments constitutes an undue burden. The Quarterly Visual Assessments findings and notations are to be retained with the SWPPP and made available to the Department upon request.

Dates for implementation and routine review of the facility's SWPPP were updated. This is in line with the requirements detailed in the 2021 EPA Multi-Sector General Permit. 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. It is imperative that the SWPPP be developed and implemented by the permit effective date/commencement of permitted activities and reviewed regularly, in order to adequately address stormwater pollution and to comply with applicable stormwater regulations.

A requirement was added for evaluation of the receiving stream and SWPPP after catastrophic storms or chronic storm events that result in a discharge to ONRW. This permit authorizes only no-discharge facilities [as per 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)7 and 10 CSR 20-7.015(6)(A)3] to operate within the watershed of Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW), which includes the Ozark National Riverways and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Any discharge from a no-discharge facility, including stormwater, will be considered a violation of this permit unless a catastrophic storm or chronic storm event 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)2-3 occurs. In the event of a catastrophic storm or chronic storm event, the no-discharge facility is authorized to release only the minimum amount of stormwater required to prevent damage to the facility. A provision was added that in the event that the above specified discharge occurs, the facility must evaluate the impacts of the discharge on the ONRW and review and update the SWPPP and BMPs on site to determine what improvements or additional controls would be needed to prevent future releases and to preserve water quality in these special streams.

BMPs were added related to detailing washwater in the SWPPP, sediment trackout, stormwater discharges from secondary containment structures, and procedures for concrete washout. These BMPs are in line with other general permits, and/or the 2021 EPA Multi-Sector General Permit, and/or the general BMPs found in industry guidance materials.

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

DOMESTIC WASTEWATER, SLUDGE, AND BIOSOLIDS:
Domestic wastewater is defined as wastewater (i.e., human sewage) originating primarily from the sanitary conveyances of bathrooms and kitchens. Domestic wastewater excludes stormwater, animal waste, process waste, and other similar waste.

✓ Not applicable; this permit does not authorize discharge of domestic waste, sludge, or biosolids. This includes discharges to onsite lagoons. If a facility has an onsite lagoon (or other wastewater treatment system), they may need to obtain a separate general or site specific permit to cover discharges or land application from this structure.

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

✓ Not applicable; this permit does not authorize discharge or land application of biosolids or sludge. A separate permit must be obtained for these activities, either general or site specific.

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 industries covered under this permit have an associated Effluent Limit Guideline (ELG) which is applicable to the process wastewater discharges in this permit and is applied under 40 CFR 125.3(a). Should Reasonable Potential be established for any particular parameter and water-quality derived effluent limits are more protective of the receiving water's quality, the WQS will be used as the limiting factor in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(d) and 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A). See Part IV: EFFLUENT LIMITS DETERMINATION.

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: https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/electronic-discharge-monitoring-report-waiver-request-form-mo-780-2692. A request must be made for each facility. If more than one facility is owned or operated by a single entity, then the entity must submit a separate request for each facility based on its specific circumstances. An approved waiver is not transferable.

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

To assist the facility in entering data into the eDMR system, the permit describes limit sets in each table in Part A of the permit. The data entry personnel should use these identifiers to ensure data entry is being completed appropriately.

GENERAL CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:
In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), effluent limitations shall be placed into permits for pollutants determined to cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or to contribute to, an excursion above any water quality standard, including narrative water quality criteria. In order to comply with this regulation, the permit writer has completed a reasonable potential determination on whether discharges have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion of the general criteria listed in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). In instances where reasonable potential exists, the permit includes limitations within the permit to address the reasonable potential. In

discharges where reasonable potential does not exist, the permit may include monitoring to later determine the discharge's potential to impact the narrative criteria. Additionally, RSMo 644.076.1, as well as Section D – Administrative Requirements of Standard Conditions Part I of this permit state it shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow any discharge of water contaminants from any water contaminant or point source located in Missouri in violation of sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or any standard, rule, or regulation promulgated by the commission.

LAND DISTURBANCE:
Land disturbance, sometimes called construction activities, are actions which cause disturbance of the root layer or soil; these include clearing, grading, and excavating of the land. 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) and 10 CSR 20-6.200(3) requires permit coverage for these activities. Coverage is not required for facilities when only providing maintenance of original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or to continue the original purpose of the facility.

✓ Applicable; this permit provides coverage for land disturbance activities which are directly related to the activities covered by this permit, so long as proper BMPs/stormwater controls are in place and maintained. These activities have SWPPP requirements and may be combined with the standard site SWPPP.
- Land disturbance BMPs should be designed to control the expected peak discharges from the 25 year 24 hour storm event, the University of Missouri has design storm events for the 25 year 24 hour storm; these can be found at: , http://ag3.agebb.missouri.edu/design_storm/comparison_reports/20191117_25yr_24hr_comparison_table.htm; to calculate peak discharges, the website https://www.lmnoeng.com/Hydrology/rational.php has the rational equation to calculate expected discharge volume from the peak storm events.

MAJOR WATER USER:
Any surface or groundwater user with a water source and the equipment necessary to withdraw or divert 100,000 gallons (or 70 gallons per minute) or more per day combined from all sources from any stream, river, lake, well, spring, or other water source is considered a major water user in Missouri. All major water users are required by law to register water use annually (Missouri Revised Statues Chapter 256.400 Geology, Water Resources and Geodetic Survey Section). https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/frequently-asked-major-water-user-questions-pub2236/pub2236

✓ Facilities meeting this definition must register with the Water Resources Center as soon as possible. https://apps5.mo.gov/MWU/

NUTRIENT MONITORING:
Nutrient monitoring is required for facilities characteristically or expected to discharge nutrients (nitrogenous compounds and/or phosphorus) when the design flow is equal to or greater than 0.1 MGD per 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(D)8.

✓ This industry is not expected to have nutrients present in the discharge; therefore, no nutrient monitoring is required at this time.

OIL/WATER SEPARATORS:
Oil water separator (OWS) tank systems are frequently found at industrial sites where process wastewater and stormwater may contain oils and greases, oily process wastewaters, or other immiscible liquids requiring separation. Per 10 CSR 26-2.010(2)(B), all oil water separator tanks must be operated according to manufacturer's specifications and authorized in NPDES permits per 10 CSR 26-2.010(2) or may be regulated as a petroleum tank.

✓ Applicable; Oil collected is an industrial sludge, is identified as used oil, and must be disposed of according to 10 CSR 25-11.279. 40 CFR 279.20(b)(2)(ii)(B) indicate that OWS operated for compliance with the CWA are not "processors" but are still "generators" of used oil and fall under the used oil requirements for disposal.

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

✓ Not applicable; the facilities covered under this permit are not required to have a certified operator.

PERMIT SHIELD:
The permit shield provision of the Clean Water Act (Section 402(k)) and Missouri Clean Water Law (644.051.16 RSMo) provides that when a permit holder is in compliance with its NPDES permit or MSOP, they are effectively in compliance with certain sections of the Clean Water Act, and equivalent sections of the Missouri Clean Water Law. In general, the permit shield is a legal defense against certain enforcement actions, but is only available when the facility is in compliance with its permit and satisfies other specific conditions, including having completely disclosed all discharges and all facility processes and activities to the Department at time of application. It is the facility's responsibility to ensure that all potential pollutants, waste streams, discharges, and activities, as well as wastewater land application, storage, and treatment areas, are all fully disclosed to the Department at the time of application or during the draft permit review process. Subsequent requests for authorization to discharge additional pollutants or expanded or newly disclosed flows, or for authorization for previously unpermitted and undisclosed activities or discharges, will likely require permit modification, or may require the facility be covered under a site specific permit.

PRETREATMENT PROGRAM:
This permit does not regulate pretreatment requirements for facilities discharging to an accepting permitted wastewater treatment facility. If applicable, the receiving entity (the publicly owned treatment works - POTW) must ensure compliance with any effluent limitation guidelines for pretreatment listed in 40 CFR Subchapter N per 10 CSR 20-6.100. Pretreatment regulations per RSMo 644.016 are limitations on the introduction of pollutants or water contaminants into publicly owned treatment works or facilities.

✓ Not Applicable; the facilities covered under this permit, at this time, are not required to meet pretreatment requirements under an ELG.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF COVERAGE FOR AN INDIVIDUAL FACILITY:
Public Notice of reissuance of coverage is not required unless the facility is a specific type of facility as defined in 10 CSR 20-6.200(1). The need for an individual public notification process shall be determined and identified in the permit [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(C)5.].

✓ Applicable; issuance of coverage to an individual newly constructed limestone or other rock quarry under this permit for the first time shall be placed on Public Notice for thirty (30) days in accordance with 10 CSR 20-6.020(1)(B) & (C)2.

REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA):
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 which will cause or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above narrative or numeric water quality standard. In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(iii) if the permit writer determines any given pollutant has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the water quality standard, the permit must contain effluent limits for the pollutant.

✓ Conservative assumption; a traditional statistical Reasonable Potential Analysis has not been conducted for this master general permit; instead the Department has made a reasonable potential determination based on sources of pollutants related to water quality standards. Activities performed by facilities covered under this master general permit were evaluated as to whether discharges have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to excursions of general criteria listed in 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). A reasonable potential to violate water quality standards is assumed for the pollutants of concern due to the nature of the activities carried out under this permit, resulting in the effluent limits contained in the permit.

✓ The permit writer reviewed industry materials, available DMR data, available past inspections, and other documents and research to evaluate general and narrative water quality reasonable potential for this permit. Permit writers also use the Department's permit writer's manual (https://dnr.mo.gov/water/business-industry-other-entities/technical-assistance-guidance/wastewater-permit-writers-manual), 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, and water quality standards. 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.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):
Per § 644.051, RSMo, a permit may be issued with a Schedule of Compliance (SOC) to provide time for a facility to come into compliance with new state or federal effluent regulations, water quality standards, or other requirements. Such a schedule is not allowed if the facility is already in compliance with the new requirement, or if prohibited by other statute or regulation. An SOC includes an enforceable sequence of interim requirements (actions, operations, or milestone events) leading to compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, its implementing regulations, and/or the terms and conditions of an operating permit. *See also* Section 502(17) of the Clean Water Act, and 40 CFR 122.2. For new effluent limitations, the permit may include interim monitoring for the specific parameter to demonstrate the facility is not already in compliance with the new requirement. Per 40 CFR 122.47(a)(1) and 10 CSR 20-7.031(11), compliance must occur as soon as possible. If the permit provides a schedule for meeting new water quality based effluent limits, an SOC must include an enforceable, final effluent limitation in the permit even if the SOC extends beyond the life of the permit.

✓ Not Applicable: This permit does not contain a SOC.

SETBACKS:
Setbacks are common elements of permits and are established to provide a margin of safety in order to protect the receiving water from accidents, spills, unusual events, etc.

✓ This permit does not authorize discharges which are located in a way to allow process wastewater to be released into sinkholes, caves, fissures, or other openings in the ground which could drain into aquifers (except losing streams) per 10 CSR 20-7.015(7). The issuing authority will assess whether a discharge from a facility is eligible for this permit based on the distance from a sinkhole and the likelihood of effluent having reasonable potential to enter and affect groundwater.

✓ This permit authorizes stormwater discharge in Outstanding state Resource Waters (OSRW) so long as no degradation of water quality occurs in the OSRW due to discharges from the permitted facility per 10 CSR 20-7.015(6)(B) and 10 CSR 20-7.031(3)(C). The Antidegradation Analysis performed by the facility for the SWPPP should include the determination of no

degradation. Additionally, if the facility is found to be causing degradation during an inspection or through complaint investigations, they will be required to become a no discharge facility or obtain a site specific permit with more stringent monitoring and SWPPP requirements.

- ✓ For facilities operating within the watershed of Outstanding National Resource Water, which includes the Ozark National Riverways and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, no discharge facilities are authorized. This includes no-discharge of stormwater.
- ✓ Facilities located within the watershed of an impaired water as designated in the 305(b) Report must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for inclusion under this permit. Facilities found to be discharging the listed pollutant(s) of concern for any impaired water may be required to obtain a site-specific permit. Missouri's impaired waters can be found at https://dnr.mo.gov/water/what-were-doing/water-planning/quality-standards-impaired-waters-total-maximum-daily-loads/impaired-waters. The pollutants of concern at the facilities covered under this permit are found in benchmark Table C. The Department will assess the pollutants of concern for impaired waters on the 305(b) report and evaluate the reasonable potential for the facility to cause further impairment to the receiving stream. If the facility is not expected to cause further impairment to the receiving stream, this general permit may be issued to the facility.
- ✓ This permit does not authorize discharges to L1 lakes/reservoirs per 10 CSR 20-7.015(3)(C). This is to protect sources of drinking water.

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: https://extension.missouri.edu/publications/eq421 (WQ422 through WQ449).

- ✓ This permit does not authorize discharge or land application of biosolids. Sludge/biosolids must be removed by contract hauler, incinerated, stored in the lagoon, etc.

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

- ✓ Not applicable; this permit does not authorize land application of industrial sludge. Sludge must be removed by contract hauler, incinerated, stored in the pit or basin, etc.

SPILL REPORTING:
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 when 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. See Missouri Clean Water Law Section 260.500(6)(b) for additional information on quantities associated with Hazardous Substance Emergencies.
https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=260.500&bid=13989&hl=

Underground and above ground storage devices for petroleum products, vegetable oils, and animal fats may be subject to control under SPCC and are expected to be managed under those provisions, if applicable. Substances regulated by federal law under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) which are transported, stored, or used for maintenance, cleaning or repair shall be managed according to the provisions of RCRA and CERCLA.

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 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 2021

https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-03/documents/swppp_guide_industrial_2021_030121.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). General information can also be found at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/industrial-stormwater-guidance. Additionally, a basic SWPPP template may be found at https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/stormwater-pollution-protection-plan-template-mo-780-2914. Prior to completing this SWPPP template, you should read and understand your specific permit requirements. This template is intended to be used as a basic guide and may not be all inclusive.

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

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

The EPA has developed factsheets on the pollutants of concern for specific industries along with the BMPs to control and minimize stormwater (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities). Along with EPA's factsheets, the International Stormwater BMP database (https://bmpdatabase.org/) may provide guidance on BMPs appropriate for specific industries.

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 (https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/antidegradation-implementation-procedure).

Alternative analysis evaluation of the BMPs is a structured evaluation of BMPs which are reasonable and cost effective. The alternative analysis evaluation should include practices designed to be: 1) non-degrading; 2) less degrading; or 3) degrading water quality. The glossary of the *Antidegradation Implementation Procedure* 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 alternative analysis 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*, 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 a site specific permit application, which includes an appropriate fee; Form A – Application for Non-Domestic Permit Under Missouri Clean Water Law (Form 780-1479) and Form C – Application for Discharge

Permit – Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, Silviculture Operations, and Stormwater (Form 780-1514) can be found at: https://dnr.mo.gov/forms-applications.

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

UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL (UIC):

The UIC program for all classes of wells in the State of Missouri is administered by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and approved by EPA pursuant to section 1422 and 1425 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and 40 CFR 147 Subpart AA. Injection wells are classified based on the liquids which are being injected. Class I wells are hazardous waste wells which are banned by RSMo 577.155; Class II wells are established for oil and natural gas production; Class III wells are used to inject fluids to extract minerals; Class IV wells are also banned by Missouri in RSMo 577.155; Class V wells are shallow injection wells; some examples are heat pump wells and groundwater remediation wells. Domestic wastewater being disposed of sub-surface is also considered a Class V well. In accordance with 40 CFR 144.82, construction, operation, maintenance, conversion, plugging, or closure of injection wells shall not cause movement of fluids containing any contaminant into Underground Sources of Drinking Water (USDW) if the presence of any contaminant may cause a violation of drinking water standards or groundwater standards under 10 CSR 20-7.031, or other health based standards, or may otherwise adversely affect human health. If the Department finds the injection activity may endanger USDWs, the Department may require closure of the injection wells or other actions listed in 40 CFR 144.12(c), (d), or (e). In accordance with 40 CFR 144.26, the permittee shall submit a Class V Well Inventory Form for each active or new underground injection well drilled, or when the status of a well changes, to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey Program, P.O. Box 250, Rolla, Missouri 65402. The Class V Well Inventory Form can be requested from the Geological Survey Program or can be found at the following web address: https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/class-v-well-inventory-form-mo-780-1774 Single family residential septic systems and non-residential septic systems used solely for sanitary waste and having the capacity to serve fewer than 20 persons a day are excluded from the UIC requirements (40 CFR 144.81(9)).

✓ Not applicable; this permit does not authorize subsurface wastewater systems or other underground injection. These activities must be assessed under an application for a site specific permit if not permitted otherwise.

VARIANCE:

Per the Missouri Clean Water Law Section 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 Section 644.006 to 644.141 or any standard, rule, or regulation promulgated pursuant to Missouri Clean Water Law Section 644.006 to 644.141.

✓ Not Applicable: This permit is not drafted under premises of a petition for variance.

WASTELOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) FOR LIMITATIONS:

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 which may be discharged into the stream without endangering its water quality. Water quality based maximum daily and average monthly effluent limitations were calculated using methods and procedures outlined in USEPA's Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control (TSD) (EPA/505/2-90-001).

✓ Not applicable; water quality limitations were not applied in this permit.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS:

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

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST:

Per 10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(FF), a toxicity test conducted under specified laboratory conditions on specific indicator organism; and per 40 CFR 122.2, the aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by a toxicity 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 water.

✓ Not Applicable: At this time, permittees are not required to conduct a WET test.

Part IV – Effluent Limitations Determination

EPA Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)
The MSGP was used to research and support best professional judgment decisions made in establishing technology-based effluent benchmarks for this general permit which are consistent with national standards. EPA applies the requirements in Sectors D, E, and J to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing Facilities, Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products Facilities, and Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing Facilities. The permit writer determined the standards established by the MSGP are achievable and consistent with federal regulations.

Any flow through the outfall is considered a discharge and must be sampled and reported as provided below. Future permit action due to permit modification may contain new operating permit terms and conditions which supersede the terms and conditions, including effluent limitations, of this operating permit. Daily maximums and monthly averages are required per 40 CFR 122.45(d)(1) for continuous discharges (not from a POTW).

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR TABLE A:

PARAMETERS	UNIT	DAILY MAX	MONTHLY AVG	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITS	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY	MINIMUM REPORTING FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
FLOW	gpd	*	*	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	24 HR. EST.
OIL & GREASE	mg/L	15	10	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
PH	SU	6.5 – 9.0	6.5 – 9.0	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
SETTLEABLE SOLIDS (SS)	mL/L/ hr	1.5	1.0	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS (TSS)**	mg/L	23	15	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS (TSS)***	mg/L	45	25	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS (TSS)‡	mg/L	70	70	SAME	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB
PH ‡‡	SU	6.0 – 9.0	6.0 – 9.0	6.5 – 9.0	ONCE/QUARTER	ONCE/QUARTER	GRAB

* Monitoring and reporting requirement only
** Process Wastewater for Asphalt Paving and Roofing Emulsion Facilities (Subset of SIC 2951)
*** Process Wastewater for Industrial Sand Facilities (SIC 1446)
‡ Process Wastewater for All Others (All other SIC Codes)
‡‡ Mine/Pit Dewatering for Crushed and Broken Limestone (SIC 1422)

DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

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

Oil & Grease
15 mg/L daily maximum; 10 mg/L monthly average, continued from the previous permit. 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) due to reasonable potential being determined. Reasonable potential was determined on the basis of known pollutants in the industry, heavy truck and vehicle traffic at these sites, and the potential to utilize petroleum based coagulants for treatment for solids.

The daily maximum was calculated using the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001). Section 5.4.2 indicates the waste load allocation can be set to the chronic standard. When the chronic standard is multiplied by 1.5, the daily maximum can be calculated. Hence, 10 * 1.5 = 15 mg/L for the daily maximum.

Oil and grease is considered a conventional pollutant. Oil and grease is a quantitative, comprehensive test which measures for gasoline, diesel, crude oil, creosote, kerosene, heating oils, heavy fuel oils, lubricating oils, waxes, and some asphalt and pitch. The test can also detect some volatile organics such as benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, or xylene, but these constituents are often lost during testing due to their boiling points. It is recommended to perform separate testing for these constituents if they are a known pollutant of concern at the site, i.e. aquatic life toxicity or human health is a concern. Results do not allow for separation of specific pollutants within the test, they are reported, totaled, as “oil and grease”. 10 mg/L is the level at which sheen is estimated 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 limit this permit applies does not allow the facility to violate general criteria pursuant to 10 CSR 20-7.015(4) even if data provided are below the numeric limit. The limitation falls within the range of values implemented in other permits having similar industrial activities.

pH

6.5 to 9.0 SU – instantaneous grab sample, pH is not to be averaged. Water quality limits [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(E)] are applicable to all outfalls. The federal effluent limitations contain technology standards of 6.0-9.0 SU for pH in both construction sand and gravel and industrial sand process wastewater discharges. The state water quality standard for pH is 6.5-9.0 SU. In accordance with the Clean Water Act section 301(b)(1)(C), the more stringent standard must be applied to the permit. The technology standard found in the federal ELG is not protective of state water quality standards. Therefore, the state water quality standard 6.5-9.0 SU will be carried over from the previous permit and implemented in this permit.

pH (mine/pit dewatering)

6.0 to 9.0 SU – instantaneous grab sample, pH is not to be averaged. Previous permit established water quality limits [10 CSR 20-7.031(5)(E)]; however, reasonable potential was not conducted. Therefore, the technology based effluent limits found in 40 CFR 436 are applicable.

Settleable Solids (SS)

The previous permit required a daily maximum limit of 1.5 mL/L/hr and a monthly average of 1.0 mL/L/hr. There is no numeric water quality standard for SS; however, sediment discharges can negatively impact aquatic life. Increased settleable solids are known to interfere with multiple stages of the life cycle in many benthic organisms. For example, they can smother eggs and young or clog the crevasses benthic organisms use for habitat. Settleable solids are also a valuable indicator parameter. Solids monitoring allows the permittee to identify increases in sediment and solids indicating uncontrolled materials leaving the site. In addition to these limitations being placed for water quality reasons, these limitations are known to be achievable by standard industry treatment technology. The effluent limitations in the previous permit have been revaluated and found to be protective of the receiving stream.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Effluent limitations for each type of receiving water body were set according to 10 CSR 20-70.015(2)-(8) and are considered necessary for protection of Water Quality Standards 10 CSR 20-7.031(4). Solids are one of the primary pollutants of concern from this industry, as mining and land disturbance generate large amounts of solids which may be discharged in the effluent. There is no numeric water quality standard for TSS; however, sediment discharges can negatively impact aquatic life habitat. TSS is also a valuable indicator parameter. TSS monitoring allows the permittee to identify increases in TSS indicating uncontrolled materials leaving the site. Increased suspended solids in runoff can lead to decreased available oxygen for aquatic life and an increase of surface water temperatures in a receiving stream. Suspended solids can also be carriers of toxins, which can adsorb to the suspended particles; therefore, total suspended solids are a valuable indicator parameter for other pollution. In addition to protection of the narrative water quality standards, these limits are achievable through proper operation and maintenance of BMPs and fall within the range of values implemented in other permits having similar industrial activities.

The Department has retained the previous permit limits of 70 mg/L as a daily maximum and 70 mg/L as a monthly average in this permit for all SIC codes other than the asphalt paving and roofing emulsion production facilities (subset of SIC 2951) and industrial sand facilities (SIC 1446) as defined in the permit. For Asphalt Paving and Roofing Emulsion Production Facilities (subset of SIC 2951) the EPA Effluent Limit Guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 443 establishes the permit limit of 23.0 mg/L as a daily maximum and 15.0 mg/L as a monthly average for TSS in this permit. This is a technology based limit and is deemed to be achievable using best available technology. For Industrial Sand Facilities (SIC 1446) the EPA Effluent Limit Guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 436.42 establishes the permit limit of 45 mg/L as a daily maximum and 25 mg/L as a monthly average for TSS in this permit. This is a technology based limit and is deemed to be achievable using best available technology.

STORMWATER DISCHARGES

The MSGP was used to research and support best professional judgment decisions made in establishing technology-based narrative BMPs and numeric benchmarks for the stormwater discharges regulated by this general permit which are consistent with national standards. Additionally, the permit writer reviewed standard BMPs and operational control documents for the industry.

EFFLUENT BENCHMARKS FOR TABLE C:

PARAMETERS	UNIT	BENCHMARK	PREVIOUS PERMIT REQUIREMENT
OIL & GREASE	mg/L	10	SAME
pH***	SU	6.5 – 9.0	SAME
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS (TSS)	mg/L	100	SAME
ALUMINUM[CPM]	mg/L	0.75	SAME
IRON[CGP]	mg/L	4.0	SAME

CPM Clay Product Manufactures (SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)
CGP Concrete and Gypsum Products (SIC 3271-3275)
*** pH is measured in Standard Units and is not to be averaged. The pH is limited to the range of 6.5-9.0 Standard Units.

DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF BENCHMARKS:

Oil & Grease
Daily maximum benchmark of 10 mg/L, continued from the previous permit. Oil and grease is considered a conventional pollutant, and is a known pollutant of concern associated with heavy truck traffic. Oil and grease is also often used as an indicator pollutant in stormwater for general stormwater quality. Oil and grease is a quantitative, comprehensive test which measures for gasoline, diesel, crude oil, creosote, kerosene, heating oils, heavy fuel oils, lubricating oils, waxes, and some asphalt and pitch. The test can also detect some volatile organics such as benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, or xylene, but these constituents are often lost during testing due to their boiling points. It is recommended to perform separate testing for these constituents if they are a known pollutant of concern at the site, i.e. aquatic life toxicity or human health is a concern. Results do not allow for separation of specific pollutants within the test, they are reported, totaled, as "oil and grease". 10 mg/L is the level at which sheen is estimated 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 this permit applies does not allow the facility to violate general criteria pursuant to 10 CSR 20-7.015(4) even if data provided are below the numeric benchmark. 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. This value has been determined to be a feasible and affordable Technology Based Effluent Limit.

pH
Benchmark of 6.5-9.0 SU, continued from the previous permit. pH is a general water quality indicator in stormwater. pH is also a known pollutant of concern for process wastewater, and/or stormwater discharges from limestone and other rock quarries, concrete, glass, stone cutting, and asphalt industries. The benchmark range is known to be achievable with standard BMP technologies at a wide range of industrial sites. This value has been determined to be a feasible and affordable Technology Based Effluent Limit.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
Daily maximum benchmark of 100 mg/L, continued from the previous permit. Solids are the primary pollutant of concern associated with process wastewater, and/or stormwater discharges from limestone and other rock quarries, concrete, glass, stone cutting, asphalt industries, and land disturbance stormwater. There is no numeric water quality standard for TSS; however, sediment discharges can negatively impact aquatic life habitat. TSS is also a valuable indicator parameter. TSS monitoring allows the permittee to identify increases in TSS indicating uncontrolled materials leaving the site. Increased suspended solids in runoff can lead to decreased available oxygen for aquatic life and an increase of surface water temperatures in a receiving stream. Suspended solids can also be carriers of toxins, which can adsorb to the suspended particles; therefore, total suspended solids are a valuable indicator parameter for other pollution. The benchmark is achievable through proper operational and maintenance of BMPs and falls within the range of values implemented in other permits having similar industrial activities. This value has been determined to be a feasible and affordable Technology Based Effluent Limit.

Total Aluminum
Benchmark of 0.75 mg/L for Total Aluminum for facilities operating with the primary SIC codes of 3251-3259, 3261-3269, continued from the previous permit. This value has been determined to be a feasible and affordable Technology Based Effluent Limit.

Total Iron
Benchmark 4.0 mg/L for Total Iron for facilities with the primary SIC codes of 3271- 3275, continued from the previous permit. This value has been determined to be a feasible and affordable Technology Based Effluent Limit.

If data becomes available that indicates existing water quality will be protected by alternative benchmarks specific to this industry, the Department will propose to incorporate those benchmarks into this permit as part of a permit modification. Such data must be approved by the Department as appropriate and representative before it can be considered.
More information on stormwater sampling may be found in the following document: Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling

Guide (Document number: EPA 832-B-09-003) published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in April 2021, https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-11/documents/msgp_monitoring_guide.pdf

Part V– Sampling and Reporting Requirements

SAMPLING FREQUENCY:
Sampling frequency is established in accordance with Department policy. For pollutants expressed in a daily maximum and a monthly average, only quarterly monitoring is required for these pollutants. Results from one quarterly sample may be submitted as both the daily maximum and the monthly average result. If the facility collects multiple samples during any month, the permit requires the facility to submit a monthly average (except pH, which is not to be averaged). If no discharges occur during a sampling period, report as "no discharge."

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 appropriate for the sampling and monitoring requirements detailed in this permit.

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 and incorporated within this permit. The facility shall use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods for detecting, identifying, and measuring the concentrations of pollutants. The facility shall ensure the selected methods are able to quantify the presence of pollutants in a given discharge at concentrations low enough to determine compliance with Water Quality Standards in 10 CSR 20-7.031 or effluent limitations unless provisions in the permit allow for other alternatives. A method is "sufficiently sensitive" when; 1) the method quantifies the pollutant below the level of the applicable water quality criterion 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.

Part VI – Administrative Requirements

On the basis of preliminary staff review and 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 permit. The proposed determinations are tentative pending public comment.

PUBLIC MEETING:
A public meeting is required for general permits with 50 or more General Permit Covered Facilities (GPCFs). MOG490000 covers 739 GPCFs. A public meeting was held on September 28, 2021.

PUBLIC NOTICE:
The Department shall give public notice when 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 or because of 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 facility must be notified of the denial in writing.

The Department must give public notice of a pending permit or of a new or reissued Missouri State Operating Permit. The public comment period is a length of time not less than thirty (30) days following the date of the public notice, during which interested persons may submit written comments about the proposed permit.

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

- ✓ The Public Notice period for this permit started January 26, 2022 and ended February 28, 2022. Three letters were received during the 30 day Public Notice period. The comments and responses to the Public Notice of this permit do not warrant the modification of the terms and conditions of this permit.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: 1/25/2022

4/12/2022

COMPLETED BY:
MICHAEL ABBOTT
CHIEF, OPERATING PERMITS SECTION
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
OPERATING PERMITS SECTION
STORMWATER & CERTIFICATION UNIT
(573) 522-4502
DNR.GeneralPermits@dnr.mo.gov

EDITED BY:
STORMWATER & CERTIFICATION UNIT
OPERATING PERMITS SECTION
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
OPERATING PERMITS SECTION
STORMWATER & CERTIFICATION UNIT
(573) 522-4502
DNR.GeneralPermits@dnr.mo.gov

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

These Standard Conditions incorporate permit conditions as required by 40 CFR 122.41 or other applicable state statutes or regulations. These minimum conditions apply unless superseded by requirements specified in the permit.

Part I – General Conditions
Section A – Sampling, Monitoring, and Recording

1. **Sampling Requirements.**
   a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
   b. All samples shall be taken at the outfall(s) or Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Department) approved sampling location(s), and unless specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other body of water or substance.

2. **Monitoring Requirements**.
   a. Records of monitoring information shall include:
      i. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
      ii. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
      iii. The date(s) analyses were performed;
      iv. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
      v. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
      vi. The results of such analyses.
   b. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit at the location specified in the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reported to the Department with the discharge monitoring report data (DMR) submitted to the Department pursuant to Section B, paragraph 7.

3. **Sample and Monitoring Calculations.** Calculations for all sample and monitoring results which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in the permit.

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

5. **Record Retention.** Except for records of monitoring information required by the permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years (or longer as required by 40 CFR part 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by the permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for the permit, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.

6. **Illegal Activities.**
   a. The Federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four (4) years, or both.
   b. The Missouri Clean Water Law provides that any person or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained pursuant to sections 644.006 to 644.141 shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both. Second and successive convictions for violation under this paragraph by any person shall be punished by a fine of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both.

Section B – Reporting Requirements

1. **Planned Changes.**
   a. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility when:
      i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
      ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42;
      iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan;
      iv. Any facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications which will result in a new or substantially different discharge or sludge characteristics must be reported to the Department 60 days before the facility or process modification begins. Notification may be accomplished by application for a new permit. If the discharge does not violate effluent limitations specified in the permit, the facility is to submit a notice to the Department of the changed discharge at least 30 days before such changes. The Department may require a construction permit and/or permit modification as a result of the proposed changes at the facility.

2. **Non-compliance Reporting.**
   a. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Relevant information shall be provided orally or via the current electronic method approved by the Department, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and shall be reported to the appropriate Regional Office during normal business hours or the Environmental Emergency Response hotline at 573-634-2436 outside of normal business hours. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) business days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

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

2. **Bypass Requirements.**
   a. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2. b. and 2. c. of this section.
   b. Notice.
      i. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.
      ii. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Section B – Reporting Requirements, paragraph 5 (24-hour notice).
   c. Prohibition of bypass.
      i. Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
         1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
         2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
         3. The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 2. b. of this section.
      ii. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three (3) conditions listed above in paragraph 2. c. i. of this section.

3. **Upset Requirements.**
   a. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph 3. b. of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
   b. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
      i. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
      ii. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
      iii. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Section B – Reporting Requirements, paragraph 2. b. ii. (24-hour notice).
      iv. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section D – Administrative Requirements, paragraph 4.
   c. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

Section D – Administrative Requirements

1. **Duty to Comply.** The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law and Federal Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.
   a. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
   b. The Federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The Federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. **Property Rights.** This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

10. **Duty to Provide Information.** The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

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

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

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

14. **Severability.** The provisions of the permit are severable, and if any provision of the permit, or the application of any provision of the permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of the permit, shall not be affected thereby.

AP 47308

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

FORM E – APPLICATION FOR GENERAL PERMIT UNDER MISSOURI CLEAN WATER LAW

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY	
CHECK NUMBER OR JET PAY CONFIRMATION NUMBER	
DATE RECEIVED 4/17/2025	FEE SUBMITTED

PLEASE READ ALL THE ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM.

APPLICANTS FOR MOGD, MOG823, MOG22, MORA, AND MOR100 ARE EXCLUDED FROM THIS FORM.

- **MOGD and MOG823**: Please fill out 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.
- **MOG22**: Form P- Application for MOG22 Processing Meat and Meat Products General Permit Missouri Clean Water Law MO 780-2976 | Missouri Department of Natural Resources.
- **MORA**: Land disturbance permits are applied for and obtained online through the department's ePermitting Splash Page.
- **MOR100**: For area-wide land disturbance permits, please fill out Form G – Application For Land Disturbance Stormwater General Permit.

IF YOUR FACILITY IS ELIGIBLE FOR A NO EXPOSURE EXEMPTION:
Fill out the No Exposure Certification Form (MO 780-2828).

1. APPLICATION PURPOSE

1.1
- ☐ a. This facility is now in operation under Missouri State Operating Permit (permit) MO – _____, is submitting an application for renewal, and there is no proposed increase in design wastewater flow. Pay annual fees when invoiced. No additional permit fee required for renewal.
- ☐ b. This facility is now in operation under permit MO – _____, is submitting an application for renewal, and there is a proposed increase in design wastewater flow. Antidegradation Review may be required. Pay annual fees when invoiced. No additional permit fee required for renewal.
- ☑ c. This is a facility submitting an application for a new permit (for a new facility) under MO-_____. Antidegradation Review or construction permit may be required. New permit fee required.
- ☐ d. This facility is now in operation under Missouri State Operating Permit (permit) MO – _____ and is requesting a modification to the permit. Antidegradation Review or construction permit may be required. Modification fee required.

1.2 Briefly describe the primary business conducted at the site:
G49 Permit for Ready-Mix Concrete Production

2. FACILITY

FACILITY NAME	COUNTY	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE	
Kienstra 55, LLC	St. Francois	(573) 760-3112	
ADDRESS (PHYSICAL LOCATION)	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
4378 Hildebrecht Road	Farmington	MO	63640

3. OWNER

NAME	EMAIL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE	
Kienstra 44, LLC		(314) 994-1616	
ADDRESS (MAILING)	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
755 South New Ballas	St. Louis	MO	63141

4. CONTINUING AUTHORITY

If Continuing Authority is a business entity, complete section below using the Secretary of State Website.

CHARTER NUMBER (AS APPEARS ON SECRETARY OF STATE WEBSITE)
LC001474569 (Kienstra 44, LLC)

If Continuing Authority is a non-business entity, complete section below

NAME	EMAIL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE	
ADDRESS (MAILING)	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE

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.

MO 780-0795 (9-23)

5. FACILITY CONTACT

NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE
Brian Hagen	(314) 853-0880
TITLE	**EMAIL ADDRESS**
Compliance Manager	bhagen@kienstraconcrete.com

6. APPLICABILITY

6.1 Primary SIC code of facility 3273 Other SIC code _____ Primary NAICS code of facility 327320
If other industrial activities are occurring at the facility not covered by the above reported SIC codes, please attach a list of additional activities and applicable SIC and corresponding NAICS Codes.

6.2 Review the general permit being applied for on the department's permit website Wastewater Permits. Please determine whether the facility meets the terms and conditions of the chosen general permit and complete the following:

Does the facility meet all applicability requirements of the applied-for permit? ☑ Yes ☐ No
If "**No**," please contact the appropriate department Regional Office for further permitting direction.

Does the permit being applied for address all pollutants of concern at the facility? ☑ Yes ☐ No
If "**No**," please attach a list additional pollutants and possible sources.

Is data from the last two years available that describes the concentration of pollutants in the discharges? ☐ Yes ☑ No
If "**Yes**," provide the data as an attachment to this application.

7. OUTFALL INFORMATION (attach additional sheets as necessary)

Outfall Number	Legal Description	Coordinates (specify units)	Design Flow/ Actual Flow (MGD)	Is This Storm water only	Receiving Water Body
001	Qtr 1 SW ¼ Qtr 2 SE ¼ Sec. 13 T 35N R 05E	Lat: 37° 44' 11.68" Long: -90° 26' 16.33"	>1	■ Yes	drainage ditch on south side, not directly linked but is adjacent to and falls toward the St. Francis River
	Qtr 1 ____ ¼ Qtr 2 ____ ¼ Sec. ____ T ____ R ____			☐ Yes	
	Qtr 1 ____ ¼ Qtr 2 ____ ¼ Sec. ____ T ____ R ____			☐ Yes	
	Qtr 1 ____ ¼ Qtr 2 ____ ¼ Sec. ____ T ____ R ____			☐ Yes	

8. MAPS AND DIAGRAMS

8.1 Attach a 1:1,000 aerial photograph of the facility or USGS topographic map. The map must indicate the boundaries of the property, the areas of industrial activities (including the location of industrial materials stored outdoors exposed to precipitation), outfall locations, and locations of wastewater treatment devices or stormwater basins.

8.2 Attach a line drawing of the water flow through the facility with water balance values, showing operations contributing wastewater or stormwater to the discharges and/or treatment units. The water balance must show approximate average flows at intake and discharge points and between units, including treatment units. If a water balance cannot be determined, a pictorial description of the nature and amount of any sources of water and any collection and treatment measures may be submitted in the place of a line drawing.

9. ADDITIONAL SITE INFORMATION

9.1 Provide a narrative identification of each type of process, operation, or production area that contributes effluent for each outfall, including process wastewater, non-process wastewater, cooling water and stormwater runoff; the average flow each process contributes; and a description of the treatment the wastewater or stormwater receives, including the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by discharge. Processes, operations, or production areas may be described in general terms (for example, "dye-making reactor" or "distillation tower"). The average flow of point sources composed of stormwater may be estimated. The basis for the rainfall event and the method of estimation must be indicated. If this application is for a stormwater discharge permit, provide an attached list of any materials that are stored outside and exposed to stormwater, including wood pallets, empty storage barrels, waste disposal containers (except for a secured covered dumpster), or anything that is a raw material, byproduct, or product of your manufacturing activities.

Kienstra is solely a ready-mix concrete producer. At this Farmington property we will have a dry-batch truck mix operation, with the plant fed by a loader bucket from one open stone pile and one open sand pile, pneumatic cement and supplementary unloading into silos, a truck rinse station/pit system, and those grease, oils, and fuels on site required to be operational at this facility. Diesel fuel will be held in a double-walled tank. The majority of the property, along with its driving lanes and the fueling area, will remain unpaved, allowing a majority of our stormwater to absorb before ever reaching the pond itself.The entire property is adequately sloped toward a retention pond in the far southeast corner where the outfall will need to be located. The pond receives all stormwater flow and any traces of commingled process. All process water that we create for concrete production will be contained and recycled as much as possible. Pollution prevention will be trained for on site and monitored on a constant basis. Strong stormwater events may force other preventative measures to protect our outfall and the area surrounding our property.

The largest source of our process water is the mixer truck rinses. When returning from a delivery a truck will back into our pit system and receive a timed dose of water in order to rinse concrete remnants out of the drum prior to loading again. That dirty water is allowed to settle through a tiered system of adjacent pits. The last pit which now contains the cleanest water is pumped back to the trucks for those rinses, creating a closed-loop system that allows us to responsibly recycle that process water. The loader bucket scoops out the settled solids on a regular basis and that waste material is hauled off site.

There is a septic tank on site that only receives water from one small office space. It is only designed to receive waste from one toilet and two sinks. A single leach-line has been appropriately installed, meeting all requirements including the > 50' distance from an installed well, and runs along the west boundary.

As the plant has not yet been erected or we have seen the influence of stormwater events in tandem with our operations, we do not have an estimate for the flow of stormwater runoff at this time. For the purpose of our stormwater discharge permit, what we expect to have exposed to stormwater includes our fine and coarse aggregates, the double-walled dieself fuel tank, the high-lift loader, all mixer trucks, a calcium chloride admixture tank, and a dumpster with closed lid. All other structures contacted by rain will be the steel structure of the plant and its silos and the rooftops of the plant buildings. According to our SWPPP and SPCC plans, no loose oils, fuels, solvents, greasy parts, batteries, or other contaminants wil be carelessly stored outdoors.

9.2 Does the discharge(s) for which you are seeking a permit discharge to a combined sewer system? ☐ Yes ☑ No

9.3 Are any of the wastes at your site disposed to the subsurface via well or on-site wastewater system (septic system)? ☑ Yes ☐ No

If "**Yes**", please attach a table or narrative description and map of the system, including location of each subsurface tank and what effluent is disposed of subsurface.

10. 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 a timely, complete, accurate, and nationally-consistent set of data. One of the following options must be checked in order for this application to be considered complete. Visit eDMR Splash Page for information on the department's eDMR system and how to register.

☐ I will register an account online to participate in the department's eDMR system through the Missouri Gateway for Environmental Management (MoGEM) before any reporting is due, in compliance with the Electronic Reporting Rule.

☑ I have already registered an account online to participate in the department's eDMR system through MoGEM.

☐ I have submitted a written request for a waiver from electronic reporting. See instructions for further information regarding waivers.

☐ The permit I am applying for does not require the submission of discharge monitoring reports.

11. FEES

Permit fees may be paid by attaching a check to your application, or online by credit card or eCheck through a system called JetPay. Use the URL provided to access JetPay and make an online payment:

For new general permits (MOG and MOR)

For Modifications

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING MILITARY SERVICE

Have you or an immediate family member ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces?	☐ Yes	☐ No
If **yes**, would you like information about military-related services in Missouri?	☐ Yes	☐ No

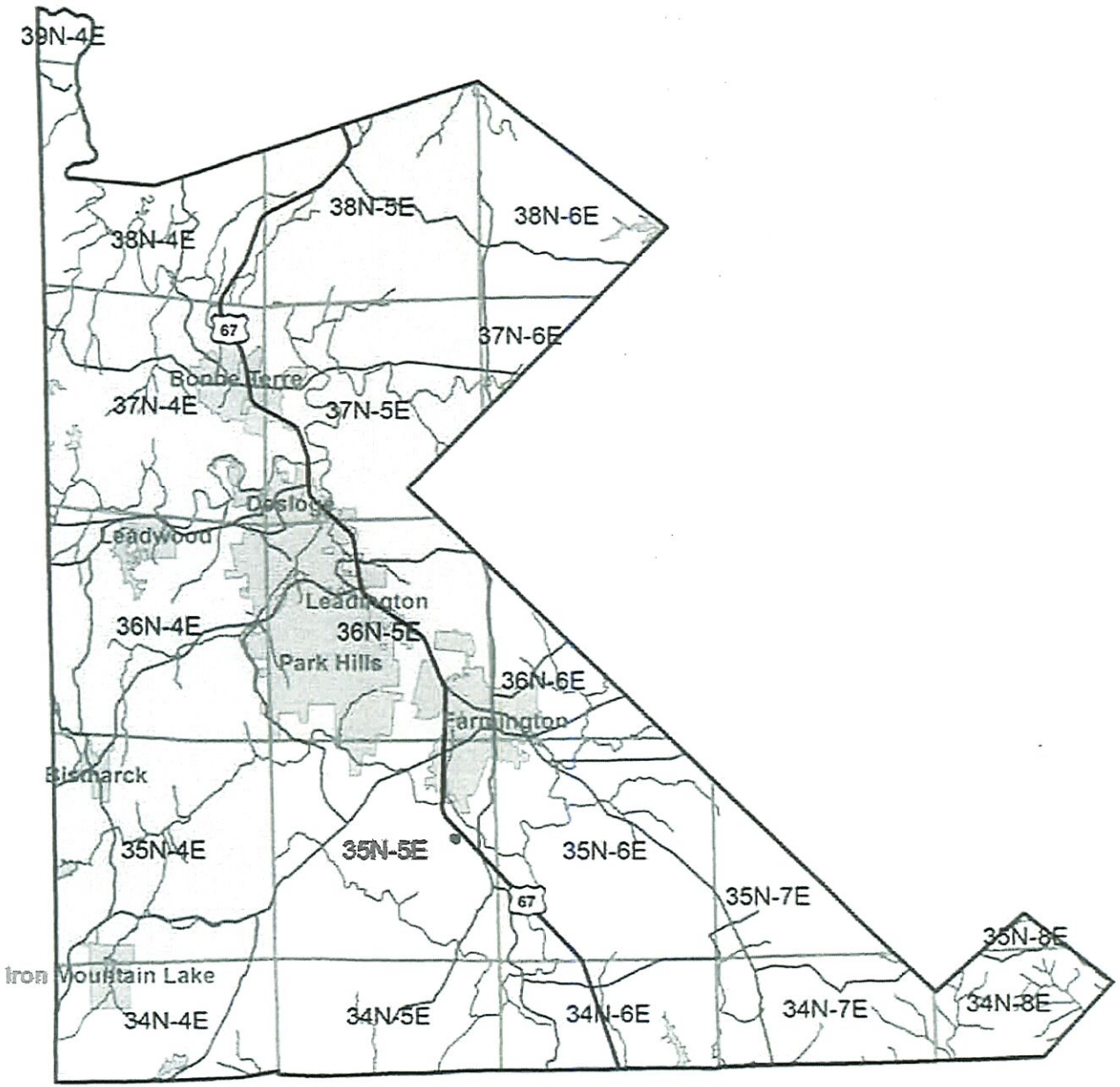
12. SIGNATURE

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

NAME (TYPE OR PRINT)	OFFICIAL TITLE	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE
Patrick J Wessels	EVP	314-994-1616

SIGNATURE	DATE SIGNED
Patrick J Wessels	4/16/25

MO 780-0795 (9-23)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Leadwood
Leadington
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36N-5E
Park Hills
36N-6E
Farmington
Bismarck
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67
35N-7E
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Iron Mountain Lake
34N-4E
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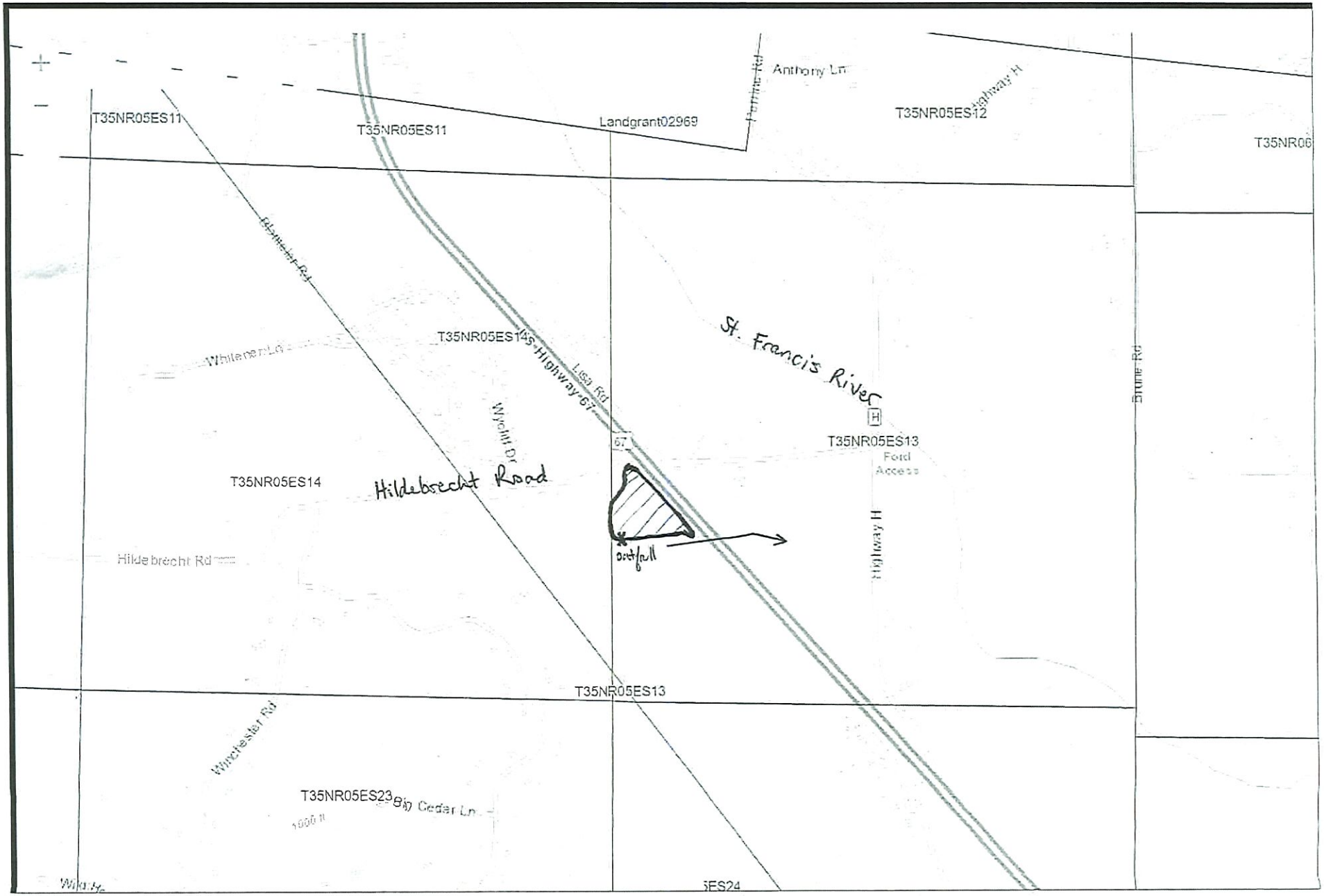
Geologic Map Index

Missouri Geological Survey



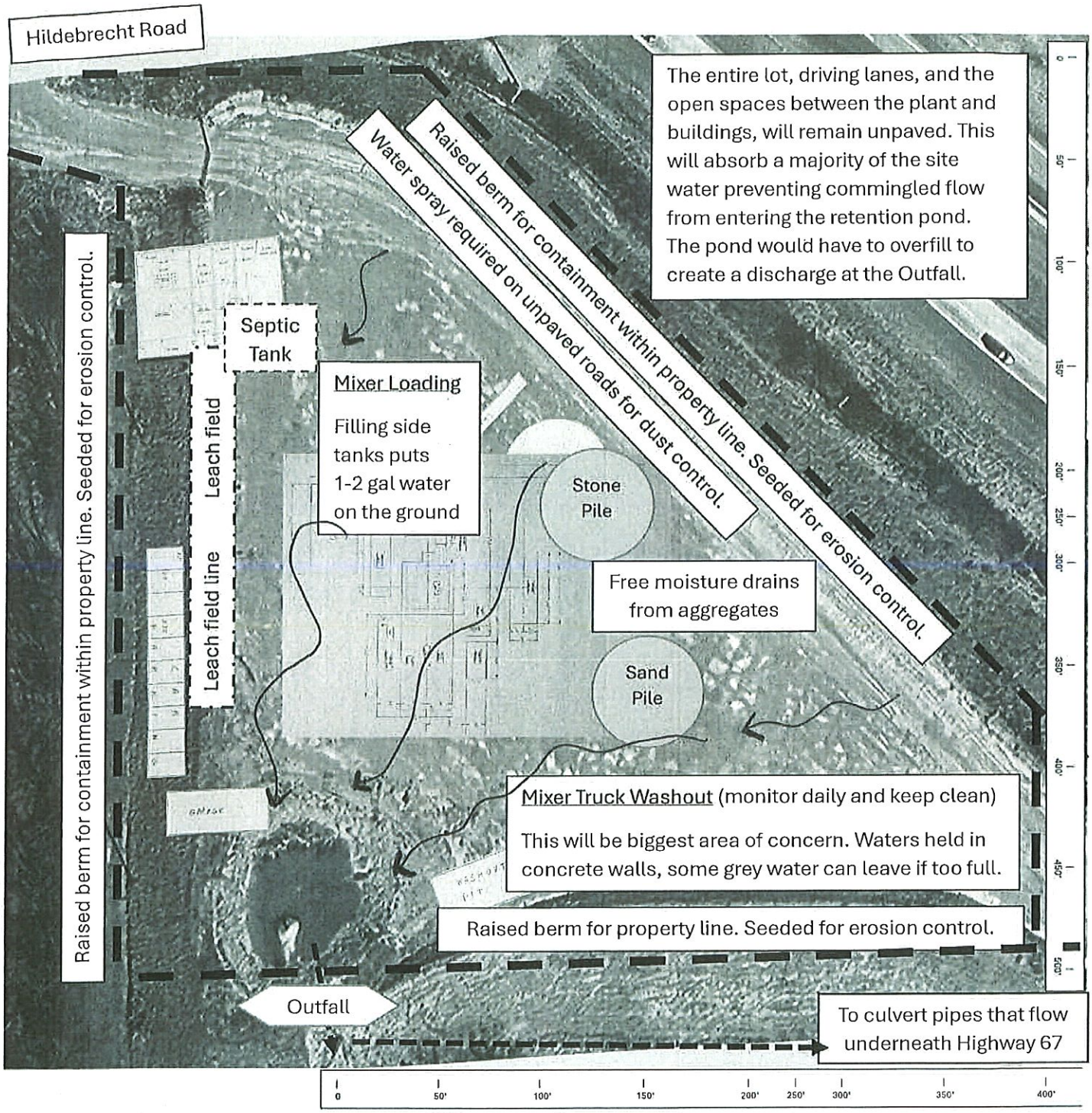
Google Maps

Imagery ©2025 Airbus, Maxar Technologies, Map data ©2025 200 ft

Emission Information for Air Construction Permit Application
Form 1.3 Plant Layout Diagram

INSTALLATION NAME (A.)	FIPS COUNTY NO. (B.)
Kienstra 44, LLC d/b/a Kienstra 55, LLC	**187**

Use this page or a separate sheet to provide a Plant Layout Diagram. **Refer to the Permits Instruction Packet for details.**



Emission Information for Air Construction Permit Application
Form 1.3 Plant Layout Diagram

INSTALLATION NAME (A.)	FIPS COUNTY NO. (B.)
Kienstra 44, LLC d/b/a Kienstra 55, LLC	**187**

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