

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	MOR80C705
Owner:	LOZ Miller's Landing, LLC
Address:	875 Foxhead Shores Drive Linn Creek, MO 65052
Continuing Authority:	LOZ Miller's Landing, LLC 1232 Jefferies Road Osage Beach, MO 65065
Facility Name:	Miller's Landing
Facility Address:	1431 Runabout Drive Osage Beach, MO 65065
Legal Description:	Sec. 29, T39N, R16W, Camden County
UTM Coordinates:	525796.647/4216577.568
Receiving Stream:	Tributary to Lake of the Ozarks
First Classified Stream - ID#:	Lake of the Ozarks (L2) 303(d) 7205.00
USGS# and Sub Watershed#:	10290109 - 0401

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 #4493
All Outfalls - SIC Codes 373X, 40XX, 41XX, 42XX, 4311 and 44XX.

Firms engaged in motor freight, watercraft transportation, warehousing activities, railways and U.S. Postal Service maintenance facilities.

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.

April 21, 2025

Issue Date

John Hoke, Director
Water Protection Program

November 30, 2027

Expiration Date

PART I. APPLICABILITY

1. This Missouri State Operating Permit (permit) authorizes the discharge of 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:

<u>SIC Code</u>	<u>Activity</u>
373x	Ship and Boat Maintenance and Repair
4011	Railroads, Line-Haul Operating
4013	Railroad Switching and Terminal Establishments
41xx	Local, Suburban Traffic (only those portions involved in vehicle maintenance)
4212	Local Trucking without Storage
4213	Trucking, Except Local
4214	Local Trucking with Storage
4215	Courier Services, Except by Air
4221	Farm Product Warehousing and Storage
4222	Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage
4225	General Warehousing and Storage
4226	Special Warehousing and Storage, Not Elsewhere Classified
4231	Terminal and Joint Terminal Maintenance Facilities for Motor Freight Transportation
4311	United States Postal Service
4449	Water Transportation of Freight, Not Elsewhere Classified
4482	Ferries
4489	Water Transportation of Passengers, Not Elsewhere Classified
4491	Marine Cargo Handling
4492	Towing and Tugboat Services
4493	Marinas
4499	Water Transportation Services, Not Elsewhere Classified

2. This permit is 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).

For the purposes of this permit, maintenance of vehicles, motorized watercraft, and equipment is a broad term used to include the following activities:

- Vehicle and/or equipment fluid changes;
 - Mechanical repairs (vehicle and/or vessel);
 - Boat building;
 - Parts cleaning;
 - Sanding/sandblasting;
 - Refinishing;
 - Pressure-washing;
 - Commercial vessel/vehicle washing;
 - Painting/paint removal;
 - Fueling;
 - Storage of vehicles, vessels, and/or equipment waiting for repair or maintenance;
 - Storage of the related materials and waste materials, such as oil, fuel, batteries, tires, or oil filters; and/or
 - Industry specific activities such as locomotive sanding (loading sand for traction), and dry dock operations.
3. This permit does not cover land disturbance activities or construction of earthen basins.
 - (a) Land disturbance activities disturbing one or more acres of total area for the entire project or less than one acre for sites that are part of a common promotional plan of development may require a land disturbance permit. Instructions on how to apply for and receive the online land disturbance permit are located at <https://dnr.mo.gov/data-e-services/water/electronic-permitting-epermitting>. Questions regarding permit requirements may be directed to the Department's Land Disturbance phone line at [573-526-2082](tel:573-526-2082) or toll free at [855-789-3889](tel:855-789-3889).
 - (b) Construction of an earthen basin or holding structure may require a construction permit. Instructions on how to apply for and receive a construction permit are located at <https://dnr.mo.gov/water/business-industry-other-entities/permits-certification-engineering-fees/wastewater/construction-engineering>. Questions regarding permit requirements may be directed to Department's Water Protection Program phone line at [573-751-1300](tel:573-751-1300), or toll free at [800-361-4827](tel:800-361-4827).

4. For facilities which would discharge directly to Outstanding State Resource Waters (OSRW):
This permit authorizes stormwater discharge in OSRW provided 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).
5. 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:
 - (a) This permit authorizes only no-discharge facilities [as defined in 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)7.] to operate.
 - (b) Any discharge from a no-discharge facility will be considered a violation of this permit unless a catastrophic or chronic storm event [as defined in 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)2.-3.] occurs. In the event of a catastrophic or chronic storm event, the no-discharge facility is authorized to release only the amount of stormwater required to prevent damage to the facility or established BMPs. Impacts to the receiving stream shall be assessed after the event.
6. 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.
7. 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 designated uses of the receiving stream;
 - (b) The discharger is not in compliance with the conditions of the general permit; and/or
 - (c) A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) containing requirements applicable to the discharge(s) is approved.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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(1)(3)(a) of the Clean Water Act.
12. This permit does not authorize the discharge of process wastewaters, treated or otherwise, including contact and non-contact cooling waters; sanitary waste; bilge and ballast water; boiler blowdown; or water used to wash machinery, watercraft, vehicles, equipment, buildings, or pavement.
13. The following are allowable non-stormwater discharges authorized under this permit, provided there are no impacts to water quality:
 - (a) Discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities;
 - (b) De-chlorinated fire hydrant or water line flushing (testing) provided the discharged water is managed to avoid instream water quality impacts;
 - (c) Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
 - (d) Landscape watering, provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions;
 - (e) Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water which has not contacted industrial materials or processes;
 - (f) Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
 - (g) Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers which collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of your facility but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains).
14. Any non-stormwater discharges other than those explicitly authorized in condition #13 above 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 testing and maintenance of fire protection systems that use foam;
 - (b) Water from the washing of vehicles and equipment, with or without detergents. Rinsing (no detergents or soaps) of vehicles

- and equipment must be handled as no discharge, such as containing the rinse water or treating it with appropriate BMPs;
- (c) Water containing soaps, solvents, or detergents from any source;
 - (d) Discharges from vessels including bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, and cooling water; and
 - (e) Water containing substances from a spill on site, hazardous or otherwise.
15. This permit authorizes the operation of oil water separators solely for the treatment of stormwater. The oil water separators must be appropriately operated and sized per manufacturer's or engineering specifications. Oil water separators used to treat wastewater (including drips, spills, shop floor drains, pavement wash water, etc.) must be authorized under permit MO-G140000 for oil water separator discharges or a site-specific permit authorizing all industrial activities at the site. This permit authorizes only the discharge of stormwater treated by an oil water separator (precipitation that has fallen on the site and is discharged through the oil water separator). 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. Sludge from the oil water separator is considered used oil per 10 CSR 25-11.279 and must be disposed of accordingly.
16. 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 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (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.

PART II. EXEMPTIONS

1. Facilities discharging all stormwater directly to a combined or sanitary 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. STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

1. The following minimum Best Management Practices (BMPs) and good housekeeping measures must be applied at all facilities:
 - (a) Fueling Areas: Prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from fueling of vehicles or watercraft, vehicle maintenance, or warehouse activities and thereby prevent the contamination of stormwater from these substances. This might include control measures such as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (1) Covering fueling areas;
 - (2) Dry dock fueling of watercraft; and
 - (3) Using dry clean-up methods and/or absorbents. Cleaning pavement surfaces to remove fuel, oil, and grease in a manner that ensures the removal of contaminants without discharging to waters of the state.
 - (b) Vehicle, Vessel, Equipment, and Material Storage Areas must prevent spillage and/or introduction of pollutants to stormwater. This might include control measures such as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (1) Utilizing drip pans or other spill/overflow protection under vehicles and equipment stored outdoors;
 - (2) Store vehicles and equipment indoors or under cover;
 - (3) Utilize berms, dikes, or other diversion techniques to control runoff and run-on of stormwater to areas where equipment, vehicles, and/or materials are stored;
 - (4) Store all paints, solvents, 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.
 - (5) Facilities shall manage materials (products, stockpiles, waste piles, etc.) to:

- a. Minimize material migration and erosion of stockpiles from stormwater that runs off stockpiles by using structural controls, diverting flows around them, or use of covers where possible;
 - b. Prevent stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles, for example, by diverting flows around them;
 - c. Ensure these materials or equipment are not discharged off site or into a water of the state during a high water event.
 - (c) Sandblasting and/or painting Areas must prevent introduction of pollutants to stormwater. This might include control measures such as, but not limited to, the following: Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer system. Contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures, to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly sweep or remove through dry methods any debris.
 - (d) Minimize the accumulation of metals or aging equipment with visible rust in outdoor locations exposed to stormwater. Ensure metal equipment and scrap are stored indoors, under cover, or in a covered container when possible.
2. Provide good housekeeping practices on site to keep solid waste from entering waters of the state. This shall include control measures such as, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Direct stormwater away from areas where storage, loading/unloading, and material handling occur and perform good housekeeping to prevent the discharge of impacted stormwater.
 - (b) Provide trash receptacles or other collection facilities 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.
 - (1) Keep trash receptacles and/or storage bins for waste products covered to minimize contact with precipitation, and wind where possible.
 - (2) Loss of solid waste, discharges, or spills from collection facilities must be appropriately cleaned up before a precipitation event occurs.
3. Provide BMPs, as stormwater pollution control, sufficient to minimize pollutant 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. This may require the use of inlet protection, perimeter controls, sediment traps, or other treatment structures. This may also require the construction of properly designed basins or other treatment structures.
- (a) Ensure that all BMPs remain in effective operating condition.
 - (b) A BMP needs maintenance to continue operating effectively. Wherever a problem is discovered, initiate efforts to fix it immediately. Complete such work by the end of the next work day when possible. If it is not possible by the end of the next work day please specify why in the SWPPP.
 - (c) When a stormwater control must be completely replaced or significantly repaired, complete the work within seven (7) days unless infeasible. If seven days is infeasible, replacement or repair must be completed as soon as practicable with notification to the appropriate Department Regional Office.
4. Rinse water for vehicles, watercraft, equipment, building, or pavement must be handled in a no-discharge manner (e.g., drain to sanitary sewer, capture, treatment, hauled off site, etc.).
5. The following industry specific BMPs must be implemented at all applicable facilities:
- (a) Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas: Minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from locomotive sanding areas through implementation of control measures such as, but not limited to, the following; covering sanding areas; minimizing stormwater run-on/runoff; and/or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material.
 - (b) Water Transportation, Boat Building and Repair Yards: Routinely maintain and clean the docks to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the docks prior to flooding and final cleanup of dry dock following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as, but not limited to, the following: sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the dock and land areas prior to flooding and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.
 - (c) Pressure Washing Area: If pressure washing is used, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate NPDES permit. Collect or contain the discharges from the pressure washing area so they are not commingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.
 - (d) Marinas with fueling facilities on waters of the state shall implement procedures to contain, absorb, and prevent the spread of petroleum products during fueling operations such as, but not limited to, a dedicated fuel dock with suitable and immediately accessible clean up kits, and installation of equipment to minimize overfilling of fuel tanks and drips from the nozzle.
6. This permit requires the development and implementation of a 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. This structured analysis of BMPs serves as the Antidegradation review, fulfilling the requirements of 10 CSR 20-7.031(3).

7. 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) **Newly Permitted Facilities:** The new SWPPP for the facility must be prepared and implemented upon permit effective date.
 - (b) **Currently Permitted 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 facility expansion.
8. 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 to waters of the state or meeting benchmarks of this permit. Corrective action means the facility took steps to eliminate the deficiency. If BMPs are updated, the SWPPP and all of its components must be updated in a timely fashion to accurately reflect site-specific conditions. For all facilities the SWPPP must include the following:
 - (a) An assessment of all 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.
 - (b) A listing of current BMPs and a narrative explaining how the BMPs will be implemented to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants entering stormwater, including spill prevention and cleanup practices.
 - (c) A paper or electronic site map, or multiple maps if necessary, showing the following:
 - (1) Boundaries of the property and the size of the property in acres;
 - (2) Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
 - (3) Direction of stormwater flow (use arrows), marking areas where high potential for soil erosion are found;
 - (4) Location of all permitted features, outfalls, structural BMPs, and other stormwater control measures (Outfalls do not need to be marked in the field, only on this map);
 - (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:
 - a. Fueling stations;
 - b. Vehicles and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
 - c. Loading and unloading areas;
 - d. Locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
 - e. Salt storage areas (salt used for de-icing or other commercial or industrial purposes);
 - f. Liquid storage tanks, noting whether they have secondary containment;
 - g. Dumpsters or trash and solid waste receptacles;
 - h. Dry dock areas; and
 - i. Processing and storage areas.
 - (9) Locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that may contain significant quantities of pollutants.
 - (d) 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 the containment structure(s) including, but not limited to, above ground tanks, secondary containment, external piping, etc.

- (1) At a minimum, the following areas must be inspected:
 - a. Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater;
 - b. Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;
 - c. The drainage area around secondary containments and the interior of the secondary containment;
 - d. Material, waste, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;
 - e. Areas where stormwater flows;
 - f. Points of discharge; and
 - g. Points of discharge/outfalls.
- (2) During inspections, at a minimum, the following must be checked:
 - a. Whether all BMPs are installed, operational, and working as intended;
 - b. Whether any new or modified stormwater controls are needed;
 - c. Facilities examined for conditions that could lead to a spill or leak; and
 - d. Facilities examined for visual signs of spills, leaks, or pollutants at outfalls. Such items may be due to BMP failure or insufficiency. Response to finding pollutants should be addressed in the inspection report.
- (3) Operational deficiencies must be corrected within seven (7) calendar days and must be documented in the inspection report.
- (4) Minor structural deficiencies must be corrected within fourteen (14) calendar days and must be documented in the SWPPP records.
- (5) For major structural deficiencies which are projected to take longer than fourteen (14) calendar days to correct, the facility must submit a written request to the Department justifying additional time, if necessary, to complete corrective action. If required by the Department, the permittee shall work with the appropriate Department 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.
- (6) BMP failure causing discharge through an unregistered outfall is considered an illicit discharge and must be reported in accordance with Standard Conditions Part I. <https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/standard-conditions-npdes-permits-aug-1-2014-part-i>
- (7) Inspection reports must be kept with the SWPPP and must be made available to the Department upon request.
- (e) Describe the disposal method and include all pertinent information (e.g., destination for effluent, BMPs, etc.) for any wash or rinse water. If wash water is not produced, note this in the SWPPP instead.
- (f) A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters.
- (g) A provision for providing annual training to all personnel 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.
- (h) A provision for evaluating benchmarks established in this permit.

9. Stormwater Benchmarks:

TABLE A	
PARAMETER	BENCHMARK
Oil & Grease	10 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	50 mg/L

10. 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 A to assist in the evaluation of BMPs. The BMPs at the facility should be designed to meet these benchmarks during rainfall events up to the 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event. Precipitation events include rainfall as well as runoff from the melting of frozen precipitation.
11. 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.
12. If a sample of stormwater is collected the laboratory results shall be retained and made available to the Department upon request.
 - (a) 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.
 - (b) 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.
 - (c) 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.

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 March 2009, https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/msgp_monitoring_guide.pdf.

13. This permit specifies 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, 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 SWPPPs.

PART IV. PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

1. Any spill, overflow, or other discharge(s) not specifically authorized in the permit above are unauthorized discharges.
 - (a) Spillage or an unauthorized discharge of any contaminants to waters of the state shall be cleaned up immediately.
 - (1) The use of soaps and/or detergents for this cleanup is strictly prohibited and is seen as further polluting waters of the state. Using dish soap as a dispersant does not get rid of the spill; it simply breaks it down into smaller droplets, making the spill harder to clean up and potentially more toxic to aquatic life.
 - (2) Use physical absorbents, booms, or skimmer to attract and collect the fuel and then properly dispose of the used absorbents.
 - (b) The unauthorized discharge must be reported to the appropriate Department 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 spilled material is a hazardous waste, it shall be managed as a hazardous waste. Any spill of a reportable quantity per 40 CFR 117, and all spills of any amount of petroleum threatening a waterway or creating a sheen on a waterway shall be reported to the Department's 24-hour spill line as soon as possible.
2. The drainage area around petroleum secondary containment and the interior of the containment shall be inspected monthly. Solids, sludges, and soluble debris shall not be allowed to accumulate in the secondary containment.
 - (a) The secondary containment shall be checked monthly for signs of leaks, spills, and releases of petroleum. Leaks or otherwise compromised equipment or appurtenances shall be promptly addressed/repaired.
 - (b) Before releasing water accumulated in petroleum secondary containment areas, it must be examined for hydrocarbon odor and presence of sheen to protect the general criteria found at 10 CSR 20-7.031(4).
 - (c) If odor or sheen is found, the water shall not be discharged without treatment and shall be disposed of in accordance with legally approved methods, such as being sent to an accepting wastewater treatment facility. Commingled water may not be discharged under this permit.
 - (d) Un-impacted stormwater (free from hydrocarbon odor and presence of sheen), shall be drained from the secondary containment as soon as reasonably possible after a precipitation event.
 - (e) The area surrounding the secondary containment must be free of signs of vegetative stress or other evidence of petroleum discharge.
 - (f) The area below the outlet of the secondary containment area must be maintained to minimize soil washout, such as with stabilized vegetation, rip rap, or by releasing accumulated water slowly.
 - (g) Records of all inspections, testing, and/or treatment of water accumulated in secondary containment shall be retained with the SWPPP.
 - (h) Provide spill prevention, control, and countermeasures to prevent any spill of pollutants from entering waters of the state. Any containment system used to implement these requirements shall be constructed of materials compatible with the substances contained and shall prevent the contamination of groundwater.
3. The permittee shall furnish copies of records required to be kept according to the terms and conditions of this permit to the Department upon request and within 24 hours unless explicitly granted more time in writing. All records required by this permit may be maintained electronically per 432.255 RSMo. These records should be maintained in a searchable format.

4. 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.
5. The full implementation of this operating permit 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.
6. Compliance with all requirements in this permit does not supersede nor remove liability for compliance with county or other local ordinances.

PART V. PERMIT RENEWAL, TRANSFER, & TERMINATION

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. 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/sites/dnr/files/vfc/2018/10/main/780-1517-f.pdf> signed by the seller and the 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. Facilities that undergo transfers of ownership without notice to the Department are considered to be operating without a permit.
4. 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)(D)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.
5. This permit does 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 *Request for Termination of Operating Permit* <https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/request-termination-operating-permit-mo-780-2814>. The Department may require inspection of the premises prior to granting termination of a permit.

PART VI. 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 VII. 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-R80CXXX

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):	<u>SIC Code</u>	<u>Activity</u>
	373x	Ship and Boat Maintenance and Repair
	4011	Railroads, Line-Haul Operating
	4013	Railroad Switching and Terminal Establishments
	41xx	Local, Suburban Traffic (only those portions involved in vehicle maintenance)
	4212	Local Trucking without Storage
	4213	Trucking, Except Local
	4214	Local Trucking with Storage
	4215	Courier Services, Except by Air
	4221	Farm Product Warehousing and Storage
	4222	Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage
	4225	General Warehousing and Storage
	4226	Special Warehousing and Storage, Not Elsewhere Classified
	4231	Terminal and Joint Terminal Maintenance Facilities for Motor Freight Transportation
	4311	United States Postal Service
	4449	Water Transportation of Freight, Not Elsewhere Classified
	4482	Ferries
	4489	Water Transportation of Passengers, Not Elsewhere Classified
	4491	Marine Cargo Handling
	4492	Towing and Tugboat Services
	4493	Marinas
	4499	Water Transportation Services, Not Elsewhere Classified

This permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater runoff to waters of the state of Missouri facilities engaging motor freight transportation, water transportation, and boat and ship repairs including, but not limited to, firms with Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes listed above.

This permit establishes a SWPPP requirement for monthly inspections 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”. The benchmarks are established in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031 in a manner deemed protective of all possible receiving stream conditions. 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.

Warehousing businesses that fit into one of the listed warehousing SIC codes (SIC 422x) must have a permit or certify for No Exposure. Warehouses located on site at a facility that has a listed primary SIC code or narrative activity are included in that facility’s permit. Vehicle (land, track, and water) maintenance shops and equipment cleaning facilities located at a facility in one of the transportation categories, which are covered by Sectors P, Q, and R in the EPA Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP), are covered in this permit. The permit requirements apply only to the areas where vehicle maintenance or equipment cleaning being done.

The EPA has determined that most off-site vehicle maintenance facilities are supporting establishments that take on the SIC code of the facility they support. This means facilities that provide local trucking maintenance or fueling take on the SIC code of the facility they support. If the main facility is required to have a permit, so does the off-site facility. The off-site facility takes on the sector requirements of the main facility. Industrial stormwater permits or No Exposure exclusions are always required for vehicle maintenance associated long distance trucking, Marine Cargo Handling (4491), and water transportation (44xx).

The SIC code description for school bus transportation (4151) excludes operations that are owned or run by a school district; these are instead covered under SIC code 8211, which is not a listed SIC code for this permit. Therefore, school bus maintenance facilities that are owned or operated by a municipality or school district are not required to have an industrial stormwater permit or No Exposure certification. However, private-contract school bus services (SIC code 4151) must have an industrial stormwater permit or certify for No Exposure. As noted above, qualifying for the No Exposure certification will be difficult.

The SIC code description for marinas (4493) describes facilities which have fueling, rent boat slips, store boats, and/or conduct a range of other activities including cleaning, incidental boat repair, and fueling operations. These facilities must have a permit or certify for No Exposure. Facilities which are primarily engaged in building or repairing boats and ships are classified in Manufacturing, Industry Group 373. However, facilities primarily engaged in the operation of charter or party fishing boats or rental of small recreational boats, including rowboats and canoes, are classified in Services, Industry 7999. Facilities classified in Industry 7999 are not included for coverage under this permit.

CHANGES TO THE RENEWAL OF THIS PERMIT INCLUDE:

- Updated language throughout the permit to current permit language used by the Department.
- Clarified conditions specific to facilities under the 44xx SIC which were ambiguous in previous permit iterations. Including BMPs and SWPPP conditions that are specific to this industry.
- Updated SWPPP language.
- Removed condition allowing discharge of vehicle wash water.

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. Each category lists effluent limitations for specific parameters, which are presented in each outfall's Effluent Limitation Table and further discussed in the Derivation & Discussion of Effluent Limitations section. This permit applies to facilities discharging to the following water body categories:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Missouri or Mississippi River [10 CSR 20-7.015(2)] |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lakes or Reservoirs [10 CSR 20-7.015(3)] |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Losing Streams [10 CSR 20-7.015(4)] |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Metropolitan No-Discharge Streams [10 CSR 20-7.015(5)] |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Special Streams [10 CSR 20-7.015(6)] (Outstanding National Resource Waters are no-discharge only) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Subsurface Waters [10 CSR 20-7.015(7)] |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 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 designated 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.

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.

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.

- ✓ Not applicable: All effluent limitations in this permit are at least as protective as those previously established. Stormwater BMP and SWPPP requirements are at least as protective as those previously established.

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.

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 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. This selection and documentation of appropriate control measures will then serve as the analysis of alternatives and fulfill the requirements of the Antidegradation Rule and Implementation Procedure 10 CSR 20-7.031(3) and 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A)5.

Any facility seeking coverage under this permit which undergoes expansion or discharges a new pollutant of concern must update their SWPPP and select reasonable and cost effective new BMPs. New facilities seeking coverage under this permit are required to develop a SWPPP including this analysis and documentation of appropriate BMPs. Renewal of coverage for a facility requires a review of the SWPPP to ensure the selected BMPs continue to be appropriate.

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

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.

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 technology 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 stormwater benchmark requirements.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

Minimum site-wide BMPs 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 BMPs 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 BMPs 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).

Pollutants can be trapped, collected, or filtered after they are on the ground but before it rains. This can be accomplished by using sweepers and vacuums that collect debris from the ground, placing tarps under vehicles or boats while they are being sanded or painted, and planting vegetative buffers around maintenance areas, lots, sidewalks, and other impervious surfaces where pollutants tend to accumulate. Vegetated buffers effectively filter runoff water before it reaches surface waters. Covering areas that are not used for maintenance with a porous surface allows rainwater to filter into the ground and reduces the amount of runoff created on the property. Gravel and low grassy areas scattered in an otherwise impervious areas (parking lots, for example) are surfaces that allow rainwater to infiltrate into the ground. Directing storm water to a vegetated area instead of to drains, pipes, or hard channels is an effective way to prevent the pollutants in runoff from reaching the surface water.

One of the simplest and most effective ways to prevent pollutants from entering storm water runoff is to perform as much work as possible under roofs or in enclosures. Performing maintenance work in a fully enclosed building protects the work area from wind and contains the dust and debris produced during the work so it is much easier to clean up afterward.

On water fueling, specifically under the SIC 4493 for marinas, careful selection of BMPs is required. Oil and fuel in the water can impact bottom sediment and wildlife. The use of any detergents, soaps, or emulsifying agents to disperse a spill is not allowed. These products cause the petroleum to sink. While it may only seem like a small amount, it can permanently contaminate bottom sediments.

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 CWA 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.

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.

- ✓ Applicable; the industries covered under this permit have an associated ELG (40 CFR 442) but are not authorized to discharge wastewater to waters of the state; stormwater discharges are not addressed by the ELG.

GENERAL CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), effluent limitations shall be placed into permits for pollutants determined to cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or to contribute to, an excursion above any 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.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES:

For the purpose of this permit, industrial activity means areas directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term also includes, but is not limited to, areas of industrial plant yards; 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; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product.

On-site support operations, such as warehouses or vehicle maintenance shops, are considered Secondary SIC code activities. As discussed above in the section about SIC codes, a facility only needs a permit if the Primary SIC code or narrative activity is listed. If it is listed, obtain the permit and comply with the sector requirements for primary activities, auxiliary/secondary activities, and any narrative activities or certify for No Exposure.

The term excludes areas located on facility lands separate from the facility's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots provided the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas.

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.

- ✓ Not applicable; this permit does not provide coverage for land disturbance activities. The facility may obtain a separate land disturbance permit (MORA) online at <https://dnr.mo.gov/water/business-industry-other-entities/permits-certification-engineering-fees/stormwater/construction-land-disturbance>. MORA permits do not cover disturbance of contaminated soils; however, site specific permits can be modified to include appropriate controls for land disturbance of contaminated soils by adding site-specific BMP requirements and additional outfalls.

MAJOR WATER USER:

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

- ✓ Not applicable; this is a stormwater only permit; therefore, it is not subject to provisions found in 10 CSR 20-7.015 per 10 CSR 20-7.015(1)(C).

OIL WATER SEPARATORS:

Oil water separator 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. Food industry discharges typically require pretreatment prior to discharge to municipally owned treatment works. Per 10 CSR 26-2.010(2)(B), all oil water 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 oil water separators 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.

OUTFALLS:

Outfalls are locations where stormwater exits the facility property, including pipes, ditches, swales, and other structures that transport stormwater discharge off site. While these may be discernible, confined and discrete conveyance from which stormwater is or may be discharged, an outfall also includes a point source discharge of storm water formed by erosion or other natural means. Some outfalls may serve as other functions as well, such as a ramp at a marina if the ramp does or may convey stormwater associated with the area of industrial activity off site.

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 it 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.

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.].

- ✓ Not applicable; public notice is not required for issuance of coverage under this permit to individual facilities for the first time.

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.

- ✓ Not applicable; 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. 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.

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.

- ✓ Stormwater discharge to the watersheds of a Metropolitan No-Discharge Stream (10 CSR 20-7.031 Table F) is authorized by this permit if the discharges are in compliance with 10 CSR 20-7.015(5) and 10 CSR 20-7.031(7). Discharges to these watersheds are authorized for uncontaminated stormwater discharges only.
- ✓ This permit authorizes stormwater discharge in Outstanding State Resource Waters (OSRW) provided 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, it 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 A. 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.

SLUDGE – INDUSTRIAL:

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

✓ Not applicable; sludge is not generated by this industry.

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. <https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=260.500&bid=13989&hl=> Any oil or fuel spill that leaves a sheen on the water must be reported to the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center by calling 1-800-424-8802.

Underground and above ground storage devices for petroleum products, vegetable oils, and animal fats may be subject to control under Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (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 statutes, 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 2015 https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/swppp_guide_industrial_2015.pdf, BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering waters of the state from a permitted facility. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure. Additionally, a SWPPP is a series of steps and activities to 1) identify sources of pollution or contamination, and 2) select and carry out actions which prevent or control the pollution of storm water discharges. Additional information can be found in *Stormwater Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices* (EPA 832-R-92-006; September 1992).

A SWPPP must be prepared 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 (<http://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.

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 as it is a stormwater-only 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 as this permit is for stormwater only, etc.

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 P, Q and R to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Motor and Water Transportation 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. 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.

EFFLUENT BENCHMARKS TABLE:

PARAMETERS	UNIT	BENCH-MARK	PREVIOUS PERMIT REQUIREMENT
OIL & GREASE	mg/L	10	10
TSS	mg/L	50	50

DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF BENCHMARKS:**Oil & Grease**

This permit has a benchmark of 10 mg/L is continued from the previous permit and has been determined to be a feasible and affordable Technology Based Effluent Limit. This value is consistently achieved in stormwater discharges by a variety of other industries with SWPPPs.

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 limitation falls within the range of values implemented in other permits having similar industrial activities. Because of contamination in surface waters to marinas from activities associated with boating (e.g., boat cleaning, fueling operations), boat motor exhaust, and occasional spills, marinas (SIC Code 4493) maintain benchmarks for oil and grease. Facilities in this sector perform activities like fluid changes, mechanical repairs, engine maintenance and repair, parts cleaning, refinishing, paint removal, painting, fueling, metal working, welding, cutting, and grinding. These sorts of activities can include using solvents, oils, fuel, antifreeze, acid and alkaline wastes, abrasives, and paints and can create dust. Based on the potential for petroleum hydrocarbon exposure to precipitation and potential stormwater discharges at these facilities the 2021 MSGP requires indicator monitoring for PAHs for Sectors R, P, and Q facilities in the form of oil and grease.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

This permit establishes a benchmark of 50 mg/L, which has been determined to be feasible, affordable, and protective of water quality using best professional judgment. This value is consistently achieved in stormwater discharges by a variety of other industries with SWPPPs and is deemed protective of instream water quality. Sediment discharges can negatively impact aquatic life habitat. TSS is also a valuable indicator parameter. TSS benchmarks allows the permittee to identify increases in TSS which may indicate 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.

Part V– Sampling and Reporting Requirements

SAMPLING FREQUENCY:

Benchmark sampling is not required in this master general permit. The facility will conduct inspections of the BMPs to ensure they are working properly and re-evaluate any BMP not achieving compliance with permitting requirements. Corrective action should be taken to repair, improve, or replace any failing BMPs. If failures do occur, appropriate BMPs must be established.

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. Grab samples are usually appropriate for stormwater.

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 not required for general permits with fewer than 50 General Permit Covered Facilities (GPCFs). MO-R80C covers 262 GPCFs. The public meeting was held on May 26, 2022.

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 ran from September 02, 2022 until October 03, 2022.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: AUGUST 16, 2022

COMPLETED BY:

SARAH WRIGHT
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
OPERATING PERMITS SECTION - STORMWATER AND CERTIFICATION UNIT
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STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS
ISSUED BY
THE MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION
REVISED
AUGUST 1, 2014

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

Part I – General Conditions

Section A – Sampling, Monitoring, and Recording

1. **Sampling Requirements.**
 - a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
 - b. All samples shall be taken at the outfall(s) or Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Department) approved sampling location(s), and unless specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other body of water or substance.
2. **Monitoring Requirements.**
 - a. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - i. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - ii. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - iii. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - iv. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - v. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - vi. The results of such analyses.
 - b. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit at the location specified in the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reported to the Department with the discharge monitoring report data (DMR) submitted to the Department pursuant to Section B, paragraph 7.
3. **Sample and Monitoring Calculations.** Calculations for all sample and monitoring results which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in the permit.
4. **Test Procedures.** The analytical and sampling methods used shall conform to the reference methods listed in 10 CSR 20-7.015 unless alternates are approved by the Department. The facility shall use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods for detecting, identifying, and measuring the concentrations of pollutants. The facility shall ensure that the selected methods are able to quantify the presence of pollutants in a given discharge at concentrations that are low enough to determine compliance with Water Quality Standards in 10 CSR 20-7.031 or effluent limitations unless provisions in the permit allow for other alternatives. A method is “sufficiently sensitive” when; 1) the method minimum level is at or below the level of the applicable water quality criterion for the pollutant or, 2) the method minimum level is above the applicable water quality criterion, but the amount of pollutant in a facility’s discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of pollutant in the discharge, or 3) the method has the lowest minimum level of the analytical methods approved under 10 CSR 20-7.015. These methods are also required for parameters that are listed as monitoring only, as the data collected may be used to determine if limitations need to be established. A permittee is responsible for working with their contractors to ensure that the analysis performed is sufficiently sensitive.
5. **Record Retention.** Except for records of monitoring information required by the permit related to the permittee’s sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years (or longer as required by 40 CFR part 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by the permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for the permit, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.

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

Section B – Reporting Requirements

1. **Planned Changes.**
 - a. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42;
 - iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee’s sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan;
 - iv. Any facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications which will result in a new or substantially different discharge or sludge characteristics must be reported to the Department 60 days before the facility or process modification begins. Notification may be accomplished by application for a new permit. If the discharge does not violate effluent limitations specified in the permit, the facility is to submit a notice to the Department of the changed discharge at least 30 days before such changes. The Department may require a construction permit and/or permit modification as a result of the proposed changes at the facility.
2. **Non-compliance Reporting.**
 - a. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Relevant information shall be provided orally or via the current electronic method approved by the Department, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and shall be reported to the appropriate Regional Office during normal business hours or the Environmental Emergency Response hotline at 573-634-2436 outside of normal business hours. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) business days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.



STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS
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MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION
REVISED
AUGUST 1, 2014

- b. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
 - i. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - ii. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - iii. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Department in the permit required to be reported within 24 hours.
 - c. The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under paragraph 2. b. of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
3. **Anticipated Noncompliance.** The permittee shall give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. The notice shall be submitted to the Department 60 days prior to such changes or activity.
 4. **Compliance Schedules.** Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. The report shall provide an explanation for the instance of noncompliance and a proposed schedule or anticipated date, for achieving compliance with the compliance schedule requirement.
 5. **Other Noncompliance.** The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs 2, 3, and 6 of this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph 2. a. of this section.
 6. **Other Information.** Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
 7. **Discharge Monitoring Reports.**
 - a. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the permit.
 - b. Monitoring results must be reported to the Department via the current method approved by the Department, unless the permittee has been granted a waiver from using the method. If the permittee has been granted a waiver, the permittee must use forms provided by the Department.
 - c. Monitoring results shall be reported to the Department no later than the 28th day of the month following the end of the reporting period.
- b. Notice.
 - i. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.
 - ii. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Section B – Reporting Requirements, paragraph 5 (24-hour notice).
 - c. Prohibition of bypass.
 - i. Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 3. The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 2. b. of this section.
 - ii. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three (3) conditions listed above in paragraph 2. c. i. of this section.
3. **Upset Requirements.**
 - a. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph 3. b. of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
 - b. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - i. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - ii. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - iii. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Section B – Reporting Requirements, paragraph 2. b. ii. (24-hour notice).
 - iv. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section D – Administrative Requirements, paragraph 4.
 - c. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

Section C – Bypass/Upset Requirements

1. **Definitions.**
 - a. *Bypass*: the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, except in the case of blending.
 - b. *Severe Property Damage*: substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
 - c. *Upset*: an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
2. **Bypass Requirements.**
 - a. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2. b. and 2. c. of this section.

Section D – Administrative Requirements

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



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

- imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.
- c. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the EPA Director for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000.
- d. It is unlawful for any person to cause or permit any discharge of water contaminants from any water contaminant or point source located in Missouri in violation of sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law, or any standard, rule or regulation promulgated by the commission. In the event the commission or the director determines that any provision of sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or standard, rules, limitations or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, or permits issued by, or any final abatement order, other order, or determination made by the commission or the director, or any filing requirement pursuant to sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or any other provision which this state is required to enforce pursuant to any federal water pollution control act, is being, was, or is in imminent danger of being violated, the commission or director may cause to have instituted a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction for the injunctive relief to prevent any such violation or further violation or for the assessment of a penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day, or part thereof, the violation occurred and continues to occur, or both, as the court deems proper. Any person who willfully or negligently commits any violation in this paragraph shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Second and successive convictions for violation of the same provision of this paragraph by any person shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both.
2. **Duty to Reapply.**
- a. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit.
- b. A permittee with a currently effective site-specific permit shall submit an application for renewal at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Department. (The Department shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)
- c. A permittee with currently effective general permit shall submit an application for renewal at least 30 days before the existing permit expires, unless the permittee has been notified by the Department that an earlier application must be made. The Department may grant permission for a later submission date. (The Department shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)
3. **Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense.** It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
4. **Duty to Mitigate.** The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
5. **Proper Operation and Maintenance.** The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
6. **Permit Actions.**
- a. Subject to compliance with statutory requirements of the Law and Regulations and applicable Court Order, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:
- i. Violations of any terms or conditions of this permit or the law;
- ii. Having obtained this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully any relevant facts;
- iii. A change in any circumstances or conditions that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; or
- iv. Any reason set forth in the Law or Regulations.
- b. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
7. **Permit Transfer.**
- a. Subject to 10 CSR 20-6.010, an operating permit may be transferred upon submission to the Department of an application to transfer signed by the existing owner and the new owner, unless prohibited by the terms of the permit. Until such time the permit is officially transferred, the original permittee remains responsible for complying with the terms and conditions of the existing permit.
- b. The Department may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Missouri Clean Water Law or the Federal Clean Water Act.
- c. The Department, within 30 days of receipt of the application, shall notify the new permittee of its intent to revoke or reissue or transfer the permit.
8. **Toxic Pollutants.** The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
9. **Property Rights.** This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.



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

10. **Duty to Provide Information.** The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
11. **Inspection and Entry.** The permittee shall allow the Department, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Department), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
 - a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
 - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Federal Clean Water Act or Missouri Clean Water Law, any substances or parameters at any location.
12. **Closure of Treatment Facilities.**
 - a. Persons who cease operation or plan to cease operation of waste, wastewater, and sludge handling and treatment facilities shall close the facilities in accordance with a closure plan approved by the Department.
 - b. Operating Permits under 10 CSR 20-6.010 or under 10 CSR 20-6.015 are required until all waste, wastewater, and sludges have been disposed of in accordance with the closure plan approved by the Department and any disturbed areas have been properly stabilized. Disturbed areas will be considered stabilized when perennial vegetation, pavement, or structures using permanent materials cover all areas that have been disturbed. Vegetative cover, if used, shall be at least 70% plant density over 100% of the disturbed area.
13. **Signatory Requirement.**
 - a. All permit applications, reports required by the permit, or information requested by the Department shall be signed and certified. (See 40 CFR 122.22 and 10 CSR 20-6.010)
 - b. The Federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months per violation, or by both.
 - c. The Missouri Clean Water Law provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to sections 644.006 to 644.141 shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.
14. **Severability.** The provisions of the permit are severable, and if any provision of the permit, or the application of any provision of the permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of the permit, shall not be affected thereby.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL		FOR AGENCY USE ONLY	
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM FORM E – APPLICATION FOR GENE		CHECK NUMBER OR JET PAY CONFIRMATION NUMBER	
UNDER MISSOURI CLEAN WATE		DATE RECEIVED	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- ^{280C}. 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: Marina/Fueling Dock

2. FACILITY

FACILITY NAME Miller's Landing	COUNTY Camden	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE 573-216-0273	
ADDRESS (PHYSICAL LOCATION) 1431 Runabout Dr	CITY Osage Beach	STATE MO	ZIP CODE 65065

3. OWNER

NAME Mark Barrett	EMAIL ADDRESS barrettrestaurants@gmail.com	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE 573-216-0273	
ADDRESS (MAILING) 875 Foxhead Shores Dr	CITY Linn Creek	STATE MO	ZIP CODE 65052

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)
LOZ Miller's Landing LLC LC 1804996

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)

Page 1 of 4

5. FACILITY CONTACT

NAME Abbie Blickhan	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE 217-257-7312
TITLE Marina Manager	EMAIL ADDRESS ablickhan@yahoo.com

6. APPLICABILITY

6.1 Primary SIC code of facility 4493 Other SIC code Primary NAICS code of facility 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
	Qtr 1 ¼ Qtr 2 ¼ Sec. T R			Yes X	Lake of the Ozarks
	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	

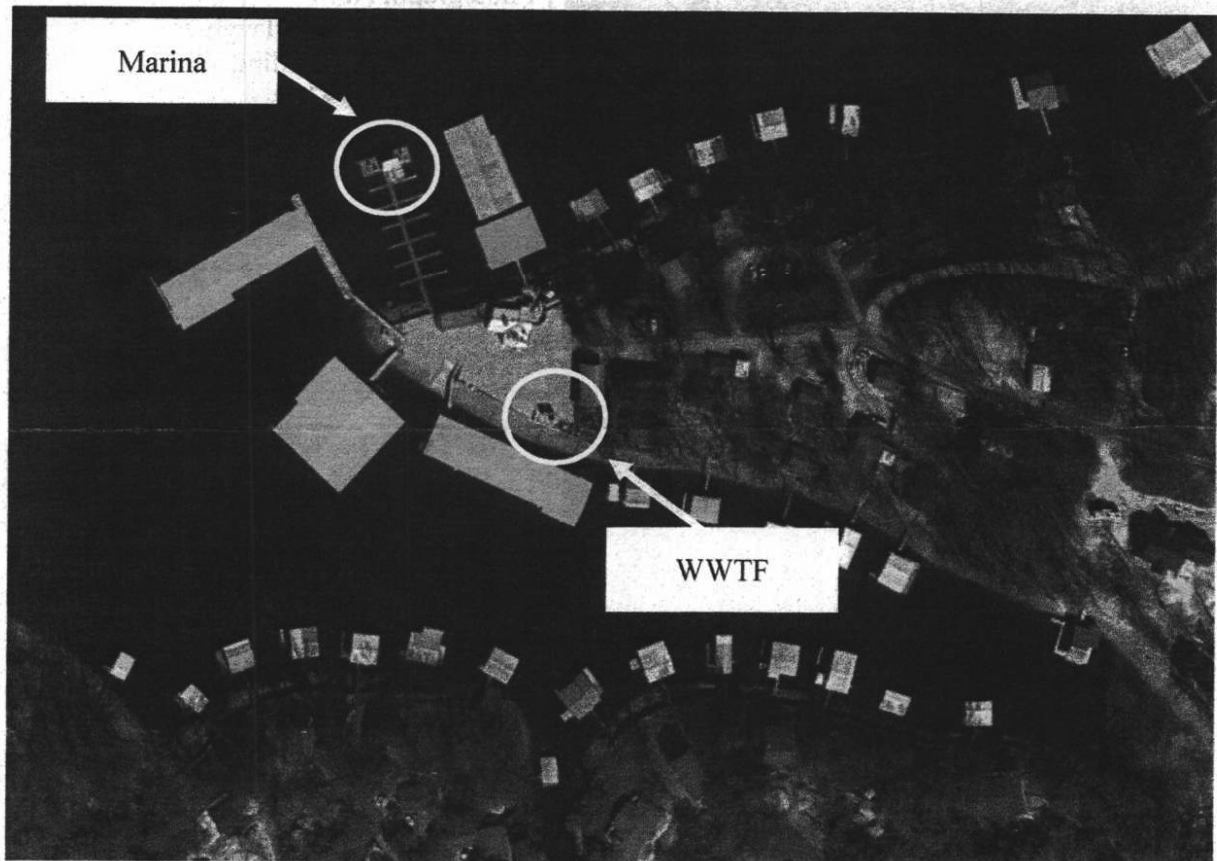


Figure 1. Overhead view of the facility. Aerial photo courtesy of Google Maps.

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.

MO 780-0795 (9-23)

Page 2 of 4

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.

Fueling Dock on Lake of the Ozarks

Two above ground tanks: 11,500 gallons and 3,000 gallons

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.~~

MO 780-0795 (9-23)

Page 3 of 4

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)

Mark Barrett

OFFICIAL TITLE

member

TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE

573.216.0273

SIGNATURE



DATE SIGNED

3/5/25

MO 780-0795 (9-23)