

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
for
Magruder Paving Plant 418
Roelker Rd., Wright City

June 2025

Prepared by:



GREDELL Engineering Resources, Inc.

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

LAND – AIR – WATER

Offices in Jefferson City, Kansas City Metro and Springfield, Missouri

GREDELL Engineering Resources, Inc. has developed this updated template at the request of MLPA as a guideline to develop your company's site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in conformance with Missouri State Operating Permit MO-G49. The information contained in this template must be reviewed in its entirety and modified as appropriate to match your company's operational considerations. Items in italics with parentheses must be revised to address company specific criteria. GREDELL Engineering Resources, Inc. makes no warranty, either express or implied, for the completeness and adequacy of the final SWPPP document prepared by your company based on this template, nor is it responsible for training and implementation of the SWPPP criteria, nor with ensuring full compliance with all permit stipulations by any company using this document.

**SWPPP
CERTIFICATION INFORMATION**

A. Facility Name:

B. Facility Type:

C. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC):

D. Date Operations Initiated:

E. Operational Hours:

F. Facility Address:

G. Name and Address of Owner:

H. Designated Person Responsible for Stormwater Pollution Prevention (SWPPP Coordinator):

Duane Mueller, Environmental Manager

I. Management Approval Statement: I have reviewed the attached SWPPP Plan and hereby approve the attached plan and commit management to implementation of the plan.

Signature: _____ SWPPP Coordinator Date: _____
Duane Mueller

Signature: _____ General Manager Date: _____
Matt Lindsay

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is intended to complement the facility's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Operating Permit #MO-G49 for reducing the discharge of water-borne pollutants from the facility. A copy of the current NPDES Operating Permit for this facility is included in **Appendix 1**. The Permit has an expiration date of April 30, 2027.

The purpose of the SWPPP is to provide a description of the design, implementation, management, and maintenance of "Best Management Practices" (BMPs) used to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants associated with the operation of limestone and other rock quarries, dimension stone, concrete, glass, and asphalt industries that may enter stormwater. Proper SWPPP implementation is designed to maintain compliance with the regulations related to stormwater pollution prevention and to ensure compliance with company environmental standards.

This SWPPP should be referenced on a more or less continuous basis throughout the life of the facility, including periods of inactivity and during reclamation operations. The SWPPP will be amended as appropriate during the term of the operation.

The BMPs in this SWPPP have been developed based on guidance provided in the following documents:

- Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators (EPA Document 833-B-09-002), March 2021.
- Best Management Practices for Erosion and Sediment Control (US DOT Report No. FHWA-FLP-94-005), July 1995.
- Protecting Water Quality: A field guide to erosion, Sediment and Stormwater Best Management Practices for Development Sites in Missouri, published by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, January 2016.
- Preventing Pollution at Rock Quarries: A Guide to Environmental Compliance and Pollution Prevention at Quarries in Missouri, published by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, December 2008.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Location

The facility is located in the Quarter of Section 21, Township 47N, and Range 01 W in Warren County, Missouri. **Figure 1**, included in **Appendix 2**, is a Site Location Map that shows the general location of the facility and outfall locations.

The outfalls shown on **Figure 1** may be added or deleted following notification of Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR). Notification should include a revised **Figure 1** identifying the added or deleted outfalls. The revised **Figure 1** must also be added to this SWPPP.

The addition of a new outfall requires an Alternative Analysis (AA) of Best Management Practices (BMP) per the requirements in the MO-G49 Permit. The AA is described in **Section 5** of the SWPPP.

2.2 Facility

The facility consists of an asphalt plant, stockpiles, equipment parking area and haul road. The facility normally operates seven days per week from approximately 6 a.m. until 6 p.m. Personnel are on site continuously during operating periods.

The facility occupies approximately 33 acres. Approximately 85% of the property (28 acres) is currently in permanent vegetative cover (grass, trees and shrubs). A facility layout showing these features and location of BMPs is depicted in **Figure 2** (located in **Appendix 2**).

Land use surrounding the project site is described as cropland/pasture/woodland/undeveloped/residential/commercial/industrial.

The general topography of the facility is such that stormwater runoff flows to the South toward Peruque Creek. Stormwater then flows approximately 650 feet and discharges into Peruque Creek.

2.3 Co-Located Industrial Facilities

Co-located industrial facilities that are permitted separately may either choose to develop separate SWPPP's or may participate in a shared SWPPP.

NONE

3.0 FACILITY OPERATIONS

3.1 Description of Potential Contaminants

An assessment of all stormwater discharges associated with the facility, including any material stored onsite in sealed containers, deicing of surfaces, loading and unloading areas, etc. is provided below. The list includes all recognized potential sources of contaminants and an annual estimate of volumes/quantities that will be used in the described activities.

Description of Exposed Material	Period of Exposure	Quantity Exposed	Location	Method of Storage	Description of Material Management Practice
Rock	Year Round	8,000 Tons	Stockpile Area	Pile	Berm
Sand	Year Round	2,000 tons	Stockpile area	Pile	Berm
RAP	Year Round	3,000 tons	Stockpile area	Pile	Berm
Burner fuel	Year Round	15,000 gal	Tank area	Tank	Berm
#2 diesel	Year Round	7,000 gal	Tank area	Tank	Berm
Liquid asphalt	Year Round	50,000 gal	Tank area	Tank	Berm

3.2 Description of Past Spills/Leaks

The facility has not had a significant spill within the past three years. Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 102, or 42 USC section 9602. **Appendix 3** provides a form to be used to identify significant spills. This form should be updated if a significant spill occurs.

3.3 Reporting of Spills

The MO G-49 Permit requires a detailed plan of action in the case of the release or spill of a hazardous substance. A typical plan of action includes the following general steps:

- Eliminate potential spark sources;

- If possible and safe to do so, identify and shut down source of the discharge to stop the flow;
- Contain the discharge with adsorbents, berms, fences, trenches, sandbags, or other material;
- Contact the SWPPP Coordinator or his/her alternate;
- Contact regulatory authorities and responders, and;
- Collect and dispose of recovered products according to regulation.

Upon discovery of an emergency involving a hazardous substance in exceedance of the reportable quantity (typically in excess of 50 gallons), operators shall contact Missouri Environmental Emergency Response System by telephone at (573) 634-2436 as soon as practical and follow the plan of action. MDNR 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. A record of each reportable spill shall be retained in **Appendix 11** and made available to MDNR upon request.

3.4 Pollution Prevention Team

LEADER:

Leader:	<u>Duane Mueller</u>	Title:	<u>SWPPP Coordinator</u>
Telephone:	<u>636-383-7378</u>	Home:	<u>same</u>

Responsibilities: Emergency response coordinator, coordinate employee training, maintain records, obtain stormwater samples, inspection, notifications, implement all phases of the SWPPP.

MEMBERS:

Name:	<u>Matt Lindsay</u>	Title:	<u>General Manager</u>
Work Number:	<u>636-528-4180</u>	Cell #:	<u></u>

Responsibilities: Alternate emergency response coordinator, assist team leader in ensuring implementation of all phases of the SWMP, day to day monitoring of all BMP's.

3.5 General Provisions

Several general provisions are included within the Permit:

- If vehicle or equipment washing/rinsing is conducted at the facility without the use of detergents or additives, or other similar process wastewater is generated, the operator shall treat the resulting wastewater prior to discharge in order to meet the

effluent limitations and other permit conditions. If required by regulation, a construction permit should be obtained from MDNR prior to construction of a treatment structure or device.

- If dumping or disposal of waste concrete, waste asphalt, waste clay or glass products, or waste rock is conducted at the facility, the operator shall prevent the material from entering waters of the state. Runoff or leachate from these activities must be treated prior to release from the site. Discharging these materials into waters of the state during off site activities is also prohibited. Waste concrete from delivery trucks shall be washed into a dedicated shallow depression or other device designed to capture the concrete and allow it to dry.
- The operator shall prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from vehicle maintenance, equipment maintenance, or warehousing activities and thereby prevent the contamination of stormwater from these substances.
- To avoid drainage to aquifers, Processed Wastewater is not authorized for discharge in any way allowing effluent to enter sinkholes, caves, or similar karst features.
- Oil Water Separators are authorized for treating process wastewater and stormwater when used in accordance with their manufacturer's specifications. Records of usage for sludge removal must be created and retained at the facility for at least five years. A searchable electronic format is encouraged. Sludge collected is classified as used oil to be disposed of according to 10 CSR 25-11.279.
- If hazardous wastes are transported, stored, or used for maintenance, cleaning, or repair, they will be managed according to the provisions of the Missouri Hazardous Waste Laws and Regulations.
- The operator shall designate an individual as responsible for environmental matters at the facility who will serve as a contact for the department. This is the person whose name is on the permit application as "facility contact", and if the person changes, MDNR should be notified.

3.6 Discharges

The NPDES Operating Permit for limestone and other rock quarries, concrete, glass, and asphalt industries allows discharges from stormwater runoff, quarry pit or mine de-watering, and process wastewaters provided monitoring, reporting, and inspection requirements are met. The permit does not authorize discharges to waters of the state from any location other than permitted outfalls. Temporarily inactive and unstaffed facilities covered by an active mining permit are waived from the routine inspection, quarterly visual assessment, and benchmark monitoring requirements.

Vehicle and equipment wash water (without any detergents, acids, caustics, solvents, or other additives) is allowed, provided it is tested as Processed Wastewater and discharged through specified outfall(s) included in the SWPPP. Vehicle and equipment washing with detergents, acids, caustics, solvents, or other additives is authorized if wash water is not discharged from the site as effluent. This means that the wash water with said additives must not enter settling basins or other treatment device unless such devices are designed and operated to be no-discharge. It must soak into the ground, evaporate, or be

contained in a tank on site. Wash water containing hazardous wastes must be disposed of in accordance with applicable hazardous waste regulations.

The MO-G49 permit does not authorize discharges of waste material, such as concrete and water from washing of concrete delivery trucks, into waters of the state. Waste concrete from delivery trucks shall be washed into a dedicated shallow depression or other device designed to capture the concrete and allow it to dry.

3.7 Monitoring and Reporting

The MO-G49 permit requires quarterly process wastewater and mine/pit dewatering sampling, monthly site inspection, and quarterly visual inspection of stormwater-only outfalls immediately following the beginning of discharge resulting from rainfall events. The requirements for these monitoring tasks as they relate to the SWPPP are outlined in Section 6.0 of this template and in Section V of the MO-G49 Permit included as **Appendix 1**.

In compliance with U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, the MDNR requires all discharge monitoring data and any required reports to be submitted online in electronic format through the eDMR system. Submittal through the eDMR system requires facility registration in the MDNR's MoGEM (Missouri Gateway for Environmental Management) portal prior to the date of submittal. Temporary 5-year and permanent waivers of this digital submittal requirement can be submitted on a per-facility basis using the eDMR Waiver Request Form: <https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/electronic-discharge-monitoring-report-waiver-request-form-mo-780-2692>.

The MO-G49 permit stipulates pollutant benchmarks applicable to stormwater-only discharges and can be found in Table C of the Permit (see **Appendix 1**). Stormwater sampling and reporting is not required on a schedule but is useful for the Permittee to evaluate the effectiveness of their SWPPP and BMP's. Sampling may be required by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources on an as-needed basis for the evaluation of BMP's following a benchmark exceedance or other violation. Failure to improve BMPs and achieve compliance with the benchmarks is a permit violation. Stormwater samples should be collected within the first 60 minutes of a discharge occurring as a result of precipitation events in excess of 0.1 inches. Precipitation events include rainfall as well as run-off from the melting of frozen precipitation. Samples will be collected prior to or at the property boundary, or before the discharge enters waters of the state on the property. The results of stormwater sampling must be retained in on site monitoring records or in an electronically searchable digital format and made available to MDNR upon request.

Process Wastewater discharges include slurry water for transporting mined material, on-site dust control, washing of vehicles, separation processes, or processing additional to mining. Groundwater and stormwater that have come in contact with process wastewater are classified as commingled water. Commingled water is treated as Process Wastewater and is subject to the same sampling requirements and effluent limitations. The Process Wastewater discharge parameters in Table A of the Permit (see **Appendix 1**) are to be monitored or collected and analyzed quarterly. The facility is to submit the results of the monitoring and sampling to MDNR on a quarterly basis by the deadline established in Table A. If a discharge does not occur during the quarter, the facility will submit a report of no discharge to MDNR.

Process wastewater discharges are distinct from Non-stormwater discharges described under Section I, Paragraph 17 of the Permit. Non-stormwater discharges are prohibited except in the exceptional cases identified in Part I Applicability, Item 16 of the Permit (see **Appendix 1**). Discharges made that constitute any of these exceptional cases shall be identified in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the site. Anticipated Non-stormwater discharges for the site include: None

MDNR may also require sampling and reporting as a result of illegal discharges, compliance issues, complaint investigations, or evidence of offsite 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. It is a violation of the MO-G49 Permit to fail to comply with said written notification to sample.

4.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

This plan is based on the use of BMPs to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants that may impact stormwater. The BMPs at the facility should be designed to meet these benchmarks during rainfall events up to the 10-year, 24-hour rain event.

Figure 2 in **Appendix 2** shows the BMP locations used at the facility and below is a brief description of BMPs. Additional information about each BMP to be used on site is included in **Appendix 4 and 5**. This SWPPP should be implemented concurrently with or prior to clearing activities. Since the physical character of the facility will be modified as new material is exposed and removed, implementation of additional BMPs may be necessary throughout the life of the operation.

4.1 Minimum BMPs

The following are the minimum BMPs that must be implemented at the facility:

- Collection facilities will be provided on site, and arrangements for proper disposal of waste products which may be exposed to stormwater. Preventive measures will be maintained on the site to keep solid waste from entry into waters of the state.
- The operator shall provide sediment and erosion control sufficient to prevent pollution and comply with effluent limitations established in the Permit (located in **Appendix 1**). The operator shall not allow mined material or overburden to enter waters of the state.
- The operator shall prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from vehicle maintenance, equipment clean and upkeep, or warehouse activities and thereby prevent the contamination of stormwater from these substances.
- All waste products and storage containers (such as drums, cans or cartons) shall be stored so that these materials are not exposed to stormwater. Drums, barrels, tanks and similar containers that are sealed without operational taps or valves are not considered exposed to stormwater. Solid and liquid waste products escaping from containers are a prohibited discharge according to the Permit. The discharge of stormwater and groundwater mixed with improperly contained waste products is also prohibited. The operator shall provide spill prevention, control and/or management to prevent any spills of these pollutants from entering waters of the state. Any containment system used to implement this requirement shall be constructed of materials compatible with the substances contained and shall also prevent the contamination of groundwater.
- Products, stockpiles, and waste piles will be managed, stored, and/or secured in a way that prevents transport during high water events.
- Process wastewater or mine/pit dewatering water used for dust suppression in accordance with the applicable State Air Regulations must be sampled and reported if the water is discharged from the site.
- Vehicle track-out of quarry materials from the site shall be kept to a minimum in accordance with Part VI Permit Requirements, Item (g) of the Permit (located in **Appendix 1**). The following BMP's outlined in the permit minimize vehicle track-out onto roadways:
 - Designate and enforce a minimal number of entrance/exit points;
 - Use stabilization techniques or BMP's at entrance/exit points;

- Remove sediment from vehicle tires, mudflaps, and undercarriages via washing or “rumble grating” devices (wash water discharge is prohibited);
- Remove track-out from the roadway daily or before a rain event, whichever comes first;
- Install sediment protection for curb inlets including those off the active area subject to runoff contaminated by track-out, and;
- Keep spillable waste materials away from roads within the site.

4.2 Site Grading and Land Disturbance

Runoff from the facility will be treated with BMPs at appropriate locations. Sediment control BMPs will be located down gradient from the facility activities. If new areas of disturbed land are created at the facility, runoff patterns will be modified so that sediment and pollutants will be captured by a series of erosion control devices to prevent erosion beyond the project boundaries.

4.3 Temporary and Permanent Non-Structural BMPs

Existing vegetation should be preserved wherever practical. The time that disturbed areas are without vegetative cover should be minimized. Non-structural BMPs that will be used include: preservation of trees and mature vegetation, protection of existing vegetation for buffer strips along drainage courses, mulching, sodding, temporary seeding, geotextiles, preserving existing stream channels as overflow areas when channel straightening or shortening is allowed, soil stabilization emulsions and tackifiers, mulch tackifiers, and stabilized site entrances and exits. If additional erosion is detected, potential non-structural BMPs that may be used include protection of existing vegetation for buffer strips along drainage courses, mulching, sodding, temporary seeding, geotextiles, preserving existing stream channels as overflow areas when channel straightening or shortening is allowed, soil stabilization emulsions and tackifiers, and mulch tackifiers.

In some cases, revegetation may be a suitable stabilization practice. Vegetation reduces erosion potential in four ways by:

- Shielding the erodible surface from the direct erosive impact of precipitation;
- Improving the water storage porosity and capacity so more water can infiltrate into the ground;
- Slowing the runoff and allowing the sediment or fines to become deposited on site, and;
- Physically holding the soil in place with plant roots.

4.4 Temporary and Permanent Structural BMPs

Temporary and permanent structural BMPs will be considered throughout the life of the operation. The structural BMPs in place may include: diversion of stormwater runoff away from disturbed and stockpile areas, silt fences consisting of either filter fabric fences or straw bale fences, diversion dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, rock check dams, subsurface drains to gather or transport water for surface discharge elsewhere, pipe slope drains to carry concentrated flow down a slope face, level spreaders to create sheet flow conditions, rip-rap or gabions, rock filter bags for curb sewer drains, secondary containment structures for storage tanks, and other temporary BMPs. If additional erosion

is detected, potential structural BMPs include diversion of stormwater runoff away from disturbed and stockpile areas, silt fences consisting of either filter fabric fences or straw bale fences, diversion dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, rock check dams, subsurface drains to gather or transport water for surface discharge elsewhere, pipe slope drains to carry concentrated flow down a slope face, level spreaders to create sheet flow conditions, rip-rap or gabions, rock filter bags for curb sewer drains, and other temporary or permanent structural BMPs.

4.5 Training

Annual SWPPP training is required for all employees who perform SWPPP inspection tasks or supervise other employees involved in material handling, storage, and housekeeping of areas having materials exposed to stormwater. SWPPP Training is not required but is recommended for all new personnel at the time of hire and on an annual basis thereafter to all personnel. This may be satisfied by in-house training provided by facility staff. Proof of training of required individuals shall be submitted on request to MDNR. A draft outline of the training is included in **Appendix 6** and a blank form for documenting the training is included in **Appendix 7**. Completed training forms will be maintained in **Appendix 7**.

5.0 ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS

Alternative Analysis (AA) is a means to ensure that antidegradation policies adopted by the department and intended to minimize adverse impacts on water are maintained. Consequently, with respect to the MO-G49 Permit, AA is essentially achieved by the development and maintenance of a SWPPP. The SWPPP must identify all BMPs that are reasonable and effective, taking into account environmental impacts and costs. The AA must document why no discharge or no exposure options are not feasible at the facility. The selection and documentation of appropriate BMPs serves as the AA and fulfills the requirements of the Antidegradation Rule and Implementation Procedure specified under 10 CSR 20-7.031(3) and 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A)5, respectively.

Existing facilities with established SWPPPs and BMPs need not conduct an additional AA unless new BMPs are established to address benchmark exceedances or additional outfall locations are added to the Permit. All new and newly expanded facilities are required to develop an AA. The AA should be kept in **Appendix 8** of this SWPPP.

6.0 SITE INSPECTIONS

The MO-G49 Permit requires monthly site inspection and quarterly visual inspection of stormwater-only outfalls immediately following the beginning of discharge resulting from rainfall events for active mining facilities. Inactive facilities shall continue required Monthly Site Inspections as long as permit coverage is effective. Temporarily inactive and unstaffed facilities are waived from the requirement of routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and benchmark monitoring. The requirements for these monitoring tasks as they relate to the SWPPP are outlined in Section V of the Permit included as **Appendix 1**.

6.1 Inspection Frequency

Monthly Site Inspections are required for all sites/outfalls, and a schedule of the dates of inspection must be recorded and maintained as part of the SWPPP for the site. The date of inspection, inspector name, and signature must be included in the SWPPP. Observations of BMP effectiveness, inadequacies, and corrective measures to be implemented are outlined in Part V “SWPPP Requirements, Item (f) of the Permit (see **Appendix 1**).

Quarterly Visual Assessments are required for stormwater-only outfall discharges, and a schedule of the dates of assessment must be recorded and maintained as part of the SWPPP for the site. The assessment location(s), date, time, inspector name, and signature must be included in the SWPPP. Observations of stormwater discharge to be recorded are outlined in Part V “SWPPP Requirements”, Item (g) of the Permit (see **Appendix 1**). Quarterly Visual Assessments must be conducted within the first 30 minutes of the beginning of discharge from a storm event or documentation must be made as to why this time limit was not met. Quarterly benchmark sampling may be performed in lieu of Quarterly Visual Assessments.

Quarterly Visual Assessments and Monthly Site Inspections shall be conducted by or under the direct supervision of an individual who has completed SWPPP training.

6.2 Inspection Objectives

The inspections must include observation and evaluation of BMP effectiveness, deficiencies, and corrective measures that will be taken. Deficiencies must be corrected **within 7 days** and must be documented in the inspection report. Deficiency corrective actions that require additional time or installation of a treatment device will be detailed in the written notification which will include a timeline for the corrective actions. Installation of a treatment device, such as an oil water separator, may require a construction permit. Routine maintenance of BMPs will be documented in the monthly inspection report.

6.3 Inspection Report

A log of each inspection and copy of the inspection report must be retained on the site and made available to the MDNR upon request. A copy of an inspection report is included as **Appendix 9**. Completed inspection reports will be maintained in **Appendix 10**. The inspection report contains the following information:

- Inspector’s name;
- Date of inspection;
- BMP location and condition;

- Effectiveness of BMPs and problems;
- Any spills, leaks or maintenance needs of any of the structures or practices;
- Actions taken to or necessary to correct or repair the observed problems;
- Stormwater discharge location erosion or sedimentation;
- List of areas where operations have permanently or temporarily stopped, and;
- Signature of the person designated within this SWPPP to conduct the inspections.

6.4 Inspection Schedule

A schedule of completed inspections must be retained on the site as part of the SWPPP and made available to the MDNR upon request. The schedule will be maintained in **Appendix 10**.

7.0 PROTECTION OF STREAMS, LAKES, PONDS, AND RESERVOIRS

The personnel or contractors hired by the site shall comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations intended to control pollution of the environment. To ensure that these general criteria are met, the following guidelines will be observed:

- Machinery will be kept out of waterways and drainage ditches as much as possible;
- Fuel, lubricants, debris and other water contaminants will not be stored in areas that are subject to contact with water (such as adjacent to stream banks or water conveyance ditches) or where contaminated runoff from the storage areas can enter waters;
- Refueling of machinery will not take place in, or directly alongside, any water body or drainageway;
- Clearing of vegetation/trees will be kept to the minimum required to operate the facility, and;
- Work shall conform to the conditions that are part of any Corps of Engineers Section 404/401 permit.

See MO-G49 Permit (**Appendix 1**) Part I – Applicability - Items 8 and 9 for special requirements pertaining to watersheds designated as Outstanding State Resource Waters (OSRW) or Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW).

8.0 REVIEW AND UPDATE OF SWPPP

The SWPPP will be updated as appropriate during the term of the operation. The SWPPP must be reviewed annually and more frequently if changes in site conditions occur that impact stormwater discharges. The SWPPP will be updated, at a minimum, whenever the:

- Design, operation, or maintenance of BMPs is changed;
- Design of the operation is changed in ways that could significantly affect the quality of stormwater discharges;
- Inspections indicate deficiencies in the SWPPP or any BMP;
- MDNR notifies the site in writing of deficiencies in the SWPPP;
- SWPPP is determined to be ineffective in controlling and minimizing the amount of potential contaminants that may enter stormwater;
- Benchmark limits are exceeded, or;
- MDNR determines violations of Water Quality Standards have occurred, or may have occurred.
- When QVAs show evidence of stormwater pollution in discharge.

APPENDIX 1

NPDES Permit

MOG491622

See attached

APPENDIX 2

Figures

See attached

APPENDIX 3

Significant Spills and Leaks

Significant spills include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of Reportable Quantity (RQ). RQ for petroleum products is 50 gallons.

[illegible]

APPENDIX 4

MoDOT BMP Details

See attachment

APPENDIX 5

Standard BMP Specifications

See attachment

APPENDIX 6

Employee Training Outline

EMPLOYEE TRAINING OUTLINE

The following items are recommended topics for the training of employees that will be involved in the implementation of the SWPPP:

1. Company Environmental Policy.
2. Review and identification of significant materials and appropriate storage and handling procedures. If the facility has Employee or Community Right-to-Know training requirements, then this would be an appropriate time to review these also.
3. Discuss the location, use and re-stocking requirements for sweeping brushes, shovels, clean and used spill absorbent, foams and any other spill response equipment on site.
4. Best Management Practices for:
 - Fuel Tanks
 - Oil/Lubricant/Grease Storage
 - Used Oil/Solvents
 - Used Batteries
 - Vehicle and container cleaning/washing
 - Mine/Pit Dewatering
 - Rainfall event/vehicle track-out
 - Secondary Containment Structures
 - Concrete Washout
5. Possible spill areas and drainage routes: Include information on past spills and causes.
6. Reporting spills to facility management and governmental agencies.
7. Material handling procedures and storage requirements.
8. Implementing spill response procedures. If the facility has an SPCC Plan, this should also be reviewed at this time.
9. Onsite contractors and temporary personnel should also be informed of the facility operations and design features in order to help prevent accidental discharges or spills from occurring.

Training sessions should be held at least annually and provided to all new employees, unless otherwise directed by regulation.

* Reference materials that may assist with training include:

- MPLA SWPPP Training CD

APPENDIX 7

Employee Training Form

EMPLOYEE AWARENESS and TRAINING PROGRAM

Coordinator: _____ **Date:** _____

Title: _____

Training Topic Presented (circle category)	Personnel in Attendance	Comments
Goals and Components of SWPPP		
Spill Response Procedures		
Good Housekeeping		
Preventive Maintenance		
Best Management Practices Erosion and Sediment Control		

APPENDIX 8

Alternative Analysis

APPENDIX 9

SWPPP Inspection Log

**Plant 418 Roelker Rd, Wright City
SWPPP Monthly Site Inspection**

Date: _____

Weather Conditions: _____

General Requirements		Yes	No	NA
1	Are collection facilities provided for proper disposal of waste products?			
2	Are all paints, solvents, petroleum products , petroleum waste products and storage containers under roof or other containment?			
3	Have all pump discharges that enter waters of the state been recorded?			
4	Are all outfalls clearly marked in the field or clearly identified on a map submitted to MDNR and kept on file in the facility office?			

Minimum Areas to be Inspected:		Observations:
1	Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater;	
2	Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;	
3	Areas where spills and leaks previously occurred;	
4	Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;	
5	Areas where stormwater flows during and following stormwater events;	
6	Mine/Pit Dewatering Areas;	
7	Points of Discharge/outfalls:	

BMP Conditions		Yes	No	NA
1	(TBD) - Condition satisfactory? Describe location and cause of any problems and actions taken			
2	(TBD) - Condition satisfactory? Describe location and cause of any problems and actions taken			
3	(TBD) - Condition satisfactory? Describe location and cause of any problems and actions taken			
5	Stormwater Controls – Are any new or modified stormwater controls needed?			
6	Spills and Leaks – Do conditions exist that could lead to a spill or leak?			
7	Outfalls – Are there signs of excessive erosion, sedimentation, trash, or pollutants?			
8	Vehicle, Equipment, and Rail Exit/Entry Points – Is there evidence of trackout of raw, final, or waste materials off-site?			
9	Vegetation - Reestablished in areas that operations permanently or temporarily stopped?			
10	Stormwater Discharges - Condition satisfactory? Describe location and cause of any problems and actions taken below.			
11	Non-Stormwater Discharges - Are there any non-stormwater discharges?			

Please note the location, cause and action taken to correct any unsatisfactory conditions below:

Inspector: _____ Signature: _____
Printed Name

**Plant 418 Roelker Rd, Wright City
SWPPP Quarterly Visual Assessment**

Date: _____

Weather Conditions: _____

Instructions:

The assessment should be made within the first 30 minutes of discharge from a storm event. If this is not possible, conduct the assessment as soon as possible after the start of the storm event and document why the 30 minute timeframe could not be met. See Permit instructions in Appendix 1 for additional information.

Stormwater should be assessed in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container in adequate lighting conditions.

General Requirements		Yes	No
1	Was the assessment conducted within the first 30 minutes of discharge from a storm event? If timeframe cannot be met, provide documentation.		
2	Was the assessment conducted within the quarter of the calendar year following the previous assessment? If not, provide explanation below.		

Does the sample show evidence of any of the following indicators of stormwater pollution?		Yes	No
1	Discoloration;		
2	Odor;		
3	Poor clarity;		
4	Floating solids;		
5	Settled Solids;		
6	Suspended Solids;		
7	Foam;		
8	Oil Sheen;		
9	Any other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution:		

Please note the location, cause and action taken to correct any unsatisfactory conditions below:

Inspector: _____

Printed Name

Signature: _____

APPENDIX 10

Completed SWPPP Inspection Logs and Schedule

Appendix 11

Water Quality Test Results