

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Designed in accordance with the Missouri State Operating Permit

Midwest Wash Lee's Summit

Permit Tracking # MORA24173

Owner/Operator:

Midwest Wash Group LLC
1362 NE Windsor Drive
Lee's Summit, MO 64108
816.258.0583

Prepared by:

Olsson
7301 W. 133rd Street
Overland Park, KS 66213
913.381.1170

May 2023

SWPPP Certification (to be signed by permittee):

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: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____



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SECTION 1

Delegation Statements & Contractor Certifications

Delegation Statement(s) for applicable personnel should be kept in this section. Contractor Certification Statements that contain contact information for those responsible for specific activities on the project should also be kept here.

Delegation of Authority

I, _____, hereby designate the person(s) or specifically described position(s) below to be a duly authorized representative(s) for the purpose of overseeing compliance with environmental requirements, including the Missouri State Operating Permit.

Duly Authorized Representative:

Name or Position: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

By signing the certification below, I certify that I meet the signing requirements J.5.a of the Missouri State Operating Permit, 40 CFR 122.22 and 10 CSR 20-6.010 for this project.

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.

Permittee Name: _____

Company: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

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Permittee Name: _____

Company: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Contractor/Subcontractor Certification

Project Name: _____

Permit Number: _____

Project Owner: _____

As a contractor/subcontractor, you are required to comply with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for any work that you perform on-site. Any person or group who violates any condition of the SWPPP may be subject to substantial penalties or loss of contract. You are encouraged to advise each of your employees working on this project of the requirements of the SWPPP. A copy of the SWPPP is available for your review upon request.

Each contractor/subcontractor engaged in activities at the construction site that could impact stormwater should be identified and sign the following certification statement:

I certify under the penalty of law that I have read and understand the terms and conditions of the SWPPP for the above designated project and agree to follow the practices described in the SWPPP.

This certification is hereby signed in reference to the project named above:

Service Provided: _____

Company Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Representative: _____

Title: _____

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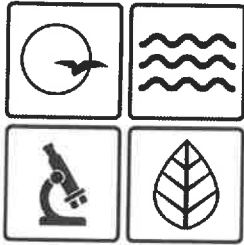
SECTION 2

Permit Authorization & Missouri State Operating Permit

Permit authorization from the MDNR and a copy of the Missouri State Operating Permit will be kept in this section.

The Application for Land Disturbance Stormwater General Permit was completed through the Missouri Gateway for Environmental Management at

<https://dnr.mo.gov/mogem/>.



Missouri Department of dnr.mo.gov **NATURAL RESOURCES**

Michael L. Parson, Governor

Dru Buntin, Director

Midwest Wash Lee's Summit
MORA24173, Jackson County
Midwest Wash Group
1362 NE Windsor Drive
Lee's Summit, MO 64108

Pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, under the authority granted to the State of Missouri and in compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Department) has issued, and we are enclosing your Missouri State Operating Permit which authorizes land disturbance activities for Midwest Wash Lee's Summit.

This General Permit is both your federal discharge permit and your new state operating permit and replaces all previous state operating permits and letters of approval for the discharges described within. In all future correspondence regarding this permit, please refer to your general permit number as shown on page one of your permit.

Please note that prior to the beginning of land disturbance activities other permits may also be required. Especially note the requirements for a Department 401 Water Quality Certification and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404 permit. A 401 Certification is needed when placing material, or fill, into the jurisdictional waters of the United States. Examples are culverts under road crossings, riprap along stream banks and storm water outfall pipes. The term jurisdictional waters refers to large lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands, including those that don't always contain water.

This permit may include requirements with which you may not be familiar. If you would like the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Department) to conduct a Compliance Assistance Visit to discuss the permit, an appointment can be set up by contacting your local Department Regional Office or the Water Pollution Program at 573-751-1300.

The permit requires the development and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Refer to your permit for more information on this SWPPP.

The requirements found in this permit do not supersede nor relieve liability for compliance with other federal, state, county, or local statutes, regulations, or ordinances. Also, any exemptions found in this permit do not imply an exemption from other permits from the Department. It is your responsibility to ensure that any and all necessary permits for this facility have been obtained.

If you were adversely affected by this decision, you may be entitled to an appeal before the Administrative Hearing Commission (AHC) pursuant to Sections 644.051.6 and 621.250, 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. Contact information for the AHC is as follows: Administrative Hearing Commission, United States Post Office Bldg., Third Floor, 131 West High Street, Jefferson City, MO 65101, and PO Box 1557, Jefferson City, MO 65102. phone: 573 751 2422, fax: 573 751 5018, website: www.oa.mo.gov/ahc.

If you have any questions concerning this permit, please do not hesitate to contact us by mail at Department of Natural Resources, Water Protection Program, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176, or by phone at 573-522-4502. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Water Protection Program

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Hoke".

John Hoke
Director

JH

Midwest Wash Lee's Summit
MORA24173

ePermitting Certification and Signature Document

Missouri State Operating General Permit number MORA24173 was issued on 05-24-2023 based on information entered into the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' electronic Permitting (ePermitting) system. Missouri Regulation 10 CSR 20-6.010(2)(B) requires that all applications for construction and operating permits be signed.

Midwest Wash Lee's Summit, Jackson County
291 Highway and Thompson Drive
LEE'S SUMMIT, MO 64086
Total Permitted Area: 1.78 Acres
Total Number of Permitted Features: 1

Based upon the selection you made on the 'New Permit' screen; it was indicated that a single polygon was drawn indicating the entire disturbance area.

Is any part of the area that is being disturbed in a jurisdictional water of the United States? If yes, you must also receive a Clean Water Act, Section 404 Permit for this site from the United States Army Corp of Engineers.
No

Is any section of the area that is being disturbed part of a housing development (subdivision)? If yes, additional regulations may apply depending on the nature of wastewater treatment. Please consult and follow 10 CSR 20-6.030 Disposal of Wastewater in Residential Housing Development regulations if onsite wastewater treatment (septic) systems will be used as the method of wastewater treatment. If you have any questions or concerns about the regulation please contact the Water Pollution Control Branch, Operating Permits Section at 573-522-4502.
No

I understand there may be an established Local Authority Erosion Control Plan in the city or the unincorporated area of the county where land disturbance activities covered under this general permit will occur. (Note - you may want to contact your local authority to determine if there are any requirements).
Agreed

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be developed for this site. This plan must be developed in accordance with requirements and guidelines specified within the general permit for storm water discharges from land disturbance activities. The application will be considered incomplete if the SWPPP has not been developed.
Agreed

The above certifications were made electronically in the ePermitting system by:
Name: Jason Bohnert
Date: 05/24/2023

I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in the application, that to the best of my knowledge and belief such information is true, complete and accurate, and being granted this permit, I agree to abide by the Missouri Clean Water Law and all rules, regulations, orders and decisions, and terms of this permit, subject to any legitimate appeal available to an applicant under the Missouri Clean Water Commission.
Agreed

Jason Bohnert
Signature

05-24-2023
Date

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.: MORA24173

Owner: Midwest Wash Group
Address: 1362 NE Windsor Drive
Lee's Summit, MO 64108

Continuing Authority: Kadean Construction
1821 McGee Street
kansas city, MO 64108

Facility Name: Midwest Wash Lee's Summit
Facility Address: 291 Highway and Thompson Drive
LEE'S SUMMIT, MO 64086

Legal Description: Sec. 17, T 47N, R 31W, Jackson County
UTM Coordinates: 381026.782 / 4305380.899
Receiving Stream: Tributary to Big Creek (U)
First Classified Stream - ID#: Presumed Use Streams (C) 5058.00
USGS# and Sub Watershed#: 10290108 - 0302

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

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

All Outfalls - Construction or land disturbance activity (e.g., clearing, grubbing, excavating, grading, filling and other activities that result in the destruction of the root zone and/or land disturbance activity that is reasonably certain to cause pollution to waters of the state).

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

05-24-2023

Issue date

02/07/2027

Expiration date

John Hoke, Director, Water Protection Program

I. APPLICABILITY

A. Permit Coverage and Authorized Discharges

1. This Missouri State Operating Permit (permit) authorizes the discharge of stormwater and certain non-stormwater discharges from land disturbance sites that disturb one or more acres, or disturb less than one acre when part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will disturb a cumulative total of one or more acres over the life of the project. A permit must be issued before any disturbance of root zone of the existing vegetation or other land disturbance activities may begin.
2. If an individual or developer proposes to improve a lot for development or sale that is less than an acre and part of a common plan of development or sale, a permit is required. If an individual proposes to develop a lot to reside on themselves, the development is not considered part of the larger common plan of development or sale and does not require a permit unless the lot is an acre or more [10 CSR 20-6.200 (1)(B)6.]. See table below.

Permit Requirements for a Common Promotional Plan

	Land Disturbance Permit Required?	
	Less than one acre (< 1 acre)	One acre or more (≥ 1 acre)
Land disturbance by a developer (or a contractor working on their behalf), regardless of type of development (initial, commercial, residential)	Yes, if part of a larger common plan of development or sale with cumulative disturbance of one or more acres including individual residential lots in order to improve the lot for sale	Yes
Land disturbance by an individual to reside on themselves (or a contractor working on their behalf)	No	Yes

This general permit also authorizes the discharge of stormwater and certain non-stormwater discharges from smaller projects where the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Department) has exercised its discretion to require a permit [10 CSR 20-6.200 (1)(B)].

A Missouri State Operating Permit (MORA, MOR100, or site specific) that specifically identifies the project must be issued before any site vegetation is removed (disturbance of the root zone) or the site disturbed [10 CSR 20-6.200 (1)(A)].

Any persons who operate, use, or maintain a land disturbance activity (owner/operator) which is subject to permitting requirements for stormwater discharges from land disturbance activities, who disturbs land prior to permit issuance from the Department is in violation of both State [10 CSR 20-6.200 (1)(A)] and Federal regulations.

The owner/operator and continuing authority of this permit are responsible for compliance with this permit [10 CSR 20-6.200 (3)(B)].

The primary operator(s) of a land disturbance site is any party associated with the project who either: 1) has operational control over construction plans, including the ability to make modifications to those plans; or 2) has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions. This may be the General Contractor, Project Manager, or similar role.

3. This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from land disturbance support activities (e.g., equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas, concrete, or asphalt batch plants) provided appropriate stormwater controls are designed, installed, and maintained and the following conditions are met and addressed in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP):
 - (a) The support activity is directly related to the construction site required to have permit coverage for stormwater discharges;
 - (b) The support activity is not a commercial operation or serve multiple unrelated construction sites;
 - (c) The support activity does not continue to operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the project it supports;
 - (d) Sediment and erosion controls are implemented in accordance with the conditions of this permit; and
 - (e) The support activity is strictly stormwater discharges. Support activities which discharge process water shall apply for separate coverage, such as a concrete batch plant discharging process water shall be covered under a MOG49.

The permittee is responsible for compliance with this permit for any construction support activity.

4. This permit authorizes non-stormwater discharges from the following activities provided that these discharges are treated by appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) where applicable and addressed in the permittee's specific SWPPP required by this general permit:
 - (a) Discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities;
 - (b) De-chlorinated fire hydrant flushing;
 - (c) Uncontaminated water line flushing;
 - (d) Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioning or compressor condensate;
 - (e) Landscape watering;
 - (f) Uncontaminated, non-turbid discharges of ground water or spring water;
 - (g) Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials;
 - (h) Water used to control dust; and
 - (i) Pavement wash waters, provided spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous substances have not occurred (unless all spill material has been removed) and where soaps, solvents, and detergents are not used. Directing pavement wash waters directly into any water of the state, storm inlet, or stormwater conveyance, unless the conveyance is connected to an effective control, is prohibited.
5. Sites that have contaminated soils that will be disturbed by the land disturbance activity, or where such materials are brought to the site to use as fill or borrow, shall notify the Department's Water Protection Program for approval before applying for coverage under this permit. The Department reserves the right to revoke or deny coverage under this general permit; a site-specific permit may be required to cover such activities.

B. Permit Restrictions

1. Any non-stormwater discharges other than those explicitly authorized in Part I APPLICABILITY, Condition A.3 are prohibited under this permit.
2. This permit does not authorize the discharge of process wastewaters, treated or otherwise, including water used to wash machinery, equipment, buildings, or wastewater from washout of concrete.
3. For sites operating within the watershed of any Outstanding National Resource Water (which includes the Ozark National Riverways and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System), sites that discharge to an Outstanding State Resource Water, or facilities located within the watershed of an impaired water as designated in the 305(b) report, including the 303(d) list, with an impairment for sediment:
 - (a) This permit authorizes stormwater discharge so long as no degradation of water quality occurs due to discharges from the permitted facility per 10 CSR 20-7.031(3)(C) and as long as the facility is 1,000 or more feet away from the Outstanding National or State Resource Water or a water of the state with an impairment for sediment.
 - (b) A site with a discharge found to be causing degradation or contributing to an impairment by discharging a pollutant of concern, during an inspection or through complaint investigations, may be required to become a no discharge facility or obtain a site-specific permit with more stringent monitoring and SWPPP requirements.
 - (c) For sites within 1,000 feet of Outstanding National or State Resource Water or a water of the state with an impairment for sediment, the site shall operate as a no-discharge facility as defined in 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)7, and discharges from dewatering of sedimentation basins is prohibited.
4. This general permit does not authorize the placement of fill materials in flood plains, placement of fill into any floodway, the obstruction of stream flow, or changing the channel of a defined drainage course. This general permit addresses only the quality of the stormwater runoff and the minimization of off-site migration of sediments and other water contaminants.
5. This permit does not allow stream channel or wetland alterations unless approved by Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) permitting authorities. Land disturbance activities may not begin in waters of the United States until any required Section 404 permit and Section 401 certification have been obtained.
6. 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.
7. Compliance with all requirements in this permit does not supersede any requirement for obtaining project approval from an established local authority nor remove liability for compliance with county and other local ordinances.

8. The Department may require any facility or site 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 or general criteria of the receiving stream;
 - (b) The discharger is not in compliance with the conditions of the general permit;
 - (c) A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) containing requirements applicable to the discharge(s) is approved; or
 - (d) Materials or contaminants exist at the site, or are brought to the site to use as fill or borrow, which may necessitate special controls or permit limits not otherwise considered under this general permit, such as contaminated soils from federal clean-up sites. This general permit may be authorized when additional contaminant controls are proposed by the applicant and the proposal is accepted by the Department in written correspondence.
9. If a facility or site covered under a current general permit desires to apply for a site-specific permit, the facility or site may do so by contacting the Department for application requirements and procedures.
10. Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit and not clearly disclosed in the permit application cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA section 402(k) or Section 644.051.16, RSMo, by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including any other permit applications, funding applications, the SWPPP, discharge monitoring reporting, or during an inspection. Discharges at the facility not expressly authorized by this permit must be covered by another permit, be exempt from permitting, or be authorized through some other method.
11. In the event that a State of Emergency is declared, either by the State or Federal government, and as a result an emergency-related project requires land disturbance activity that requires a permit, the owner/operator of the project may begin work prior to permit issuance so long as they implement sediment and erosion controls in compliance with the master general permit conditions contained herein. The owner/operator is not exempt from permitting and shall apply for the land disturbance permit as soon as practicable but no later than seven calendar days after starting work. The Department may determine that other emergencies, considered on a case-by-case basis, are applicable. Contact the Department to determine if non-state of emergencies are applicable.

II. EXEMPTIONS FROM PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

1. Facilities that discharge all stormwater runoff directly to a combined sewer system (as defined in 40 CFR 122.26 and 40 CFR 35.2005) connecting to a publicly owned treatment works which has consented to receive such a discharge are exempt from Department stormwater permit requirements.
2. Land disturbance activities that disturb less than one (1) acre of total land area which are not part of a common plan of sale where water quality standards are not exceeded are exempt from Department stormwater permit requirements. Land disturbance activity on an individual residential building lot is not considered as part of the overall subdivision unless the activity is by the developer to improve the lot for sale.
3. Oil and gas related activities as listed in 40 CFR 122.26(a)(2)(ii) where water quality standards are not exceeded are exempt from Department stormwater permit requirements.
4. Linear, strip, or ribbon construction or maintenance operations meeting one (1) of the following criteria are exempt from Department stormwater permit requirements:
 - (a) Grading of existing dirt or gravel roads which does not increase the runoff coefficient and the addition of an impermeable surface over an existing dirt or gravel road;
 - (b) Cleaning or routine maintenance of roadside ditches, sewers, waterlines, pipelines, utility lines, or similar facilities;
 - (c) Trenches two (2) feet in width or less; or
 - (d) Emergency repair or replacement of existing facilities as long as BMPs are employed during the emergency repair.

III. REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall post a public notification sign at the main entrance to the site with the specific MORA permit number. The public notification sign must be visible from the public road that provides access to the site's main entrance. An alternate location is acceptable provided the public can see it and it is noted in the SWPPP. The public notification sign must remain posted at the site until the permit has been terminated. The sign is provided at the end of this permit.

2. The permittee shall be responsible for notifying the land owner and each contractor or entity (including utility crews and city employees or their agents) who will perform work at the site of the existence of the SWPPP and what actions or precautions shall be taken while on-site to minimize the potential for erosion and the potential for damaging any BMP. The permittee is responsible for any damage a subcontractor may do to established BMPs and any subsequent water quality violation resulting from the damage.
3. Ensure the design, installation, and maintenance of effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such controls must be designed, installed, and maintained to:
 - (a) Control stormwater volume, velocity, and peak flow rates within the site to minimize soil erosion;
 - (b) Control stormwater discharges, including both peak flow rates and total stormwater volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and stream bank erosion and scour;
 - (c) Minimize the amount of exposed soil during construction activity;
 - (d) Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;
 - (e) Minimize sediment discharges from the site. Address factors such as:
 - 1) the amount, frequency, intensity, and duration of precipitation;
 - 2) the nature of resulting stormwater runoff;
 - 3) expected flow from impervious surfaces, slopes, and drainage features; and
 - 4) soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle size expected to be present on the site;
 - (f) Provide and maintain natural buffers around surface waters as detailed in Part V. BMP REQUIREMENTS Condition 7, direct stormwater to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration and filtering, unless infeasible;
 - (g) Minimize soil compaction and preserve topsoil where practicable; and
 - (h) Capture or treat a 2-year, 24-hour storm event.
4. A 2-year, 24-hour storm event shall be determined for the project location using the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service Atlas 14 which can be located at https://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/pfds_map_cont.html.
 - (a) As an alternative to utilizing NOAA Atlas 14 for site specific data to determine the 2-year, 24-hour storm event the conservative default value can be used based on the map provided by the Department in the Factsheet portion of this permit. The permittee may choose which source to use for the site specific data.
5. BMPs for land disturbance [10 CSR 20-6.200(1)(D)2] are a schedule of activities, practices, or procedures that reduces the amount of soil available for transport or a device that reduces the amount of suspended solids in runoff before discharge to waters of the state. The term BMPs are also used to describe the sediment and erosion controls and other activities used to prevent stormwater pollution. BMPs are divided into two main categories: structural or non-structural; and they are also classified as temporary or permanent.
6. Installation of BMPs necessary to prevent soil erosion and sedimentation at the downgradient project boundary (e.g. buffers, perimeter controls, exit point controls, storm drain inlet protection) must be complete prior to the start of all phases of construction. By the time construction activity in any given portion of the site begins, downgradient BMPs must be installed and operational to control discharges from the initial site clearing, grading, excavating, and other earth-disturbing activities. Additional BMPs shall be installed as necessary throughout the life of the project. Following the installation of these initial BMPs, all BMPs needed to control discharges shall be installed and made operational prior to subsequent earth disturbing activities.
7. Temporary BMPs may be added and removed as necessary with updates to the SWPPP as specified in the requirements below.
8. All BMPs shall be maintained and remain in effective operating condition during the entire duration of the project, with repairs made within the timeframes specified elsewhere in this permit, until final stabilization has been achieved.
 - (a) Ensure BMPs are protected from activities that would reduce their effectiveness.
 - (b) Remove any sediment per the BMP manufacturer's instructions or before it has accumulated to one-half of the above-ground height of any BMP that collects sediment (i.e. silt fences, sediment traps, etc.)
 - (c) The project is considered to achieve final stabilization when Part V. BMP REQUIREMENTS, Condition 13 is met.
9. Minimize sediment trackout from the site and sediment transport onto roadways.
 - (a) Restrict vehicle traffic to designated exit points.
 - (b) Use appropriate stabilization techniques or BMPs at all points that exit onto paved roads or areas outside of the site.
 - (c) Use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit from facility where necessary.
 - (d) Any sediment or debris that is tracked out past the exit pad or is deposited on a roadway after a precipitation event shall be removed the shorter of either daily or before a rain event. Remove the track-out sediment by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal. Sediment or debris tracked out

- on pavement or other impervious surfaces shall not be disposed of into any stormwater conveyance, storm drain inlet, or water of the state.
- (e) Stormwater inlets susceptible to receiving sediment or other pollutants from the permitted land disturbance site shall have curb inlet protection. This may include inlets off the active area where track out from vehicles and equipment could impact the stormwater runoff to those inlets.
10. Concrete washout facilities shall be used to contain concrete waste from the activities onsite, unless the washout of trucks and equipment is managed properly at an offsite location.
The washout facility shall be managed to prevent solid and/or liquid waste from entering waters of the state by the following:
- (a) Direct the wash water into leak-proof containers or pits designed so that no overflows can occur due to inadequate sizing or precipitation;
 - (b) Locate washout activities a minimum of 50 feet from waters of the state, stormwater inlets and/or stormwater conveyances;
 - (c) Washout facilities shall be cleaned, or new facilities must be constructed and ready for use, once the washout is 75% full;
 - (d) Designate the washout area(s) and conduct such activities only in these areas.
 - (e) Ensure contractors are aware of the location, such as by marking the area(s) on the map or signage visible to the truck and/or equipment operators.
11. Good housekeeping practices shall be maintained at all times to keep waste from entering waters of the state.
- (a) Provide solid and hazardous waste management practices, including providing trash containers, regular site cleanup for proper disposal of solid waste such as scrap building material, product/material shipping waste, food/beverage containers, spent structural BMPs;
 - (b) Provide containers and methods for proper disposal of waste paints, solvents, and cleaning compounds.
 - (c) Manage sanitary waste. Portable toilets shall be positioned so that they are secure and will not be tipped or knocked over and so that they are located away from waters of the state and stormwater inlets and stormwater conveyances.
 - (d) Ensure the storage of construction materials be kept away from drainage courses, stormwater conveyances, storm drain inlets, and low areas.
12. All fueling facilities present shall at all times adhere to applicable federal and state regulations concerning underground storage, above ground storage, and dispensers.
13. Any hazardous wastes that are generated onsite shall be managed, stored, and transported according to the provisions of the Missouri Hazardous Waste Laws and Regulations.
14. 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. Commingled water may not be discharged under this permit. Provide spill prevention, control, and countermeasures to contain the spill. Any containment system used to implement this requirement shall be constructed of materials compatible with the substances contained and shall prevent the contamination of groundwater.
15. Implement measures intended to prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from vehicles and equipment to thereby prevent the contamination of stormwater from these substances. This may include prevention measures such as, but not limited to, utilizing drip pans under vehicles and equipment stored outdoors, covering fueling areas, using dry clean-up methods, use of absorbents, and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.
16. Spills, Overflows, and Other Unauthorized Discharges.
- (a) Any spill, overflow, or other discharge not specifically authorized in the permit above are unauthorized.
 - (b) Should an unauthorized discharge cause or permit any contaminants to discharge or enter waters of the state, the unauthorized discharge must be reported to the appropriate Regional Office as soon as practicable but no more than 24 hours after the discovery of the discharge. If the spill or overflow needs to be reported after normal business hours or on the weekend, the facility must call the Department's Environmental Emergency Response hotline at (573) 634-2436. Leaving a message on a Department staff member voice-mail does not satisfy this reporting requirement.
 - (c) A record of all spills shall be retained with the SWPPP and made available to the Department upon request.
 - (d) Other spills not reaching waters of the state must be cleaned up as soon as possible to prevent entrainment in stormwater but are not required to be reported to the Department.
17. 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 §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 §§ 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.

IV. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The primary requirement of this permit is the development and implementation of a SWPPP which incorporates site specific practices to best minimize the soil exposure, soil erosion, and the discharge of pollutants, including solids.

The purpose of the SWPPP is to ensure the design, implementation, management, and maintenance of BMPs in order to prevent sediment and other pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with the land disturbance activities [40 CFR 122.44 (k)(4)] from entering waters of the state above established general and narrative criteria; compliance with Missouri Water Quality Standards; and compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit.

- (a) **The SWPPP must be developed and implemented prior to conducting any land disturbance activities and must be specific to the land disturbance activities at the site.**
 - (b) The permittee shall fully implement the provisions of the SWPPP required under this permit as a condition of this general permit throughout the term of the land disturbance project. Failure to develop, implement, and maintain a SWPPP may lead to immediate enforcement action.
 - (c) The SWPPP is a living document and shall be updated any time site conditions warrant adjustments to the project or BMPs.
 - (d) Either an electronic copy or a paper copy of the SWPPP, and any required reports, must be accessible to anyone on-site at all times when land disturbance operations are in process or other operational activities that may affect the maintenance or integrity of the BMP structures and made available as specified under Part VIII. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS, Condition 1 of this permit. The SWPPP shall be readily available upon request and should not be sent to the Department unless specifically requested
2. A SWPPP must be developed, implemented, and maintained at the site or electronically accessible by on-site personnel. Failure to implement and maintain the BMPs chosen, which can be revised and updated, is a permit violation. The chosen BMPs will be the most reasonable and cost effective while also ensuring the highest quality water discharged attainable for the facility. Facilities with established SWPPPs and BMPs shall evaluate BMPs on a regular basis and change the BMPs as needed if there are BMP deficiencies.
 3. The SWPPP must:
 - (a) List and describe the location of all outfalls;
 - (b) List any allowable non-stormwater discharges occurring on site and where these discharges occur;
 - (c) Incorporate required practices identified below;
 - (d) Incorporate sediment and erosion control practices specific to site conditions;
 - (e) Discuss whether or not a 404 Permit is required for the project;
 - (f) Discuss whether the discharges are in the watershed of Outstanding National or State Resource Water or in the watershed of a water impaired for sediment.
 - (g) Name the person(s) responsible for inspection, operation, and maintenance of BMPs. The SWPPP shall list the names and describe the role of all owners/primary operators (such as general contractor, project manager) responsible for environmental or sediment and erosion control at the land disturbance site.
 4. The SWPPP briefly must describe the nature of the land disturbance activity, including:
 - (a) The function of the project (e.g., low density residential, shopping mall, highway, etc.);
 - (b) The intended sequence and timing of activities that disturb the soils at the site;
 - (c) Estimates of the total area expected to be disturbed by excavation, grading, or other land disturbance support activities including off-site borrow and fill areas;
 - (d) If within the boundaries of a regulated Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4s), list the name of the regulated MS4.
 5. In order to identify the site, the SWPPP shall include site information including size in acres. The SWPPP shall have sufficient information to be of practical use to contractors and site construction workers to guide the installation and maintenance of BMPs.
 6. The function of the SWPPP and the BMPs listed therein is to prevent or minimize pollution to waters of the state. A deficiency of a BMP means it was not effective in preventing or minimizing pollution of waters of the state.

The permittee shall select, install, use, operate and maintain appropriate BMPs for the permitted site. The following manuals are acceptable resources for the selection of appropriate BMPs:

Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan: A Guide for Construction Sites, (Document number EPA 833-R-06-004) published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in May 2007. This manual as well as other

information, including examples of construction SWPPPs, is available at the USEPA internet site at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/sw_swppp_guide.pdf; and <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/developing-stormwater-pollution-prevention-plan-swppp>.

The latest version of *Protecting Water Quality: A field guide to erosion, sediment and stormwater best management practices for development sites in Missouri*, published by the Department. This manual is available at: <https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/protecting-water-quality-field-guide>.

The permittee is not limited to the use of these guidance manuals. Other guidance publications may be used to select appropriate BMPs. However, all BMPs must be described and justified in the SWPPP. Although the use of these manuals or other resources is recommended and may be used for BMP selection, they do not supersede the conditions of this permit. They may be used to inform in the decision making process for BMP selection but they are not themselves part of the permit conditions.

The permittee may retain the SWPPP, inspection reports, and all other associated documents (including a copy of this permit) electronically pursuant to RSMo 432.255. The documents must be made available to all interested persons in either paper or electronic format as required by this permit and the permittee must remit a copy (electronic or otherwise) of the SWPPP and inspection reports to the Department upon request.

7. The SWPPP must contain a legible site map, multiple maps if necessary, identifying:
 - (a) Site boundaries of the property;
 - (b) Locations of all waters of the state (including wetlands) within the site and half a mile downstream of the site's outfalls;
 - (c) Location of all outfalls;
 - (d) Direction(s) of stormwater flow (use arrows) and approximate slopes before and after grading activities;
 - (e) Areas of soil disturbance and areas that will not be disturbed (or a statement that all areas of the site will be disturbed unless otherwise noted);
 - (f) Location of structural and non-structural BMPs, including natural buffer areas, identified in the SWPPP;
 - (g) Locations where stabilization practices are expected to occur;
 - (h) Locations of on-site and off-site material, waste, borrow or equipment storage areas and stockpiles;
 - (i) Designated points where vehicles will exit the site;
 - (j) Location of stormwater inlets and conveyances including ditches, pipes, man-made conduits, and swales; and
 - (k) Areas where final stabilization has been achieved.
8. An individual shall be designated by the permittee as the environmental lead. This environmental lead shall have knowledge in erosion, sediment, and stormwater control principles, knowledge of the permit, and the site's SWPPP. The environmental lead shall ensure all personnel and contractors understand any requirements of this permit may be affected by the work they are doing. The environmental lead or designated inspector(s) knowledgeable in erosion, sediment, and stormwater control principles shall inspect all structures that function to prevent or minimize pollution of waters of the state.
9. Throughout coverage under this permit, the permittee shall amend and update the SWPPP as appropriate during the term of the land disturbance activity. All SWPPP modifications shall be signed and dated. The permittee shall amend the SWPPP to incorporate any significant site condition changes which impact the nature and condition of stormwater discharges. At a minimum, these changes include whenever the:
 - (a) Location, design, operation, or maintenance of BMPs is changed;
 - (b) Design of the construction project is changed that could significantly affect the quality of the stormwater discharges;
 - (c) Permittee's inspections indicate deficiencies in the SWPPP or any BMP;
 - (d) Department notifies the permittee in writing of deficiencies in the SWPPP;
 - (e) SWPPP is determined to be ineffective in minimizing or controlling erosion and sedimentation (e.g., there is visual evidence of excessive site erosion or sediment deposits in streams, lakes, or downstream waterways, sediment or other wastes offsite); and/or
 - (f) Department determines violations of water quality standards may occur or have occurred.
10. Site Inspections: The environmental lead, or a designated inspector, shall conduct regularly scheduled inspections. These inspections shall be conducted by a qualified person, one who is responsible for environmental matters at the site, or a person trained by and directly supervised by the person responsible for environmental matters at the site. Site inspections shall include, at a minimum, the following:
 - (a) For disturbed areas that have not achieved final stabilization, all installed BMPs and other pollution control measures shall be inspected to ensure they are properly installed, appear to be operational, and are working as intended to minimize the discharge of pollutants.
 - (b) For areas on site that have achieved either temporary or final stabilization, while at the same time active construction continues on other areas, ensure that all stabilization measures are properly installed, appear to be operational, and are

- working as intended to minimize the discharge of pollutants.
- (c) Inspect all material, waste, borrow, and equipment storage, and maintenance areas that are covered by this permit. Inspect for conditions that could lead to spills, leaks, or other accumulations of pollutants on the site.
 - (d) Inspect all areas where stormwater typically flows within the site, including drainage ways designed to divert, convey, and/or treat stormwater.
 - (e) All stormwater outfalls shall be inspected for evidence of erosion, sediment deposition, or impacts to the receiving stream. If a discharge is occurring during an inspection, the inspector must observe and document the visual quality of the discharge, and take note of the characteristics of the stormwater discharge, including turbidity, color; odor; floating, settled, or suspended solids; foam; oil sheen; and other indicators of stormwater pollutants.
 - (f) When practicable the receiving stream shall also be inspected for a minimum of 50 feet downstream of the outfall.
 - (g) The perimeter of the site shall be inspected for evidence of BMP failure to ensure concentrated flow does not develop a new outfall.
 - (h) The SWPPP must explain how the environmental lead will be notified when stormwater runoff occurs.
11. Inspection Frequency: All BMPs must be inspected in accordance to one of the schedules listed below. The inspection frequency shall be documented in the SWPPP, and any changes to the frequency of inspections, including switching between the options listed below, must be documented on the inspection form:
- (a) At least once every seven (7) calendar days and within 48 hours after any storm event equal to or greater than a 2-year, 24-hour storm has ceased during a normal work day or within 72 hours if the rain event ceases during a non-work day such as a weekend or holiday; or
 - (b) Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event of 0.25 inches of precipitation or greater, or the occurrence of runoff from snowmelt. To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on the site, the permittee shall either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station near the site location.
 - 1) Inspections are only required during the project's normal working hours.
 - 2) An inspection must be conducted within 24 hours of a storm event which has produced 0.25 inches. The inspection shall be conducted within 24 hours of the event end, or within 72 hours if the rain event ceases during a non-work day such as a weekend or holiday.
 - 3) If it is elected to inspect every 14 calendar days and there is a storm event at the site that continues for multiple days, and each day of the storm produces 0.25 inches or more of rain, the permittee shall conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the end of the storm or within 72 hours if the rain event ceases during a non-work day such as a weekend or holiday.
 - (c) For any portion of the site that discharges within the watershed of an Outstanding National or State Resource Water or a water impaired for sediment, inspections shall be inspected once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater, or when the occurrence of runoff flow from frozen or snowmelt is sufficient to cause a discharge.
 - (d) Areas on-site that have achieved stabilization, while at the same time active construction continues on other areas, may reduce inspection frequency to monthly, for those stabilized areas, if the following conditions exist:
 - 1) For areas where disturbed portions have undergone temporary stabilization, inspections shall occur at least once a month while stabilized and when re-disturbed shall follow either frequency outlined in (a),(b), or (c) above.
 - 2) Areas on-site that have achieved final stabilization must be inspected at least once per month until the permit is terminated.
 - (e) If construction activities are suspended due to frozen conditions, the permittee may temporarily reduce site inspections to monthly until thawing conditions begin to occur if all of the following are met:
 - 1) Land disturbances have been suspended; and
 - 2) All disturbed areas of the site have been stabilized in accordance with Part V. BMP REQUIREMENTS, Condition 13.
 - 3) The change shall be noted in the SWPPP.
 - (f) Any basin dewatering shall be inspected daily when discharge is occurring. The discharge shall be observed and dewatering activities shall be ceased immediately if the receiving stream is being impacted. These inspections shall be noted on a log or on the inspection report.

If weather conditions or other issues prevent correction of BMPs within seven calendar days, the reasons for the delay must be documented (including pictures) and there must be a narrative explaining why the work cannot be accomplished within the seven day time period. The documentation must be filed with the regular inspection reports. The corrections shall be made as soon as weather conditions or other issues allow.

12. Site Inspection Reports: A log of each inspection and/or copy of the inspection report shall be kept readily accessible and must be made available upon request by the Department. Electronic logs are acceptable as long as reports can be provided within 24 hours. If inspection reports are kept off-site, the SWPPP must indicate where they are stored. The inspection report shall be signed by the environmental lead or designated inspector (electronically or otherwise).
- (a) The inspection report is to include the following minimum information:

- 1) Inspector's name and title.
 - 2) Date and time of inspection.
 - 3) Observations relative to the effectiveness of the BMPs and stabilization measures. The following must be documented:
 - a. Whether 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 spill or leak;
 - d. Outfalls examined for visual signs of erosion or sedimentation at outfalls. Excessive erosion or sedimentation may be due to BMP failure or insufficiency. Response to observations should be addressed in the inspection report.
 - 4) Corrective actions taken or necessary to correct the observed problem.
 - 5) Listing of areas where land disturbance operations have permanently or temporarily stopped.
13. Any structural or maintenance deficiencies for BMPs or stabilization measures shall be documented and corrected as soon as possible but no more than seven (7) calendar days after the inspection.
- (a) Corrective action documentation shall be stored with the associated site inspection report.
 - (b) Immediately take all reasonable steps to address the condition, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events.
 - (c) If weather conditions or other issues prevent correction of BMPs within seven calendar days, the reasons for the delay must be documented (this may include pictures) and there must be a narrative explaining why the work cannot be accomplished within the seven day time period. The permittee shall correct the problem as soon as weather conditions or issues allow.
 - (d) Corrective actions may be required by the Department. The permittee must comply with any corrective actions required by the Department as a result of permit violations found during an inspection.

V. BMP REQUIREMENTS

1. The information, practices, and BMP requirements in this section shall be implemented on site and, where noted, provided for in the SWPPP.
2. Existing vegetation and trees shall be preserved where practicable. The permittee is encouraged to preserve topsoil where practicable. Trees designated for preservation should have a protective barrier outside of the dripline, or the area directly located under the outer reaches of the tree's branches.
3. The permittee shall select appropriate BMPs for use at the site and list them in the SWPPP. When selecting effective BMPs, the permittee shall consider stormwater volume and velocity and shall incorporate more than one BMP and sequential treatment devices where the use of a single BMP is ineffective to prevent or minimize sediment or other pollutants from leaving the site. Permittee should consider a schedule for performing erosion control measures when selecting BMPs.
4. The SWPPP shall include a description of both structural and non-structural BMPs that will be used at the site.
 - (a) The SWPPP shall provide the following general information for each BMP which will be used one or more times at the site:
 - 1) Physical description of the BMP;
 - 2) Site conditions that must be met for effective use of the BMP;
 - 3) BMP installation/construction procedures, including typical drawings; and
 - 4) Operation and maintenance procedures and schedules for the BMP.
 - (b) The SWPPP shall provide the following information for each specific instance where a BMP is to be installed:
 - 1) Whether the BMP is temporary or permanent;
 - 2) When the BMP will be installed in relation to each phase of the land disturbance procedures to complete the project; and
 - 3) Site conditions that must be met before removal of the BMP if the BMP is not a permanent BMP.
5. Structural BMP Installation: The permittee shall ensure all BMPs are properly installed and operational at the locations and relative times specified in the SWPPP.
 - (a) Perimeter control BMPs for runoff from disturbed areas shall be installed or existing vegetative areas marked for preservation before general site clearing is started. Note this requirement does not apply to earth disturbances related to initial site clearing and establishing entry, exit, or access of the site, which may require that stormwater controls be installed immediately after the earth disturbance.
 - (b) For phased projects, BMPs shall be properly installed as necessary prior to construction activities.
 - (c) Stormwater discharges which leave the site from disturbed areas shall pass through an appropriate impediment to sediment movement such as a sedimentation basin, sediment traps (including vegetative buffers), or silt fences prior to leaving the land disturbance site.
 - (d) A drainage course change shall be clearly marked on a site map and described in the SWPPP.
 - (e) If vegetative stabilization measures are being implemented, stabilization efforts are considered "installed" when all activities

necessary to seed or plant the area are completed. Vegetative stabilization is not considered "operational" until the vegetation is established.

6. Install sediment controls along any perimeter areas of the site that are downgradient from any exposed soil or other disturbed areas. Prevent stormwater from circumventing the edge of the perimeter control. For sites where perimeter controls are infeasible, other practices shall be implemented to minimize discharges to perimeter areas of the site.
7. For surface waters of the state, defined in Section 644.016.1(27) RSMo, located on or adjacent to the site, the permittee must maintain a riparian buffer or structural equivalent in accordance with at least one of the following options. The selection and location must be described in the SWPPP.
 - (a) Provide and maintain a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or
 - (b) Provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet and is supplemented by erosion and sediment controls that achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or
 - (c) If infeasible to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls to achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.
 - (d) The permittee is not required to comply with (a), (b), or (c) above if one or more of the following exceptions apply and documentation is provided in the SWPPP:
 - 1) If there is no discharge of stormwater to waters of the state through the area between the disturbed portions of the site and waters of the state located within 50 feet of the site. This includes situations where the permittee has implemented permanent control measures that will prevent such discharges, such as a berm or other barrier.
 - 2) Where no natural buffer exists due to preexisting development disturbances that occurred prior to the initiation of planning for the current development of the site.
 - a. Where some natural buffer exists but portions of the area within 50 feet of the waters of the state are occupied by preexisting development disturbances the permittee is required to comply with (a), (b), or (c) above.
 - 3) For linear projects where site constraints make it infeasible to implement a buffer or equivalent provided the permittee limit disturbances within 50 feet of any waters of the state and/or the permittee provides supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat stormwater discharges from earth disturbances within 50 feet of the water of the state. The permittee must also document in the SWPPP the rationale for why it is infeasible for the permittee to implement (a), (b), or (c) and describe any buffer width retained and supplemental BMPs installed.
 - (e) Where the permittee is retaining a buffer of any size, the buffer should be measured perpendicularly from any of the following points, whichever is further landward from the water:
 - 1) The ordinary high water mark of the water body, defined as the line on the shore established by fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, and/or the presence of litter and debris; or
 - 2) The edge of the stream or river bank, bluff, or cliff, whichever is applicable.
8. Slopes for disturbed areas must be identified in the SWPPP. A site map or maps defining the sloped areas for all phases of the project must be included in the SWPPP. The disturbance of steep slopes shall be minimized.
9. Manage stockpiles or land clearing debris piles composed, in whole or in part, of sediment and/or soil.
 - (a) Locate the piles outside of any natural buffers zones, established under the condition above, and away from any stormwater conveyances, drain inlets, and areas where stormwater flow is concentrated;
 - (b) Install a sediment barrier along all downgradient perimeter areas;
 - (c) Prevent stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles, for example, by diverting flows around them.
 - (d) For piles that will be unused for 14 or more days, provide cover with appropriate temporary stabilization in accordance with Part V. BMP REQUIREMENTS, Condition 13.
 - (e) Rinsing, sweeping, or otherwise placing any soil, sediment, debris, or stockpiled product which has accumulated on pavement or other impervious surfaces into any stormwater conveyance, storm drain inlet, or water of the state is prohibited.
10. The site shall include BMPs for pollution prevention measures and shall be noted in the SWPPP. At minimum such measures must be designed, installed, implemented, and maintained to:
 - (a) Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle rinsing; no detergents, additives, or soaps of any kind shall be used. Rinse waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;
 - (b) Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to precipitation and to stormwater;
 - (c) Minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures, including, but not limited to, the installation of containment berms and use of drip pans at petroleum product and liquid storage tanks and containers; and
 - (d) Prevent discharges from causing or contributing to an exceedance of water quality standards including general criteria.

11. Sedimentation Basins: The SWPPP shall include a sedimentation basin for each drainage area with ten or more acres disturbed at one time.
- (a) The sedimentation basin shall be sized, at a minimum, to treat a local 2-year, 24-hour storm.
 - (b) Sediment basins shall not be constructed in any waters of the state or natural buffer zones.
 - (c) Discharges from dewatering activities shall be managed by appropriate controls. The SWPPP shall include a description of any anticipated dewatering methods and specific BMPs designed to treat dewatering water.
 - 1) Appropriate controls include, but are not limited to, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, filtration systems (e.g. bag or sand filters), and passive treatment systems that are designed to remove or retain sediment.
 - 2) Erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices (e.g. check dams, riprap, and vegetated buffers) to prevent erosion at inlets, outlets, and discharge points shall be utilized.
 - 3) Water with an oil sheen shall not be discharged and shall be marked in SWPPP.
 - 4) Visible floating solids and foam shall not be discharged.
 - (d) Until final stabilization has been achieved, sediment basins and impoundments shall utilize outlet structures or floating skimmers that withdraw water from the surface when discharging.
 - 1) Under frozen conditions, it may be considered infeasible to withdraw water from the surface and an exception can be made for that specific period as long as discharges that may contain sediment and other pollutants are managed by appropriate controls. If determined infeasible due to frozen conditions, documentation must be provided in the SWPPP to support the determination, including the specific conditions or time period when this exception applies.
 - (e) Accumulated sediment shall not exceed 25% of total volume or as prescribed in the design, whichever is less. Note in the SWPPP the locations for disposal of the material removed from sediment basins.
 - (f) Prevent discharges to the receiving stream causing visual turbidity. For the purposes of this permit, visual turbidity refers to a sediment plume or other cloudiness in the water caused by sediment that can be identified by an observer.
 - (g) The SWPPP shall require the basin be maintained until final stabilization of the disturbed area served by the basin.

Where use of a sediment basin is infeasible, the SWPPP shall evaluate and specify other similarly effective BMPs to be employed to control erosion and sediment. These similarly effective BMPs shall be selected from appropriate BMP guidance documents authorized by this permit. The BMPs must provide equivalent water quality protection to achieve compliance with this permit. The SWPPP shall require both temporary and permanent sedimentation basins to have a stabilized spillway to minimize the potential for erosion of the spillway or basin embankment.

12. Soil disturbing activities on site that have ceased either temporarily or permanently shall initiate stabilization immediately in accordance with the options below. For soil disturbing activities that have been temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days:
- (a) The permittee shall construct BMPs to establish interim stabilization; and
 - (b) Stabilization must be initiated immediately and completed within 14 calendar days.
 - (c) For soil disturbing activities that have been permanently ceased on any portion of the site, final stabilization of disturbed areas must be initiated immediately and completed within 14 calendar days.
 - 1) Extension to the 14-day completion period for temporary and final stabilization may be made due to weather and equipment malfunctions. In these circumstances, the justification for the extension to the 14 day shall be documented in the SWPPP. The discontinuation or continuation of the extension may be determined by review of the Department staff when on site.
 - (d) Until stabilization is complete, interim sediment control shall consist of well-established and maintained BMPs that are reasonably certain to protect waters of the state from sediment pollution over an extended period of time. This may require adding more BMPs to an area than is normally used during daily operations. The types of BMPs used must be suited to the area disturbed, taking into account the number of acres exposed and the steepness of the slopes. If the slope of the area is greater than 3:1 (three feet horizontal to one foot vertical) or if the slope is greater than 3% and greater than 150 feet in length, then the permittee shall establish interim stabilization within seven days of ceasing operations on that part of the site. The following activities would constitute the immediate initiation of stabilization:
 - 1) Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization as long as seeding, planting, and/or installation of non-vegetative stabilization products takes place as soon as practicable;
 - 2) Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed areas;
 - 3) Seeding or planting the exposed areas;
 - 4) Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the deadlines for completing stabilization.
 - (e) If vegetative stabilization measures are being implemented, stabilization is considered "installed" when all activities necessary to seed or plant the area are completed. Installed does not mean established.
 - (f) If non-vegetative stabilization measures are being implemented, stabilization is considered "installed" when all such measures are implemented or applied.
 - 1) Non-vegetative stabilization shall prevent erosion and shall be chosen for site conditions, such as slope and flow of

stormwater.

- (g) Final stabilization is not considered achieved until vegetation has grown and established to meet the requirements below.
13. Prior to removal of BMPs, ceasing site inspections, and requesting termination of the permit, final stabilization must be achieved. Final stabilization shall be achieved as soon as possible once land disturbance activities have ceased. Document in the SWPPP the type of stabilization and the date final stabilization is achieved.
- (a) The project is considered to have achieved final stabilization when perennial vegetation (excluding volunteer vegetation), pavement, buildings, or structures using permanent materials (i.e. riprap, gravel, etc.) cover all areas that have been disturbed. With respect to areas that have been vegetated, vegetation must be at least 70% coverage of 100% of the vegetated areas on site. Vegetation must be evenly distributed.
 - (b) Disturbed areas on agricultural land are considered to have achieved final stabilization when they are restored to their preconstruction agricultural use. If former agricultural land is changing to non-agricultural use, this is no longer considered agricultural land and shall follow condition (a).
 - (c) If the intended function of a specific area of the site necessitates that it remain disturbed, final stabilization is considered achieved if all of the following are met:
 - 1) Only the minimum area needed remains disturbed (i.e. dirt access roads, motocross tracks, utility pole pads, areas being used for storage of vehicles, equipment, materials). Other areas must meet the criteria above.
 - 2) Permanent structural BMPs (rock checks, berms, grading, etc.) or non-vegetative stabilization measures are implemented and designed to prevent sediment and other pollutants from entering waters of the state.
 - 3) Inspection requirements in Part IV. SWPPP MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENT, Condition 11 are met and documented in the SWPPP.
 - (d) Winter weather and frozen conditions do not excuse any of the above final stabilization requirements. If vegetation is required for stabilization the permittee must maintain BMPs throughout winter weather and frozen conditions until thawing and vegetation meets final stabilization criteria above. Document stabilization attempts during frozen conditions in the SWPPP. Consider future freezing when removing vegetation and plan with temporary stabilization techniques before the ground becomes frozen.

VI. PERMIT TERMINATION

1. Until the permittee terminates coverage under this permit, the permittee must comply with all conditions in the permit, including continuation of site inspections and public notification signage posted. To terminate permit coverage, the permittee must submit to the appropriate Regional Office a complete and accurate Request for Termination of Operating Permit which certifies that the site meets the following requirements:
- (a) For any areas that (1) were disturbed during construction, (2) are not covered over by permanent structures, and (3) over which the permittee had control during the construction activities, the requirements for final vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization in Part V BMP REQUIREMENTS, Condition 13;
 - (b) The permittee has removed and properly disposed of all construction materials, waste, and waste handling devices and has removed all equipment and vehicles that were used during construction, unless intended for long-term use following termination of permit coverage;
 - (c) The permittee has removed all temporary BMPs that were installed and maintained during construction, except those that are intended for long-term use following termination of permit coverage or those that are biodegradable; and
 - (d) The permittee has removed all potential pollutants and pollutant-generating activities associated with construction, unless needed for long-term use following termination of permit coverage.

The Department may request photographs that clearly document compliance with termination requirements.

2. The permit may be terminated if;
- (a) There has been a transfer of control of all areas of the site for which the current permittee is responsible under this permit to another operator, and that operator has obtained coverage under this permit; or
 - (b) Coverage under an individual or alternative general NPDES permit, with land disturbance conditions, has been obtained.

VII. SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

The permittee is not required to sample stormwater under this permit. 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 site. 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.

VIII. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

1. Records: The permittee shall retain copies of this general permit, the SWPPP and all amendments for the site named in the State Operating Permit, results of any monitoring and analysis, and all site inspection records required by this general permit.
 - (a) The records shall be accessible during normal business hours and retained for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of termination.
 - (b) The permittee shall provide a copy (electronic or otherwise) of the SWPPP to the Department, USEPA, or any local agency or government representative if they request a copy in the performance of their official duties within 24 hours of the request (or next working day), unless given more time by the representative.
 - (c) The permittee shall provide a copy of the SWPPP to those who are responsible for installation, operation, or maintenance of any BMP. The permittee, their representative, and/or the contractor(s) responsible for installation, operation and maintenance of the BMPs shall have a current copy of the SWPPP with them when on the project site.
2. Land Ownership and Change of Ownership: Federal and Missouri stormwater regulations [10 CSR 20-6.200(1) (B)] require a stormwater permit and erosion control measures for all land disturbances of one or more acres. These regulations also require a permit for land disturbance sites less than one acre if the lot is part of a larger common plan of development or sale.
 - (a) If the permittee sells any portion of the permitted site to a developer for commercial, industrial, or residential use, this land remains a part of the common sale and the new owner must obtain a permit prior to conducting any land disturbance activity. Therefore, the original permittee must amend the SWPPP to show that the property has been sold and, therefore, no longer under the original permit coverage.
 - (b) Property of any size which is part of a larger common plan of development where the property has achieved final stabilization and the original permit terminated will require application of a new land disturbance permit for any future land disturbance activity unless the activity is by an individual residential building lot owner on a site less than one acre.
 - (c) If a portion of a larger common plan of development is sold to an individual for the purpose of building his or her own private residence, a permit is required if the disturbed portion of the land sold is equal to or greater than one acre. No permit is required, however, for less than one acre of land disturbed on the portion sold.
3. Permit Transfer: This permit may not be transferred to a new owner in any fashion except by submitting an Application for Transfer of Operating Permit signed by the seller and buyer of the site along with the appropriate modification fee. In some cases, revocation and reissuance may be necessary. Facilities that undergo transfers of ownership without notice to the Department are considered to be operating without a permit.
4. Termination: This permit may be terminated when the project has achieved final stabilization, defined in Part VI. PERMIT TERMINATION.
 - (a) In order to terminate the permit, the permittee shall notify the Department by submitting the form Request for Termination of Operating Permit Form MO 780-2814. The form should be submitted to the appropriate Regional Office or through an approved electronic system if it should become available.
 - (b) The Cover Page (Certificate Page) of the Master General Permit for Land Disturbance specifies the "effective date" and the "expiration date" of the Master General Permit. The "issued date" along with the "expiration date" will appear on the State Operating Permit issued to the applicant. **This permit does not continue administratively beyond the expiration date.**
5. Duty to Reapply: If the project or development completion date will be after the expiration date of this general permit, then the permittee must reapply to the Department for a new permit. This permit may be applied for and issued electronically in accordance with Section 644.051.10, RSMo.
 - (a) Due to the nature of the electronic permitting system, a period of time may be granted at the discretion of the Department in order to apply for a new permit after the new version is effective. Applicants must maintain appropriate best management practices and inspections during the discretionary period.
6. 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.
7. Modification, Revocation, and Reopening:
 - (a) If at any time the Department determines that the quality of waters of the state may be better protected by reopening this permit, or revoking this permit and requiring the owner/operator of the permitted site to apply for a site-specific permit, the Department may revoke a general permit and require any person to obtain such an operating permit as authorized by 10 CSR20-6.010(13) and 10 CSR 20-6.200(1)(B).

- (b) If this permit is reopened, modified, or revoked pursuant to this Section, the permittee retains all rights under Chapter 536 and 644 Revised Statutes of Missouri upon the Department's reissuance of the permit as well as all other forms of administrative, judicial, and equitable relief available under law.
8. 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.
9. Duty to Provide Information: The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within 24 hours unless explicitly granted more time in writing, 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. Property Rights: This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.
13. 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-RAXXXXX

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.

DEFINITIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PERMIT:

Common Promotional Plan: A plan undertaken by one (1) or more persons to offer lots for sale or lease; where land is offered for sale by a person or group of persons acting in concert, and the land is contiguous or is known, designated, or advertised as a common unit or by a common name or similar names, the land is presumed, without regard to the number of lots covered by each individual offering, as being offered for sale or lease as part of a common promotional plan.

Dewatering: The act of draining rainwater and/or groundwater from basins, building foundations, vaults, and trenches.

Effective Operating Condition: For the purposes of this permit, a stormwater control is kept in effective operating condition if it has been implemented and maintained in such a manner that it is working as designed to minimize pollutant discharges.

Emergency-Related Project: A project initiated in response to a public emergency (e.g. earthquakes, extreme flooding conditions, tornado, disruptions in essential public services, pandemic) for which the related work requires immediate authorization to avoid imminent endangerment to human health/safety or the environment or to reestablish essential public services.

Exposed Soils: For the purposes of this permit, soils that as a result of earth-disturbing activities are left open to the elements.

Immediately: For the purposes of this permit, immediately should be defined as within 24 hours.

Impervious Surface: For the purpose of this permit, any land surface with a low or no capacity for soil infiltration including, but not limited to, pavement, sidewalks, parking areas and driveways, packed gravel or soil, or rooftops.

Infeasible: Infeasible means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Install or Installation: When used in connection with stormwater controls, to connect or set in position stormwater controls to make them operational.

Land Disturbance Site or Site: The land or water area where land disturbance activities will occur and where stormwater controls will be installed and maintained. The land disturbance site includes construction support activities, which may be located at a different part of the property from where the primary land disturbance activity will take place or on a different piece of property altogether. Off-site borrow areas directly and exclusively related to the land disturbance activity are part of the site and must be permitted.

Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale: A continuous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities are occurring under one plan, including any offsite borrow areas that are directly and exclusively related to the land disturbance activity. Off-site borrow areas utilized for multiple different land disturbance projects are considered their own entity and are not part of the larger common plan of development or sale. See definition of Common Promotional Plan to understand what a 'common plan' is.

Minimize: To reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using stormwater controls that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Non-structural BMP: Institutional, educational, or pollution prevention practices designed to limit the amount of stormwater runoff or

pollutants that are generated in the landscape. Examples of non-structural BMPs include picking up trash and debris, sweeping up nearby sidewalks and streets, maintaining equipment, and training site staff on stormwater control practices.

Operational: for the purposes of this permit, stormwater controls are made “operational” when they have been installed and implemented, are functioning as designed, and are properly maintained.

Ordinary High Water Mark: The line on the shore established by fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, and/or the presence of litter and debris.

Outfall: For the purposes of this permit, outfalls are locations where stormwater exits the site property, including pipes, ditches, swales, channels, or other conduits that transport stormwater discharges associated with the construction activity.

Peripheral: For the purposes of this permit, peripheral should be defined as the outermost boundary of the area that will be disturbed.

Permanently: For the purposes of this permit, permanently is defined as any activity that has been ceased without any intentions of future disturbance.

Pollution Prevention Controls (or Measures): Stormwater controls designed to reduce or eliminate the addition of pollutants to construction site discharges through analysis of pollutant sources, implementation of proper handling/disposal practices, employee education, and other actions.

Qualified Person (inspections): A person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention who possesses the appropriate skills and training to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact stormwater quality and the appropriate skills and training to assess the effectiveness of any stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of this permit.

Stormwater Control (also referred to as sediment/erosion controls): refers to any temporary or permanent BMP or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.

Structural BMP: Physical sediment/erosion controls working individually or as a group (treatment train) appropriate to the source, location, and area climate for the pollutant to be controlled. Examples of structural BMPs include silt fences, sedimentation ponds, erosion control blankets, and seeding.

Temporary Stabilization: A condition where exposed soils or disturbed areas are provided temporary vegetation and/or non-vegetative protective cover to prevent erosion and sediment loss. Temporary stabilization may include temporary seeding, geotextiles, mulches, and other techniques to reduce or eliminate erosion until either final stabilization can be achieved or until further construction activities take place to re-disturb this area.

Treatment Train: A multi-BMP approach to managing the stormwater volume and velocity and often includes erosion prevention and sediment control practices often applied when the use of a single BMP is inadequate in preventing the erosion and transport of sediment. A good option to utilize as a corrective action.

Volunteer Vegetation: A volunteer plant is a plant that grows on its own, rather than being deliberately planted for stabilization purposes. Volunteers often grow from seeds that float in on the wind, are dropped by birds, or are inadvertently mixed into soils. Commonly, volunteer vegetation is referred to as ‘weeds’. This does not meet the requirements for final stabilization.

Waters of the State: Section 644.016.1(27) RSMo. defines waters of the state as, “All waters within the jurisdiction of this state, including all rivers, streams, lakes and other bodies of surface and subsurface water lying within or forming a part of the boundaries of the state which are not entirely confined and located completely upon lands owned, leased or otherwise controlled by a single person or by two or more persons jointly or as tenants in common.”

EXAMPLES OF TYPES; BUT NOT LIMITED TO'S:

Building materials and building products typically present at constructions sites: Asphalt sealants, copper flashing, roofing materials, adhesives, concrete admixtures, and gravel and mulch stockpiles

Construction and domestic (solid) waste: Packaging materials, scrap construction materials, masonry products, timber, pipe and electrical cuttings, plastics, Styrofoam, concrete, demolition debris, and other trash or building materials.

Hazardous or toxic waste that may be present at construction sites: Caulks, sealants, fluorescent light ballasts (mercury), solvents, petroleum-based products, wood preservatives, additives, curing compounds, and acids.

Pollutant-generating activities: Paving operations; concrete, paint, and stucco washout and waste disposal; solid waste storage and disposal; and dewatering activities.

Types of pollutants typically found at construction sites: Sediment; nutrients; heavy metals; pesticides and herbicides; oil and grease; bacteria and viruses; trash, debris, and solids; treatment polymers; and any other toxic chemicals.

BMPs for Erosion Control: Temporary/permanent seeding, hydroseeding, mulch and hydromulch, erosion control blankets, dust control, sodding, slope protection, and preservation of existing vegetation.

BMPs for Sediment Control: Fabric drop inlet protection, excavated drop inlet protection, block and gravel inlet protection, domed inlet protection, inlet bag or insert, silt fence, temporary diversion, right-of-way/diversion bar, temporary slope drain, subsurface drain, rock outlets, berms, filter socks, transition mats, temporary sediment trap, energy dissipaters, rock check dam, ditch checks, wattles, straw bale barrier, vegetative buffer strip, sediment basin, particle curtains, frog logs, and dispersion fields.

EPERMITTING FOR LAND DISTURBANCE

In order to apply for the states MO-RA land disturbance permit you will need to utilize the Department's online ePermitting system. In order to access this, you will need to register an account with the Missouri Gateway for Environmental Management (MoGEM). The following user guides will assist you with this process.

MoGEM Website: <https://dnr.mo.gov/data-e-services/missouri-gateway-environmental-management-mogem>

ePermitting Website: <https://dnr.mo.gov/data-e-services/water/electronic-permitting-epermitting>

How to Register: <https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/registering-new-user-account-within-missouri-gateway-environmental-management-mogem-portal>

ePermitting User Guides: (found on ePermitting website)

- How to Add a Facility: <https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/epermitting-chapter-2-home-facility-search-associate-new-facility>
- How to Apply for a Permit: <https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/epermitting-chapter-3-create-new-permit>

PART I – BASIC PERMIT INFORMATION

Facility Type:	Industrial Stormwater; Land Disturbance
Facility SIC Code(s):	1629
Facility Description:	Construction or land disturbance activity (e.g., clearing, grubbing, excavating, grading, filling, and other activities that result in the destruction of the root zone and/or land disturbance activity that is reasonably certain to cause pollution to waters of the state).

This permit establishes a SWPPP requirement for pollutants of concern from 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”.

Land disturbance activities include clearing, grubbing, excavating, grading, filling and other activities that result in the destruction of the root zone and/or other activities that are reasonably certain to cause pollution to waters of the state.

A Missouri State Operating Permit for land disturbance permit is required for construction disturbance activities of one or more acres, or for construction activities that disturb less than one acre when they are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will disturb a cumulative total of one or more acres over the life of the project per 10CSR 20-6.200(1)(D)28.

The primary requirement of a land disturbance permit is the development of a SWPPP which incorporates site-specific BMPs to minimize soil exposure, soil erosion, and the discharge of pollutants. The SWPPP ensures the design, implementation, management and maintenance of BMPs in order to prevent sediment and other pollutants from leaving the site.

When it precipitates, stormwater washes over the loose soil on a construction site and various other materials and products being stored outside. As stormwater flows over the site, it can pick up pollutants like sediment, debris, and chemicals from the loose soil and transport them to nearby storm sewer systems or directly into rivers, lakes, or coastal waters. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources is responsible for ensuring that construction site operators have the proper stormwater controls in place so that construction can proceed in a way that protects your community's clean water and the surrounding environment. One way the department helps protect water quality is by issuing land disturbance permits.

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.

CHANGES TO THE RENEWAL OF THIS PERMIT INCLUDE:

While drafting this permit for renewal, the Department hosted three public meetings held on January 27, February 17, and March 9, 2021, which allowed stakeholders to voice concerns about conditions within the permit and submit comments during the period of initial stakeholder involvement. These concerns were taken into consideration when drafting the permit. In addition to these meetings, the Department also held an informal review period for stakeholders to review the draft prior to the 30 day public comment period.

- Updated language throughout the permit to current permit language used by the Department and EPA.
- Added language for emergency related projects.
- Clarified conditions which were ambiguous.
- Reorganized sections/conditions for logical progression.
- Authorized permit transfers and some modifications.
- Sections added for termination procedures, discharges to special streams, and procedures for concrete washout.

PART II – RECEIVING STREAM INFORMATION

APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:

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

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

Missouri Water Quality Standards (10 CSR 20-7.031) defines the Clean Water Commission water quality objectives in terms of "water uses to be maintained and the criteria to protect those uses." The receiving stream and/or 1st classified receiving stream's designated water uses shall be maintained in accordance with 10 CSR 20-7.031(24). A general permit does not take into consideration site-specific conditions.

MIXING CONSIDERATIONS:

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

RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time.

PART III – RATIONALE AND DERIVATION OF EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & PERMIT CONDITIONS

305(B) REPORT, 303(d) LIST, & TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):

Section 305(b) of the Federal CWA requires each state identify waters not meeting Water Quality Standards and for which adequate water pollution controls have not been required. Water Quality Standards protect such beneficial uses of water as whole body contact, maintaining fish and other aquatic life, and providing drinking water for people, livestock, and wildlife. The 303(d) report, which includes 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.

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.

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.

- ✓ Not applicable; this facility has stormwater-only outfalls and does not contain numeric benchmarks.

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. 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).

During a short time period, construction sites can contribute more sediment to streams than can be deposited naturally during several decades. The resulting siltation and contribution of other pollutants from construction sites can cause physical, chemical, and biological harm to Missouri's waters. Land disturbance activities, such as clearing and grading the land surface, increases the potential for sediment discharges.

The previous version of this permit contained the majority of the BMPs required in this permit and were found to protect water quality. Additional BMPs were added to improve protections with language taken from the EPA's Construction General Permit.

Language was added for track out to clarify and to combine with the roadway conditions in the previous permit. Preventing sediment from entering roadway inlets will protect water quality. Requirements were added for concrete wash out management. This is a common activity on construction sites which had not been address in the previous permit. Containment of the wash out water will protect waters of the state. This language was adopted from the EPAs Construction General Permit.

This renewal requires certain operators be listed in the SWPPP, this was added to ensure all responsible parties are known to the staff on site in the event there is an environmental issue that needs attention.

Inspection conditions were added to clarify what parts of the site to inspect. By inspecting areas prone to pollution, such as material storage, or location where pollutants are like to leave the site, such as the outfall, there is increased protections to water quality by stopping pollutants before leaving the site, or correcting an issue quickly.

Inspection frequencies were reduced for areas where stabilization has been achieved. It was the permit writer's judgement that stabilized areas do not require inspections at the same frequency as active areas of a site as the stabilization is a BMP to reduce sediment loss. Additional inspections are required for sediment basin dewatering activities during times of dewatering. These activities

open the possibility for high volumes of sediment to be discharged into the receiving waters. By inspecting the discharge, the waters shall be better protected. Language was added to add the temporary reduction of inspections for areas that have frozen ground.

Condition was added for stockpile management to add clarity for operators on site. Migration of soil or product from mis-managed piles can enter waters of the state and cause water quality violations. Conditions were added to sediment basin dewater to increase the protection of receiving waters by increasing controls to retain sediment and keep it out of the discharged water.

Language was added to include National and State Resource Waters with added protections. Language for this was taken from the template for Missouri General Permits. These requirements also include waters with impairments for sediment, the pollutant of concern under this permit. Extra protections in these special stream requirements were added to clarify the discharges must be stormwater only.

Language was added to include the encouragement of preserving vegetation, trees, and soil. Clearing reduces the natural uptake of water and nutrients by vegetation and excessive grading can smooth the ground surface, increasing amount and velocity of runoff. Vegetation inhibits erosion as the roots hold the topsoil in place, while leaves protect the surface against rain. Once the vegetative cover is gone, erosion is accelerated. The longer the exposed area is subject to erosive forces, the more severe the effect. Clarification was added to define voluntary vegetation and to explain that these shallow rooted short-lived vegetation is not allowed as permanent stabilization.

CHANGES IN DISCHARGES OF TOXIC POLLUTANT:

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

DOMESTIC WASTEWATER, SLUDGE, AND BIOSOLIDS:

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

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

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

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

EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE:

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

- ✓ The industries covered under this permit have an associated Effluent Limit Guideline (ELG) which is applicable to the stormwater discharges in this permit and is applied under 40 CFR 125.3(a).

ELECTRONIC DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (EDMR) SUBMISSION SYSTEM:

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

- ✓ Not applicable; this permit has no limits to report.

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 Standard Permit Conditions Part VIII of this permit state it shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow any discharge of water contaminants from any water contaminant or point source located in Missouri in violation of sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or any standard, rule, or regulation promulgated by the commission.

LAND APPLICATION:

Land application, or surficial dispersion of wastewater and/or sludge, is performed by facilities to maintain a basin as no-discharge. Requirements for these types of operations are found in 10 CSR 20-6.015; authority to regulate these activities is from RSMo 644.026.

- ✓ Not applicable; this permit does not authorize operation of a surficial land application system to disperse wastewater or sludge.

LAND DISTURBANCE:

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

- ✓ Applicable; this permit provides coverage for land disturbance activities. These activities have SWPPP requirements and may be combined with the standard site SWPPP. Land disturbance BMPs should be designed to control the expected peak discharges. The University of Missouri has design storm events for the 25 year 24 hour storm; these can be found at: http://ag3.agebb.missouri.edu/design_storm/comparison_reports/20191117_25yr_24hr_comparison_table.htm; to calculate peak discharges, the website <https://www.lmnoeng.com/Hydrology/rational.php> has the rational equation to calculate expected discharge volume from the peak storm events.

NUTRIENT MONITORING:

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

- ✓ This 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 (OWS) tank systems are frequently found at industrial sites where process water and stormwater may contain oils and greases, oily wastewaters, or other immiscible liquids requiring separation. Food industry discharges typically require pretreatment prior to discharge to municipally owned treatment works. Per 10 CSR 26-2.010(2)(B), all oil water 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.

- ✓ Not applicable; this permit does not authorize the operation of OWS. The facility must obtain a separate permit to cover operation of and discharge from these devices.

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

PERMIT SHIELD:

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

PRETREATMENT PROGRAM:

This permit does not regulate pretreatment requirements for facilities discharging to an accepting permitted wastewater treatment facility. If applicable, the receiving entity (the publicly owned treatment works - POTW) must ensure compliance with any effluent

limitation guidelines for pretreatment listed in 40 CFR Subchapter N per 10 CSR 20-6.100. Pretreatment regulations per RSMo 644.016 are limitations on the introduction of pollutants or water contaminants into publicly owned treatment works or facilities.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE OF COVERAGE FOR AN INDIVIDUAL FACILITY:

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

- ✓ Not applicable; public notice is not required for coverage under this permit to individual facilities. The MGP is public noticed in lieu of individual permit PN requirements.

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.

- ✓ The permit writer reviewed industry materials, 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, the EPA's permit writer's manual (<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-permit-writers-manual>), program policies, and best professional judgment. For each parameter in each permit, the permit writer carefully considers all applicable information regarding technology based effluent limitations, effluent limitation guidelines, and water quality standards. Best professional judgment is based on the experience of the permit writer, cohorts in the Department and resources at the EPA, research, and maintaining continuity of permits if necessary. For stormwater permits, the permit writer is required per 10 CSR 6.200(6)(B)2 to consider: A. application and other information supplied by the permittee; B. effluent guidelines; C. best professional judgment of the permit writer; D. water quality; and E. BMPs.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):

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

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

SETBACKS:

Setbacks, sometimes called separation distances, are common elements of permits and are established to provide a margin of safety in order to protect the receiving water and other features from accidents, spills, unusual events, etc. Specific separation distances are included in 10 CSR 20-8 for minimum design standards of wastewater structures. While wastewater is considered separately from stormwater under this permit, the guides and Chapter 8 distances may remain relevant to requirements under this permit if deemed appropriate by the permittee.

- ✓ 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 discharges which are located in a way to allow water to be released into sinkholes, caves, fissures, or other openings in the ground which could drain into aquifers (except losing streams) per 10 CSR 20-7.015(7). It is the best professional judgment of the permit writer to allow discharges to losing streams as the effluent is stormwater only.
- ✓ This permit authorizes stormwater discharge in the watersheds of Outstanding state Resource Waters (OSRW); Outstanding National Resources Waters (ONRW), which includes the Ozark National Riverways and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; and impaired waters as designated in the 305(b) report, including the 303(d), list so long as no degradation of water quality occurs in the OSRW and ONRW due to discharges from the permitted facility per 10 CSR 20-7.015(6)(B) and 10 CSR 20-7.031(3)(C).

Additionally, if the facility is found to be causing degradation or contributing to an impairment by discharging a pollutant of concern during an inspection or through complaint investigations, they will be required to become a no discharge facility or obtain a site specific permit with more stringent monitoring and SWPPP requirements. 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. Sites within 1000 feet of a OSRW, ONRW, or water impaired for sediment must operate as a no-discharge facility. These additional protections are borrowed from the USEPA 2021 draft Construction General Permit.

SLUDGE – DOMESTIC BIOSOLIDS:

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

✓ This permit does not authorize discharge or land application of biosolids. Sludge/biosolids is not generated by this industry.

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://dnr.mo.gov/waste-recycling/investigations-cleanups/environmental-emergency-response>.

Underground and above ground storage devices for petroleum products, vegetable oils, and animal fats may be subject to control under federal Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Regulation 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.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(k), 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 Construction Sites*, (Document number EPA 833-R-06-004) published by the EPA in 2007 https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/sw_swppp_guide.pdf, BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering waters of the state from a permitted facility. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure. Additionally, in accordance with the Stormwater Management, a SWPPP is a series of steps and activities to 1) identify sources of pollution or contamination, and 2) select and carry out actions which prevent or control the pollution of storm water discharges. Additional information can be found in *Stormwater Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices* (EPA 832-R-92-006; September 1992).

A SWPPP must be prepared 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 prevent pollution from entering waters of the state. 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. For example if the BMP being employed is deficient in controlling stormwater pollution, corrective action should be taken to repair, improve, or replace the failing BMP. If failures do occur, continue this trial and error process until appropriate BMPs have been established.

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

For new, altered, or expanded stormwater discharges, the SWPPP shall identify reasonable and effective BMPs while accounting for environmental impacts of varying control methods. The antidegradation analysis must document why no discharge or no exposure options are not feasible. The selection and documentation of appropriate control measures shall serve as an alternative analysis of technology and fulfill the requirements of antidegradation [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)].

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.

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

UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL (UIC):

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

- ✓ Not applicable; this permit does not authorize subsurface wastewater systems or other underground injection. These activities must be assessed under an application for a site specific permit. Certain discharges of stormwater into sinkholes may qualify as UIC. It is important the permittee evaluate all stormwater basins, even those holding water; as sinkholes have varying seepage rates. This permit does not allow stormwater discharges into sinkholes. The facility must ensure sinkholes are avoided in the construction process. The State's online mapping resource <https://modnr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=87ebef4af15d438ca658ce0b2bbc862e> has a sinkhole layer.

VARIANCE:

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

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

WASTELOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) FOR LIMITATIONS:

Per 10 CSR 20-2.010(78), the amount of pollutant each discharger is allowed by the Department to release into a given stream after the Department has determined total amount of pollutant which may be discharged into the stream without endangering its water quality. Water quality based maximum daily and average monthly effluent limitations were calculated using methods and procedures

outlined in USEPA's Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control (TSD) (EPA/505/2-90-001).
✓ Not applicable; water quality limitations were not applied in this permit.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS:

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

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST:

Per 10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(FF), a toxicity test conducted under specified laboratory conditions on specific indicator organism; and per 40 CFR 122.2, the aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by a toxicity test. A WET test is a quantifiable method of determining if a discharge from a facility may be causing toxicity to aquatic life by itself, in combination with, or through synergistic responses when mixed with receiving water.

✓ Not applicable: At this time, permittees are not required to conduct a WET test. This permit is for stormwater only.

PART IV – EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS DETERMINATION

EPA Construction General Permit (CGP)

The CGP was used to research and support best professional judgment decisions made in establishing technology-based conditions for this general permit which are consistent with national standards. The permit writer determined the standards established by the CGP are achievable and consistent with federal regulations. Additionally, the conditions reflecting the best practicable technology currently available are utilized to implement the ELG.

In this general permit, technology-based effluent conditions are established through the SWPPP and BMP requirements. Effective BMPs should be designed on a site-specific basis. The implementation of inspections provides a tool for each facility to evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs to ensure protection of water quality. Any flow through an 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.

PART V–REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

SAMPLING:

The permittee is not required to sample stormwater under this permit. 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.

REPORTING:

There are no reporting requirements for MO-RAxxxxx land disturbance permits. Land disturbance information is best reviewed on an as requested basis and this permit established documents requirements that allow the Department to request and receive needed documentation prior to, during, or after site inspections.

PART VI – RAINFALL VALUES FOR MISSOURI & SURFACE WATER BUFFER ZONES

Knowledge of the 2-year, 24-hour storm event is used in this permit for two main reasons:

- 1) The design, installation, and maintenance of effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants. These erosion and sediment controls must be designed to capture or treat a 2-year, 24-hour storm event. This includes BMPs and, depending on the acreage of the drainage area, sediment basins.
- 2) If the seven-day inspection frequency is utilized, an inspection must occur within 48 hours after any storm event equal to or greater than a 2-year, 24 hour storm has ceased.

A 2-year, 24-hour storm event may be determined in two different ways. For site-specific 2-year, 24-hour storm event information utilize the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service Atlas 14 (NOAA Atlas 14) which is located at https://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/pfds_map_cont.html. This is the most accurate and preferred method for determining the 2-

year, 24-hour storm event. In general, this will be the least stringent method. For more information visit; https://www.weather.gov/media/owp/oh/hdsc/docs/Atlas14_Volume8.pdf.

As an alternative to NOAA Atlas 14, a default value may be utilized. The map below provided by the Department represent the most conservative, protective values for default values applicable to Missouri. In general, this will be the most stringent method. This map is based on Technical Paper No. 40 (TP-40). TP-40 provides a map of the continental U.S. for the 2-year, 24-hour storm event. See map below for default values.

Map 1: Default Values for 2-Year, 24-Hour Storm Event for Design of Sediment and Erosion Controls

Legend: Northern Counties (blue): 3.5 inches
Southern Counties (grey): 4 inches



Surface Water Buffer Zones: In order to design controls that match the sediment removal efficiency of a 50-foot buffer, you first need to know what this efficiency is for your site. The sediment removal efficiencies of natural buffers vary according to a number of site-specific factors, including precipitation, soil type, land cover, slope length, width, steepness, and the types of erosion and sediment controls used to reduce the discharge of sediment prior to the buffer. For additional information; https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2017-02/documents/2017_cgp_final_appendix_g_-_buffer_reqs_508.pdf

PART VII – 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:

The Department hosted three public meetings for this permit. The meetings were held on January 27, February 17, and March 9, 2021.

PUBLIC NOTICE:

The Department shall give public notice when a draft permit has been prepared and its issuance is pending. Additionally, public notice will be issued if a public hearing is to be held because of a significant degree of interest or because of water quality concerns related to a draft permit. No public notice is required when a request for a permit modification or termination is denied; however, the requester and facility must be notified of the denial in writing.

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

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

- ✓ The Public Notice period for this permit was held from November 5, 2021 and ends December 6, 2021. Two letters were received during the 30 day Public Notice period. The summarized comments from the letter and the Department's responses to the comments are below and are in reference to the Public Noticed version of this permit. The comments and responses to the Public Notice of this permit do not warrant the modification of the terms and conditions of this permit.

Letter 1:

Comment #1: Numbering on Page 3 - there are two #2's

Response: Thank you, this was corrected.

Comment #2: 2. ... If an individual proposes to develop a lot to reside on (themselves),

Response: This word has been added to add clarity.

Comment #3: Table on Page 3, I. Applicability Section A, #2. The second row, second column is confusing. This second part seems to imply that lots less than 1 acre but not part of a common plan would need a permit if the lot is to be sold. This seems contrary to the one or more acres required for a permit.

Response: The second part was reworded in effort to clarify. The "or if" was changed to "including" to clarify both situations are part of the common plan and would require a permit.

Comment #4: The first part of this section before the semicolon seems incomplete:

Response: The redundant wording was removed to clarify this condition.

Comment #5: There is no #3.

Response: Thank you, this was corrected.

Comment #6: Number 4. Could the impaired water also be on the 303(d) list? Impaired waters are only on the 305(b) list after they have a TMDL written. What about the streams on the 303(d) list that are waiting for a TMDL?

Response: The 303(d) list is a less-encompassing component of the all-encompassing 305(b) Report. The permit has been edited to state "designated in the 305(b) Report, including the 303(d) list," to emphasizing the 303(d) list.

Comment #7: 10. Change the word States to state

Response: This was corrected.

Comment #8: There are 2 (b)s under #1. 1(c). Part VII. should be Part VIII STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS
6. Replace the period with a colon after BMPs. "The permittee shall select, install, use, operate and maintain appropriate BMPs for the permitted site. The following manuals are acceptable resources for the selection of appropriate BMPs:"

Response: These corrections were made.

Comment #9: 11(b) 2 and 3. These are missing periods after the word "holiday"

Response: These corrections were made.

Comment #10: V. BMP Requirements (2) Can you define "dripline"

Response: A longer explanation of "dripline" was added to that condition for clarity.

Comment #11: 11.(c)(2) Is this missing a word after "from". In the phrase "discharge points from" ? Perhaps just remove the word "from". The phrase would read "inlets, outlets, and discharge points shall be utilized."

Response: This correction has been made.

Comment #12: Also, the addition of language related to BMPs discussed on page 5 and 6 of the fact sheet are positive additions to the permit and should help guide protection of waters of the state from sediment.

On the top of page 6 of the fact sheet, it appears there is a typo: " Migration of soil or product from mis-managed plies"

Response: This correction has been made.

Letter 2:

Comment #1: Define Outfalls.

Response: Outfalls are points with discharges of stormwater from areas associated with the industrial activity for which the facility is permitted; in this case construction. Discerning if certain drains which leave the site would be considered an outfall or not would be specific to each site, in addition to the specific phase of construction. Outfalls on construction sites are often not stationary. An outfall does not need to be a pipe, it can be a ditch, channel, or other conduit that discharges stormwater off the property, and there is no size constraint to outfalls. A definition has been added to the fact sheet to add clarification.

Comment #2: I. Applicability: A. Permit Coverage and Authorized Discharges – Permit numbering is off.

Response: Thank you, this has been corrected.

Comment #3: I. Applicability: B. Permit Restrictions – Permit numbering is off.

Response: Thank you, this has been corrected.

Comment #4: 4(c) Discharges from dewatering of sedimentation basins is prohibited. Does this mean direct dumping of dewatering material? Are dewatering controls such as sediment bags, infiltration trenches, or buffer strips allowed?

Response: The definition of no-discharge facility found in 10 CSR 20-6.015 includes the condition "To hold or irrigate, or otherwise dispose without discharge to surface or subsurface waters of the state, all process wastes and associated storm water flows except for discharges that are caused by catastrophic and chronic storm events;". Dewatering controls are allowed so long as they are operated so that the dewatered material and water is not discharged to waters of the state.

Comment #5: 4(c) references 10 CSR 20-6.15(1)B(7). Should this be 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)B(7)?

Response: This has been corrected, thank you.

Comment #6: Could the department please clarify what is meant by a "catastrophic event" referenced in this regulation? The

permit design standards are for the 2-year, 24-hour storm.

Response: Catastrophic storm is defined in 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)2 as "A precipitation event of twenty-four (24)-hour duration or less that exceeds the twenty-five (25)-year, twenty-four (24)-hour storm event." A chronic storm event is defined in 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B)3 as "A precipitation event with a duration of more than twenty-four (24) hours that exceeds the one-in-ten (1 in 10)-year return frequency."

This information is found on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service Atlas 14. A link can be found in the permit part **III. REQUIREMENTS** 4.

Comment #7: IV. SWPPP Management Requirements 1. Multilevel numbering is off.

Response: This has been corrected, thank you.

Comment #8: VIII. Standard Permit Conditions 2. Land Ownership and Change of Ownership 2(c) – Please clarify if an individual needs a land disturbance permit for their personal residence if the portion of land sold is equal to or greater than one acre, as it states in the proposed permit, or only if they will be disturbing one acre or greater.

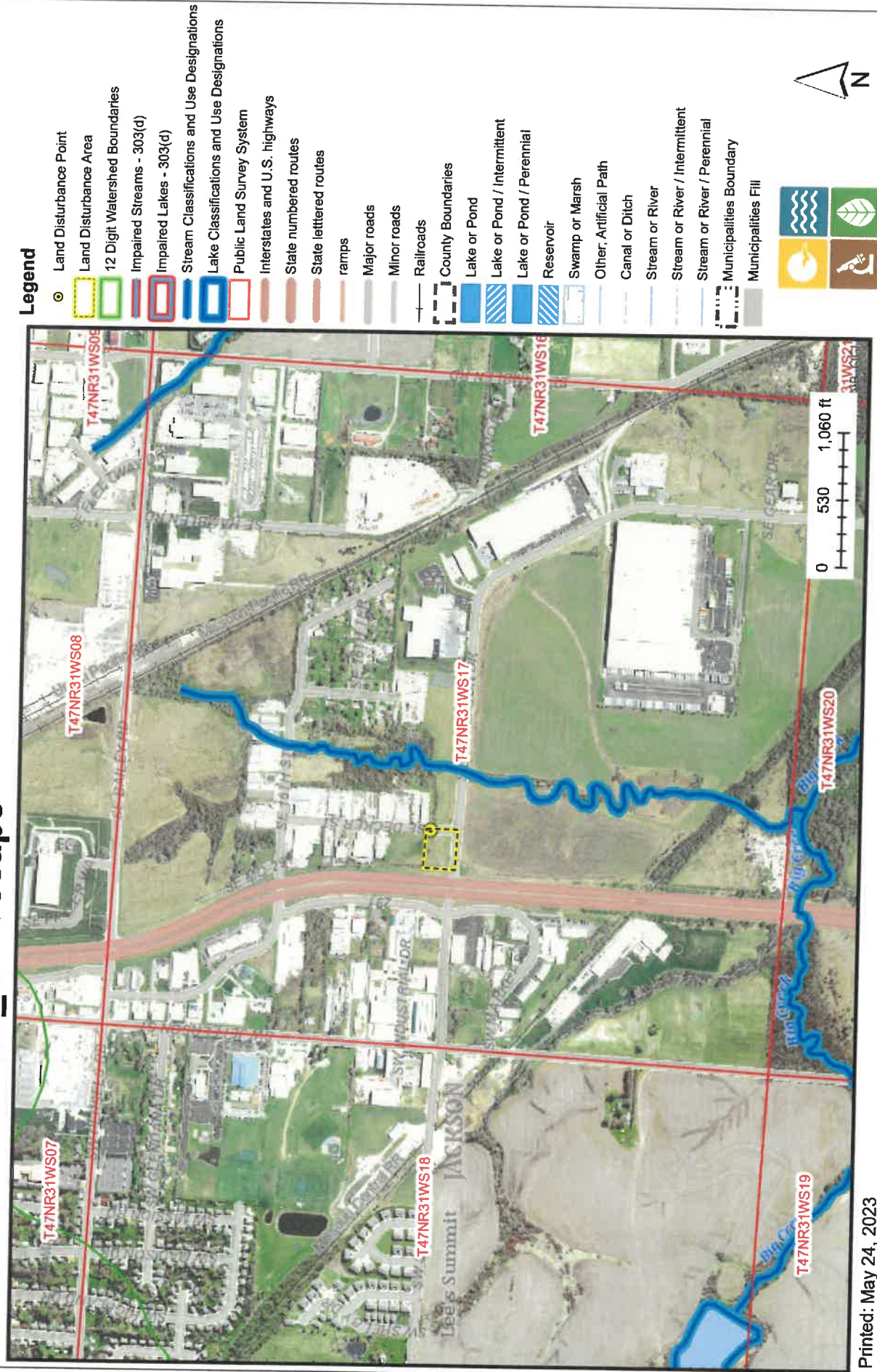
Response: The word 'disturbed' has been included in this portion to add clarity.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: 10/13/2021

COMPLETED BY:

SARAH WRIGHT
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
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DNR_Landscape



Printed: May 24, 2023

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MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM
THIS LAND DISTURBANCE SITE ARE
AUTHORIZED BY THE MISSOURI
STATE OPERATING PERMIT NUMBER:

ANYONE WITH QUESTIONS OR
CONCERNS ABOUT STORMWATER
DISCHARGES FROM THIS SITE,
PLEASE CONTACT THE MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
RESOURCES AT

1-800-361-4827



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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- Kansas City Regional Office**
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Lee's Summit, MO 64086-4710
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SECTION 3

SWPPP Narrative

SWPPP NARRATIVE CONTENTS

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1.0. PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION

Parties directly related to the compliance of the site are listed below. Any blank contacts were not known at the time of SWPPP creation and should be filled in when contractors are assigned.

Owner
Midwest Wash Group LLC
Jason Bohnert
1362 NE Windsor Drive
Lee's Summit, MO 64108
816-258-0583
jbohnert@midwestwashgroup.com

General Contractor
Kaden Construction
Kirk Smith
1821 McGee Street
Kansas City, MO 64108
816-686-4552
KSmith@kadean.com

SWPPP Preparer
Olsson
Luke Moore
7301 W. 133 rd Street, Suite 200
Overland Park, KS 66213
913-381-1170
lmoore@olsson.com

SWPPP Inspections

Best Management Practices (BMP) Installation

BMP Maintenance

Should any of the above personnel change, tables will be updated and noted on the Amendment Log found in Section 7 and additional Contractor Certification Sheets will be added to Section 1 of this SWPPP.

2.0. INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITIONS

This document was created to comply with the Missouri State Operating Permit (MO-RA) in compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law (Chapter 644 R.S. Mo. as amended) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500, 92nd Congress). Relevant local ordinances are incorporated in Section 8 of this SWPPP. Permit language incorporated into this document will be denoted by *italics*.

The purpose of the SWPPP is to ensure the design, implementation, management, and maintenance of best management practices (BMPs) in order to prevent sediment and other pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with the land disturbance activities; compliance with the Missouri Water Quality Standards; and compliance with the terms and conditions of the general permit.

2.1. ACRONYMS

AST	aboveground storage tank
BMP	best management practice
MDNR	Missouri Department of Natural Resources
ESA.....	environmental site assessment
ESC.....	erosion and sediment control
MO-RA	Missouri State Operating Permit
MS4.....	municipal separate storm sewer system
NRC	National Response Center
NRCS.....	Natural Resources Conservation Service
REC	recognized environmental condition
SPCC	spill prevention control and countermeasures plan
SVOC.....	semivolatile organic compound
SWPPP	stormwater pollution prevention plan
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TOC	total organic carbon
VOC	volatile organic compound
WSS.....	Web Soil Survey

2.2. DEFINITIONS

Department

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Duly Authorized Representative

The representative authorized by the permittee. The duly authorized representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge occurs. The authorization is made in writing by the permittee and is submitted to the director.

Permit

Missouri State Operating Permit (MO-RA)

Signatory Requirements

All permit applications, reports required by the permit, or information requested by the Department shall be signed and certified (MDNR 2017).

- Signatory for a corporation: an individual having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the plant manager, or by an individual having overall responsibility for environmental matters at the facility.
- Signatory for a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
- Signatory for a municipal, state, federal, or other public facility: either a principal executive officer or an individual having overall responsibility for environmental matters at the facility.

Documents submitted to the MDNR should be certified by the following statement:

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.

3.0. SITE DESCRIPTION

Project Name: Midwest Carwash – Lee's Summit

Project Location: 20 SE Thompson Street, Lee's Summit Mo 64081

Total project area: 1.29 Acres

Area to be disturbed: 1.11 Acres

Anticipated start date: August 2023

Anticipated end date: January 2024

Past use: Undeveloped Site.

Historic Preservation Information: Under review.

Endangered Species Information: Under review.

Existing conditions: Undeveloped Site. The existing site is a vacant lot with trees, bushes, and shrubbery. It is bordered on the west by US Highway 291, SE Scherer Road to the South, and Decker Street to the east. The site is primarily Udarents-Urban land-Samplsel complex soils. Refer to the soils map in SWPPP binder Section 5 for additional information about the location and types of soils. Drainage onsite runs via overland flow to the northeast where it collects in an existing public storm structure. Offsite drainage enters the site from the west and southwest corners of the property and follows the same drainage path as the onsite flow.

Description of Construction Activity: Project will consist primarily of site grading, paving, utilities, and associated activities located within the permitted project area to facilitate construction of a new carwash.

Table 1. Anticipated Sequence of Construction.

EROSION CONTROL STAGING CHART				
PROJECT STAGE	EROSION CONTROL BMP REFERENCE NO.	BMP DESCRIPTION	REMOVE AFTER STAGE	NOTES:
	A1	TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	B	INSTALL AS INDICATED ON PLANS
	A2	CONCRETE WASHOUT	B	INSTALL AS INDICATED ON PLANS
	A3	EXISTING CURB INLET PROTECTION (CONDITION B)	C	INSTALL AS INDICATED ON PLANS
	A4	STAGING/STOCKPILE AREAS	C	INSTALL AS SHOWN – SEE DETAIL SHEET LD2.0 – LD2.1 FOR SPECIFICS
	A5	SILT FENCE	C	INSTALL AS SHOWN – SEE DETAIL SHEET LD2.0 – LD2.1 FOR SPECIFICS
B – CONSTRUCTION	B1	TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	N/A	INSTALL AS SHOWN—SLOPES TO BE STABILIZED ONCE FINAL GRADES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED
	B2	CURB INLET PROTECTION (CONDITION A)	C	INSTALL AS INDICATED ON PLANS
	B3	CURB INLET PROTECTION (CONDITION B)	C	INSTALL AS INDICATED ON PLANS
C – FINAL STABILIZATION	C1	SEED, AND STABILIZE ALL DISTURBED AREAS	N/A	FINAL STABILIZATION REQUIRES A UNIFORM PERENNIAL VEGETATIVE COVER WITH A DENSITY OF 70% OVER 100% OF DISTURBED AREA

Location of nearby or on-site surface waters: Big Creek

Table 2. Outfalls.

#	Type	Location	Drainage Area
1	Storm Drain into Sediment Basin	NW corner of property	Big Creek

Receiving Waters: All outfall from the project is received by Big Creek.

4.0. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

Temporary BMPs used during active construction of the project will be listed below. Specific erosion and sediment control requirements found in the permit are also located here and should be addressed in the erosion and sediment control (ESC) plan sheets located in Section 5 of this SWPPP.

Table 3. Anticipated BMPs.

BMP		BMP	
Site Preparation		Sediment Control	
SWPPP Sign	☒	Silt fence	☒
Construction exit	☒	Inlet protection	☒
Wash rack	☒	Diversion berm	☒
Temporary stream crossing	☐	Filter berm	☒
Surface roughening	☒	Outlet protection	☒
Tree protection	☒	Check dam	☒
Erosion Control		Sediment trap	☐
Dust control	☒	Sediment basin	☐
Mulch	☒	Pollution Prevention	
Erosion control blankets	☒	Stockpile	☒
Temporary seeding	☒	Concrete washout	☒
Permanent seeding	☒	Solid waste management	☒
Hydroseeding	☐	Sanitary waste management	☒
Sodding	☒	Material staging areas	☒
Slope protection	☒		☐

Specification and detail sheets can be found in Section 6 of this SWPPP.

During construction, if additional BMPs not listed in Table 3 are required, the SWPPP will be amended. The BMP specification and detail sheets of the new BMPs should be added to Section 6 of this SWPPP, the locations noted on the BMP Tracking Map located in Section 5, and the change noted in the Log of Amendments located in Section 7 of this SWPPP.

4.1. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

ESC plans for the project can be found in Section 5 of this SWPPP. Excerpts of these plans will be used as the basis of the BMP Tracking Map located in Section 5 of this SWPPP.

Ensure the design, installation and maintenance of effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such controls must be designed, installed and maintained to:

- a. Control stormwater volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion;*
- b. Control stormwater discharges, including both peak flow rates and total stormwater volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and stream bank erosion;*
- c. Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;*
- d. Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;*
- e. Minimize sediment discharges from the site. Design, install and maintain erosion and sediment controls that address factors such as the amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation, the nature of resulting stormwater runoff, and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle size expected to be present on the site;*
- f. Provide and maintain natural buffers around surface waters as detailed in 8.f (of the permit), direct stormwater to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration and filtering, unless infeasible; and*
- g. Minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil.*
- h. Capture or treat a 2-year, 24-hour storm event. A 2-year, 24-hour storm event shall be determined for the project location using the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service Atlas 14 which can be located at <http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/> (MDNR 2017).*

4.2. TREE AND VEGETATION PRESERVATION

Areas where existing trees and vegetation are preserved on-site can be found on the ESC plan sheets located in Section 5 of this SWPPP.

4.3. NATURAL BUFFERS

When applicable, natural buffers will be identified on the ESC plans located in Section 5 of this SWPPP.

For surface waters of the state, defined as "all waters within the jurisdiction of this state, including all rivers, streams, lakes and other bodies of surface and subsurface water lying within or forming a part of the boundaries of the state which are not entirely confined and located completely upon lands owned, leased or otherwise controlled by a single person or by two or more persons jointly or as tenants in common, located on or adjacent to the site, the permittee must:

- a. Provide and maintain a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer;*

- b. *Provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet and is supplemented by erosion and sediment controls that achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or*
- c. *If infeasible to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls to achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.*
- d. *Where you are retaining a buffer of any size, the buffer should be measured perpendicularly from any of the following points, whichever is further landward from the water:*
 - a. *The ordinary high water mark of the water body, defined as the line on the shore established by fluctuations of the water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, and/or the presence of litter and debris; or*
 - b. *The edge of the stream or river bank, bluff, or cliff, whichever is applicable (MDNR 2017).*

4.4. STABILIZATION REQUIREMENTS

The permit requires specific stabilization schedules depending on activity level and slope characteristics.

Table 4. Stabilization Requirements.

Situation	Stabilization Requirement
Soil-disturbing activities that have temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for more than 14 calendar days.	Construct BMPs to establish interim stabilization; stabilization must be initiated immediately and completed within 14 calendar days. *
Soil-disturbing activities that have permanently ceased.	Final stabilization of disturbed areas must be initiated immediately and completed within 14 calendar days. *
Slopes with a greater than 3:1 ratio or slopes greater than 3% and greater than 150 feet in length.	Establish interim stabilization within 7 days of ceasing operations.

**Allowances to the 14-day completion period for temporary and final stabilization may be made because of weather and equipment malfunctions. The use of the allowances shall be documented in the SWPPP (MDNR 2017) and can be found in Section 5 of this SWPPP.*

5.0. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

When applicable, permanent stormwater management BMPs will be listed and described here. Design specifications and details can be found in Section 6 of this SWPPP if applicable. These BMPs will remain in place to provide for stormwater management after construction has completed and the permit terminated.

Table 5. Post Construction Stormwater Management BMPs.

Type	Location	Receiving Water	Area Treated
Extended Dry Detention Basin	NW corner of property		Reference Land Disturbance Plans

6.0. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND SPILL REPORTING

Good housekeeping practices shall be maintained at all times to keep waste from entering waters of the state. Below are lists of prohibited discharges, authorized non-stormwater discharges, and potential pollutants that will likely be on-site during construction. Suggested BMPs to help resolve potential discharges from non-stormwater discharges as well as potential pollutants are discussed.

6.1. PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

- *Any hazardous material, oil, lubricant, solid waste or other non-naturally occurring substance from the site, including fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;*
- *Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing;*
- *Hazardous substances or petroleum products from an on-site spill or handling and disposal practices;*
- *Wash and/or rinse waters from concrete mixing equipment including ready mix concrete trucks, unless managed by an appropriate control. Any such pollutants must be adequately treated and addressed in the SWPPP, and cannot be discharged to waters of the state;*
- *Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;*
- *Domestic wastewaters, including gray waters; or*
- *Industrial stormwater runoff (MDNR 2017).*

6.2. AUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

The below signified discharges are anticipated to occur on-site.

- ☐ *De-watering activities if there are no contaminants other than sediment present in discharge, and the discharge is treated as specified in Section C.8.m of the permit*
- ☐ *Flushing water hydrants and potable water lines*
- ☐ *Water only (i.e., without detergents and additives) rinsing of streets and buildings*
- ☐ *Site watering to establish vegetation*

Potential BMPs used for authorized non-stormwater discharges:

Dewatering activities if there are no contaminants other than sediment present in discharge, and the discharge is treated as specified in Section C.8.m of the permit

Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, are prohibited unless managed by appropriate controls. Estimations of the volume of water discharged from these dewatering activities can be recorded in Section 5 of this SWPPP.

Dewatering of sediment-laden water should be discharged to a temporary or permanent sediment basin when possible, so the sediment may be allowed to settle out of suspension. If basins will be used, the existing water level should be inspected and drawn down if necessary.

Dewatering bags may also be used to filter sediment out of the water. They should be placed on a level surface away from slopes to prevent scouring, and water should ideally flow to a vegetated area toward perimeter controls. Premanufactured dewatering bags should be installed and maintained per manufacturer's recommendations.

Flushing water hydrants and potable water lines

Waters from hydrants and waterline flushing can be erosive and can lead to perimeter controls being overwhelmed. These waters should ideally be directed to clean, paved streets where water may enter the storm sewer system. On projects where this is not possible, diffusers should be used to prevent erosive water velocities, and flush water should be directed to relatively flat, vegetated portions of the project or to temporary or permanent basins.

Water only (i.e., without detergents and additives) rinsing of streets and buildings

Streets should be inspected to confirm sediment and spills have been removed before they are rinsed with water. Inlet protections should remain in place, so water may be filtered before leaving the site.

Stabilization typically occurs before buildings are washed down. Washwater should be directed to stabilized areas or perimeter controls. Water that escapes through paved surfaces should be treated by inlet protections before leaving the site.

Site watering to establish vegetation

Efforts should be taken to time watering activities that are intended to help establish vegetation so watering does not occur prior to or during precipitation. Areas should be watered only in amounts necessary for vegetation to establish or thrive. Irrigated areas should be monitored for overwatering and, if identified, amounts and timing of watering should be adjusted.

6.3. POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

Potential pollutant sources that are anticipated to be on-site during the project can be found in the table below.

Table 6. Anticipated Potential Pollutants.

The below listed suggested BMPs are meant as initial examples and should be adjusted as site conditions necessitate different BMPs. The table should be amended should additional pollutants and BMPs be utilized onsite that were not originally anticipated.

Material/Activity	Potential Pollutants	Suggested BMPs
Concrete Curing Substances	Sediment, metals, hydrocarbons	Provide secondary containment in preparation and cleanup areas.

		Leftover curing substances should to be removed from the site or disposed of in a designated washout bin or pit designed to contain curing substances. Do not use materials during or directly prior to an anticipated rain event, and ensure excess materials are stored in a covered area to minimize contact with stormwater. Curing compounds should not be washed into a gutter, onto the ground, or into a storm drain inlet.
Concrete Washwater and Masonry Washwater	pH, heavy metals, silica	Concrete washwater will be controlled /contained at a designated location on-site such as a leak-proof container or settling basin of adequate size. Refer to Concrete Washout Specification located in Section 6 of this SWPPP for proper design criteria and use of concrete washout area. The concrete washout area should be cleaned out when it has reached 75% capacity, and dried concrete material should be disposed of in accordance with state and local regulations.
Detergents	pH, chlorine, surfactant	Use of detergents on-site should be discouraged. Washing of vehicles or equipment that requires the use of detergents should occur off-site.
Drywall and Joint Compound	Vinyl acetate, acetaldehyde, calcium sulfate dehydrate, formaldehyde, silica	Drywall and joint compound will be used on the interior of structures. Ideally these materials should be stored inside the structure out of contact of stormwater. If storage inside the structure is not practical, the materials should be placed in a storage container, contractor vehicle, or trailer or otherwise covered to minimize contact with stormwater. Waste products can be disposed of with construction debris as soon as possible and should not be allowed to accumulate on lots.
Fertilizers	Nutrients	Fertilizers can be kept on-site in amounts necessary for immediate use. In the event fertilizers must remain on-site longer, they should be stored in a covered area to minimize contact with precipitation. Refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for application and disposal. Do not over apply or apply before an anticipated runoff-producing rain event.
Form Release Oil	Petroleum hydrocarbons	Do not remove the original product label from container. Store containers in a covered area or in contractor vehicles to minimize contact with stormwater. Follow the manufacturer's recommended usage instructions.

		Do not use before or during any precipitation event. Use all of the product before disposing of the container and only place in a waste receptacle designated to receive this type of waste.
		If aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) are required, locations will be tracked on the SWPPP map. A separate spill prevention containment and countermeasure (SPCC) plan will be developed should one or more of the following be present on-site: • A single AST for oil with 660 gallons or more capacity • Two or more ASTs with an aggregate of 1,320 gallons or more capacity (include storage vessels stored above ground with a capacity of 55 gallons or more with the aggregate total capacity) • Belowground oil storage vessels of 42,000 gallons or more Smaller fuel containers and gas-powered equipment should be kept in secondary containment vessels to prevent spills or leaks during fueling and operation. Small gas cans can be kept in the back of trucks when not in use. Drip pans should be used for parked vehicles where leaks have been identified. Soil stained with fuel or other petroleum products should be removed and disposed of in compliance with federal, state, and local requirements.
Fuels and Oils	Petroleum hydrocarbons and distillates	
		If grease is to be stored on-site, it should be stored in a covered location to minimize contact with stormwater. The application of lubricants should be conducted off-site or in an area with sufficient secondary containment measures to contain any leaks or spills. Lubricants should not be applied in rain or on exposed areas of machinery when precipitation is expected.
Grease / Lubricants	Petroleum hydrocarbons	
		Glue and adhesives may be used on-site for construction in interior work. Adhesives should be stored in covered areas and out of contact of precipitation. Materials will be used and disposed of in accordance with manufacturers recommendations. Exterior adhesives should not be applied during or immediately before anticipated precipitation events.
Glue / Adhesives	Organic aromatic compounds, semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC)	
Landscape Materials	Nutrients, sediment, pH	Landscape materials include—but are not limited to—items such as topsoil, compost, mulch, polymers, gypsum, and lime.

		If the materials are to be stored on-site they should be stored in a covered area or covered with plastic sheeting, tarps, or similar products to minimize contact with stormwater. Soil amendments should not be used before anticipated runoff producing rain events.
Material Storage	Solid waste, hydrocarbons, nutrients, sediment, hazardous materials	As necessary and as space on the project allows, material storage areas should be dedicated on-site. The number of access points to the material storage area should be limited, and materials should be stored away from drainage courses and low areas. Hazardous materials should be stored in containers or structures or otherwise covered to minimize contact with stormwater. Secondary containment should be provided for the area not only to contain spills but also to limit multiple access points.
Paint	pH, ethylene glycol, titanium oxide, volatile organic compounds (VOC)	Paint washwater should be properly contained on-site in a designated area and handled similarly to concrete washwater. Used materials (i.e., soiled brushes, rollers, sprayers) and dried latex paint should be disposed of in appropriate waste receptacles, preferably off-site. Unused quantities of paint should be removed from site by trades and not disposed of on-site. Any quantities stored on-site should be stored in covered areas to minimize contact with stormwater.
Pesticides, Herbicides	Organophosphates, carbamates, triazines, chloroacetanilides, salts, heavy metals	Pesticides and herbicides should be used and disposed of per manufacturer's recommendations. Avoid overapplying products and avoid applying products before anticipated runoff-producing storm events. Storage of pesticides and herbicides on-site should be discouraged. Should storage on-site be required, items should be stored in covered areas to minimize contact with precipitation and stormwater. Spilled material should be promptly cleaned up per manufacturer's recommendations.
Refrigerants	Various -fluoroethanes and -fluoromethanes	Refrigerants will be used in heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems in built structures on-site. Refrigerants should not be stored on-site other than the volume needed for the HVAC systems. Refrigerants will be handled and disposed of by properly trained technicians.
Sanitary Waste	Bacteria, viruses, parasites	Sanitary stations should be located where accidental discharge cannot flow to storm drains, gutters, surface waters, or conveyance channels.

		Locate stations on a level, permeable surface, away from drainage courses and low areas. These stations should not be located on streets, sidewalks, or on top of inlets. Stations will be inspected and maintained by a qualified person at frequent and regular intervals to assure cleanliness and proper operation.
Sediment / Total Suspended Solids	Turbidity, nutrients	Surface water impairments caused by sediment and total suspended solids will have a higher risk of occurring in areas where soils have been disturbed for construction activities. Temporary controls are described in this SWPPP to control and contain this potential pollutant during land-disturbing activities of the project. Vegetation (temporary or permanent stabilization) is a very efficient BMP for controlling sediment and should be used whenever possible.
Solid Waste	Floatable and blowable trash and debris	Solid waste created from construction activities (including but not limited to scrap building material, product/material shipping waste, food containers, and cups) should be properly contained on-site and removed frequently from the site for disposal. Dumpsters should to be emptied at regular intervals and as needed during times of high activity on the site. Efforts should be taken to minimize exposure of solids wastes generated on the site to stormwater.
Solvents	VOC, SVOC	If solvents are stored on-site, they should be stored in a covered and secured area to prevent spills and minimize contact with stormwater. The materials will be used and disposed of per manufacturer's recommendations and federal, state, and local regulations.
Stains, Stucco, and Associated Materials	Ethylene glycol, SVOC, VOC, silica, pH	Secondary containment should be provided in mixing and cleanup areas. Leftover materials should be removed from the site or disposed of in an area designated to receive this type of waste. Do not use materials during a precipitation event, and ensure all excess materials are stored in a covered area to minimize contact with stormwater. Materials should not be washed into a gutter, on the ground, or into a storm drain inlet. If washing on-site, consider using a designated containment bin or pit for washwater.
Vehicle Washing, Wheel Washwater	Sediment, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals	If vehicle washing and/or wheel washing is to occur on-site, it should be done in designated areas where washwater can collect in a basin or alternative control. Use of detergents should be discouraged.

Washing on paved surfaces should be discouraged unless water can be sufficiently treated before leaving the site.

6.4. NONREPORTABLE SPILL PROTOCOL

Most spills can be cleaned up following manufacturer's recommendations. Absorbent materials, sealable containers, plastic bags, and shovels/brooms are suggested as minimum spill response items that should be available at this location.

- Check for hazards (flammable material, noxious fumes). If flammable liquid, turn off engines and nearby electrical equipment. If serious hazards are present, leave the area and call 911.
- Make sure the spill area is safe to enter and that it does not pose an immediate threat to health or safety of any person.
- Stop the spill source.
- Call co-workers and supervisor for assistance and to make them aware of the spill and potential dangers.
- If possible, stop the spill from entering drains (use absorbent or other material as necessary).
- Stop spill from spreading (use absorbent or other material).
- If spilled material has entered a storm sewer, contact the locality at the below number.
- Clean up spilled material according to manufacturer's specifications. For liquid spills, use absorbent material and do not flush the contaminated area with water.
- Properly dispose of cleaning materials and used absorbent material according to manufacturer specifications.

6.5. REPORTABLE SPILLS

Requirements for reporting spills of hazardous materials and typical site pollutants and spill report documentations can be found in Section 9 of this SWPPP.

Release of a hazardous substance must be reported to the department in accordance with 10 CSR 24-3.010. A record of each reportable spill shall be retained with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and made available to the department upon request. The department may also require the submittal of a written or electronic report detailing measures taken to clean up the spill within five (5) days of the spill. Such a report must include the type of material spilled, volume, date of spill, date clean-up was completed, clean-up method, and final disposal method. If the spill occurs outside normal business hours, or if the permit holder cannot reach regional office staff for any reason, the permit holder is instructed to report the spill to the department's 24 hour Environmental Emergency Response hotline at (573) 634-2436 at the earliest practicable moment after discovery. Leaving a message on a department staff member voice-mail does not satisfy this reporting requirement (MDNR 2017).

Table 7. (Lee's Summit, Missouri) Contact.

Name/Position	Contact Number
Kara Taylor, Public Works	816.989.1800

Report to:	Contact Number
Kansas City Regional Office 500 NE Colbern Road Lee's Summit, MO 64086-4710	816.251.0700
Northeast Regional Office 1709 Prospect Drive Macon, MO 63552-2602	660.385.8000
Southeast Regional Office 2155 N. Westwood Boulevard Poplar Bluff, MO 63901	573.840.9750
Southwest Regional Office 2040 W. Woodland Springfield, MO 65807-5912	417.891.4300
St. Louis Regional Office 7545 S. Lindbergh, Suite 210 St. Louis, MO 63125	314.416.2960
MDNR 24-Hour Spill Response	573.634.2436
National Response Center (NRC)	800.424.8802

7.0. SWPPP IMPLEMENTATION

7.1. PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

The locations of the site posting will be noted on the site BMP Tracking Map located in Section 5 of this SWPPP. The location will be updated should the posting move.

The permittee shall post a copy of the public notification sign described by the Department at the main entrance to the site. The public notification sign must be visible from the public road that provides access to the site's main entrance. An alternate location is acceptable provided the public can see it and it is noted in the SWPPP. The public notification sign must remain posted at the site until the permit has been terminated (MDNR 2017).

7.2. INSPECTIONS

Site inspections should be conducted by qualified personnel at the frequency indicated below. Site inspection reports can be stored in Section 12 of this SWPPP unless otherwise noted.

The permittee (or a representative of the permittee) shall conduct regularly scheduled inspections. These inspections shall be conducted by a qualified person, one who is responsible for environmental matters at the site, or a person trained by and directly supervised by the person responsible for environmental matters at the site. For disturbed areas that have not been finally stabilized, all installed BMPs and other pollution control measures shall be inspected for proper installation, operation and maintenance. All stormwater outfalls shall be inspected for evidence of erosion or sediment deposition. When practicable the receiving stream shall also be inspected for 50 feet downstream of the outfall. Any structural or maintenance problems shall be noted in an inspection report and corrected as soon as possible but no more than seven calendar days after the inspection. All BMPs must be inspected in accordance to one of the two schedules listed below, and any changes to the frequency of inspections, including switching between the options listed below, must be documented in the SWPPP:

- ☐ *At least once every seven calendar days and within 48 hours after any storm event equal to or greater than a 2-year, 24-hour storm has ceased during a normal work day and within 72 hours if the rain event ceases during a non-work day such as a weekend or holiday;*
or
- ☐ *Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event of 0.25 inches of precipitation or greater, or the occurrence of runoff from snowmelt. To determine a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station for your location.*
 - a. Inspections are only required during the project's normal working hours.*
 - b. You must conduct an inspection within 24 hours once a storm event has produced 0.25 inches within a 24 hour period, even if the storm event is still continuing.*

- c. *If you have elected to inspect every 14 calendar days and there is a storm event at your site that continues for multiple days, and each day of the storm produces 0.25 inches or more of rain, you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the end of the storm (MDNR 2017).*

7.3. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Structural or maintenance problems with BMPs used in this project and noted as a result of an inspection shall be corrected as soon as possible but no more than seven calendar days after the inspection.

7.4. MODIFICATION AND AMENDMENTS

Modifications and amendments to the SWPPP can be tracked in Section 7 of this SWPPP. Below are minimum guidelines for when the SWPPP should be updated.

The permittee shall amend the SWPPP at a minimum whenever the:

- a. *Design, operation, or maintenance of BMPs is changed;*
- b. *Design of the construction project is changed that could significantly affect the quality of the stormwater discharges;*
- c. *Permittee's inspections indicate deficiencies in the SWPPP or any BMP;*
- d. *Department notifies the permittee in writing of deficiencies in the SWPPP;*
- e. *SWPPP is determined to be ineffective in minimizing or controlling erosion and sedimentation (e.g., there is visual evidence of excessive site erosion or excessive sediment deposits in streams or lakes); and/or*
- f. *Department determines violations of water quality standards may occur or have occurred (MDNR 2017).*

7.5. TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP

As necessary, permit transfers or records of sale should be placed in Section 2 of this SWPPP.

If the permittee sells any portion of the permitted site to a developer for commercial, industrial, or residential use, this land remains a part of the common sale and the new owner must obtain a permit prior to conducting any land disturbance activity. Therefore, the original permittee must amend the SWPPP to show that the property has been sold and therefore no longer under the original permit coverage.

If the entire tract is sold to a single entity, then this permit shall be terminated when the new owner obtains a new land disturbance permit for the site (MDNR 2017).

7.6. TERMINATION OF PERMIT

When the project is completed and has reached final stabilization, a copy of the notice of termination and confirmation from the MDNR should be placed in Section 14 of this SWPPP.

This permit may be terminated when the project is stabilized. The project is considered to be stabilized when perennial vegetation, pavement, buildings, or structures using permanent materials cover all areas that have been disturbed. With respect to areas that have been vegetated, vegetation cover shall be at least 70% over 100% of the site. In order to terminate the permit, the permittee shall notify the Department by submitting Form H Request for Termination of a General Permit (MDNR 2017).

7.7. RECORDS

When the project is complete, and the notice of termination has been accepted by the MDNR, records should be removed from the site and retained.

The permittee shall retain copies of this general permit, the SWPPP and all amendments for the site named in the State Operating Permit, results of any monitoring and analysis and all site inspection records required by this general permit. The records shall be accessible during normal business hours. The records shall be retained for a period of at least three years from the date of the Letter of Termination.

The permittee shall provide a copy of the SWPPP to the Department, USEPA, or any local agency or government representative if they request a copy in the performance of their official duties.

The permittee shall provide a copy of the SWPPP to those who are responsible for installation, operation, or maintenance of any BMP. The permittee, their representative, and/or the contractor(s) responsible for installation, operation and maintenance of the BMPs shall have a current copy of the SWPPP with them when on the project site (MDNR 2017).

8.0. REFERENCES

California Stormwater Quality Association. (November 2009). *Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook Portal: Construction*. Retrieved from <http://www.buenapark.com/home/showdocument?id=2557>.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources. (February 2017). *Missouri State Operating Permit*. Retrieved from <https://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/permits/issued/docs/RA00000.pdf>.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources, ABC's of BMP's LLC and Shockey Consulting Services. (January 2011). *Protecting Water Quality: A field guide to erosion, sediment and stormwater best management practices for development sites in Missouri and Kansas*. Retrieved from <https://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/wpcp-guide/docs/wpcp-guide.pdf>.

United States Environmental Protection Agency. (May 2007). *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Construction Sites*. Retrieved from https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/sw_swppp_guide.pdf.

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. (July 2014). *Single Family Residence Common Plan of Development or Sale Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Template*. Retrieved from <http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/Water/StormwaterManagement/VSMPPpermits/ConstructionGeneralPermit.aspx>.

SECTION 4

Location/Topographical Map(s), FIRM Maps & Soils Maps

This section contains:

- Required Location, Vicinity and Topographical Maps (as needed)
- FIRM Maps
- Soils Maps if needed

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The **community map repository** should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations (BFEs)** and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS Report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study Report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was Missouri State Plane West Zone (FIPS zone 2403). The **horizontal datum** was NAD 83, GRS 1980 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRM for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same **vertical datum**. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov> or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, NNGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
(301) 713-3242

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at (301) 713-3242, or visit its website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov>.

Base map information shown on this FIRM was derived from the U.S.D.A Farm Service National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) dated 2014. Produced at scale of 1:24,000.

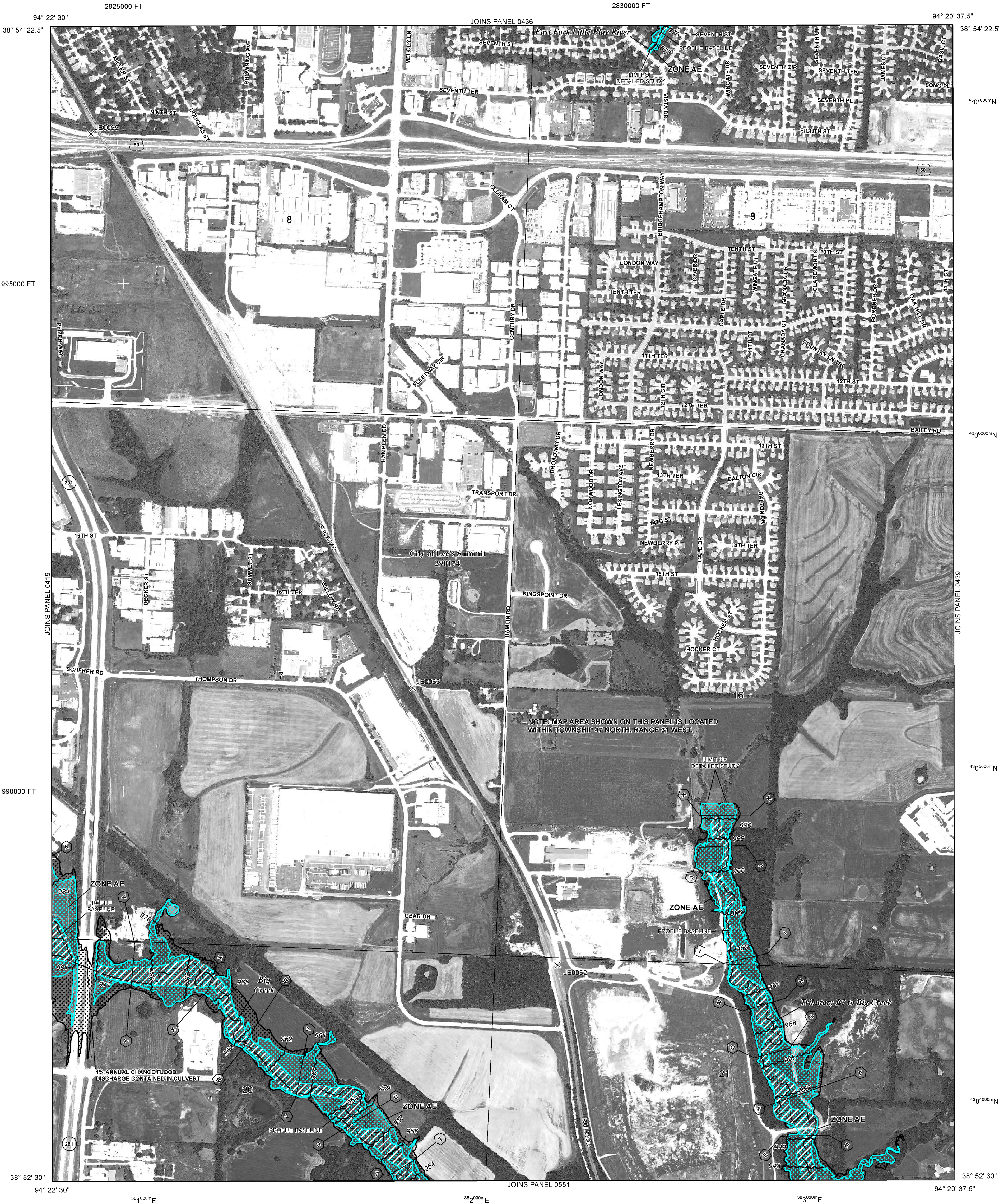
The **profile baselines** depicted on this map represent the hydraulic modeling baselines that match the flood profiles in the FIS report. As a result of improved topographic data, the **profile baseline**, in some cases, may deviate significantly from the channel centerline or appear outside the SFHA.

Based on updated topographic information, this map reflects more detailed and up-to-date **stream channel configurations and floodplain delineations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables for multiple streams in the Flood Insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on the map. Also, the road to floodplain relationships for unrevised streams may differ from what is shown on previous maps.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels, community map repository addresses, and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

For information on available products associated with this FIRM visit the **Map Service Center (MSC)** website at <http://msc.fema.gov>. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. Many of these products can be ordered or obtained directly from the MSC website.



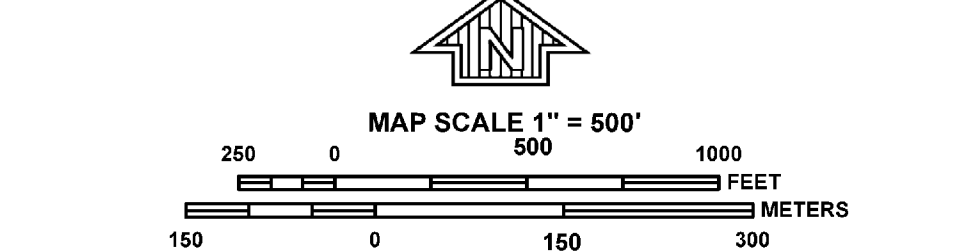
LEGEND

- SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAS) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD**
- The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.
- ZONE A** No Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AE** Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AO** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
- ZONE AR** Special Flood Hazard Areas formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decommissioned. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
- ZONE A99** Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE V** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.
- FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE**
- The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.
- OTHER FLOOD AREAS**
- ZONE X** Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.
- OTHER AREAS**
- ZONE D** Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain. Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.
- COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS**
- OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)**
- CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.
- 1% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
- 0.2% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
- Floodway boundary
- Zone D boundary
- CBRS and OPA boundary
- Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Area Zones and boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths, or flood velocities.
- Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
- Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

- *Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988
- Cross section line**
- Transect line**
- Culvert**
- Bridge**
- Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) Western Hemisphere
- 3100000 FT
- DX5510 X
- M1.5
- River Mile
- MAP REPOSITORIES**
- Refer to Map Repositories list on Map Index
- EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP**
- September 29, 2006
- EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL**
- January 20, 2017 - to change Special Flood Hazard Areas

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0438G

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 438 OF 625

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
LEE'S SUMMIT, CITY OF	290174	0438	G

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
29095C0438G

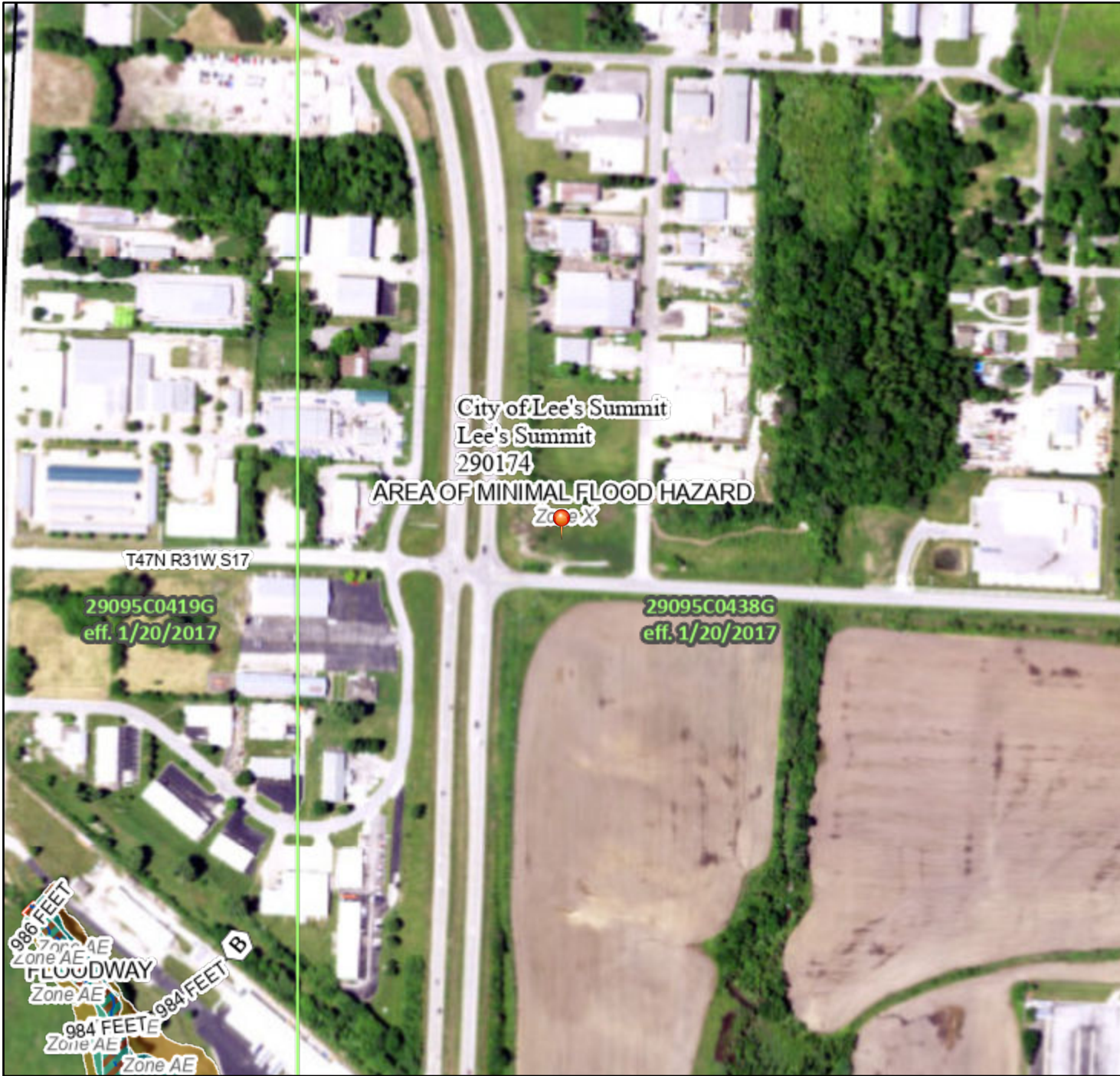
MAP REVISED
JANUARY 20, 2017

Federal Emergency Management Agency

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMeTte



94°22'40"W 38°53'34"N



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet 1:6,000
Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		17.5
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped



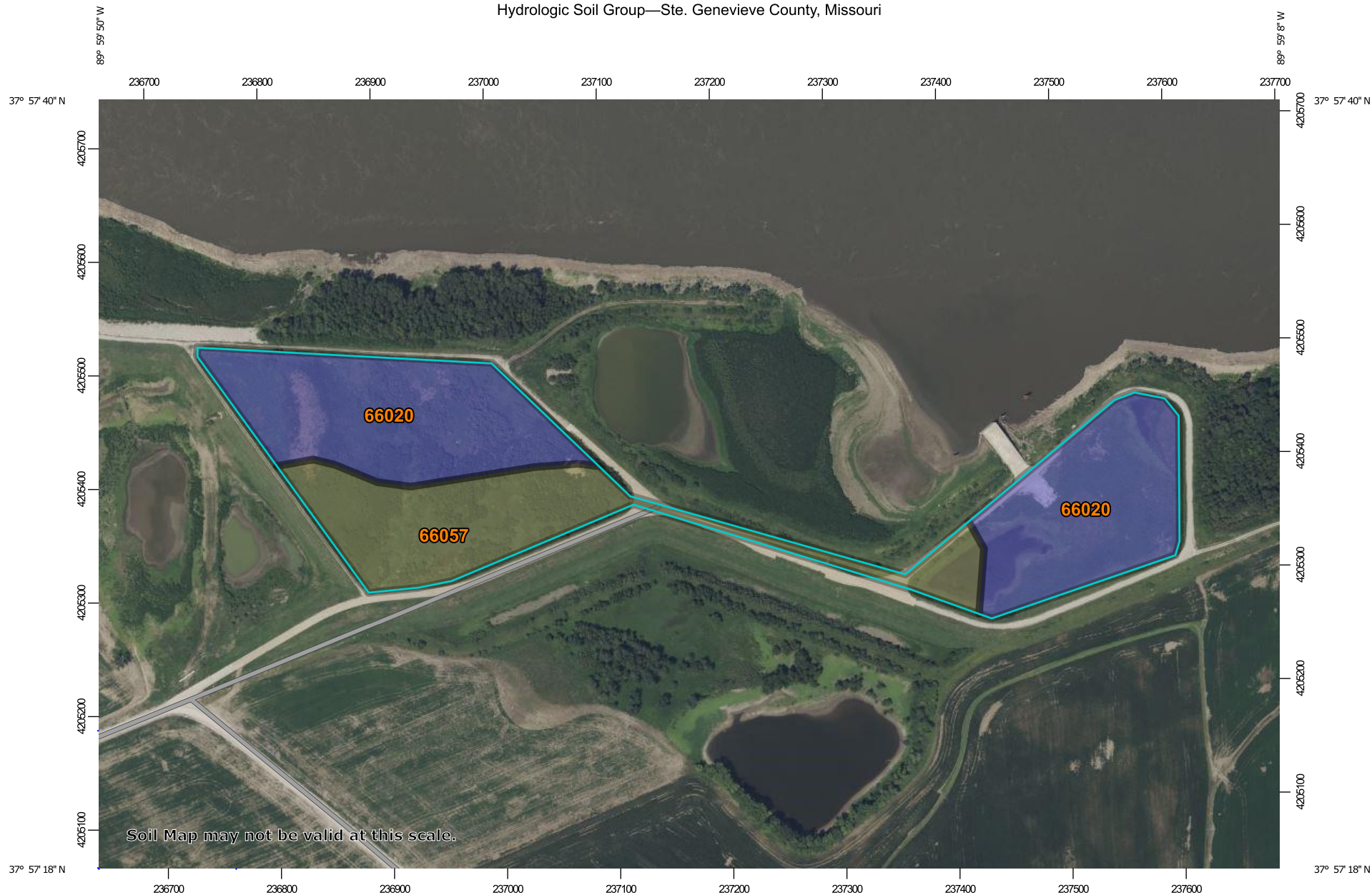
The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 5/23/2023 at 9:13 AM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Hydrologic Soil Group—Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:4,770 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

0 50 100 200 300 Meters

0 200 400 800 1200 Feet

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 16N WGS84



**Natural Resources
Conservation Service**

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

5/10/2023
Page 1 of 4

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D

 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails
 Interstate Highways
 US Routes
 Major Roads
 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri
 Survey Area Data: Version 3, Sep 7, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 21, 2022—Sep 13, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
66020	Haynie silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	B	12.7	65.6%
66057	Beaucoup silty clay loam, frequently ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	C/D	6.7	34.4%
Totals for Area of Interest			19.3	100.0%

Description

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

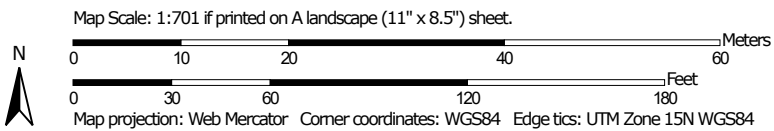
Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Soil Map—Jackson County, Missouri



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



**Natural Resources
Conservation Service**

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

4/25/2023
Page 1 of 3

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Jackson County, Missouri

Survey Area Data: Version 24, Aug 31, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 30, 2022—Sep 8, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
10116	Sampsel silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	0.2	9.7%
10180	Udarents-Urban land-Sampsel complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1.9	90.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		2.1	100.0%

SECTION 5

BMP Tracking Map & Land Disturbance Tracking Log

This section contains:

- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan sheet excerpts
- Post Construction Stormwater Management Plan sheets if applicable
- BMP Tracking Map (Working SWPPP Map)
 - Record of Land Disturbance, Stabilization and BMP installation and removal
 - Record of Dewatering Activities (e.g. dates and estimated volume of water discharged)

Grading, Stabilization and Dewatering Activities Log

[illegible]

Grading, Stabilization and Dewatering Activities Log

[illegible]

Grading, Stabilization and Dewatering Activities Log

[illegible]

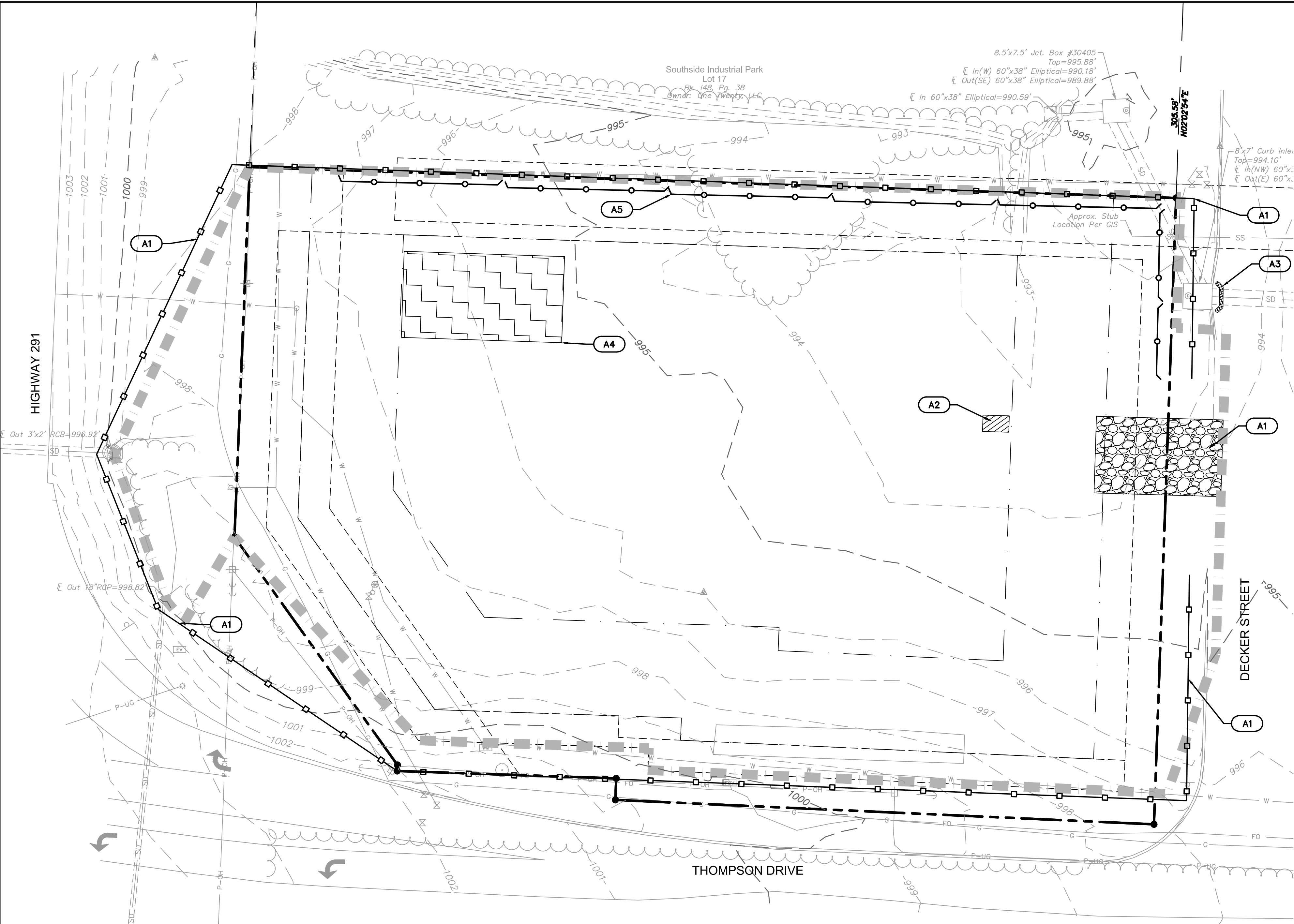
Grading, Stabilization and Dewatering Activities Log

[illegible]

Grading, Stabilization and Dewatering Activities Log

[illegible]

F:\2022\04001-04500\022-04040\40-Design\AutoCAD\Final Plans\Sheets\CHC\Land Disturbance\C_ER001_02204040.dwg USER: bpayne2
DATE: May 08, 2023 5:11pm XREFS: C_XBASE_02204040 C_LD_02204040 C_XSURF_02204040



LEGEND

PROPERTY LINE

LOT LINE

PROPOSED CONTOUR

EXISTING CONTOUR

SEDIMENT FENCE

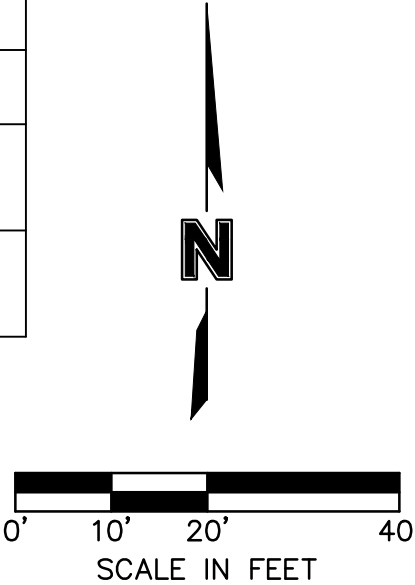
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE (1.35 ACRES)

TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

EROSION CONTROL REFERENCE NUMBER

EROSION CONTROL STAGING CHART				
PROJECT STAGE	EROSION CONTROL BMP REFERENCE NO.	BMP DESCRIPTION	REMOVE AFTER STAGE	NOTES:
	A1	TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	C	INSTALL AS INDICATED ON PLANS
	A2	CONCRETE WASHOUT	C	INSTALL AS INDICATED ON PLANS
	A3	EXISTING CURB INLET PROTECTION (CONDITION B)	D	INSTALL AS INDICATED ON PLANS
	A4	STAGING/STOCKPILE AREAS	D	INSTALL AS SHOWN - SEE DETAIL SHEET LD2.0 - LD2.1 FOR SPECIFICS
	A5	SILT FENCE	D	INSTALL AS SHOWN - SEE DETAIL SHEET LD2.0 - LD2.1 FOR SPECIFICS
B - CONSTRUCTION	B1	TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	N/A	INSTALL AS SHOWN-SLOPES TO BE STABILIZED ONCE FINAL GRADES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED
	B2	CURB INLET PROTECTION (CONDITION A)	D	INSTALL AS INDICATED ON PLANS
	B3	CURB INLET PROTECTION (CONDITION B)	D	INSTALL AS INDICATED ON PLANS
C - FINAL STABILIZATION	C1	SEED, AND STABILIZE ALL DISTURBED AREAS	N/A	FINAL STABILIZATION REQUIRES A UNIFORM PERENNIAL VEGETATIVE COVER WITH A DENSITY OF 70% OVER 100% OF DISTURBED AREA



olsson

7301 West 133rd Street, Suite 200
Overland Park, KS 66213-4750
TEL 913.381.1170 www.olsosn.com

STATE OF MISSOURI
MITCHELL ALAN
PEAK
NUMBER
PE-2009016764
05-8-23
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

BY

REVISIONS DESCRIPTION

DATE

REV. NO.

REVISIONS

PHASE A - EROSION CONTROL PLAN
LAND DISTURBANCE PLAN

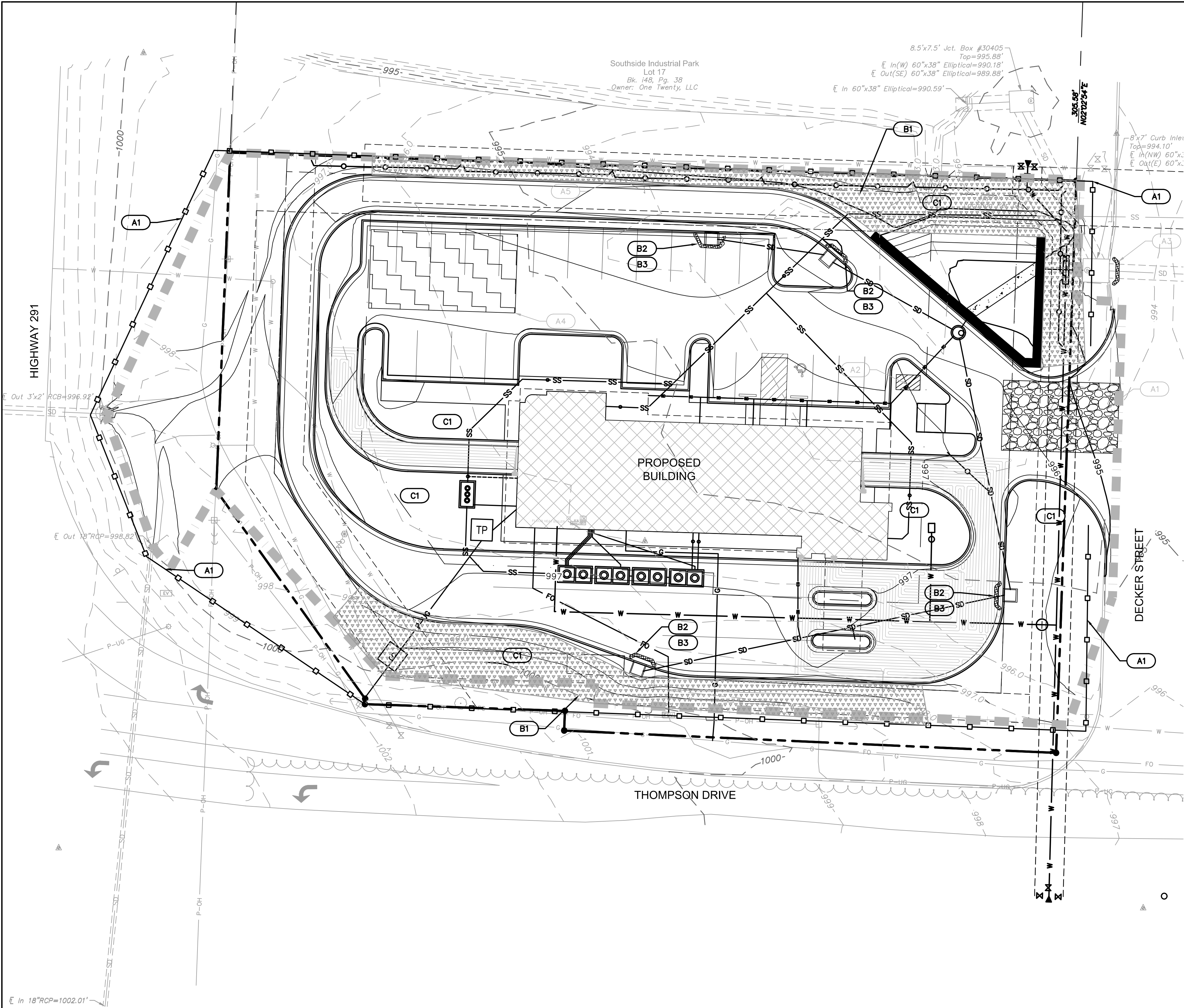
MIDWEST WASH
HWY 291 & THOMPSON DRIVE

LEE'S SUMMIT, MISSOURI

2022

drawn by: SG
checked by: BP
approved by: LM
QA/QC by: MP
project no.: 22-04040
drawing no.:
date: 22.05.08

SHEET
LD1.0



EROSION CONTROL STAGING CHART				
PROJECT STAGE	EROSION CONTROL BMP REFERENCE NO.	BMP DESCRIPTION	REMOVE AFTER STAGE	NOTES:
	A1	TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	B	INSTALL AS INDICATED ON PLANS
	A2	CONCRETE WASHOUT	B	INSTALL AS INDICATED ON PLANS
	A3	EXISTING CURB INLET PROTECTION (CONDITION B)	C	INSTALL AS INDICATED ON PLANS
	A4	STAGING/STOCKPILE AREAS	C	INSTALL AS SHOWN — SEE DETAIL SHEET LD2.0 — LD2.1 FOR SPECIFICS
	A5	SILT FENCE	C	INSTALL AS SHOWN — SEE DETAIL SHEET LD2.0 — LD2.1 FOR SPECIFICS
B — CONSTRUCTION	B1	TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	N/A	INSTALL AS SHOWN—SLOPES TO BE STABILIZED ONCE FINAL GRADES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED
	B2	CURB INLET PROTECTION (CONDITION A)	C	INSTALL AS INDICATED ON PLANS
	B3	CURB INLET PROTECTION (CONDITION B)	C	INSTALL AS INDICATED ON PLANS
C — FINAL STABILIZATION	C1	SEED, AND STABILIZE ALL DISTURBED AREAS	N/A	FINAL STABILIZATION REQUIRES A UNIFORM PERENNIAL VEGETATIVE COVER WITH A DENSITY OF 70% OVER 100% OF DISTURBED AREA

LEGEND

- | | |
|--|--|
| | PROPERTY LINE |
| | LOT LINE |
| | PROPOSED CONTOUR |
| | EXISTING CONTOUR |
| | SEDIMENT FENCE |
| | LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE (1.35 ACRES) |
| | TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE |
| | CONCRETE WASHOUT |
| | STAGING/STOCKPILE AREA |
| | STABILIZATION. "LANDLOK (S2)" SHALL APPROVED EQUAL. CONTRACTOR TO SUBMIT DRAWINGS TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL WITH PERENNIAL SEEDING TO MEET SWF REQUIREMENTS. INSTALL PER DETAIL AND MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS. |
| | INLET PROTECTION |
| | EROSION CONTROL REFERENCE NUMBER |

PHASE B - EROSION CONTROL PLAN LAND DISTURBANCE PLAN

MIDWEST WASH
HWY 291 & THOMPSON DRIVE

LEE'S SUMMIT, MISSOURI

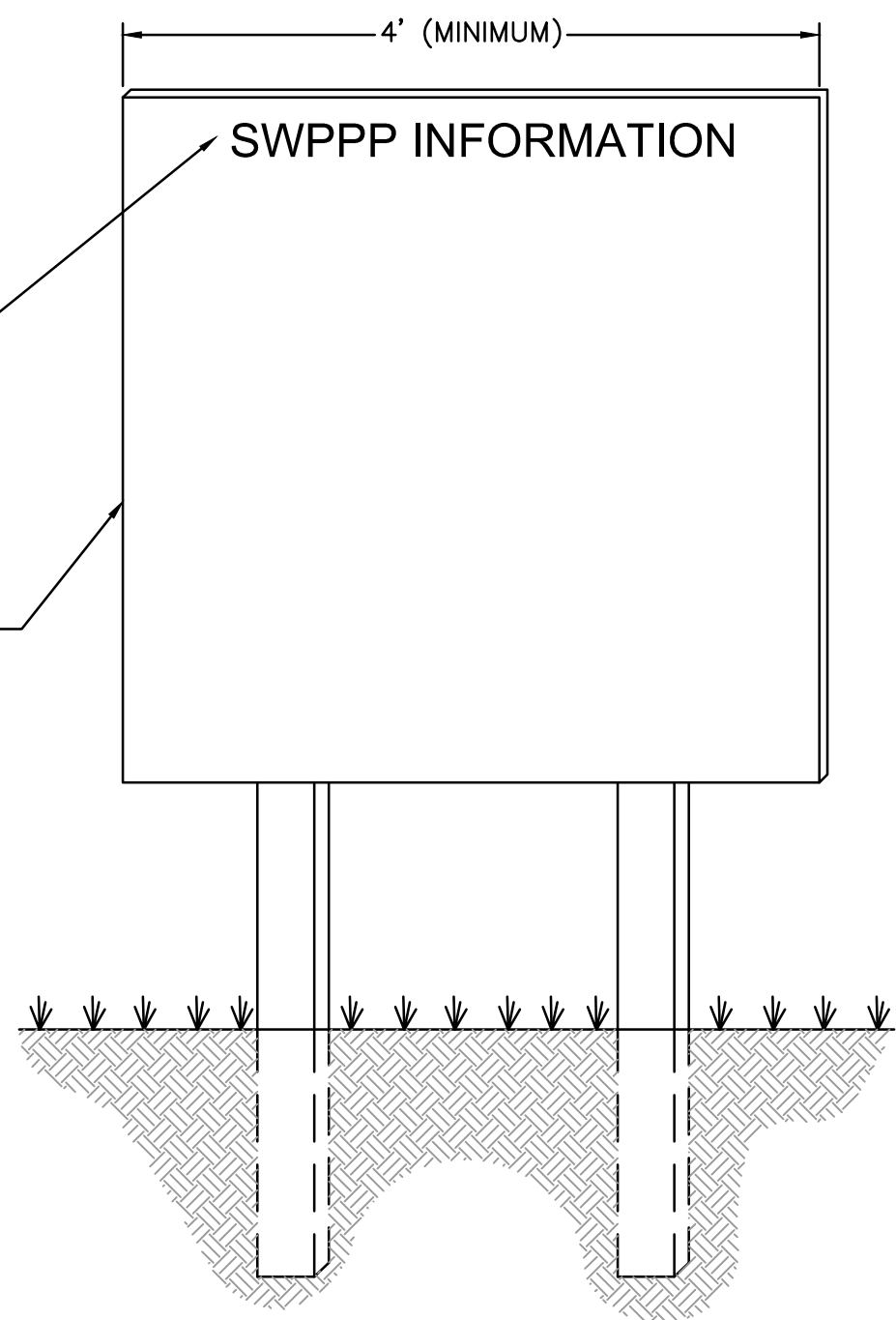
drawn by: _____ SG
checked by: _____ BP
approved by: _____ LM
QA/QC by: _____ MP
project no.: _____ 22-04040
drawing no.: _____
date: _____ 22.05.08

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LD1.1

SECTION 6

BMP Specification & Detail Sheets

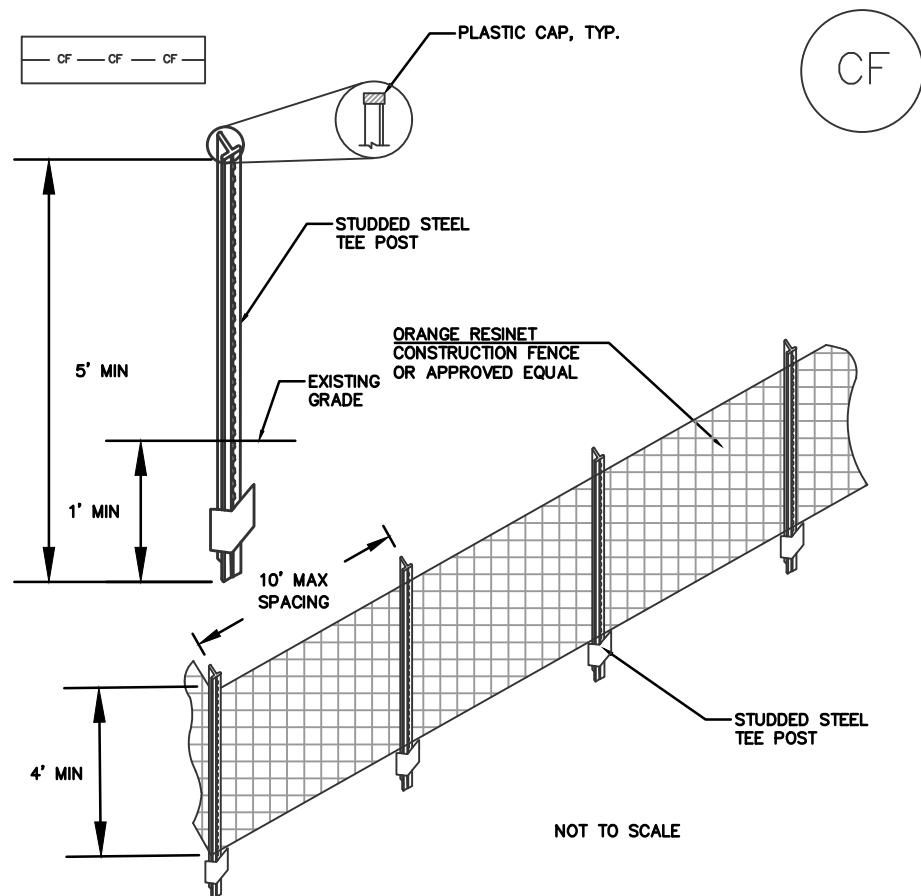
SIGN TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF A RIGID MATERIAL, SUCH AS PLYWOOD OR OUTDOOR SIGN BOARD. SIGN MUST BE CONSTRUCTED IN A MANNER TO PROTECT DOCUMENTS FROM DAMAGE DUE TO WEATHER (WIND, SUN, MOISTURE, ETC.).



1. THE SWPPP INFORMATION SIGN MUST BE LOCATED NEAR THE ENTRANCE OF SITE, SUCH THAT IT IS ACCESSIBLE AND VIEWABLE BY THE GENERAL PUBLIC, BUT NOT OBSTRUCTING VIEW AS TO CAUSE A SAFETY HAZARD.
2. ALL POSTED DOCUMENTS REQUIRED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES MUST BE MAINTAINED IN A CLEARLY READABLE CONDITION AT ALL TIMES THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION AND UNTIL THE NOTICE-OF-TERMINATION (NOT) IS FILED FOR THE PERMIT.
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL POST OTHER STORMWATER AND/OR EROSION CONTROL RELATED PERMITS ON THE SIGN AS REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNING AGENCY.
4. SIGN SHALL BE LOCATED OUTSIDE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY AND EASEMENTS UNLESS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING AGENCY.
5. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING STABILITY OF THE SWPPP INFORMATION SIGN.

NOT TO SCALE

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE OF ALL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT. ANY AND ALL FINES ASSOCIATED WITH EROSION CONTROL VIOLATIONS WILL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.
2. EROSION CONTROL IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY. THIS PLAN SHOULD BE USED AS A GUIDE AND REPRESENTS THE MINIMUM EROSION CONTROL DEVICES REQUIRED.
3. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES. ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE INSTALLED IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY ON SITE INSPECTION.
4. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSPECTING AND REPAIRING ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AFTER EACH RAINFALL EVENT.
5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ANY FURTHER EROSION CONTROL MEASURES IN ADDITION TO THOSE LISTED TO ENSURE THAT SILT WILL NOT LEAVE THE PROJECT CONFINES.
6. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REMOVING THE TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AFTER COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION AND ONLY WHEN AREAS HAVE BEEN STABILIZED WITH A HEALTHY STAND OF PERMANENT VEGETATION.
7. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REMOVING SILT FROM SITE IF NOT REUSABLE ON-SITE AND ASSURING PLAN ALIGNMENT AND GRADE IN ALL DITCHES AT COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT ALL DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, FLUMES, PIPES, ETC. ARE CLEANED OUT AND WORKING PROPERLY AT TIME OF ACCEPTANCE.
9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ANY TEMPORARY STABILIZATION AS REQUIRED.
10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL LEAVE THE EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AROUND ALL FIELD INLETS AT THE COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT.
11. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE AN INGRESS/EGRESS TRACKING PAD FOR VEHICULAR TRAFFIC AT A LOCATION APPROVED BY THE OWNERS REPRESENTATIVE.
12. ALL EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL CONFORM TO THE APPLICABLE SECTIONS OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND DESIGN CRITERIA OF THE ENGINEERING DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF LEE'S SUMMIT, MISSOURI AND THE MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT, WATER POLLUTION CONTROL DIVISION, MOST CURRENT EDITIONS.
13. AT ANY TIME DURING CONSTRUCTION THE CITY ENGINEER MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL EROSION/SILTATION CONTROL MEASURES TO BE INSTALLED IN ORDER TO ADDRESS PROBLEM SITUATIONS OBSERVED ON THE SITE. WHEN REQUIRED SUCH MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED WITHIN 48 HOURS OF THE CITY ENGINEER'S VERBAL OR WRITTEN ORDER.
14. PROPOSED CONTOURS SHOWN ARE TO FINISH GRADE AND REFLECT SURFACE ELEVATIONS OF PAVEMENT AND LANDSCAPED AREAS AROUND BUILDINGS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ADJUST FOR PAVEMENT AND LANDSCAPED MATERIALS AS REQUIRED.
15. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PLACE SEED AND TURF REINFORCEMENT EXCELSIOR BLANKETS (OR OTHER APPROVED EQUAL EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS) ON ALL SLOPES 6:1 AND GREATER.
16. SEED ALL DISTURBED AREA PER CITY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.



CONSTRUCTION FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION FENCE.
2. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHOWN SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
3. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE COMPOSED OF ORANGE, CONTRACTOR-GRADE MATERIAL THAT IS AT LEAST 4' HIGH. METAL POSTS SHOULD HAVE A PLASTIC CAP FOR SAFETY.
4. STUDDED STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE UTILIZED TO SUPPORT THE CONSTRUCTION FENCE. MAXIMUM SPACING FOR STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE 10'.
5. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE TOP, MIDDLE AND BOTTOM OF EACH POST.

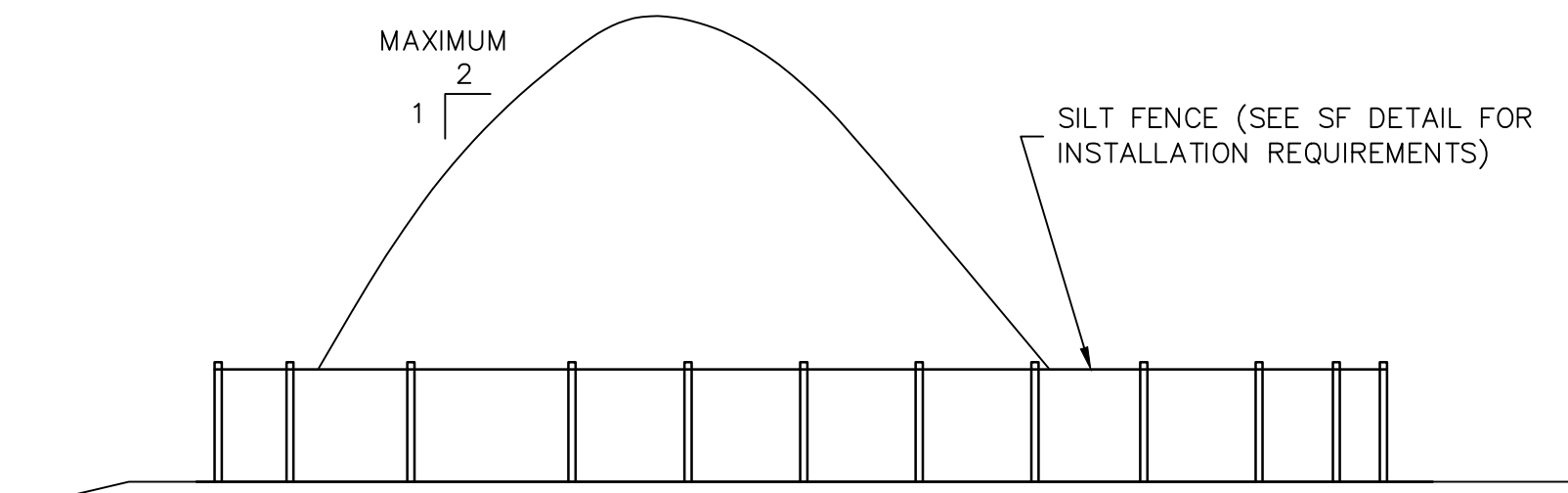
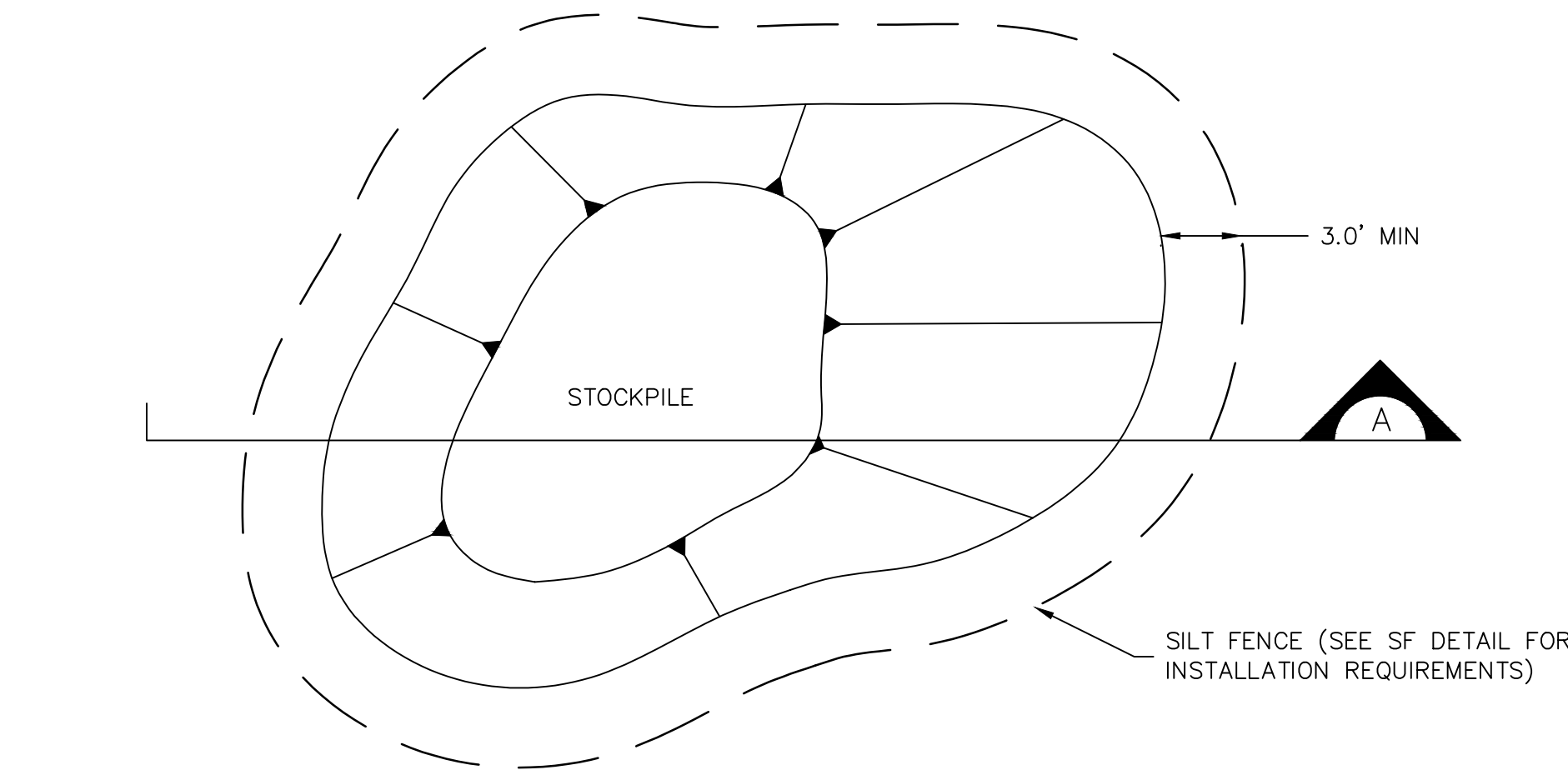
1. CONSTRUCTION FENCING MUST BE PLASTIC MESH AND SHOULD BE INSTALLED FOLLOWING MANUFACTURE'S RECOMMENDATIONS. SEE DETAIL CF-1 FOR TYPICAL INSTALLATIONS.
2. DO NOT PLACE CONSTRUCTION FENCING IN AREAS WITHIN WORK LIMITS OF MACHINERY.

1. INSPECT FENCES FOR DAMAGE; REPAIR OR REPLACE AS NECESSARY.
2. FENCING SHOULD BE TIGHT AND ANY AREAS WITH SLUMPING OR FALLEN POSTS SHOULD BE REINSTALLED.
3. FENCING SHOULD BE REMOVED ONCE CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE.

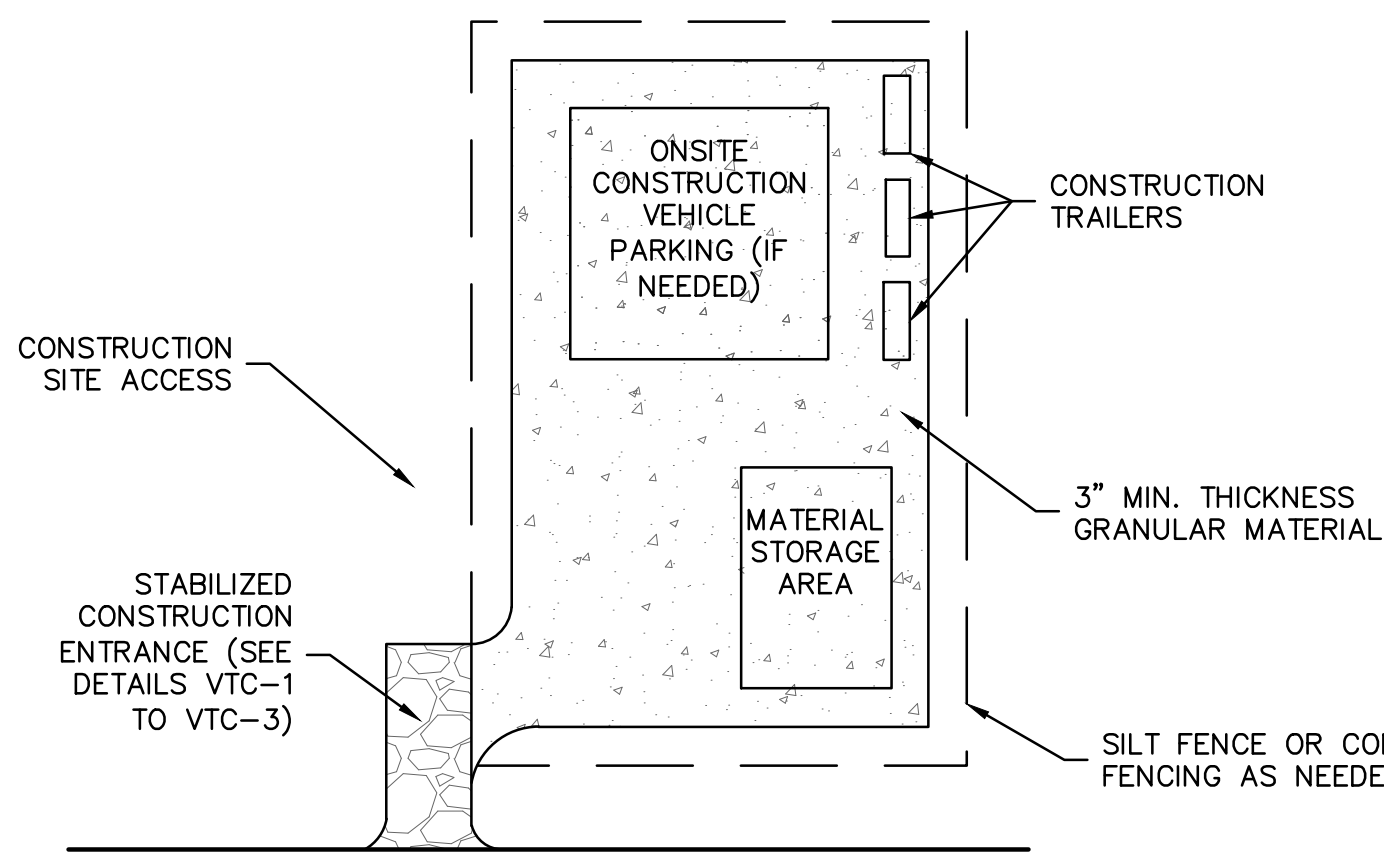
4.CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF DAMAGE SUCH AS RIPS OR SAGS. CONSTRUCTION FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

5. WHEN CONSTRUCTION FENCES ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND/OR REMOVAL OF THE FENCE SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDS AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.



URBAN DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
URBAN STORM DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 3



1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
-LOCATION OF STAGING AREA(S)
-CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM LOCAL JURISDICTION
2. STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE NEEDS OF THE SITE. OVERSIZING RESULTS IN A LARGER AREA TO STABILIZE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.
3. STAGING AREA SHALL BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO OTHER OPERATIONS ON THE SITE.
4. THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL CONSIST OF A MINIMUM 3" THICK GRANULAR MATERIAL.
5. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703. AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.
6. ADDITIONAL PERIMETER BMPs MAY BE REQUIRED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION FENCING.

NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
 2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
 3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
 4. ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGARDED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.
5. STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE ENLARGED IF NECESSARY TO CONTAIN PARKING, STORAGE AND UNLOADING/LOADING OPERATIONS.
6. THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. THE GRANULAR MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED OR, IF APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, USED ON SITE, AND THE AREA COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

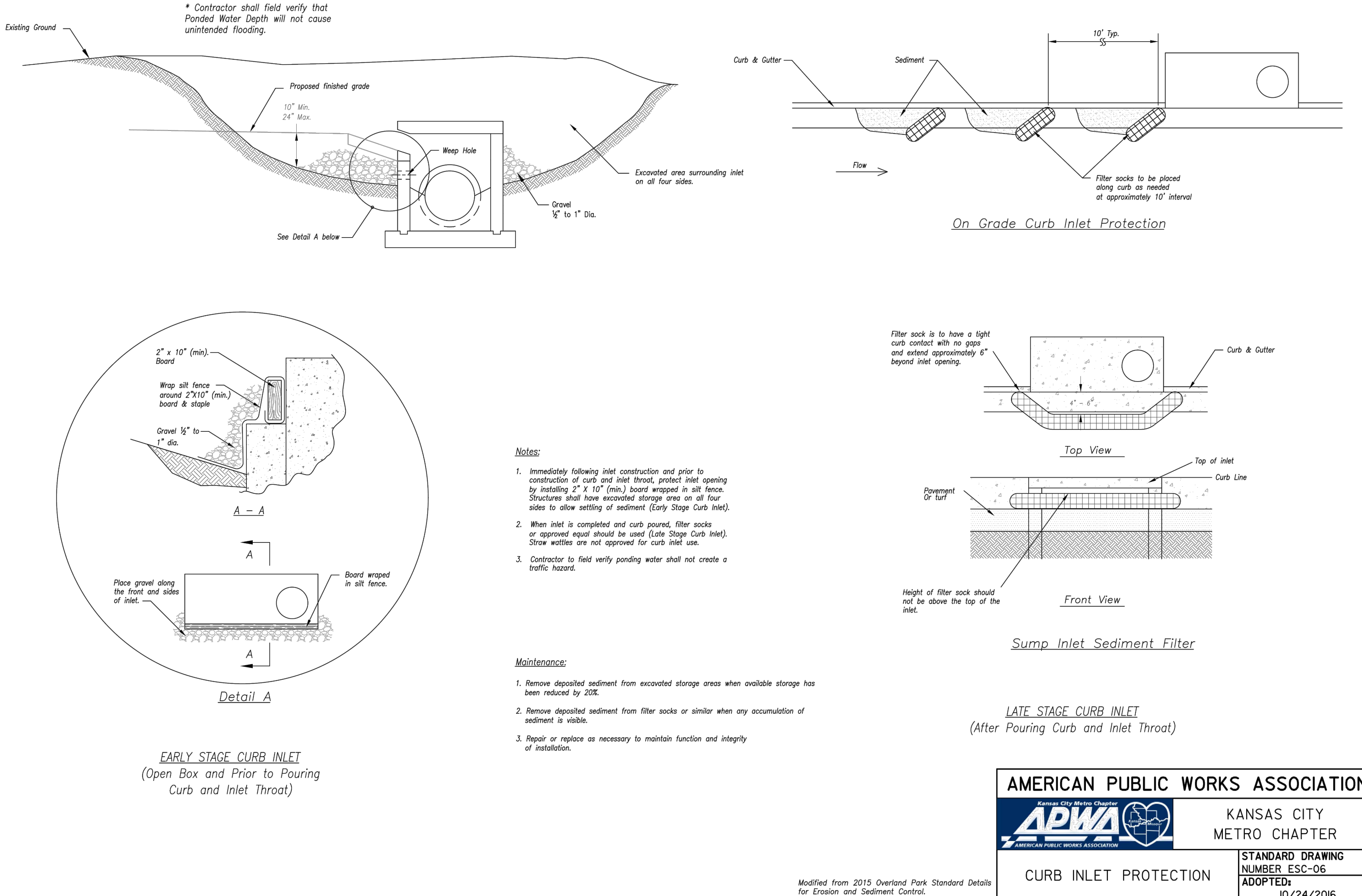
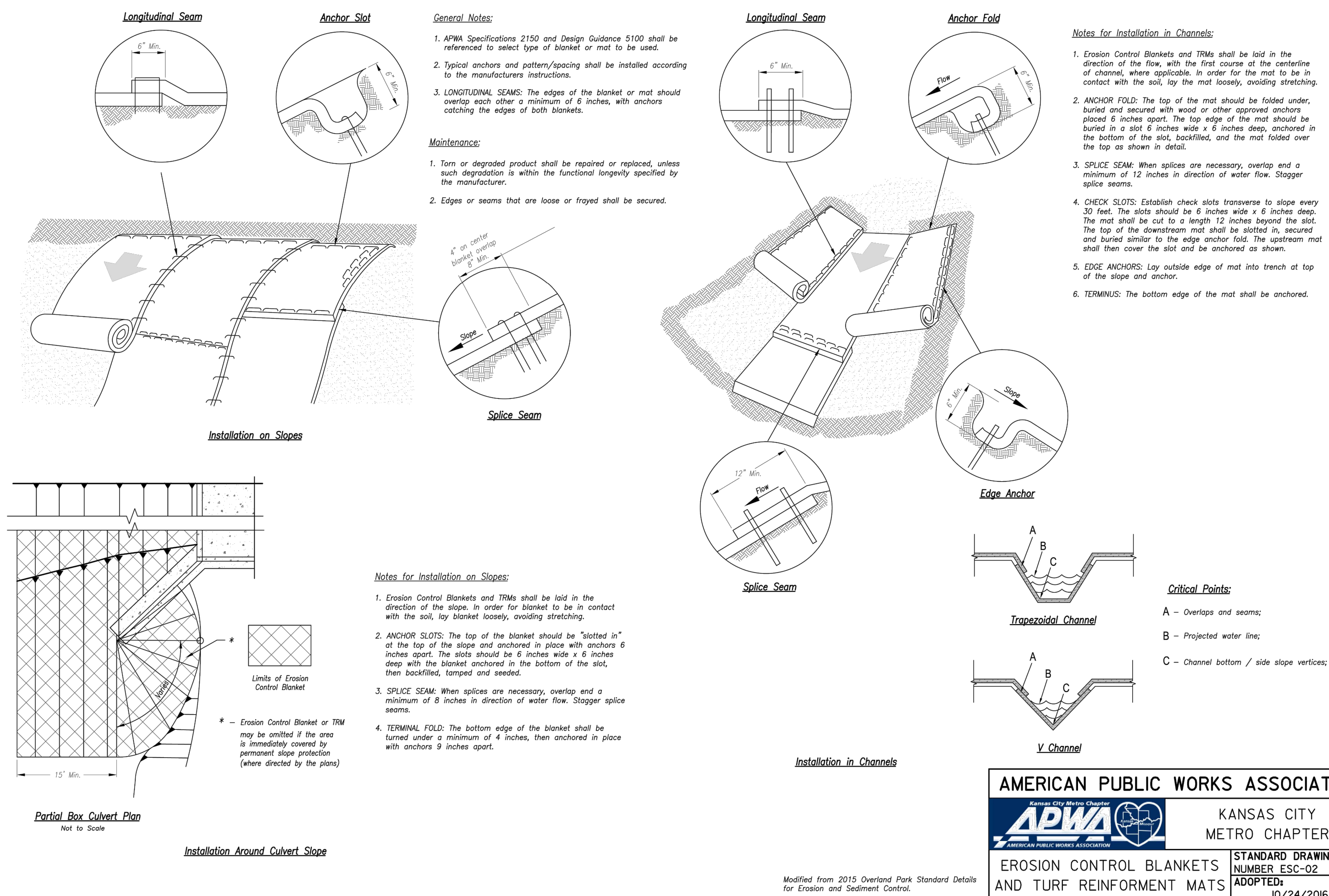
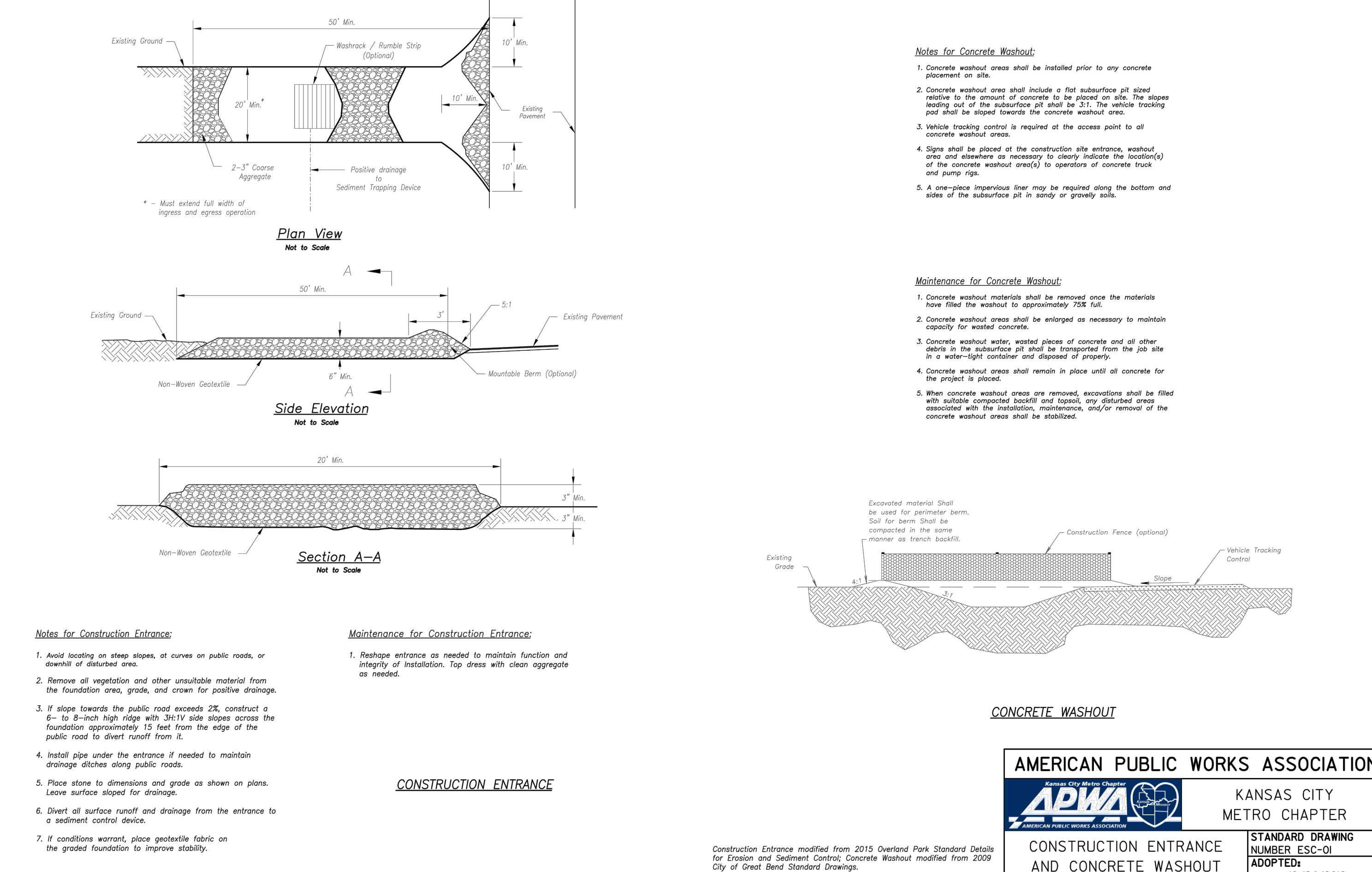
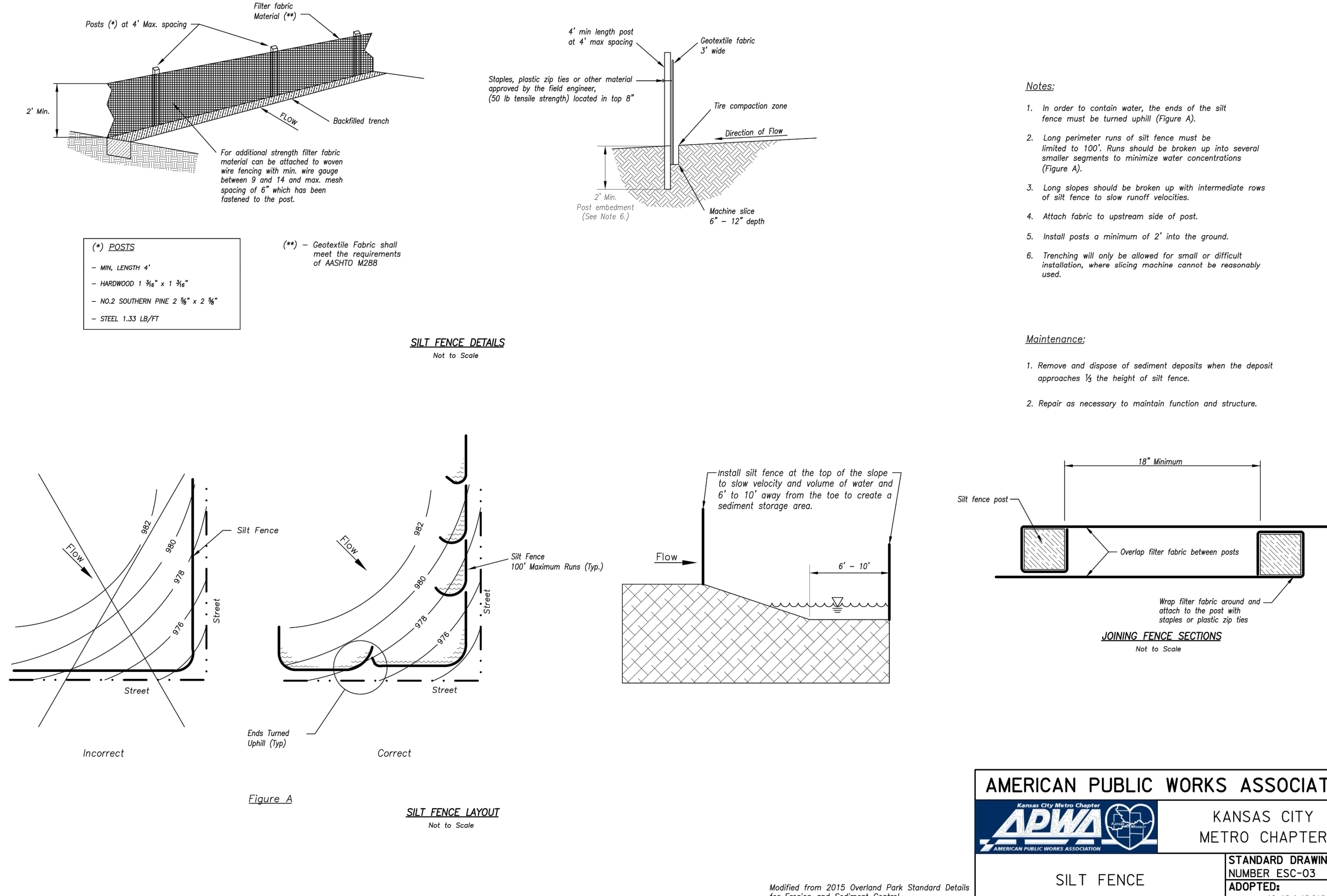
NOTE: MANY MUNICIPALITIES PROHIBIT THE USE OF RECYCLED CONCRETE AS GRANULAR MATERIAL FOR STABILIZED STAGING AREAS DUE TO DIFFICULTIES WITH RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION IN AREAS WHERE RECYCLED CONCRETE WAS PLACED.

NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO)

drawn by:	SG
checked by:	BP
approved by:	LM
QA/QC by:	MP
project no.:	22-04040
drawing no.:	
date:	22.05.08

SHEET
LD2.0



SECTION 7

Log of Amendments

The permittee shall amend the SWPPP at a minimum whenever the:

- (a) Location, design, operation, or maintenance of BMPs is changed;*
- (b) Design of the construction project is changed that could significantly affect the quality of the stormwater discharges;*
- (c) Permittee's inspections indicate deficiencies in the SWPPP or any BMP;*
- (d) Department notifies the permittee in writing of deficiencies in the SWPPP;*
- (e) SWPPP is determined to be ineffective in minimizing or controlling erosion and sedimentation (e.g., there is visual evidence of excessive site erosion or sediment deposits in streams, lakes, or downstream waterways, sediment or other wastes offsite);*
and/or
- (f) Department determines violations of water quality standards may occur or have occurred.*

SWPPP Amendment Log

[illegible]

SWPPP Amendment Log

[illegible]

SECTION 8

Local Regulations & Additional Permits

Local Ordinances can be located here for reference only. Additional permits (i.e. 404, NWP, grading permits if required, etc.) can be kept here for reference only.

SECTION 9

Spill Response

This section contains Missouri Code of State Regulations as they pertain to hazardous substances and emergency response. Contained within are:

Division 24 - Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Office

-10 CSR 24-1.010 - Organization

-10 CSR 24-2.010 - Definitions

-10 CSR 24-3.010 - Emergency Notification Procedures

Spill Report Forms

Rules of
Department of Natural Resources
Division 24—Hazardous Substance
Emergency Response Office
Chapter 1—Organization

Title	Page
10 CSR 24-1.010 General Organization.....	3

**Title 10—DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
Division 24—Hazardous Substance
Emergency Response Office
Chapter 1—Organization**

10 CSR 24-1.010 General Organization

PURPOSE: This rule explains the organization and responsibilities of the Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Office. Also explained is how to obtain additional information regarding these activities and where to make submittals to this office.

(1) The Department of Natural Resources is authorized under sections 260.500–260.550, RSMo to administer the state’s Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Office. The director of the Department of Natural Resources appoints a director and staff who provide day-to-day operation of the Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Office.

(A) Among its operations, the Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Office performs the following administrative and technical functions: develop and adopt rules relating to hazardous substance emergencies; develop and update the state Hazardous Substance Emergency Response plan in cooperation with other state agencies and other affected persons; respond to, investigate, document and take action regarding hazardous substance emergencies in accordance with sections 260.500–260.550, RSMo; provide technical assistance to other state agencies, to political subdivisions of the state and to other persons upon request for the prevention, control and response to hazardous substance emergencies; enter into agreements with state, local and federal agencies and with other persons as necessary to develop and implement the Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Plan and to implement sections 260.500–260.550, RSMo; monitor the statewide telephone used to notify Missouri whenever a hazardous substance emergency occurs; notify appropriate agencies of hazardous substance emergencies; and cooperate with appropriate units of government and other persons to prevent the occurrence and improve response to hazardous substance emergencies.

(B) Requests for copies of rules, reports of incident investigations, technical information and assistance and any other submissions are to be made to the department’s Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Office, Environmental Services Program, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102. The telephone number during office hours is (573) 526-

3348. For emergencies, the Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Office can be contacted any time at (573) 634-2436.

(2) Information.

(A) The mailing address for the Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Office is: Missouri Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102.

(B) The Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Office files, except trade secrets as provided for in section 260.550, RSMo, are public information and are located at 2710 West Main Street, Jefferson City, MO 65109.

(C) Anyone wishing to review information in the Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Office files is requested to make an appointment by calling (573) 526-3348. There is no fee for reviewing file information. There is a copying fee if copies of file information are made, and it must be paid by check, money order or exact change.

(D) Any request for information shall be in writing. All requests for information shall be available during normal business hours for inspection by the public.

(E) Nonemergency information can be obtained by contacting the department at the post office box listed previously or by calling (573) 526-3348.

(F) The number to contact the department for emergency release notifications under section 260.505, RSMo is (573) 634-2436. This is for emergencies only.

*AUTHORITY: section 260.520, RSMo (Supp. 1995). * Original rule filed Nov. 30, 1983, effective April 12, 1984. Emergency amendment filed Dec. 2, 1992, effective Jan. 1, 1993, expired April 20, 1993. Amended: Filed Oct. 5, 1992, effective April 8, 1993. Amended: Filed June 14, 1994, effective Jan. 29, 1995. Amended: Filed July 22, 1996, effective Feb. 28, 1997.*

**Original authority 1983, amended 1993, 1995.*

Rules of
Department of Natural Resources
Division 24—Hazardous Substance
Emergency Response Office
Chapter 2—Definitions

Title	Page
10 CSR 24-2.010	Definitions3

**Title 10—DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
Division 24—Hazardous Substance
Emergency Response Office
Chapter 2—Definitions**

10 CSR 24-2.010 Definitions

PURPOSE: This rule provides definitions for terms used in 10 CSR 24.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The secretary of state has determined that the publication of the entire text of the material which is incorporated by reference as a portion of this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. Therefore, the material which is so incorporated is on file with the agency who filed this rule, and with the Office of the Secretary of State. Any interested person may view this material at either agency's headquarters or the same will be made available at the Office of the Secretary of State at a cost not to exceed actual cost of copy reproduction. The entire text of the rule is printed here. This note refers only to the incorporated by reference material.

- (1) Administrator—the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (2) Cleanup—all actions necessary to contain, collect, control, identify, analyze, cleanup, treat, disperse, remove or dispose of a hazardous substance.
- (3) Cleanup costs—all costs incurred by the state or any of its political subdivisions or their agents or by any other person participating with the approval of the Department of Natural Resources in the prevention or mitigation of damages from a hazardous substance emergency or the cleanup of a hazardous substance involved in a hazardous substance emergency.
- (4) Department—the Department of Natural Resources.
- (5) Director—director of the Department of Natural Resources.
- (6) Extremely hazardous substance—a substance listed under 40 CFR part 355 by the administrator.
- (7) Hazardous substance—any substance or mixture of substances that presents a danger to the public health or safety or the environment and includes:
 - (A) Any hazardous waste identified or listed by the department under sections 260.350–260.430, RSMo;
 - (B) Any element, compound, mixture, solution or substance designated pursuant to Sections 101(14) and 102 of the Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 or designated pursuant to section 304 of the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986; and
 - (C) Any hazardous material designated by the secretary of the United States Department of Transportation under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.
- (8) Hazardous substance emergency and emergency involving a hazardous substance—
 - (A) Any release of hazardous substances or extremely hazardous substances in quantities equal to or in excess of those determined pursuant to section 101(14) or 102 of the CERCLA of 1980 or section 304 of the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986;;
 - (B) Any release of petroleum including crude oil or any fraction, natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixture of natural gas and synthetic gas) in excess of fifty (50) gallons for liquids or three hundred (300) cubic feet for gases;
 - (C) Any release of a hazardous waste which is reportable under sections 260.350–260.430, RSMo;
 - (D) Any release of a hazardous substance which requires immediate notice under 49 CFR part 171; and
 - (E) The department shall promulgate rules identifying the substances and the quantities of substances which, if released, constitute a hazardous substance emergency.
- (9) Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Plan—the plan, as specified in section 260.505, RSMo, developed and maintained by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources for response to hazardous substance emergencies.
- (10) Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) or committee—the people appointed by the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) for the purpose of improving hazardous chemical safety and preparedness.
- (11) Local government—any county, township, municipal corporation, school district or other governmental body of equivalent rank.
- (12) Person—any individual, partnership, copartnership, firm, company, public or private corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, political subdivision or any agency, board, department or bureau of the state or federal government or any other legal entity which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.
- (13) Person having control over a hazardous substance—any person producing, handling, storing, transporting, refining or disposing of a hazardous substance when a hazardous substance emergency occurs, including bailees, carriers and any other person in control of a hazardous substance when a hazardous substance emergency occurs, whether they own the hazardous substance or are operating under a lease, contract or other agreement with the legal owner.
- (14) Release—any threatened or real emission, discharge, spillage, leakage, pumping, pouring, emptying or dumping of a substance into or onto the land, air or waters of the state unless done in compliance with the conditions of a federal or state permit, unless the substance is confined and is expected to stay confined to property owned, leased or otherwise controlled by the person having control over the substance or unless, in the case of pesticides, application is done in accordance with the product label.
- (15) State of Missouri Basic Emergency Operations Plan—the state plan, its annexes and appendices as developed or maintained by the state emergency management agency for response to natural and man-made disasters in this state.
- (16) Waters of the state—all rivers, streams, lakes and other bodies of surface and subsurface water lying within or forming a part of the boundaries of the state which are not entirely confined and located completely upon lands owned, leased or otherwise controlled by a single person or by two (2) or more persons jointly or as tenants in common and include waters of the United States lying within the state.

AUTHORITY: section 260.520, RSMo Supp. 1993. Original rule filed Nov. 30, 1983, effective April 12, 1984. Emergency amendment filed Dec. 2, 1992, effective Jan. 1, 1993, expired April 30, 1993. Amended: Filed Oct. 5, 1992, effective April 8, 1993.*



Amended: Filed June 14, 1994, effective Jan. 29, 1995.

**Original authority: 260.520, RSMo 1983, amended 1993.*

Rules of
Department of Natural Resources
Division 24—Hazardous Substance Emergency
Response Office
Chapter 3—Emergency Notification Procedures

Title	Page
10 CSR 24-3.010 Notification Procedures for Hazardous Substance Emergencies and for Emergency Notification of Releases of Hazardous Substances and Extremely Hazardous Substances	3

**Title 10—DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
Division 24—Hazardous Substance
Emergency Response Office
Chapter 3—Emergency Notification
Procedures**

**10 CSR 24-3.010 Notification Procedures
for Hazardous Substance Emergencies and
for Emergency Notification of Releases of
Hazardous Substances and Extremely Haz-
ardous Substances**

PURPOSE: This rule establishes a statewide emergency telephone number to notify Missouri whenever a hazardous substance emergency occurs and specifies the requirements for emergency notification and follow-up written notices in the event of a hazardous substance emergency, the release of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance and the release of a reportable quantity of an extremely hazardous substance.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The publication of the full text of the material that the adopting agency has incorporated by reference in this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. Therefore, the full text of that material will be made available to any interested person at both the Office of the Secretary of State and the office of the adopting agency, pursuant to section 536.031.4, RSMo. Such material will be provided at the cost established by state law.

(1) Any person having control over a hazardous substance shall contact Missouri by telephone at (573) 634-2436 or the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 at the earliest practical moment upon discovery of an emergency involving a hazardous substance under his/her control. Information to be provided to Missouri to the best ability of the person having control over the hazardous substance includes: substance(s) involved, an indication of whether the substance is an extremely hazardous substance; the medium or media into which the release occurred; any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release and, where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals; proper precautions to take as a result of the release, including evacuation; amount of the substance(s) released or in danger of being released; location of the hazardous substance emergency and directions to the site; names, addresses and phone numbers of persons that may have information on the substances involved; when the hazardous substance emergency occurred, duration of the release

and when it was discovered; actions taken to cleanup the hazardous substance and to end the hazardous substance emergency and when those actions will be taken; and any other pertinent information requested by Missouri, or as specified in the Missouri hazardous waste management commission regulations at 10 CSR 25-7.264(2)(D) and (E) and 10 CSR 25-7.265(2)(D) and (E). Federal reporting requirements for releases of hazardous substances can be found in 40 CFR parts 302 and 355. In addition, state reporting requirements contained in 11 CSR 40-4.030 reference these regulations, and require that certain information be provided to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) for reportable releases of hazardous substances and extremely hazardous substances.

(2) The person monitoring the statewide emergency telephone shall notify appropriate agencies of the hazardous substance emergency as designated in the Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Plan.

(3) Upon request, written follow-up notifications are required for releases of hazardous substances and extremely hazardous substances as listed in 40 CFR parts 302 and 355. If requested, the person having control of the hazardous substance or extremely hazardous substance shall provide a written follow-up emergency notice (or notices, as more information becomes available) to the department setting forth and updating the information with respect to—

- (A) Information required in section (1);
- (B) Actions taken to respond to and contain the release;
- (C) Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release; and
- (D) Where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.

(4) If requested, a written report shall be provided to the department for any other hazardous substance emergency. The requested reports shall contain the information as specified in sections (1) and (3) of this rule and any other pertinent information as requested by the department. In addition, state reporting requirements in 11 CSR 40-4.030 require that written follow-up reports be provided to the Department of Public Safety and appropriate LEPCs for any reportable releases of hazardous substances or extremely hazardous substances.

*AUTHORITY: section 260.520, RSMo (Supp. 1995). * Original rule filed Nov. 30, 1983, effective April 12, 1984. Emergency amend-*

ment filed Dec. 2, 1992, effective Jan. 1, 1993, expired April 30, 1993. Amended: Filed Oct. 5, 1992, effective April 8, 1993. Amended: Filed June 14, 1994, effective Jan. 29, 1995. Amended: Filed July 22, 1996, effective Feb. 28, 1997.

**Original authority 1983, amended 1993, 1995.*

Spill Report Form

For spills of reportable quantities that impact soil, surface water or ground water call MDNR 24-hour Environmental Emergency Response at 573-634-2436.

Site: _____ Primary Contractor: _____

Date: _____ Incident Date: _____

Complete for any type of petroleum product or hazardous materials / waste spill or incident. If the spill is of reportable quantity, report must be submitted within five (5) business days.

Keep a copy of this report with the SWPPP Log.

Person Reporting Spill or Incident	
Name	Address
Organization	
Title	
Telephone	
Email	Signature

Type of Spill:
Common Name of Spilled Substance
Estimated Quantity Spilled
Estimated Concentration
Date and Duration of Spill
Date Clean Up Completed

SPILL TO LAND	SPILL TO WATER BODY
Name of site:	Name of water body:
Street address:	Location of discharge
City	Description of area from which spilled material may reach:
County:	

Actions Taken:

To contain spill:

To clean up spill:

To remove/dispose of spilled substance and cleanup material:

To prevent reoccurrence:

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.

Person responsible for managing spill response:

Name	Signature
Phone	Email

Spill Report Form

For spills of reportable quantities that impact soil, surface water or ground water call MDNR 24-hour Environmental Emergency Response at 573-634-2436.

Site: _____ Primary Contractor: _____

Date: _____ Incident Date: _____

Complete for any type of petroleum product or hazardous materials / waste spill or incident. If the spill is of reportable quantity, report must be submitted within five (5) business days.

Keep a copy of this report with the SWPPP Log.

Person Reporting Spill or Incident	
Name	Address
Organization	
Title	
Telephone	
Email	Signature

Type of Spill:
Common Name of Spilled Substance
Estimated Quantity Spilled
Estimated Concentration
Date and Duration of Spill
Date Clean Up Completed

SPILL TO LAND	SPILL TO WATER BODY
Name of site:	Name of water body:
Street address:	Location of discharge
City	Description of area from which spilled material may reach:
County:	

Actions Taken:

To contain spill:

To clean up spill:

To remove/dispose of spilled substance and cleanup material:

To prevent reoccurrence:

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.

Person responsible for managing spill response:

Name	Signature
Phone	Email

SECTION 10

Endangered Species Documentation



Missouri Department of Conservation

Missouri Department of Conservation's Mission is to protect and manage the forest, fish, and wildlife resources of the state and to facilitate and provide opportunities for all citizens to use, enjoy and learn about these resources.

Natural Heritage Review Level Two Report: State Listed Endangered Species and/or Missouri Species/Natural Communities of Conservation Concern

There are records of state-listed Endangered Species, or Missouri Species or Natural Communities of Conservation Concern within or near the defined Project Area. Please contact Missouri Department of Conservation for further coordination.

Foreword: Thank you for accessing the Missouri Natural Heritage Review Website developed by the Missouri Department of Conservation with assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Missouri Department of Transportation and NatureServe. The purpose of this report is to provide information to federal, state and local agencies, organizations, municipalities, corporations, and consultants regarding sensitive fish, wildlife, plants, natural communities, and habitats to assist in planning, designing, and permitting stages of projects.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name and ID Number: Midwest Car Wash - Lee's Summit #12820

User Project Number: 022-04040

Project Description: Project construction will consist primarily of site grading, paving, utilities, and associated activities located within the permitted project area to facilitate construction of a new car wash development.

Project Type: Residential, Commercial and Governmental Building Development

Contact Person: Rachael Reis

Contact Information: rreis@olssonassociates.com or 913-381-1170

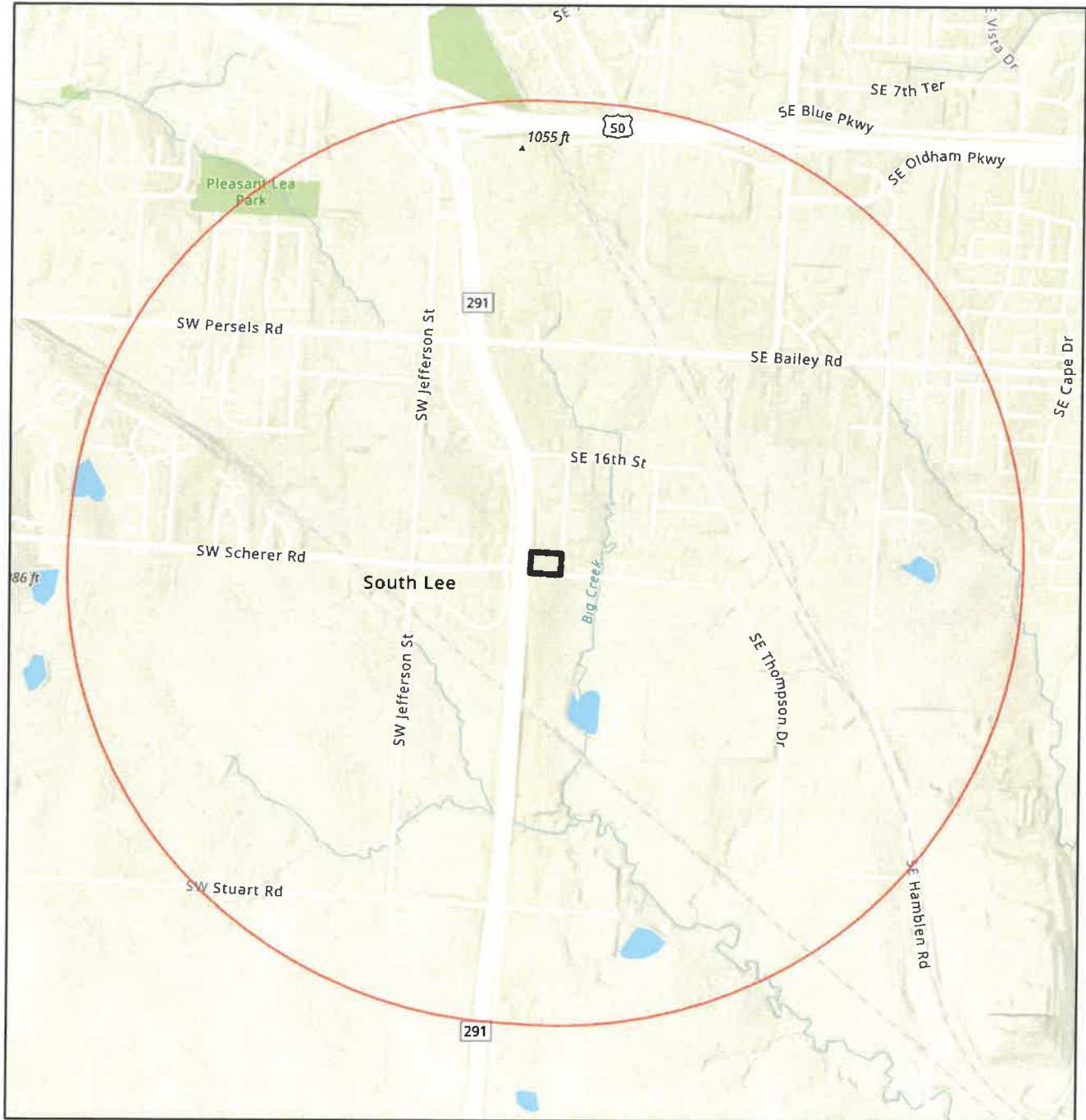
Disclaimer: This NATURAL HERITAGE REVIEW REPORT identifies if a species or natural community tracked by the Natural Heritage Program is known to occur within or near the project area submitted, and shares recommendations to avoid or minimize project impacts to sensitive species or natural habitats. Incorporating information from the Natural Heritage Program into project plans is an important step in reducing impacts to Missouri's sensitive natural resources. If an occurrence record is present, or the proposed project might affect federally listed species, the user must contact the Department of Conservation or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for more information.

This Natural Heritage Review Report is not a site clearance letter for the project. Rather, it identifies public lands and records of sensitive resources located close to and/or potentially affected by the proposed project. If project plans or location change, this report may no longer be valid. Because land use conditions change and animals move, the existence of an occurrence record does not mean the species/habitat is still present. Therefore, reports include information about records near but not necessarily on the project site. Lack of an occurrence record does not mean that a sensitive species or natural community is not present on or near the project area. On-site verification is the responsibility of the project. However, the Natural Heritage Program is only one reference that should be used to evaluate potential adverse project impacts and additional information (e.g. wetland or soils maps, on-site inspections or surveys) should be considered. Reviewing current landscape and habitat information, and species' biological characteristics would additionally ensure that Missouri Species of Conservation Concern are appropriately identified and addressed in planning efforts.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – Endangered Species Act (ESA) Coordination: Lack of a Natural Heritage Program occurrence record for federally listed species in your project area does not mean the species is not present, as the area may never have been surveyed. Presence of a Natural Heritage Program occurrence record does not mean the project will result in negative impacts. This report does not fulfill Endangered Species Act consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for listed species. Direct contact with the USFWS may be necessary to complete consultation and it is required for actions with a federal connection, such as federal funding or a federal permit; direct contact is also required if ESA concurrence is necessary. Visit [IPaC: Home \(fws.gov\)](https://www.fws.gov/ipac) to initiate USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) consultation. Contact the Columbia Missouri Ecological Field Services Office (573-234-2132, or by mail at 101 Park Deville Drive, Suite A, Columbia, MO 65203) for more information.

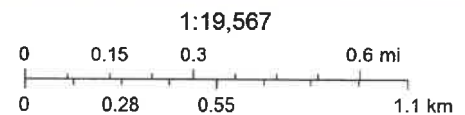
Transportation Projects: If the project involves the use of Federal Highway Administration transportation funds, these recommendations may not fulfill all contract requirements. Please contact the Missouri Department of Transportation at 573-526-4778 or visit [Home Page | Missouri Department of Transportation \(modot.org\)](https://www.modot.org) for additional information on recommendations.

Midwest Car Wash - Lee's Summit



May 25, 2023

- Buffered Project Boundary
- Project Boundary



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Lees Summit, Missouri Dept. of Conservation, Missouri DNR, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc. METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA

Species or Communities of Conservation Concern within the Area:

There are records of state-listed Endangered Species, or Missouri Species or Natural Communities of Conservation Concern within or near the defined Project Area. Please contact the Missouri Department of Conservation for further coordination.

Email (preferred): NaturalHeritageReview@mdc.mo.gov
MDC Natural Heritage Review
Science Branch
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO
65102-0180
Phone: 573-522-4115 ext. 3182

Other Special Search Results:

No results have been identified for this project location.

Project Type Recommendations:

New construction, maintenance and remodeling, including government, commercial and residential buildings and other structures. Fish, forest, and wildlife impacts can be avoided by siting projects in locations that have already been disturbed or previously developed, where and when feasible, and by avoiding alteration of areas providing existing habitat, such as wetlands, streams, forest, native grassland, etc. The project should be managed to minimize erosion and sedimentation/runoff to nearby wetlands, streams and lakes, including adherence to any Clean Water Act permit conditions. Project design should include stormwater management elements that assure storm discharge rates to streams for heavy rain events will not increase from present levels. Revegetate areas in which the natural cover is disturbed to minimize erosion using native plant species compatible with the local landscape and wildlife needs. Annual ryegrass may be combined with native perennials for quicker green-up. Avoid aggressive exotic perennials such as crownvetch and sericea lespedeza.

Silt-laden runoff, including sediment, can have significant impacts far downstream. Use silt fences and/or vegetative filter strips to buffer streams and drainages, and monitor the site after rain events and until a well-rooted ground cover is reestablished. Please see [Best Management Practices for Construction and Development Projects Affecting Missouri Rivers and Streams \(mo.gov\)](#).

Project Location and/or Species Recommendations:

Endangered Species Act Coordination - If this project has the potential to alter habitat (e.g. tree removal, projects in karst habitat) or cause direct mortality of bats, please coordinate directly with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Ecological Services, 101 Park Deville Drive, Suite A, Columbia, Missouri 65203-0007; Phone 573-234-2132 Ext. 100 for Ecological Services) for further coordination under the Endangered Species Act. Indiana bats (*Myotis sodalis*, federal- and state-listed endangered) and Northern long-eared bats (*Myotis septentrionalis*, federal-listed threatened) may occur near the project area. Both of these species of bats hibernate during winter months in caves and mines. During the summer months, they roost and raise young under the bark of trees in wooded areas, often riparian forests and upland forests near perennial streams. During project activities, avoid degrading stream quality and where possible leave snags standing and preserve mature forest canopy. Do not enter caves known to harbor Indiana bats or Northern long-eared bats, especially from September to April.

Karst: This county has known karst geologic features (e.g., caves, springs, and sinkholes, all characterized by subterranean water movement). Few karst features are recorded in Natural Heritage records, and ones not noted here may be encountered at the project site or affected by the project. Cave fauna (many of which are Species of Conservation Concern) are influenced by changes to water quality; please check your project site for any karst features and make every effort to protect groundwater in the project area. Additional information and specific recommendations are available at [Management Recommendations for Construction and Development Projects Affecting Missouri Karst Habitat \(mo.gov\)](#).

Invasive exotic species are a significant issue for fish, wildlife and agriculture in Missouri. Seeds, eggs, and larvae may be moved to new sites on boats or construction equipment. Please inspect and clean equipment thoroughly before moving between project sites. See [Managing Invasive Species in Your Community | Missouri Department of Conservation \(mo.gov\)](#) for more information.

- Remove any mud, soil, trash, plants or animals from equipment before leaving any water body or work area.
- Drain water from boats and machinery that have operated in water, checking motor cavities, live-well, bilge and transom wells, tracks, buckets, and any other water reservoirs.
- When possible, wash and rinse equipment thoroughly with hard spray or HOT water (>140° F, typically available at do-it-yourself car wash sites), and dry in the hot sun before using again.

Streams and Wetlands – Clean Water Act Permits: Streams and wetlands in the project area should be protected from activities that degrade habitat conditions. For example, soil erosion, water pollution, placement of fill, dredging, in-stream activities, and riparian corridor removal, can modify or diminish aquatic habitats. Streams and wetlands may be protected under the Clean Water Act and require a permit for any activities that result in fill or other modifications to the site. Conditions provided within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Clean Water Act Section 404 permit ([Kansas City District Regulatory Branch \(army.mil\)](#)) and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR) issued Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification ([Section 401 Water Quality Certification | Missouri Department of Natural Resources \(mo.gov\)](#)), if required, should help minimize impacts to the aquatic organisms and aquatic habitat within the area. Depending on your project type, additional permits may be required by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, such as permits for stormwater, wastewater treatment facilities, and confined animal feeding operations. Visit [Wastewater Permits | Missouri Department of Natural Resources \(mo.gov\)](#) for more information on DNR permits. Visit both the USACE and DNR for more information on Clean Water Act permitting.

For further coordination with the Missouri Department of Conservation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, please see the contact information below:

Email (preferred): NaturalHeritageReview@mdc.mo.gov
MDC Natural Heritage Review
Science Branch
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO
65102-0180
Phone: 573-522-4115 ext. 3182

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Service
101 Park Deville Drive
Suite A
Columbia, MO
65203-0007
Phone: 573-234-2132

Miscellaneous Information

FEDERAL Concerns are species/habitats protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act and that have been known near enough to the project site to warrant consideration. For these, project managers must contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Ecological Services (101 Park Deville Drive Suite A, Columbia, Missouri 65203-0007; Phone 573-234-2132; Fax 573-234-2181) for consultation.

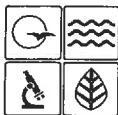
STATE Concerns are species/habitats known to exist near enough to the project site to warrant concern and that are protected under the Wildlife Code of Missouri (RSMo 3 CSR 1 0). "State Endangered Status" is determined by the Missouri Conservation Commission under constitutional authority, with requirements expressed in the Missouri Wildlife Code, rule 3CSR 1 0-4.111. Species tracked by the Natural Heritage Program have a "State Rank" which is a numeric rank of relative rarity. Species tracked by this program and all native Missouri wildlife are protected under rule 3CSR 10-4.110 General Provisions of the Wildlife Code.

See [Missouri Species and Communities of Conservation Concern Checklist \(mo.gov\)](#) for a complete list of species and communities of conservation concern. Detailed information about the animals and some plants mentioned may be accessed at [Mofwis Search Results](#). Please contact the Missouri Department of Conservation to request printed copies of any materials linked in this document.

SECTION 11

Historic Preservation Documentation

Section 106 of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) aims to protect historic and cultural properties from unintentional federal action. A federal action can be through a permit, license or funding. If the preceding situations do not apply to this project a Section 106 review is not required. The permittee must still comply with relevant state and local regulations.



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF STATE PARKS

**STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE INFORMATION FORM (PAGE 1 OF 3)**

FOR SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO PROJECT NUMBER SHPO LOG NUMBER

Have you ever served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States and separated from such service under conditions other than dishonorable?

☐ YES ☒ NO

Submit one application for each project for which comment is requested. Consult the [Instructions for Completion of the Review and Compliance Information Form](#) when completing this application. Submission of a completed Review and Compliance Information Form with adequate information and attachments constitutes a request for review pursuant to Section 106 or 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). We reserve the right to request more information. **Please refer to the CHECKLIST on Page 3 to ensure that all basic information relevant to the project has been included.** For further information, refer to our website at <http://mostateparks.com/shpo> and follow the links to Section 106 Review.

NOTE: Section 106 regulations provide for a 30-day response time by the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office from the date of receipt.

I. REVIEW TYPE

☐ Section 106 ☐ Section 110 ☒ Courtesy Review

II. SUBMISSION TYPE

☒ New Submission ☐ Existing Project (Provide Existing Project Number)

Does this submission include a cultural resource investigation report?
(If yes, you must include a [Cultural Resource Investigation Report Form](#))

☐ YES ☒ NO

Does this submission include architectural plans and/or construction documents (If yes, include them in your submission)?

☒ YES ☐ NO

Is this submission related to a programmatic agreement (PA) or memorandum of agreement (MOA)?

☐ YES ☒ NO

If yes, provide PA or MOA Draft number _____ or MOA or PA Mitigation Stipulation number _____

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT NAME (include any agency assigned project numbers and please do not include applicants' names)

Midwest Car Wash

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (additional information may be provided in separate sheets)

Project construction will consist primarily of site grading, paving, utilities, and associated activities located within the permitted project area to facilitate construction of a new car wash development.

IV. PROJECT LOCATION

STREET ADDRESS

291 Highway and Scherer Road

CITY

Lees Summit

STATE

MO

ZIP

64081

COUNTY

Jackson

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE

SECTION

17

TOWNSHIP

47N

RANGE

31W

V. PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION

PROJECT CONTACT NAME

Rachael Reis

PROJECT CONTACT ORGANIZATION

Olsson, Inc.

PROJECT CONTACT EMAIL

Rreis@olsson.com

PHONE (EXT.)

913-381-1170

STREET ADDRESS

7301 W. 133rd Street, Suite 200

CITY

Overland park

STATE

KS

ZIP

66213

VI. FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT

Does this project involve approval, funding, permit, or license from a federal agency or involve federal land or property?

☐ YES (Please complete this section) ☒ NO (Skip to next section)

FEDERAL AGENCY

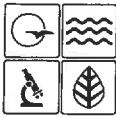
CHOOSE ONE

FEDERAL PROGRAM, FUNDING, OR PERMIT TYPE

FEDERAL AGENCY CONTACT PERSON

EMAIL

PHONE



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF STATE PARKS
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE INFORMATION FORM (PAGE 2 OF 3)

VII. CONTACTS FOR CC (please indicate all individuals to Cc for SHPO response letter)

CONTACT NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL
CONTACT NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL
CONTACT NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL

VIII. IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: ARCHAEOLOGY

Does this project involve ground-disturbing activity (including staging and borrow areas)? ☒ YES (Please complete this section) ☐ NO ☐ WILL SUBMIT LATER

DESCRIBE THE NATURE OF GROUND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO DEPTH, WIDTH, AND LENGTH

Construction of a car wash. Construction activities will primarily consist of site grading, paving, and utilities.

DESCRIBE THE PREVIOUS AND CURRENT LAND USE, CONDITIONS, AND DISTURBANCES

Vacant grass land.

Will the project require fill material? ☐ YES (If yes, indicate borrow areas on project area map) ☒ NO

Are you aware of archaeological sites on or adjacent to the project area? ☐ YES (If yes, indicate all archaeological sites on project area map) ☒ NO

IX. IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Does the project area or APE include buildings, structures, objects, or designed landscape features (such as parks or cemeteries)? ☐ YES (Please complete this section and provide a map showing resource locations) ☒ NO (Skip to next section)

ADDRESS AND RESOURCE NAME OR NUMBER	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATES OF ADDITIONS

If there are more resources include a separate page identifying this information.

Is the project area or APE within or adjacent to a property or district that is listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places? ☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

X. DETERMINATION OF EFFECT

☒ No Historic Properties Affected

☐ Historic Properties Will Be Affected and the Project Will (Check One):

☐ Have **NO ADVERSE EFFECT** on Historic Properties within the area of potential effects (APE).

☐ Have an **ADVERSE EFFECT** on One or More Historic Properties in the APE and the Federal Agency, or Federally Authorized Representative, will Consult with the SHPO and Other Parties to Resolve the Adverse Effect Under CFR 800.6.

BASIS FOR DETERMINATION OF EFFECT

No historical structures on or near the Project. Surrounding areas have all been developed commercially.



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF STATE PARKS
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE INFORMATION FORM (PAGE 3 OF 3)

XI. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Map Requirements: Attach a map depicting the project area, and, if necessary, a large scale project map. If project involves ground disturbance, the project footprint must be clearly delineated on the map. Please do not send an individual map with each structure or site. While a topographic map is preferred, other styles of maps are acceptable.

Photography requirements: Recent photographs of the complete exterior elevations of the building(s). **Good quality photographs are important for expeditious project review.** Our office does not accept images from online image servers (e.g., Google Earth or Maps) due to the time elapsed between the image capture and the project date. Photographs of neighboring or nearby buildings should also be submitted. All photographs should be labeled and keyed to a map of the project area. Images should be at a minimum of 300 pixels per inch or 1200 x 1800 pixels. Please provide clear recent photographs to aid in the assessment of effects for this project.

CHECKLIST: DID YOU PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION?

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Project area map (per project, not structure) | ☐ Other supporting documents (if necessary to explain the document) |
| ☒ Thorough project description detailing all aspects of project | ☒ For new construction, rehabilitations, etc., attach work write-ups, plans, drawings, etc. |
| ☐ Photographs of all structures and overview photographs for archaeology (Note: all photographs should be labeled and keyed to one map of the project area) | ☐ Dates of construction of structures in project area |

Return this form and attachments to: MOSection106@dnr.mo.gov with the following subject heading format: "Review Request – (SHPO Project Number (if previously assigned), Project Title and/or Address)." Please note that our system cannot receive emails exceeding 10 MB in size. If your submission contains large files, you may provide this information to our office via a large-file transfer service such as your organization's FTP system, Dropbox, Google Drive, etc. If your organization does not have access to a large-file transfer service you may request that SHPO sends you an FTP upload request from the State of Missouri system by checking the box below:

- ☐ APPLICANT IS REQUESTING AN FTP UPLOAD LINK BE SENT TO THE FOLLOWING EMAIL ADDRESS

FOR SHPO USE ONLY

REVIEWER 1 NAME	DATE															
REVIEWER 2 NAME	DATE															
SURVEY ACREAGE																
NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES																
NUMBER OF NOT ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES																
ARCHAEOLOGY REVIEW DETERMINATION																
<table border="0"><tr><td>☐ NHPA</td><td>☐ More Info</td><td>☐ Survey</td><td>☐ PA</td><td>☐ Other:</td></tr><tr><td>☐ NAE</td><td>☐ NRN</td><td>☐ Monitor</td><td>☐ ATF</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>☐ AE</td><td>☐ Email</td><td>☐ MOA</td><td>☐ Continue to Consult</td><td></td></tr></table>		☐ NHPA	☐ More Info	☐ Survey	☐ PA	☐ Other:	☐ NAE	☐ NRN	☐ Monitor	☐ ATF		☐ AE	☐ Email	☐ MOA	☐ Continue to Consult	
☐ NHPA	☐ More Info	☐ Survey	☐ PA	☐ Other:												
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☐ AE	☐ Email	☐ MOA	☐ Continue to Consult													
ARCHITECTURE REVIEW DETERMINATION:																
<table border="0"><tr><td>☐ NHPA</td><td>☐ More Info</td><td>☐ Survey</td><td>☐ PA</td><td>☐ Other:</td></tr><tr><td>☐ NAE</td><td>☐ NRN</td><td>☐ Monitor</td><td>☐ ATF</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>☐ AE</td><td>☐ Email</td><td>☐ MOA</td><td>☐ Continue to Consult</td><td></td></tr></table>		☐ NHPA	☐ More Info	☐ Survey	☐ PA	☐ Other:	☐ NAE	☐ NRN	☐ Monitor	☐ ATF		☐ AE	☐ Email	☐ MOA	☐ Continue to Consult	
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☐ AE	☐ Email	☐ MOA	☐ Continue to Consult													
STAFF COMMENTS																

SECTION 12

Inspection Reports

- Log of Inspections
- Inspection Reports
- Inspector Credentials

Log of Inspections

[illegible][illegible]

Stormwater Construction Site Inspection Report

General Information			
Project Name		Date of Inspection	
Permit Number		Time of Inspection	
Inspector's Name(s)		Inspector's Title	
Inspector's Contact Information			
Describe present phase of construction			
Type of Inspection: ☐ Routine ☐ Post-storm event			
Weather Information			
Has there been a storm event since the last inspection? ☐ Yes ☐ No			
If yes, provide:			
Storm Start Date:		Approximate Amount of Precipitation (in):	
Weather at time of this inspection?			
☐ Clear ☐ Cloudy ☐ Rain ☐ Sleet ☐ Fog ☐ Snowing ☐ High Winds ☐ Other: _____ Temperature: _____			
Were any discharges noted at the time of inspection? ☐ Yes ☐ No			
If yes, describe:			

BMP Effectiveness
Were BMPs operating effectively during inspection? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If no, does SWPPP need to be amended?
List any non-effective BMPs in the corrective action log on the next page.
List any amendments to the SWPPP that were identified as being necessary during inspection:

Areas Where Land Disturbance Operations Have Permanently or Temporarily Stopped		

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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.

Print name and title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Stormwater Construction Site Inspection Report

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Signature: _____ Date: _____

#	BMP Location	Corrective Action Needed	Date Corrected	Corrective Actions Taken

Stormwater Construction Site Inspection Report

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#	BMP Location	Corrective Action Needed	Date Corrected	Corrective Actions Taken

SECTION 13

Regulatory Correspondence

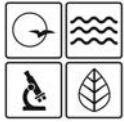
Pertinent correspondence from regulatory agencies relating to this project can be located here.

SECTION 14

Notice of Termination

This section contains the Notice of Termination form for the project. The form should be filled out, signed and sent to the applicable MDNR regional office (see map).

Documentation of acceptance from the DNR should also be kept here and all documents must be retained for 3 years after the date of NOT acceptance.



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM, WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BRANCH
REQUEST FOR TERMINATION OF OPERATING PERMIT
(REPLACES TERMINATION FORMS H AND J)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

DATE RECEIVED

IF A FACILITY OR SITE HAS BEEN SOLD, BUT PERMITTED ACTIVITIES HAVE NOT CEASED, A TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP FORM (MO 780-1517) MUST BE COMPLETED RATHER THAN A TERMINATION FORM.

ALL APPLICABLE SECTIONS OF THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED.

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMIT NUMBER		COUNTY	
NAME OF FACILITY			
PHYSICAL ADDRESS		CITY	STATE ZIP CODE
FACILITY CONTACT NAME	FACILITY CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER	FACILITY CONTACT EMAIL	

2. OWNER

NAME		TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE	
ADDRESS		CITY	STATE ZIP CODE
EMAIL			

3. CONTINUING AUTHORITY

NAME		TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE	
ADDRESS		CITY	STATE ZIP CODE
EMAIL			

4. REASON FOR TERMINATION REQUEST (CHECK ONE)

- ☐ Permitted activities have ceased, or facility is closed (must select facility type in section five and attach photographs or any other supporting documents as required).
- ☐ General Permit MO-G _____ or MO-R _____ has been issued and covers all regulated activities.
- ☐ Site specific permit MO- _____ has been issued and covers all regulated activities.
- ☐ Facility has obtained a "No Exposure" certification, MO-NX _____.
- ☐ Industrial activity (SIC Code # _____) is not regulated.
- ☐ For CAFOs, facility size is unregulated (Class II and smaller operations only).
- ☐ Other (Specify).

5. FACILITY TYPE (CHECK ONE FACILITY TYPE, COMPLETE ONLY IF PERMITTED ACTIVITY HAS CEASED OR FACILITY HAS CLOSED)

- ☐ For land disturbance sites, the area is stabilized; perennial vegetation, pavement, buildings or other permanent structures cover all areas that have been disturbed; no further land disturbance activities are planned; all building construction (commercial or residential) is completed; temporary best management practices are removed, and construction equipment is removed. With respect to areas that have been vegetated, vegetation cover shall be at least 70 percent over 100 percent of the site not covered in impervious material. Attach photographs showing stabilized areas.
- ☐ For wastewater treatment plants, the treatment plant is removed and sludge was removed and properly disposed of, and a closure plan in accordance with [10 CSR 20-6.010\(12\)](#) or [10 CSR 20-6.015\(5\)](#) was approved and implemented. Attach documentation required by the approved closure plan and photographs of the closed area. See the *Water Treatment Plant Closure* -PUB2568 fact sheet at dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2568.htm for more information on closure requirements for wastewater treatment plants.
- ☐ For industrial facilities, regulated activities have ceased, no "significant materials" remain on-site and disturbed areas are properly stabilized or vegetated. The area is stabilized when perennial vegetation, pavement, buildings or structures using permanent materials cover all areas that have been disturbed. Vegetation cover shall be at least 70 percent over 100 percent of the site not covered in impervious material. Attach applicable closure documents and photographs of the closed area that demonstrate no permitted activities or materials remain.
- ☐ For quarries or sand and gravel operations, submit documentation of release from the department's Land Reclamation Program.
- ☐ For landfills, official closure has been received from department's Solid Waste Management Program (SWMP); cap is vegetated as required by SWMP; and any additional industrial activities are permitted appropriately (i.e., transfer stations, mulching operations, land disturbance, etc.). Attach the official SWMP closure letter and permit numbers of any continuing active industrial or land disturbance activities.
- ☐ For CAFOs
- ☐ Class I CAFOs must properly close lagoons and waste storage structures per a closure plan in accordance with [10 CSR 20-6.300\(6\)](#) and approved by the department. Attach photographs of closed lagoons. Also attach any additional information that supports closure of the facility.
- ☐ Class II CAFOs must close waste storage structures in accordance with [10 CSR 20-6.300\(6\)\(B\)](#), or shall continue to maintain all storage structures so there is no discharge to waters of the state. Attach photographs of closed or re-purposed lagoons, or an explanation of "no discharge" methods. Also attach any additional information that supports closure of the facility.

6. CERTIFICATION

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 AND OFFICIAL TITLE (TYPE OR PRINT)

TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE

SIGNATURE

DATE SIGNED

7. MAIL COMPLETED COPY TO:

For Site Specific (MO-), Abandoned Mine And Land Reclamation (MO-G05), Land Disturbance By County Or City (MO-R100), Pesticide Application (MO-G87), Sewer Extension Construction (MO-GC) and CAFO (MO-G01, MO-GS1) Permit Terminations:

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Water Protection Program
Water Pollution Control Branch
Attn: Operating Permits Section
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176

For General Permit Terminations (MO-G or MO-R):

Send to the appropriate regional office.
Regional office is determined based on the county where the facility is physically located.

To determine the correct regional office for the permitted facility, see
dnr.mo.gov/regions.



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Division of Environmental Quality Regional Offices

Kansas City Area

- Kansas City Regional Office**
500 NE Colbern Rd.
Lee's Summit, MO 64086-4710
816-251-0700 FAX: 816-622-7044

St. Louis Area

- St. Louis Regional Office**
7545 S. Lindbergh, Ste 210
St. Louis, MO 63125
314-416-2960 FAX: 314-416-2970

Northeast Area

- Northeast Regional Office**
1709 Prospect Drive
Macon, MO 63552-2602
660-385-8000 FAX: 660-385-8090

Southwest Area

- Southwest Regional Office**
2040 W. Woodland
Springfield, MO 65807-5912
417-891-4300 FAX: 417-891-4399

Southeast Area

- Southeast Regional Office**
2155 North Westwood Blvd.
Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
573-840-9750 FAX: 573-840-9754

Central Area

- Department Central Offices**
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176
573-751-3443

Central Field Operations

P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176
573-522-3322 FAX: 573-522-3522

