WPDES PERMIT

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE WISCONSIN POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Pixelle Androscoggin LLC - Water Renewal Center

is permitted, under the authority of Chapter 283, Wisconsin Statutes, to discharge from a facility located at

Stevens Point Mill
707 Arlington Place, Stevens Point, Wisconsin

Water Renewal Center
2690 West River Drive, Stevens Point, Wisconsin

to

The Wisconsin River in Portage County, and groundwaters of primarily Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, Marathon, Portage, Waushara, and Wood Counties via approved landspreading sites.

in accordance with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this permit.

The permittee shall not discharge after the date of expiration. If the permittee wishes to continue to discharge after this expiration date an application shall be filed for reissuance of this permit, according to Chapter NR 200, Wis. Adm. Code, at least 180 days prior to the expiration date given below.

State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
For the Secretary

By _____
Jason Knutson
Wastewater Section Chief

_____
Date Permit Signed/Issued

PERMIT TERM: EFFECTIVE DATE - July 01, 2024 **EXPIRATION DATE - June 30, 2029**

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Sampling Point Designation	
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117	FIELD BLANK: Mercury field blank to accompany mercury sampling at Sampling Point 003, Water Renewal Center effluent.

1.2 Monitoring Requirements and Limitations

The permittee shall comply with the following monitoring requirements and limitations.

1.2.1 Sampling Point 117 - WRC MERCURY FIELD BLANK

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Mercury, Total Recoverable		ng/L	Quarterly	Blank	Effective through 2025, 2026 and 2027.

1.2.1.1 Mercury Monitoring

The permittee shall collect and analyze all mercury samples according to the data quality requirements of ss. NR 106.145(9) and (10), Wisconsin Administrative Code. The limit of quantitation (LOQ) used for the effluent and field blank shall be less than 1.3 ng/L, unless the samples are quantified at levels above 1.3 ng/L. The permittee shall collect at least one mercury field blank for each set of mercury samples (a set of samples may include combinations of intake, influent, effluent or other samples all collected on the same day). The permittee shall report results of samples and field blanks to the Department on Discharge Monitoring Reports.

2 Surface Water Requirements

2.1 Sampling Point(s)

The discharge(s) shall be limited to the waste type(s) designated for the listed sampling point(s).

Sampling Point Designation	
Sampling Point Number	**Sampling Point Location, Waste Type/Sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)**
003	OUTFALL: At Sampling Point 003, which is located in the sample house east of the Water Renewal Center's secondary clarifiers, final effluent from the Water Renewal Center shall be monitored prior to discharge to the Wisconsin River via Outfall 003, which is located in the tailrace of the Whiting Mill dam on the east, downstream side of the dam. Effluent discharged through Outfall 003 can also be diverted to serve as gate deicing water for the Whiting Mill dam.
012	OUTFALL: At Sampling Point 012 (formerly 112), which is located in a manhole southwest of the Water Renewal Center's aeration basins, landfill groundwater shall be monitored prior to discharge to an unnamed drainage ditch that empties to the Wisconsin River on the west bank downstream from the Whiting Mill dam.

2.2 Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations

The permittee shall comply with the following monitoring requirements and limitations.

2.2.1 Sampling Point (Outfall) 003 - WRC EFFLUENT(tailrace outfall)

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Continuous	
BOD_5, Total		mg/L	5/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	See permit subsection 2.2.1.1
BOD_5, Total	Daily Max	3,958 lbs/day	5/Week	Calculated	
BOD_5, Total	Monthly Avg	2,149 lbs/day	5/Week	Calculated	
Suspended Solids, Total		mg/L	5/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	See permit subsection 2.2.1.1
Suspended Solids, Total	Daily Max	4,976 lbs/day	5/Week	Calculated	
Suspended Solids, Total	Monthly Avg	2,601 lbs/day	5/Week	Calculated	
Mercury, Total Recoverable		ng/L	Quarterly	Grab	Effective through 2025, 2026 and 2027.

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Phosphorus, Total	Monthly Avg	0.93 mg/L	Weekly	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	See permit subsection 2.2.1.1. Existing concentration limits that are already in effect (Interim, TBEL, WQBELs dictated by s. NR 217.13, Wis. Adm. Code) will be maintained to prevent backsliding.
Phosphorus, Total	6-Month Avg	13 lbs/day	Monthly	Calculated	See TMDL section below.
Phosphorus, Total	Monthly Avg	40 lbs/day	Monthly	Calculated	See TMDL section below.
Phosphorus, Total		lbs/month	Monthly	Calculated	Calculate the Total Monthly Discharge of phosphorus and report on the last day of the month on the DMR. See TMDL section below.
Phosphorus, Total		lbs/yr	Monthly	Calculated	Calculate the 12-month rolling sum of total monthly mass of phosphorus discharged and report on the last day of the month on the DMR. See TMDL section below.
PFOS		ng/L	Monthly	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Monitoring only. See PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need schedule.
PFOA		ng/L	Monthly	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Monitoring only. See PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need schedule.
Temperature		deg F	Daily	Continuous	
pH (Minimum)	Daily Min	5.0 su	Daily	Continuous	See permit subsection 2.2.1.7
pH (Maximum)	Daily Max	9.0 su	Daily	Continuous	See permit subsection 2.2.1.7
pH Total Exceedance Time Minutes	Monthly Total	446 minutes	Daily	Continuous	See permit subsection 2.2.1.7
pH Exceedances Greater Than 60 Minutes	Daily Max	0 Number	Daily	Continuous	See permit subsection 2.2.1.7
Acute WET		TU_a	See Listed Qtr(s)	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	See permit subsection 2.2.1.8

2.2.1.1 Sample Frequency for BOD5, Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Phosphorus

The permittee shall monitor BOD5, TSS and Phosphorus at Sampling Point 003 each day that discharge occurs via Outfall 118 and/or via Outfall 119. Without public notice, the Department may modify this permit to increase monitoring frequencies for BOD5 and TSS to daily should the permittee exceed effluent limitations for BOD5 or TSS, fail to submit Discharge Monitoring Report Forms, or is subject to formal enforcement action.

2.2.1.2 Mercury Monitoring

The permittee shall collect and analyze all mercury samples according to the data quality requirements of ss. NR 106.145(9) and (10), Wis. Adm. Code. The limit of quantitation (LOQ) used for the effluent and field blank shall be less than 1.3 ng/L, unless the samples are quantified at levels above 1.3 ng/L. The permittee shall collect at least one mercury field blank for each set of mercury samples (a set of samples may include combinations of intake, influent, effluent or other samples all collected on the same day). The permittee shall report results of samples and field blanks to the Department on Discharge Monitoring Reports.

2.2.1.3 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Limitations for Total Phosphorus

The Wisconsin River Basin TMDL for total phosphorus was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on April 26, 2019. Additional Site-Specific Criteria (SSC) for Lakes Petenwell, Castle Rock, and Wisconsin and the related Waste Load Allocation (WLA) included in Appendix K of the TMDL report were adopted by rule in s. NR 102.06 (7), Wis. Adm. Code, on June 1, 2020, and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on July 9, 2020. The permittee's approved SSC-based WLA results in calculated phosphorus mass limits of a monthly average of 40 lbs/day and 0.93 mg/L and a 13 lbs/day six-month average. *The 6-month average limit is expressed as a seasonal average with averaging periods occurring from May through October and November through April. Compliance with the 6-month average limit is evaluated at the end of each 6-month period on April 30th and October 31st annually*. The 12-month rolling sum of total monthly phosphorus (lbs/yr) shall be reported each month for direct comparison to the facility's WLA.
Effluent results shall be calculated as follows:
Monthly Mass Discharge (lbs/day): Daily mass = daily concentration (mg/L) x daily flow (MGD) x 8.34, then average the daily mass values for the month.
Total Monthly Discharge (lbs/month): = monthly average concentration (mg/L) x total flow for the month (MG/month) x 8.34.

12-Month Rolling Sum of Total Monthly Discharge (lbs/yr): =the sum of the most recent 12 consecutive months of Total Monthly Discharges.

2.2.1.4 PFOS/PFOA Sampling and Reporting Requirements

For composite samples, per s. NR 106.995, Wis. Adm. Code, an equipment blank shall be collected by passing laboratory-verified PFAS-free water over or through field sampling equipment before the collection of field samples to evaluate potential contamination from the equipment used during sample. An equipment blank only needs to be collected once per sampling setup. Additional equipment blanks will only need to be collected when any portion of the sampling equipment that comes in contact with the sample is replaced. The result of the equipment blank shall be reported under an in-plant sample point and documented in the reports submitted as part of the PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need schedule of the permit.

2.2.1.5 PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need

The permittee shall monitor PFOS and PFOA as specified in the table above and report on the effluent concentrations including trends in monthly and annual average PFOS and PFOA concentrations as specified in the PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need Schedule.

If, after reviewing the data, the Department determines that a minimization plan for PFOS and PFOA is necessary based on the procedures in s. NR 106.98(4), Wis. Adm. Code, the Department will notify the permittee in writing that a PFOS and PFOA minimization plan that satisfies the requirements in s. NR 106.99, Wis. Adm. Code, is required. The permittee shall submit an initial plan for Department approval no later than 90 days after written notification was sent from the Department in accordance with s. NR 106.985(2)(a), Wis. Adm. Code. Pursuant to s. NR 106.985(2)(b), Wis. Adm. Code, as soon as possible after Department approval of the PFOS and PFOA minimization plan, the Department will modify or revoke and reissue the permit in accordance with public notice procedures under ch. 283, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 203, Wis. Adm. Code, to include the PFOS and PFOA minimization plan and other related terms and condition.
If, however, the Department determines that a PFOS and PFOA minimization plan is unnecessary based on the procedures in s. NR 106.98(4), Wis. Adm. Code, the Department shall notify the permittee that no further action is required. Per s. NR 106.98(3)(a), Wis. Adm. Code, the Department may reduce monitoring frequency to once every 3 months (quarterly) on a case-by-case basis, but only after at least 12 representative results have been generated. If the permittee requests a reduction in monitoring and the Department agrees a reduction would be appropriate, the permit may be modified in accordance with public notice procedures under ch. 283, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 203, Wis. Adm. Code, to incorporate this change.

2.2.1.6 Effluent Temperature Monitoring

For monitoring temperature continuously, collect measurements in accordance with s. NR 218.04(13). This means that discrete measurements shall be recorded at intervals of not more than 15 minutes during the 24-hour period. Report the maximum temperature measured during the day on the DMR.

2.2.1.7 Continuous pH Monitoring

The permittee shall maintain the pH of the discharge within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 standard units (s.u.) except excursions are permitted subject to the following conditions:

- The pH is monitored continuously;
- The total time during which the pH is outside the range of 5.0 to 9.0 s.u. shall not exceed 446 minutes in any calendar month;
- No individual pH excursion outside the range of 5.0 to 9.0 s.u. shall exceed 60 minutes in duration;
- No individual pH excursion shall be outside the range of 4.0 to 11.0 s.u.; and
- On a daily basis, the permittee shall report the minimum and maximum pH, the total time that the pH is outside the range of 5.0 to 9.0 s.u. and the number of pH excursions outside the range of 5.0 to 9.0 that exceed 60 minutes in duration.

2.2.1.8 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

Primary Control Water: Wisconsin River

Instream Waste Concentration (IWC): 2%

Acute Mixing Zone Concentration: N/A

Dilution series: At least five effluent concentrations and dual controls must be included in each test.

- **Acute:** 100, 50, 25, 12.5, 6.25% and any additional selected by the permittee.

WET Testing Frequency:

Acute tests are required during the following quarters:

- **Acute:** July 1st – September 30th, 2024; October 1st – December 31st, 2025; January 1st – March 31st, 2026; April 1st – June 30th, 2027; July 1st – September 30th, 2028.

  Acute WET testing shall continue after the permit expiration date (until the permit is reissued) in accordance with the WET requirements specified for the last full calendar year of this permit. For example, the next test would be required in July 1st – September 30th, 2029.

Testing: WET testing shall be performed during normal operating conditions. Permittees are not allowed to turn off or otherwise modify treatment systems, production processes, or change other operating or treatment conditions during WET tests.

Reporting: The permittee shall report test results on the Discharge Monitoring Report form, and also complete the "Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Report Form" (Section 6, "*State of Wisconsin Aquatic Life Toxicity Testing Methods Manual, 2nd Edition*"), for each test. The original, complete, signed version of the Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Report Form shall be sent to the Biomonitoring Coordinator, Bureau of Water Quality, 101 S. Webster St., P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921, within 45 days of test completion. The Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form shall be submitted electronically by the required deadline.

Determination of Positive Results: An acute toxicity test shall be considered positive if the Toxic Unit - Acute (TU_a) is greater than **1.0** for either species. The TU_a shall be calculated as follows: $TU_a = 100 \div LC_{50}$.

Additional Testing Requirements: Within 90 days of a test which showed positive results, the permittee shall submit the results of at least 2 retests to the Biomonitoring Coordinator on "Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Report Forms". The 90-day reporting period shall begin the day after the test which showed a positive result. The retests shall be completed using the same species and test methods specified for the original test (see the Standard Requirements section herein).

2.2.2 Sampling Point (Outfall) 012 - WRC LANDFILL GROUNDWATER

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Flow Rate		gpd	1/ 6 Months	Estimated	
COD, Filtered		mg/L	1/ 6 Months	Grab	

2.2.2.1 Flow Rate Sample Type

The permittee may report the average daily discharge calculated from the total time of pump operation during the week.

3 Land Application Requirements

3.1 Sampling Point(s)

The discharge(s) shall be limited to land application of the waste type(s) designated for the listed sampling point(s) on Department approved land spreading sites or by hauling to another facility.

Sampling Point Designation	
Sampling Point Number	**Sampling Point Location, Waste Type/Sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)**
013	SLUDGE: Wastewater treatment system sludge from the Water Renewal Center (ConsoGro2) shall be sampled prior to land application via Outfall 013.

3.2 Monitoring Requirements and Limitations

The permittee shall comply with the following monitoring requirements and limitations.

3.2.1 Sampling Point (Outfall) 013 - WRC SLUDGE

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Solids, Total		Percent	Quarterly	Grab Comp	
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl		Percent	Quarterly	Grab Comp	
Cadmium Dry Wt		mg/kg	Annual	Grab Comp	
Copper Dry Wt		mg/kg	Annual	Grab Comp	
Dioxin, 2,3,7,8-TCDD Dry Wt		ng/kg	Annual	Grab Comp	
Dioxin, 2,3,7,8-TCDD TE		ng/kg	Annual	Calculated	
Furan, 2,3,7,8-TCDF Dry Wt		ng/kg	Annual	Grab Comp	
Lead Dry Wt		mg/kg	Annual	Grab Comp	
Nickel Dry Wt		mg/kg	Annual	Grab Comp	
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH_3-N) Total		Percent	Annual	Grab Comp	
pH Field		su	Annual	Grab	
Phosphorus, Total		Percent	Annual	Grab Comp	
Phosphorus, Water Extractable		% of Tot P	Annual	Calculated	
Potassium, Total Recoverable		Percent	Annual	Grab Comp	
Zinc Dry Wt		mg/kg	Annual	Grab Comp	
Aluminum Dry Wt		mg/kg	Once	Grab Comp	Sample in 2025.
Barium, Total Recoverable		mg/kg	Once	Grab Comp	Sample in 2025.

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Boron Dry Wt		mg/kg	Once	Grab Comp	Sample in 2025.
Calcium Dry Wt		mg/kg	Once	Grab Comp	Sample in 2025.
Chloride		Percent	Once	Grab Comp	Sample in 2025.
Fluoride		mg/kg	Once	Grab Comp	Sample in 2025.
Iron Dry Wt		mg/kg	Once	Grab Comp	Sample in 2025.
Magnesium Dry Wt		mg/kg	Once	Grab Comp	Sample in 2025.
Manganese Dry Wt		mg/kg	Once	Grab Comp	Sample in 2025.
Molybdenum Dry Wt		mg/kg	Once	Grab Comp	Sample in 2025.
Nitrogen, Nitrite + Nitrate Total		Percent	Once	Grab Comp	Sample in 2025.
Sodium Dry Wt		mg/kg	Once	Grab Comp	Sample in 2025.
Strontium, Total Recoverable		mg/kg	Once	Grab Comp	Sample in 2025.
Sulfate, Total		mg/kg	Once	Grab Comp	Sample in 2025.
PCB Total Dry Wt		mg/kg	Once	Grab Comp	Sample in 2025.
PFOA + PFOS		µg/kg	Annual	Calculated	Report the sum of PFOA and PFOS. See PFAS Permit Sections for more information.
Priority Pollutant Scan			Once	Grab Comp	As specified in ch. NR 215.03 (1-6), Wis. Adm. Code (excluding asbestos). Use grab samples for mercury, cyanide and VOCs. Use 24-hr flow proportional samples for all other parameters.
Dioxins & Furans (all congeners)			Once	Grab Comp	As specified in ch. NR 106.115, Wis. Adm. Code.
PFAS Dry Wt			Annual	Grab	Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances based on updated DNR PFAS List. See PFAS Permit Sections for more information.

3.2.1.1 Dry Weight Basis

Report all monitoring results, with the exception of total solids and pH, on a dry weight basis.

3.2.1.2 Test Methods

For those parameters not listed in Table EM of ch. NR 219, Wis. Adm. Code, the permittee may use SW-846 methods as listed in Tables B, C, and D of ch. NR 219. The permittee may use EPA Methods 3540C, 3545A, and 1668A for PCBs and Method 7780 for strontium. The permittee may also use any other test method that is approved by the Department prior to use.

3.2.1.3 Grab Composite Sample Type

The permittee may use a composite of daily grab samples obtained over a period of one to thirty-one days.

3.2.1.4 Total Dioxin Equivalents (TDE) Limitations

- The maximum total dioxin equivalents (TDE) concentration shall not exceed **1.2 ng/kg** in the soil profile after application and incorporation of the permittee's wastewater treatment system sludge on **agricultural** sites. Agricultural sites include lands used to grow crops for human consumption or silage to feed animals whose products are consumed by humans. The soil profile shall include the sludge plus underlying litter and soil to a depth of 15 centimeters below the litter-soil interface.

- The maximum TDE concentration shall not exceed **0.5 ng/kg** in the soil profile after application of the permittee's wastewater treatment system sludge on sites where **livestock will graze**. Livestock will graze sites include pasture or forage lands where livestock will graze seven or more months of the year and whose products are consumed by humans. The soil profile shall include the sludge plus underlying litter and soil to a depth of 2 centimeters below the litter soil interface if livestock graze on the site before the sludge is incorporated or 15 centimeters below the litter soil interface if livestock graze on the site after the sludge is incorporated.

- The maximum loading rate of TDE for **silvicultural** sites shall not exceed **0.53 mg** TDE per acre (1.3 mg TDE per hectare) after application and incorporation into the top 15 cm of soil. Silvicultural sites include lands used to grow and cultivate trees.

- During times of the year when the sludge cannot be incorporated into the soil and is available to wildlife, the maximum loading rate of TDE shall also be limited to **0.53 mg** TDE per acre (1.3 mg TDE per hectare) after application. For soil testing of unincorporated silvicultural sites where the sludge cannot be incorporated into the soil, the sample profile shall include the sludge plus underlying litter and soil to a depth of 10 cm below the litter-soil interface.

- The TDE for agricultural sites and for sites where livestock will graze shall be calculated as follows:

  TDE (ng/kg) = [2,3,7,8-TCDD (ng/kg)] + 0.1 x [2,3,7,8-TCDF (ng/kg)]

- The TDE loading rates for silvicultural sites shall be calculated as follows:

  TDE (mg/hectare) = [2,3,7,8-TCDD (mg/hectare)] + 0.0013 x [2,3,7,8-TCDF (mg/hectare)]

  To convert from mg/kg to mg/hectare for 2,3,7,8-TCDD and 2,3,7,8-TCDF use the following equation:

  mg (2,3,7,8-TCDD or TCDF)/hectare = [dry tons of sludge applied/ hectare] x [2,000 lbs/ton] x [1 kg/2.2 lbs] x [ng (2,3,7,8-TCDD or TCDF)/kg] x [1 mg/106 ng]

- Sludge that contains greater than 10 ng/kg total dioxin equivalents shall not be applied within the range of Prairie Chickens (*Tymanuchus cupido*), or any other threatened or endangered wildlife species, unless the sludge is incorporated into the soil within 21 days of application.

- Sludge that contains detectable concentrations of either 2,3,7,8-TCDD or 2,3,7,8-TCDF shall not be applied within 1,200 feet of a public water supply.

By **February 28th** of each year, the permittee shall report the cumulative loadings of total dioxin equivalents for each land application site that received sludge from the mill during the previous year. The permittee should also

identify the type of site (i.e. agricultural or livestock grazing) where the sludge is spread when reporting. If no land application occurred during the previous year, then no cumulative loading report is required.

3.2.1.5 Calculation of Dioxin Toxicity Equivalence (TEQ)

When the testing for the seventeen 2,3,7,8-substituted dioxin and furan congeners in the sludge, all congeners results should be calculated and converted to TCDD TEQ. The sludge concentration shall not exceed **80 ng/kg** TCDD TEQ. The permittee shall report the calculated sludge TCDD TEQ as 2,3,7,8-TCDD toxicity equivalence concentration or 2,3,7,8-TCDD TE on the discharge monitoring report.

- TCDD TEQ for sludge shall be calculated as follows:

  TCDD TEQ (ng/kg) = Σ Cx x TEFx

  Where: C_x = Concentration of congener "x" in units of ng/kg. When a congener is not detected, a zero may be used in the above equation for the concentration of the congener.

  TEFx = Toxicity equivalency factor for congener "x" is provided in Table 1:

Table 1. Toxicity Equivalency Factors (TEFs)

Dioxin Congener	TEF	Furan Congener	TEF
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1	2,3,7,8-TCDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	1	1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	0.03
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	0.3
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	1,2,3,4,7,8- HxCDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	0.1	1,2,3,6,7,8- HxCDF	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	0.01	1,2,3,7,8,9- HxCDF	0.1
OCDD	0.0003	2,3,4,6,7,8- HxCDF	0.1
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	0.01
		1,2,3,4,7,8,9- HpCDF	0.01
		OCDF	0.0003

3.2.1.6 Prediction of TDE Loading Prior to Application

Prior to the application of sludge to a site, the permittee shall predict the cumulative total dioxin equivalents (TDE) loading that will result from application of the sludge using the applicable equation specified in the "Total Dioxin Equivalents (TDE) Limitations" section of the permit. As part of the prediction, the permittee shall assume all TDE from previous applications of sludge are still present in the soil profile unless soil from the application site has been tested for 2,3,7,8-TCDD and 2,3,7,8-TCDF. If the soil from the application site was tested for 2,3,7,8-TCDD and 2,3,7,8-TCDF prior to application of sludge, the soil test results, and any sludge application subsequent to the soil test, must be used in the prediction of TDE loading. If the predicted cumulative total dioxin equivalents (TDE) loading exceeds **1.2 ng/kg** in the soil profile for agricultural sites or **0.5 ng/kg** for grazing sites, the permittee shall test the application site for 2,3,7,8-TCDD and 2,3,7,8-TCDF prior to application of sludge. If the calculated cumulative TDE loading for the application site when using the soil monitoring results then exceeds 1.2 ng/kg for agricultural sites or 0.50 ng/kg for grazing sites, sludge monitoring and calculated cumulative TDE loadings shall be submitted to the Department as part of the annual cumulative loadings report due **February 28th** each year.

3.2.1.7 Total PCBs

The permittee shall use an approved test method that provides a limit of detection of 1.0 mg/kg or less on a dry weight basis. All detected Aroclors or congeners shall be summed to arrive at the total. If no Aroclors or congeners are detected, the total PCBs result shall be reported as less than the highest limit of detection (LOD) of all the Aroclors or congeners.

3.2.1.8 Annual Site Nitrogen Loading

For details on nitrogen loading requirements, including approval of an alternate nitrogen pounds/acre/year site loading, see the "Nitrogen Requirements for Liquid Wastes, By-Product Solids and Sludges" paragraph in the Standard Requirements section of this permit.

3.2.1.9 Biennial Site Chloride Loading

For details on chloride requirements see the "Chloride Requirements for Liquid Wastes and By-Product Solids" paragraph in the Standard Requirements section of this permit.

3.2.1.10 Daily Log

Land application activity shall be documented on log sheets. Originals of the log sheets shall be kept by the permittee as described in Standard Requirement 5.1.5, Records Retention, and, if requested, made available to the Department. At a minimum, the log sheets shall include the following:

Daily Log – Monitoring Requirements and Limitations
All discharge and monitoring activity shall be documented on log sheets. Originals of the log sheets shall be kept by the permittee as described under "Records Retention" in the Standard Requirements section, and if requested, made available to the Department.

Parameters	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
DNR Site Number(s)	-	Number	Daily	Log
Acres Applied	-	Acres	Daily	Log
Application Rate	-	Tons/Acre/Day	Daily	Calculated

Annual Report – Summary of Monitoring Requirements and Limitations
The Annual Report is due by January 31st of each year for the previous calendar year. See the 'Annual Land Application Report' subsection in Standard Requirements.

Parameters	Limit	Units	Reporting Frequency	Sample Type
DNR Site Number(s)	-	Number	-	-
Acres Land Applied	-	Acres	Annual	-
Total Amount Per Site	-	Tons	Annual	Total Annual
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen per Site	165, or alternate approved in writing	Pounds/Acre/Year	Annual	Calculated
Total Chloride per Site	340	Pounds/Acre per 2 Years	Annual	Calculated

3.2.1.11 Sludge Monitoring for PFAS

Sampling shall occur for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl compounds (PFAS) listed in the table below and as indicated in sampling point sections above. Monitoring shall occur at each sample point when sludge is generated regardless of the end use (i.e. land applied, hauled to another facility, landfilled).

PERFLUOROALKYLCARBOXILIC Acids (PFCAs)	
PFBA	Perfluorobutanoic acid
PFPeA	Perfluroropentanoic acid
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid
PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid
PFUnA	Perfluroroundecanoic acid
PFDoA	Perfluorododecanoic acid
PFTriA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid
PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid
PERFLUOROALKYLSULFONIC Acids (PFSAs)	
PFBS	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid
PFPeS	Perfluroropentane sulfonic acid
PFHxS	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid
PFHpS	Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
PFNS	Perfluorononane sulfonic acid
PFDS	Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid
PFDoS	Perfluorododecane sulfonic acid
TELOMER SULFONIC Acids	
4:2 FTSA	4:2 fluorotelomersulfonic acid
6:2 FTSA	6:2 fluorotelomersulfonic acid
8:2 FTSA	8:2 fluorotelomersulfonic acid
PERFLUOROOCTANCESULFONAMIDES (FOSAs)	
PFOSA	Perfluroroctane sulfonamide
N-MeFOSA	N-Methyl perfluoroocatane sulfonamide
N-EtFOSA	N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide
PERFLUOROOCTANCESULFONAMIDOACETIC Acids	
N-MeFOSAA	N-Methyl perfluoroocatane sulfonamidoacetic acid
N-EtFOSAA	N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid
NATIVE PERFLUOROOCTANCESULFONAMIDOETHANOLS (FOSEs)	
N-MeFOSE	N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamideoethanol
N-EtFOSE	N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoethanol
PERFLUOROALKYLETHERCARBOXYLIC Acids (PFECAs)	
HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid

DONA	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid
CHLORO-PERFLUOROALKYLSULFONATE	
F-53B Major	9-chloroehexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid
F-53B Minor	11-chloroelcosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid

Note: If WDNR Lab Certification removes a particular compound from the reporting list above and upon receiving written communication from the department, reporting for that compound is no longer required.

3.2.1.12 Sampling and Reporting Sludge Samples for PFAS

Representative sludge samples shall be collected at each sample point as listed. At minimum, liquid sludge storage/digesters should be thoroughly mixed prior to sampling. Cake sludge samples should consist of seven equal size discrete samples and be collected from different areas and depths then composited into one sample for laboratory analysis.

Note: If additional equipment is used for collecting sludge samples (i.e., shovels, compositing buckets, bottles, etc.), then a one-time equipment blank is recommended to be collected with the first sample. An equipment blank sample is collected by passing laboratory verified PFAS-free water over or through field sampling equipment before the collection of a representative sludge sample. The equipment blank result shall be reported on the annual Sludge Characteristics Form (3400-049) in the comment section when reporting PFAS concentrations in the sludge.

The permittee shall report each of the PFAS sludge monitoring results on the annual Sludge Characteristics and Monitoring Form (3400-049) as provided by the department. The permittee shall also report the summation of PFOS and PFOA on this same form. All results shall be reported in dry weight. The annual Sludge Characteristics and Monitoring Form (3400-049) are due January 31, of the year following the collection of the sludge samples.

The laboratory performing the analysis on any samples shall be certified for the applicable PFAS compounds in the solids matrix by the Wisconsin Laboratory Certification Program established under s. 299.11, Wis. Stats., and in accordance with s. NR 149.41, Wis. Adm. Code. If the EPA Office of Water publishes a 1600 series isotope dilution method for the analysis of PFAS in solids, the department recommends the use of the EPA method. The department may reject any sample results if results are produced by a laboratory that is not in compliance with certification requirements under ch. NR 149, Wis. Adm. Code.

3.2.1.13 PFAS Land Application Requirements

The department recommends the landspreading and/or land application of sludge be done in a manner consistent with the most recent version of the “Interim Strategy for Land Application of Biosolids and Industrial Sludges containing PFAS”.

4 Schedules

4.1 Total Dioxin Equivalents Loadings Report

By February 28th of each year, the permittee shall report the cumulative loading of total dioxin equivalents for each site that received ConsoGro2 during the previous calendar year.

Required Action	Due Date
First Annual Total Dioxin Equivalents Loading Report: The permittee shall report the cumulative loading of total dioxin equivalents for each site that received ConsoGro2 during 2024	02/28/2025
Second Annual Total Dioxin Equivalents Loading Report: The permittee shall report the cumulative loading of total dioxin equivalents for each site that received ConsoGro2 during 2025	02/28/2026
Third Annual Total Dioxin Equivalents Loading Report: The permittee shall report the cumulative loading of total dioxin equivalents for each site that received ConsoGro2 during 2026	02/28/2027
Fourth Annual Total Dioxin Equivalents Loading Report: The permittee shall report the cumulative loading of total dioxin equivalents for each site that received ConsoGro2 during 2027	02/28/2028
Fifth Annual Total Dioxin Equivalents Loading Report: The permittee shall report the cumulative loading of total dioxin equivalents for each site that received ConsoGro2 during 2028	02/28/2029

4.2 PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need

Required Action	Due Date
Report on Effluent Discharge: Submit a report on effluent PFOS and PFOA concentrations and include an analysis of trends in monthly and annual average PFOS and PFOA concentrations. This analysis should also include a comparison to the applicable narrative standard in s. NR 102.04(8)(d), Wis. Adm. Code. This report shall include all additional PFOS and PFOA data that may be collected including any influent, intake, in-plant, collection system sampling, and blank sample results.	06/30/2025
Report on Effluent Discharge and Evaluation of Need: Submit a final report on effluent PFOS and PFOA concentrations and include an analysis of trends in monthly and annual average PFOS and PFOA concentrations of data collected over the last 24 months. The report shall also provide a comparison on the likelihood of the facility needing to develop a PFOS/PFOA minimization plan. This report shall include all additional PFOS and PFOA data that may be collected including any influent, intake, in-plant, collection system sampling, and blank sample results. The permittee shall also submit a request to the department to evaluate the need for a PFOS/PFOA minimization plan. If the department determines a PFOS/PFOA minimization plan is needed based on a reasonable potential evaluation, the permittee will be required to develop a minimization plan for department approval no later than 90 days after written notification was sent from the department. The department will modify or revoke and reissue the permit to include PFOS/PFOA minimization plan reporting requirements along with a schedule of compliance to meet WQBELs. Effluent monitoring of PFOS and PFOA shall continue as specified in the permit until the modified permit is issued. If, however, the department determines there is no reasonable potential for the facility to discharge	06/30/2026

PFOS or PFOA above the narrative standard in s. NR 102.04(8)(d), Wis. Adm. Code, no further action is required and effluent monitoring of PFOS and PFOA shall continue as specified in the permit.	

5 Standard Requirements

NR 205, Wisconsin Administrative Code (Conditions for Industrial Dischargers): The conditions in ss. NR 205.07(1) and NR 205.07(3), Wis. Adm. Code, are included by reference in this permit. The permittee shall comply with all of these requirements. Some of these requirements are outlined in the Standard Requirements section of this permit. Requirements not specifically outlined in the Standard Requirement section of this permit can be found in ss. NR 205.07(1) and NR 205.07(3).

5.1 Reporting and Monitoring Requirements

5.1.1 Monitoring Results

Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized and reported on a Department Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Report. The report may require reporting of any or all of the information specified below under 'Recording of Results'. This report is to be returned to the Department no later than the date indicated on the form. A copy of the Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Report Form or an electronic file of the report shall be retained by the permittee.

Monitoring results shall be reported on an electronic discharge monitoring report (eDMR). The eDMR shall be certified electronically by a responsible executive or officer, manager, partner or proprietor as specified in s. 283.37(3), Wis. Stats., or a duly authorized representative of the officer, manager, partner or proprietor that has been delegated signature authority pursuant to s. NR 205.07(1)(g)2, Wis. Adm. Code. The 'eReport Certify' page certifies that the electronic report form is true, accurate and complete.

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, the results of such monitoring shall be included on the Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Report.

The permittee shall comply with all limits for each parameter regardless of monitoring frequency. For example, monthly, weekly, and/or daily limits shall be met even with monthly monitoring. The permittee may monitor more frequently than required for any parameter.

5.1.2 Sampling and Testing Procedures

Sampling and laboratory testing procedures shall be performed in accordance with Chapters NR 218 and NR 219, Wis. Adm. Code and shall be performed by a laboratory certified or registered in accordance with the requirements of ch. NR 149, Wis. Adm. Code. Groundwater sample collection and analysis shall be performed in accordance with ch. NR 140, Wis. Adm. Code. The analytical methodologies used shall enable the laboratory to quantitate all substances for which monitoring is required at levels below the effluent limitation. If the required level cannot be met by any of the methods available in NR 219, Wis. Adm. Code, then the method with the lowest limit of detection shall be selected. Additional test procedures may be specified in this permit.

5.1.3 Recording of Results

The permittee shall maintain records which provide the following information for each effluent measurement or sample taken:

- the date, exact place, method and time of sampling or measurements;
- the individual who performed the sampling or measurements;
- the date the analysis was performed;
- the individual who performed the analysis;
- the analytical techniques or methods used; and
- the results of the analysis.

5.1.4 Reporting of Monitoring Results

The permittee shall use the following conventions when reporting effluent monitoring results:

- Pollutant concentrations less than the limit of detection shall be reported as < (less than) the value of the limit of detection. For example, if a substance is not detected at a detection limit of 0.1 mg/L, report the pollutant concentration as < 0.1 mg/L.
- Pollutant concentrations equal to or greater than the limit of detection, but less than the limit of quantitation, shall be reported and the limit of quantitation shall be specified.
- For purposes of calculating NR 101 fees, the 2 mg/l lower reporting limits for BOD5 and Total Suspended Solids shall be considered to be limits of quantitation
- For the purposes of reporting a calculated result, average or a mass discharge value, the permittee may substitute a "0" (zero) for any pollutant concentration that is less than the limit of detection. However, if the effluent limitation is less than the limit of detection, the department may substitute a value other than zero for results less than the limit of detection, after considering the number of monitoring results that are greater than the limit of detection and if warranted when applying appropriate statistical techniques.
- If no discharge occurs through an outfall, flow related parameters (e.g. flow rate, hydraulic application rate, volume, etc.) should be reported as "0" (zero) at the required sample frequency specified for the outfall. For example: if the sample frequency is daily, "0" would be reported for any day during the month that no discharge occurred.

5.1.5 Records Retention

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings or electronic data records for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by the permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for the permit for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application, except for sludge management forms and records, which shall be kept for a period of at least 5 years.

5.1.6 Other Information

Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or correct information to the Department.

5.1.7 Reporting Requirements – Alterations or Additions

The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is only required when:

- The alteration or addition to the permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source.
- The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification requirement applies to pollutants which are not subject to effluent limitations in the existing permit.
- The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use of disposal sites not reported during the permit application process nor reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. Additional sites may not be used for the land application of sludge until department approval is received.

5.2 System Operating Requirements

5.2.1 Noncompliance Reporting

The permittee shall report the following types of noncompliance by a telephone call to the Department's regional office within 24 hours after becoming aware of the noncompliance:

- any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment;
- any violation of an effluent limitation resulting from a bypass;
- any violation of an effluent limitation resulting from an upset; and
- any violation of a maximum discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Department in the permit, either for effluent or sludge.

A written report describing the noncompliance shall also be submitted to the Department as directed at the end of this permit within 5 days after the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance. On a case-by-case basis, the Department may waive the requirement for submittal of a written report within 5 days and instruct the permittee to submit the written report with the next regularly scheduled monitoring report. In either case, the written report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the length of time it is expected to continue.
A scheduled bypass approved by the Department under the 'Scheduled Bypass' section of this permit shall not be subject to the reporting required under this section.
NOTE: Section 292.11(2)(a), Wisconsin Statutes, requires any person who possesses or controls a hazardous substance or who causes the discharge of a hazardous substance to notify the Department of Natural Resources **immediately** of any discharge not authorized by the permit. **The discharge of a hazardous substance that is not authorized by this permit or that violates this permit may be a hazardous substance spill. To report a hazardous substance spill, call DNR's 24-hour HOTLINE at 1-800-943-0003**.

5.2.2 Bypass

Except for a controlled diversion as provided in the 'Controlled Diversions' section of this permit, any bypass is prohibited and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for such occurrences under s. 283.89, Wis. Stats. The Department may approve a bypass if the permittee demonstrates all the following conditions apply:

- The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities or adequate back-up equipment, retention of untreated wastes, reduction of inflow and infiltration, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance. When evaluating feasibility of alternatives, the department may consider factors such as technical achievability, costs and affordability of implementation and risks to public health, the environment and, where the permittee is a municipality, the welfare of the community served; and
- The bypass was reported in accordance with the 'Noncompliance Reporting' section of this permit.

5.2.3 Scheduled Bypass

Whenever the permittee anticipates the need to bypass for purposes of efficient operations and maintenance and the permittee may not meet the conditions for controlled diversions in the 'Controlled Diversions' section of this permit, the permittee shall obtain prior written approval from the Department for the scheduled bypass. A permittee's written request for Department approval of a scheduled bypass shall demonstrate that the conditions for unscheduled bypassing are met and include the proposed date and reason for the bypass, estimated volume and duration of the bypass, alternatives to bypassing and measures to mitigate environmental harm caused by the bypass. The department may require the permittee to provide public notification for a scheduled bypass if it is determined there is significant public interest in the proposed action and may recommend mitigation measures to minimize the impact of such bypass.

5.2.4 Controlled Diversions

Controlled diversions are allowed only when necessary for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation provided the following requirements are met:

- Effluent from the wastewater treatment facility shall meet the effluent limitations established in the permit. Wastewater that is diverted around a treatment unit or treatment process during a controlled diversion shall be recombined with wastewater that is not diverted prior to the effluent sampling location and prior to effluent discharge;
- A controlled diversion may not occur during periods of excessive flow or other abnormal wastewater characteristics;
- A controlled diversion may not result in a wastewater treatment facility overflow; and
- All instances of controlled diversions shall be documented in wastewater treatment facility records and such records shall be available to the department on request.

5.2.5 Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training as required in ch. NR 114, Wis. Adm. Code, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

5.2.6 Operator Certification

The wastewater treatment facility shall be under the direct supervision of a state certified operator. In accordance with s. NR 114.53, Wis. Adm. Code, every WPDES permitted treatment plant shall have a designated operator-in-charge holding a current and valid certificate. The designated operator-in-charge shall be certified at the level and in all subclasses of the treatment plant, except laboratory. Treatment plant owners shall notify the department of any changes in the operator-in-charge within 30 days. Note that s. NR 114.52(22), Wis. Adm. Code, lists types of facilities that are excluded from operator certification requirements (i.e. private sewage systems, pretreatment facilities discharging to public sewers, industrial wastewater treatment that consists solely of land disposal, agricultural digesters and concentrated aquatic production facilities with no biological treatment).

5.2.7 Spill Reporting

The permittee shall notify the Department in accordance with ch. NR 706 (formerly NR 158), Wis. Adm. Code, in the event that a spill or accidental release of any material or substance results in the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the state at a rate or concentration greater than the effluent limitations established in this permit, or the spill or accidental release of the material is unregulated in this permit, unless the spill or release of pollutants has been reported to the Department in accordance with s. NR 205.07 (1)(s), Wis. Adm. Code.

5.2.8 Planned Changes

In accordance with ss. 283.31(4)(b) and 283.59, Stats., the permittee shall report to the Department any facility expansion, production increase or process modifications which will result in new, different or increased discharges of pollutants. The report shall either be a new permit application, or if the new discharge will not violate the effluent limitations of this permit, a written notice of the new, different or increased discharge. The notice shall contain a description of the new activities, an estimate of the new, different or increased discharge of pollutants and a description of the effect of the new or increased discharge on existing waste treatment facilities. Following receipt of this report, the Department may modify this permit to specify and limit any pollutants not previously regulated in the permit.

5.2.9 Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity

Upon failure or impairment of treatment facility operation, the permittee shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, curtail production or wastewater discharges or both until the treatment facility operations are restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided.

5.3 Surface Water Requirements

5.3.1 Permittee-Determined Limit of Quantitation Incorporated into this Permit

For pollutants with water quality-based effluent limits below the Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) in this permit, the LOQ calculated by the permittee and reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) is incorporated by reference into this permit. The LOQ shall be reported on the DMRs, shall be the lowest quantifiable level practicable, and shall be no greater than the minimum level (ML) specified in or approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for the pollutant at the time this permit was issued, unless this permit specifies a higher LOQ.

5.3.2 Appropriate Formulas for Effluent Calculations

The permittee shall use the following formulas for calculating effluent results to determine compliance with average concentration limits and mass limits and total load limits:

Weekly/Monthly/Six-Month/Annual Average Concentration = the sum of all daily results for that week/month/six-month/year, divided by the number of results during that time period. [Note: When a six-month average effluent limit is specified for Total Phosphorus the applicable periods are May through October and November through April.]

Weekly Average Mass Discharge (lbs/day): Daily mass = daily concentration (mg/L) x daily flow (MGD) x 8.34, then average the daily mass values for the week.

Monthly Average Mass Discharge (lbs/day): Daily mass = daily concentration (mg/L) x daily flow (MGD) x 8.34, then average the daily mass values for the month.

Six-Month Average Mass Discharge (lbs/day): Daily mass = daily concentration (mg/L) x daily flow (MGD) x 8.34, then average the daily mass values for the six-month period. [Note: When a six-month average effluent limit is specified for Total Phosphorus the applicable periods are May through October and November through April.]

Annual Average Mass Discharge (lbs/day): Daily mass = daily concentration (mg/L) x daily flow (MGD) x 8.34, then average the daily mass values for the entire year.

Total Monthly Discharge: = monthly average concentration (mg/L) x total flow for the month (MG/month) x 8.34.

Total Annual Discharge: = sum of total monthly discharges for the calendar year.

12-Month Rolling Sum of Total Monthly Discharge: = the sum of the most recent 12 consecutive months of Total Monthly Discharges.

5.3.3 Effluent Temperature Requirements

Weekly Average Temperature – If temperature limits are included in this permit, Weekly Average Temperature shall be calculated as the sum of all daily maximum results for that week divided by the number of daily maximum results during that time period.

Cold Shock Standard – Water temperatures of the discharge shall be controlled in a manner as to protect fish and aquatic life uses from the deleterious effects of cold shock pursuant to Wis. Adm. Code, s. NR 102.28. 'Cold Shock' means exposure of aquatic organisms to a rapid decrease in temperature and a sustained exposure to low temperature that induces abnormal behavior or physiological performance and may lead to death.

Rate of Temperature Change Standard – Temperature of a water of the state or discharge to a water of the state may not be artificially raised or lowered at such a rate that it causes detrimental health or reproductive effects to fish or aquatic life of the water of the state pursuant to Wis. Adm. Code, s. NR 102.29.

5.3.4 Visible Foam or Floating Solids

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

5.3.5 Surface Water Uses and Criteria

In accordance with NR 102.04, Wis. Adm. Code, surface water uses and criteria are established to govern water management decisions. Practices attributable to municipal, industrial, commercial, domestic, agricultural, land development or other activities shall be controlled so that all surface waters including the mixing zone meet the following conditions at all times and under all flow and water level conditions:

a) Substances that will cause objectionable deposits on the shore or in the bed of a body of water, shall not be present in such amounts as to interfere with public rights in waters of the state.

b) Floating or submerged debris, oil, scum or other material shall not be present in such amounts as to interfere with public rights in waters of the state.

c) Materials producing color, odor, taste or unsightliness shall not be present in such amounts as to interfere with public rights in waters of the state.

d) Substances in concentrations or in combinations which are toxic or harmful to humans shall not be present in amounts found to be of public health significance, nor shall substances be present in amounts which are acutely harmful to animal, plant or aquatic life.

5.3.6 Compliance with Phosphorus Limitation

Compliance with the concentration limitation for phosphorus shall be determined as a rolling twelve-month average and shall be calculated as follows:

First, determine the pounds of phosphorus for an individual month by multiplying the average of all the concentration values for phosphorus (in mg/L) for that month by the total flow for the month in Million Gallons times the conversion factor of 8.34.

Then, the monthly pounds of phosphorus determined in this manner shall be summed for the most recent 12 months and inserted into the numerator of the following equation.

$$\text{Average concentration of P in mg/L} = \frac{\text{Total lbs of P discharged (most recent 12 months)}}{\text{Total flow in MG (most recent 12 months)} \times 8.34}$$

The compliance calculation shall be performed each month with a reported discharge volume after substituting data from the most recent month(s) for the oldest month(s). A calculated value in excess of the concentration limitation will be considered equivalent to a violation of a monthly average.

5.3.7 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Monitoring Requirements

In order to determine the potential impact of the discharge on aquatic organisms, static-renewal toxicity tests shall be performed on the effluent in accordance with the procedures specified in the *"State of Wisconsin Aquatic Life Toxicity Testing Methods Manual, 2nd Edition" (PUB-WT-797*, November 2004) as required by NR 219.04, Table A, Wis. Adm. Code). All of the WET tests required in this permit, including any required retests, shall be conducted on the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and fathead minnow species. Receiving water samples shall not be collected from any point in contact with the permittee's mixing zone and every attempt shall be made to avoid contact with any other discharge's mixing zone.

5.3.8 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Identification and Reduction

Within 60 days of a retest which showed positive results, the permittee shall submit a written report to the Biomonitoring Coordinator, Bureau of Water Quality, 101 S. Webster St., PO Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921, which details the following:

- A description of actions the permittee has taken or will take to remove toxicity and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity;
- A description of toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) investigations that have been or will be done to identify potential sources of toxicity, including the following actions:
    a) Evaluate the performance of the treatment system to identify deficiencies contributing to effluent toxicity (e.g., operational problems, chemical additives, incomplete treatment)
    b) Identify the compound(s) causing toxicity. Conduct toxicity screening tests on the effluent at a minimum of once per month for six months to determine if toxicity recurs. Screening tests are WET tests using fewer effluent concentrations conducted on the most sensitive species. If any of the screening tests contain toxicity, conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) to determine the cause. TIE methods are available from USEPA "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures (EPA/600/6-91/003) and "Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA/600/6-91/005F).
    c) Trace the compound(s) causing toxicity to their sources (e.g., industrial, commercial, domestic)
    d) Evaluate, select, and implement methods or technologies to control effluent toxicity (e.g., in-plant or pretreatment controls, source reduction or removal)
- Where corrective actions including a TRE have not been completed, an expeditious schedule under which corrective actions will be implemented;
- If no actions have been taken, the reason for not taking action.

The permittee may also request approval from the Department to postpone additional retests in order to investigate the source(s) of toxicity. Postponed retests must be completed after toxicity is believed to have been removed.

5.3.9 PFOS and PFOA Requirements

The laboratory performing the analysis on any samples shall be certified for the applicable PFAS compounds in the aqueous matrix by the Wisconsin Laboratory Certification Program established under s. 299.11, Wis. Stats., in accordance with s. NR 149.41, Wis. Adm. Code. If the EPA Office of Water publishes a 1600 series isotope dilution method for the analysis of PFAS in wastewater, the department recommends the use of the EPA method.
The Department may reject any sample results if results are produced by a laboratory that is not in compliance with certification requirements under ch. NR 149, Wis. Adm. Code.

5.4 Land Application Requirements

5.4.1 General Sludge Management Information

The General Sludge Management Form 3400-48 shall be completed and submitted prior to any significant sludge management changes.

5.4.2 Monitoring and Calculating PCB Concentrations in Sludge

When sludge analysis for "PCB, Total Dry Wt" is required by this permit, the PCB concentration in the sludge shall be determined using either congener-specific analysis or Aroclor analysis. The permittee may decide which of these analyses is performed. Analyses shall be performed in accordance with the following provisions and Table EM in s. NR 219.04, Wis. Adm. Code:

- If congener-specific analysis is employed: All PCB congeners shall be delineated. Non-detects shall be treated as zero. The values that are between the limit of detection (LOD) and the limit of quantitation shall be used

when calculating the total value of all congeners. All results shall be added together and the total PCB concentration by dry weight reported.

- If Aroclor analysis is employed, reporting protocols, consistent with s. NR 106.07(6)(e), should be as follows: If all Aroclors are less than the LOD, then the Total PCB Dry Wt result should be reported as less than the highest LOD. If a single Aroclor is detected, then that is what should be reported for the Total PCB result. If multiple Aroclors are detected, they should be summed and reported as Total PCBs. If the LOD cannot be achieved after using the appropriate clean up techniques, a reporting limit that is achievable for the Aroclors or each congener for the sample shall be determined. This reporting limit shall be reported and qualified indicating the presence of an interference.

5.4.3 Land Application Characteristic Report

The analytical results from testing of liquid wastes, by-product solids and sludges that are land applied shall be reported annually on the Characteristic Report Form 3400 49. The report form shall be submitted electronically no later than the date indicated on the form. Following submittal of the electronic Characteristic Report Form 3400-49, this form shall be certified electronically via the 'eReport Certify' page by a responsible executive officer, manager, partner or proprietor as specified in s. 283.37(3), Wis. Stats., or a duly authorized representative of the officer, manager, partner or proprietor that has been delegated signature authority pursuant to s. NR 205.07(1)(g)2, Wis. Adm. Code. The 'eReport Certify' page certifies that the electronic report form is true, accurate and complete.
The permittee shall use the following convention when reporting sludge monitoring results: Pollutant concentrations less than the limit of detection shall be reported as < (less than) the value of the limit of detection. For example, if a substance is not detected at a detection limit of 1.0 mg/kg, report the pollutant concentration as < 1.0 mg/kg.
All sludge results shall be reported on a dry weight basis.

5.4.4 Annual Land Application Report

The annual totals for the land application loadings of liquid wastes, by-product solids and sludges to field spreading sites shall be submitted electronically on the Annual Land Application Report Form 3400-55 by January 31, each year whether or not waste is land applied. Following submittal of the electronic Annual Land Application Report Form 3400-55, this form shall be certified electronically via the 'eReport Certify' page by a responsible executive officer, manager, partner or proprietor as specified in s. 283.37(3), Wis. Stats., or a duly authorized representative of the officer, manager, partner or proprietor that has been delegated signature authority pursuant to s. NR 205.07(1)(g)2, Wis. Adm. Code. The 'eReport Certify' page certifies that the electronic report form is true, accurate and complete.

5.4.5 Other Methods of Disposal or Distribution Report

The permittee shall submit electronically the Other Methods of Disposal or Distribution Report Form 3400-52 by January 31, each year whether or not waste is hauled to another facility, landfilled, incinerated, or stored in a manure pit. Following submittal of the electronic Report Form 3400-52, this form shall be certified electronically via the 'eReport Certify' page by a responsible executive officer, manager, partner or proprietor as specified in s. 283.37(3), Wis. Stats., or a duly authorized representative of the officer, manager, partner or proprietor that has been delegated signature authority pursuant to s. NR 205.07(1)(g)2, Wis. Adm. Code. The 'eReport Certify' page certifies that the electronic report form is true, accurate and complete.

5.4.6 Land Application Site Approval

The permittee is authorized to landspread permitted liquid wastes, by-product solids and sludges on sites approved in writing by the Department in accordance with ss. NR 214.17(2) and 214.18(2), Wis. Adm. Code. Any site use restrictions or granting of case-by-case exceptions shall be identified in the approval letter. If the permittee wishes to have approval for additional sites, application shall be made using Land Application Site Request Form 3400-053. Complete information shall be submitted about each site, including location maps and soil maps, any soil analyses results and other information showing that the site complies with all application requirements and permit conditions. Spreading on a site may commence upon receipt of Department approval. If an existing spreading site is found by the Department to be environmentally unacceptable, a written notice will be issued to withdraw approval of that site.

5.4.7 Operating Requirements/Management Plan

All land application sites used for treatment of liquid wastes, by-product solids and sludges shall be operated in accordance with a Department approved management plan. The management plan shall be consistent with the requirements of this permit, ss. NR 214.17 (3) and (6), and NR 214.18 (3) and (6), Wis. Adm. Code. If operational changes are needed, the land application management plan shall be amended by submitting a written request to the Department for approval. A land application management plan shall be submitted for approval at least 60 days prior to land application.

5.4.8 Chloride Requirements for Liquid Wastes and By-Product Solids

The total pounds of chloride applied shall be limited to 340 pounds per acre per 2 year period. Calculate the chloride loading as follows:

$$\text{Wet Weight Solids: } \frac{\text{lbs of solids} \times \%\text{solids} \times \%\text{chloride}}{\text{acres land applied} \times 100 \times 100} = \text{lbs chloride/acre}$$

$$\text{Liquid: } \frac{\text{mg/L chloride} \times (\text{millions of gallons}) \times 8.34}{\text{acres land applied}} = \text{lbs chloride/acre}$$

5.4.9 Nitrogen Requirements for Liquid Wastes and By-Product Solids and Sludges

NR 214.17(4) and NR 214.18(4) Wis. Adm. Code specify that the total pounds of nitrogen land applied per acre per year shall be limited to the nitrogen needs of the cover crop minus any other nitrogen added to the land application site, including fertilizer or manure. Nitrogen applied can be calculated on the basis of plant available nitrogen, as long as the release of nitrogen from the organic material is credited to future years. This permit requires that the Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen calendar year application amount shall not exceed 165 pounds per acre per year, except when alternate numerical nitrogen loading limits (consistent with the above sections of NR 214) are approved in writing via the Department's land application management plan approval. Calculate nitrogen loading as follows ("TKN" represents "Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen"):

$$\text{Wet Weight Solids and Sludges: } \frac{\text{lbs of solids} \times \%\text{solids} \times \%\ \text{TKN}}{\text{acres land applied} \times 100 \times 100} = \text{lbs TKN/acre}$$

$$\text{Liquid: } \frac{\text{mg/L TKN} \times (\text{millions of gallons}) \times 8.34}{\text{acres land applied}} = \text{lbs TKN/acre}$$

5.4.10 Ponding

The volume of liquid wastes land applied shall be limited to prevent ponding, except for temporary conditions following rainfall events. If ponding occurs all land application shall cease immediately. The permittee shall land apply only the liquid wastes that are permitted.

5.4.11 Runoff

The volume of liquid wastes land applied shall be limited to prevent runoff. If runoff occurs all land application shall cease immediately. The permittee shall land apply only the liquid wastes that are permitted.

5.4.12 Soil Incorporation Requirements

- Liquid Sludge Requirements: The Department may require that liquid sludge be incorporated into the soil on specific land application sites when necessary to prevent surface runoff or objectionable odors. Requirements and procedures for incorporation of liquid sludge, when such incorporation may be necessary, shall be specified in the management plan or in specific site applications, subject to Department approval. The

permittee shall comply with the requirements in the Department approved management plan, specific site-approval requirements and the terms and conditions of this permit.

- Cake Sludge Requirements: After land application, cake sludge shall be incorporated into the soil. The timing of such incorporation and other related requirements and procedures shall be specified in the management plan or in specific site applications, subject to Department approval. The permittee shall comply with the requirements in the Department approved management plan, specific site-approval requirements and the terms and conditions of this permit.
- Liquid Wastewater Requirements: The Department may require that liquid wastewater be incorporated or injected into the soil on specific land application sites when necessary to prevent surface runoff or objectionable odors. Requirements and procedures for injection or incorporation of liquid wastewater, when such injection or incorporation is necessary, shall be specified in the management plan or in specific site applications, subject to Department approval. The permittee shall comply with the requirements in the Department approved management plan, specific site-approval requirements and the terms and conditions of this permit.
- By-Product Solids Requirements: The Department may limit the volume of by-products solids that are landspread on a specific site when necessary to prevent surface runoff or leaching of contaminants to groundwater and objectionable odors. By-product solids shall, after application, be plowed, disced, or otherwise incorporated into the soil. Requirements and procedures for the incorporation of byproduct solids into the soil shall be specified in the management plan or in specific site applications, subject to Department approval. The permittee shall comply with the requirements in the Department approved management plan, specific site-approval requirements and the terms and conditions of this permit.

5.4.13 Field Stockpiles

The permittee is encouraged to landspread the by-product solids or sludges as they are transported to the fields; but if it becomes necessary to stockpile solids in the fields, the stockpiles shall be spread within 72 hours or as specified in the approved management plan.

5.4.14 Additional Requirements from ch. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Code

The requirements of s. NR 214.17 (4)(c) [pathogen prohibition for human consumption crop fields], (4)(d)1 [no adverse soil effects], (4)(d)10 [allowable whey spreading rates], and (4)(e)1-3 [by-product solids spreading within agricultural practices and not cause contamination] for landspreading of liquid wastes and by product solids and s. NR 214.18 (4)(b),(d)-(h) [application, nutrient, pH, metals, and PCB limitations] for sludge spreading systems are included by reference in this permit. The permittee shall comply with these requirements.

6 Summary of Reports Due

FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

Description	Date	Page
Total Dioxin Equivalents Loadings Report -First Annual Total Dioxin Equivalents Loading Report	February 28, 2025	15
Total Dioxin Equivalents Loadings Report -Second Annual Total Dioxin Equivalents Loading Report	February 28, 2026	15
Total Dioxin Equivalents Loadings Report -Third Annual Total Dioxin Equivalents Loading Report	February 28, 2027	15
Total Dioxin Equivalents Loadings Report -Fourth Annual Total Dioxin Equivalents Loading Report	February 28, 2028	15
Total Dioxin Equivalents Loadings Report -Fifth Annual Total Dioxin Equivalents Loading Report	February 28, 2029	15
PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need -Report on Effluent Discharge	June 30, 2025	15
PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need -Report on Effluent Discharge and Evaluation of Need	June 30, 2026	15
General Sludge Management Form 3400-48	prior to any significant sludge management changes	22
Land Application Report Form 3400-55	January 31, each year whether or not waste is land applied	23
Other Methods of Disposal or Distribution Report Form 3400-52	by January 31, each year whether or not waste is hauled to another facility, landfilled, incinerated, or stored in a manure pit	23
Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Report	no later than the date indicated on the form	16

Report forms shall be submitted electronically in accordance with the reporting requirements herein. Any facility plans or plans and specifications for municipal, industrial, industrial pretreatment and non industrial wastewater systems shall be submitted to the Bureau of Water Quality, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921. All other submittals required by this permit shall be submitted to:
Central Office, 101 S Webster St, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921