



WPDES PERMIT

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
**PERMIT TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE WISCONSIN POLLUTANT DISCHARGE
ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

Village of Paddock Lake

is permitted, under the authority of Chapter 283, Wisconsin Statutes, to discharge from a facility
located at
23201 62nd Street, Salem, WI

to

Brighton Creek (Des Plaines River Watershed) in Kenosha County

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


Bryan Hartsook

Wastewater Field Supervisor

March 7, 2025

Date Permit Signed/Issued

PERMIT TERM: EFFECTIVE DATE - April 01, 2025

EXPIRATION DATE - March 31, 2030

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INFLUENT REQUIREMENTS	1
1.1 SAMPLING POINT(S)	1
1.2 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	1
1.2.1 <i>Sampling Point 701 - INFLUENT TO PLANT</i>	1
2 SURFACE WATER REQUIREMENTS	2
2.1 SAMPLING POINT(S)	2
2.2 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS	2
2.2.1 <i>Sampling Point (Outfall) 001 - EFFLUENT</i>	2
3 LAND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS	8
3.1 SAMPLING POINT(S)	8
3.2 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS	8
3.2.1 <i>Sampling Point (Outfall) 004 - Liquid sludge and 005- Cake sludge</i>	8
4 SCHEDULES	15
4.1 CHLORIDE SOURCE REDUCTION MEASURES (TARGET VALUE)	15
4.2 PHOSPHORUS SCHEDULE - CONTINUED OPTIMIZATION	16
4.3 PHOSPHORUS PAYMENT PER POUND TO COUNTY	16
5 STANDARD REQUIREMENTS	18
5.1 REPORTING AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	18
5.1.1 <i>Monitoring Results</i>	18
5.1.2 <i>Sampling and Testing Procedures</i>	18
5.1.3 <i>Recording of Results</i>	18
5.1.4 <i>Reporting of Monitoring Results</i>	19
5.1.5 <i>Compliance Maintenance Annual Reports</i>	19
5.1.6 <i>Records Retention</i>	19
5.1.7 <i>Other Information</i>	19
5.1.8 <i>Reporting Requirements – Alterations or Additions</i>	19
5.2 SYSTEM OPERATING REQUIREMENTS	20
5.2.1 <i>Noncompliance Reporting</i>	20
5.2.2 <i>Flow Meters</i>	20
5.2.3 <i>Raw Grit and Screenings</i>	20
5.2.4 <i>Sludge Management</i>	21
5.2.5 <i>Prohibited Wastes</i>	21
5.2.6 <i>Bypass</i>	21
5.2.7 <i>Scheduled Bypass</i>	21
5.2.8 <i>Controlled Diversions</i>	21
5.2.9 <i>Proper Operation and Maintenance</i>	22
5.2.10 <i>Operator Certification</i>	22
5.3 SEWAGE COLLECTION SYSTEMS	22
5.3.1 <i>Sanitary Sewage Overflows and Sewage Treatment Facility Overflows</i>	22
5.3.2 <i>Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance (CMOM) Program</i>	24
5.3.3 <i>Sewer Cleaning Debris and Materials</i>	24
5.4 SURFACE WATER REQUIREMENTS	24
5.4.1 <i>Permittee-Determined Limit of Quantitation Incorporated into this Permit</i>	24
5.4.2 <i>Appropriate Formulas for Effluent Calculations</i>	25
5.4.3 <i>Effluent Temperature Requirements</i>	25
5.4.4 <i>Visible Foam or Floating Solids</i>	25
5.4.5 <i>Surface Water Uses and Criteria</i>	25
5.4.6 <i>Percent Removal</i>	26
5.4.7 <i>E. coli</i>	26

5.4.8 Seasonal Disinfection	26
5.4.9 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Monitoring Requirements	26
5.4.10 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Identification and Reduction	26
5.4.11 Reopener Clause	27
5.5 LAND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS	27
5.5.1 Sludge Management Program Standards And Requirements Based Upon Federally Promulgated Regulations	27
5.5.2 General Sludge Management Information	27
5.5.3 Sludge Samples	27
5.5.4 Land Application Characteristic Report	27
5.5.5 Calculation of Water Extractable Phosphorus	28
5.5.6 Monitoring and Calculating PCB Concentrations in Sludge	28
5.5.7 Annual Land Application Report	28
5.5.8 Other Methods of Disposal or Distribution Report	28
5.5.9 Approval to Land Apply	28
5.5.10 Soil Analysis Requirements	29
5.5.11 Land Application Site Evaluation	29
5.5.12 Class B Sludge: Fecal Coliform Limitation	29
5.5.13 Class B Sludge: Aerobic Digestion	29
5.5.14 Vector Control: Aerobic Bench-Scale Test	29
5.5.15 Class B Sludge - Vector Control: Incorporation	30
5.5.16 Landfilling of Sludge	30
5.5.17 Sludge Landfilling Reports	30
5.5.18 Sludge Hauling	30
6 SUMMARY OF REPORTS DUE	31

1 Influent Requirements

1.1 Sampling Point(s)

Sampling Point Designation	
Sampling Point Number	Sampling Point Location, Waste Type/Sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)
701	INFLUENT: 24 hour flow proportional composite samples shall be collected prior to the fine screen. Sample point includes plant recycle flows from the sludge holding tank and drying beds.

1.2 Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall comply with the following monitoring requirements.

1.2.1 Sampling Point 701 - INFLUENT TO PLANT

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Continuous	
BOD ₅ , Total		mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	
Suspended Solids, Total		mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	

2 Surface Water Requirements

2.1 Sampling Point(s)

Sampling Point Designation	
Sampling Point Number	Sampling Point Location, Waste Type/Sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)
001	EFFLUENT: 24-hr flow proportional composite samples shall be collected at the effluent pump wet well. Grab samples shall be collected at the post-aeration tank effluent channel immediately after UV disinfection.

2.2 Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations

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

2.2.1 Sampling Point (Outfall) 001 - EFFLUENT

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Continuous	
BOD ₅ , Total	Weekly Avg	5.0 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit effective May - October.
BOD ₅ , Total	Monthly Avg	5.0 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit effective May - October.
BOD ₅ , Total	Weekly Avg	10 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit effective November - April.
BOD ₅ , Total	Monthly Avg	10 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit effective November - April.
Suspended Solids, Total	Monthly Avg	10 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	
Suspended Solids, Total	Weekly Avg	10 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	
pH Field	Daily Min	6.0 su	5/Week	Grab	
pH Field	Daily Max	9.0 su	5/Week	Grab	
Dissolved Oxygen	Daily Min	7.0 mg/L	Daily	Grab	
E. coli	Geometric Mean - Monthly	126 #/100 ml	Weekly	Grab	Limit effective May - September.
E. coli	% Exceedance	10 Percent	Monthly	Grab	Limit effective May - September.
Nitrogen, Ammonia Variable Limit		mg/L	3/Week	Calculated	
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH ₃ -N) Total	Daily Max - Variable	mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH ₃ -N) Total	Weekly Avg	9.9 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit effective November - March.
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH ₃ -N) Total	Weekly Avg	5.2 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit effective April - May.
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH ₃ -N) Total	Weekly Avg	3.5 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit effective June - September.
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH ₃ -N) Total	Weekly Avg	8.7 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit effective October.
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH ₃ -N) Total	Monthly Avg	4.0 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit effective November - March.
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH ₃ -N) Total	Monthly Avg	2.1 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit effective April - May.
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH ₃ -N) Total	Monthly Avg	1.4 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit effective June - September.
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH ₃ -N) Total	Monthly Avg	3.5 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit effective October.
Phosphorus, Total	Monthly Avg	0.6 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	This is an interim MDV limit. See the MDV/Phosphorus subsections and phosphorus schedules.
Phosphorus, Total		lbs/month	Monthly	Calculated	Report the total monthly phosphorus discharged in lbs/month on the last day of the month on the DMR. See Standard Requirements for 'Appropriate Formulas' to calculate the Total Monthly Discharge in lbs/month.
Phosphorus, Total		lbs/yr	Annual	Calculated	Report the sum of the total monthly discharges (for the months that the MDV is in effect) for the calendar year on the Annual report form.
Chloride	Weekly Avg	450 mg/L	See Permit Note	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	This is an interim limit. Sampling shall be done on four consecutive days one week per month. See Chloride Variance and Schedules sections for applicable target value.
Chloride		lbs/day	4/Month	Calculated	Chloride mass = daily concentration (mg/L) x daily flow (MGD) x 8.34
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl		mg/L	See Listed Qtr(s)	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Annual in rotating quarters. See Nitrogen Series Monitoring permit section.

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Nitrogen, Nitrite + Nitrate Total		mg/L	See Listed Qtr(s)	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Annual in rotating quarters. See Nitrogen Series Monitoring permit section.
Nitrogen, Total		mg/L	See Listed Qtr(s)	Calculated	Total Nitrogen shall be calculated as the sum of reported values for Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen and Total Nitrite + Nitrate Nitrogen.
Temperature Maximum		deg F	Weekly	Continuous	Monitoring required in calendar year 2028 (January 1, 2028 - December 31, 2028)
Chronic WET		rTU _c	See Listed Qtr(s)	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Three tests during permit. See WET permit section.

2.2.1.1 Annual Average Design Flow

The annual average design flow of the permittee’s wastewater treatment facility is 0.8 MGD.

2.2.1.2 *E. coli* Percent Limit

No more than 10 percent of *E. coli* bacteria samples collected in any calendar month may exceed 410 #/100 ml. Bacteria samples may be collected more frequently than required. All samples shall be reported on the monthly discharge monitoring reports (DMRs). The following calculation should be used to calculate percent exceedances.

$$\frac{\text{\# of Samples greater than 410 \#/100}}{\text{Total \# of samples}} \times 100 = \% \text{ Exceedance}$$

2.2.1.3 Daily Maximum Ammonia Limits

The daily maximum limits of ammonia correspond to the daily pH value, in accordance with the following table:

Effluent pH s.u.	Limit mg/L	Effluent pH s.u.	Limit mg/L	Effluent pH s.u.	Limit mg/L
6.0 ≤ pH ≤ 6.1	54	7.0 < pH ≤ 7.1	33	8.0 < pH ≤ 8.1	6.9
6.1 < pH ≤ 6.2	53	7.1 < pH ≤ 7.2	30	8.1 < pH ≤ 8.2	5.7
6.2 < pH ≤ 6.3	52	7.2 < pH ≤ 7.3	26	8.2 < pH ≤ 8.3	4.7
6.3 < pH ≤ 6.4	51	7.3 < pH ≤ 7.4	23	8.3 < pH ≤ 8.4	3.9
6.4 < pH ≤ 6.5	49	7.4 < pH ≤ 7.5	20	8.4 < pH ≤ 8.5	3.2
6.5 < pH ≤ 6.6	47	7.5 < pH ≤ 7.6	17	8.5 < pH ≤ 8.6	2.7
6.6 < pH ≤ 6.7	45	7.6 < pH ≤ 7.7	14	8.6 < pH ≤ 8.7	2.2
6.7 < pH ≤ 6.8	42	7.7 < pH ≤ 7.8	12	8.7 < pH ≤ 8.8	1.8
6.8 < pH ≤ 6.9	39	7.8 < pH ≤ 7.9	10	8.8 < pH ≤ 8.9	1.6
6.9 < pH ≤ 7.0	36	7.9 < pH ≤ 8.0	8.4	8.9 < pH ≤ 9.0	1.3

2.2.1.4 Chloride Variance – Implement Source Reduction Measures

This permit contains a variance to the water quality-based effluent limit (WQBEL) for chloride granted in accordance with s. NR 106.83(2), Wis. Adm. Code. As conditions of this variance the permittee shall (a) maintain effluent quality at or below the interim effluent limitation specified in the table above, (b) implement the chloride source reduction measures specified below, (c) follow the Source Reduction Plan dated November 12, 2024, and (d) perform the actions listed in the schedule (See the Schedules section herein):

1. Continue to distribute public education materials.
2. Continue to gather collection system samples to pinpoint concentrated chloride sources
3. In cooperation with Wisconsin Salt-Wise, organize a symposium in our area to educate private and public parking lot maintenance contractors
4. Continue to impress upon existing residents and business owners the need to optimize water treatment devices on the Village website and newsletter.
5. Continue to require new developments to prepare and present for approval site specific chloride Best Management Practice (BMP) plans. An example BMP may be designs with less impervious surfaces compared to traditional designs in new residential and commercial developments.
6. Create a guidance document that helps developers, etc. incorporate BMP's to help align their proposals and designs with the Village's goal of being salt wise.
7. Work with the district's largest chloride contributor (Regional High School) to develop and implement a Water Softener Brine Recycling Program. Specific elements are specified below:
 - a. Develop an Intergovernmental Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding that assigns member responsibility between the Village and High School.
 - b. Install within the school's water treatment mechanical room two stacked 275-gallon tanks that will capture and store water softener regenerated brine. Once the storage tanks are filled, Village staff will transfer concentrated brine to Village tanks, the concentrated brine solution will be brought back to the Village public works facilities, where the brine will be processed by dehydration with fans to reduce the brine to a concentrated liquid chloride level of 25 to 40%.
 - c. The utility intends to deliver the repurposed brine back to the school's facility plant as liquid calcium chloride that can be used to treat walks, parking lots, and access drives.
 - d. Repurposed brine will also be used by Village public works as a pre-wetting agent applied to winter de-icing agents for public road winter treatment.
8. Estimate the mass of chloride removed from the sanitary sewer via the above recycling initiative and report findings in annual SRM reports.

2.2.1.5 MDV (Multi-Discharger Variance) Requirements

Optimization: The permittee shall continue to optimize performance to control phosphorus discharges in accordance with s. 283.16(6), Wis. Stats. See the Schedules section for optimization requirements.

Watershed Provisions: The permittee is required to implement watershed measures to reduce the amount of phosphorus entering the receiving water. The permittee has selected the following approved watershed measure.

Payment to County for Phosphorus Reduction: The permittee shall make payments for phosphorus reduction to the county or counties approved by the Department per s. 283.16(8), Wis. Stats. The permittee shall make a total payment by March 1 of each year in the amount equal to the per pound amount of \$64.75 times the number of pounds by which the effluent phosphorus discharged during the previous year exceeded the permittee's target value or \$640,000, whichever is less. The target value is 0.2 mg/L per s. 283.16(1)(h), Wis. Stats., and is applicable during the months that the MDV is in effect. The MDV is in effect year-round. Refer to the Schedules section for the scheduled annual requirements.

Annual Payment Calculation: The annual payment is equal to the phosphorus load that exceeds the target value multiplied by \$64.75 per pound. Use the steps shown below to calculate the annual payment. In addition, the Department shall send a statement to the permittee specifying total payment due to the participating counties each year in accordance with the Schedules section.

Annual Payment = [Annual Phosphorus Load – Annual Target Load] × Price Per Pound

Calculation Steps:

- Calculate pounds of phosphorus discharged for each month that the MDV is in effect:

Monthly Phosphorus Load (lbs/month) = Total Monthly Flow (MG) × Monthly Avg. TP effluent conc. (mg/L) × 8.34

- Sum the lbs/month discharged for the months that the MDV is in effect to calculate the annual phosphorus load:

Annual Phosphorus Load (lbs/year) = \sum [Monthly Phosphorus Load (lbs/month)]

- Calculate the Target Load (lbs/month) for each month that the MDV is in effect.

Target Value = 0.2 mg/L:

Monthly Target Load (lbs/month) = Total Monthly Flow (MG) × 0.2 mg/L × 8.34

- Sum the lbs/month for the months that the MDV is in effect to calculate the Annual Target Load:

Annual Target Load (lbs/year) = \sum [Monthly Target Load (lbs/month)]

- Calculate the annual payment:

Annual Payment (\$) = [Annual Phosphorus Load – Annual Target Load] × Price Per Pound

2.2.1.6 MDV Reopener Clause

Pursuant to ss. 283.16(7) and 283.16(9), Wis. Stats., the Department may modify or revoke and reissue this permit to modify or eliminate the terms and conditions related to the multi-discharger variance, under any one of the following conditions:

- The Department determines, as part of the highest attainable condition (HAC) review required under s. 283.16(3m), Wis. Stats., the effluent limitations currently in effect are no longer consistent with the HAC for the point source or category of point sources applicable to the permittee's discharge.
- The Department submits to EPA a request to renew the MDV pursuant to s. 283.16(3)(g), Wis. Stats., and the MDV is subsequently renewed with variance requirements that differ from the current MDV requirements.
- The Department does not receive EPA approval to renew the current MDV, which is currently set to expire on February 6, 2027.

2.2.1.7 Nitrogen Series Monitoring

Monitoring for Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), Nitrite + Nitrate Nitrogen, and Total Nitrogen shall be conducted once each year in rotating quarters in order to collect seasonal information about the discharge. Tests are required during the following quarters.

- *October – December 2025; July – September 2026; April – June 2027; January – March 2028; October – December 2029*

Nitrogen Series monitoring shall continue after the permit expiration date (until the permit is reissued) in accordance with the monitoring requirements specified in the last full calendar year of this permit. For example, the next test would be required in October – December 2030.

Testing: Monitoring 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 testing.

2.2.1.8 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Limitations

TMDL Under Development: A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is being developed for the Fox (IL) River Basin to address phosphorus and total suspended solids water quality impairments within the TMDL area. This TMDL will likely result in limitations for phosphorus and total suspended solids that must be included in WPDES permits, which may be different than those calculated for this permit reissuance. TMDL-derived limits may be included in lieu of or in addition to the calculated limits upon permit reissuance or modification once the TMDL has been approved by U.S. EPA, according to s. NR 217.16, Wis. Adm. Code.

2.2.1.9 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

Primary Control Water: Brighton Creek, a tributary of the Des Plaines River, Kenosha County

Instream Waste Concentration (IWC): 100%

Acute Mixing Zone Concentration: NA

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

- **Chronic:** 100, 75, 50, 25, 12.5% (if the IWC >30%) and any additional selected by the permittee.

WET Testing Frequency:

Chronic tests are required during the following quarters:

- **Chronic:** July – September 2026; January – March 2028; and October – December 2029

Chronic 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 October – December 2030.

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: A chronic toxicity test shall be considered positive if the Toxic Unit - Chronic (TU_c) is greater than 1.0 for either species. The TU_c shall be calculated as follows: $TU_c = 100 \div IC_{25}$.

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).

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)
004	LIQUID SLUDGE: Class B, aerobically digested, liquid sludge. Representative sludge samples shall be collected prior to hauling and test results shall be reported on Form 3400-49 'Waste Characteristics'. Hauled sludge reports shall be submitted on Form 3400-52 'Other Methods of Disposal'
005	CAKE SLUDGE: Class B, aerobically digested, bed dried cake sludge. Representative samples shall be collected prior to landfill disposal.

3.2 Monitoring Requirements and Limitations

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

3.2.1 Sampling Point (Outfall) 004 - Liquid sludge and 005- Cake sludge

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Solids, Total		Percent	Annual	Composite	
Arsenic Dry Wt	Ceiling	75 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Arsenic Dry Wt	High Quality	41 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Cadmium Dry Wt	Ceiling	85 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Cadmium Dry Wt	High Quality	39 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Copper Dry Wt	Ceiling	4,300 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Copper Dry Wt	High Quality	1,500 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Lead Dry Wt	Ceiling	840 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Lead Dry Wt	High Quality	300 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Mercury Dry Wt	Ceiling	57 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Mercury Dry Wt	High Quality	17 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Molybdenum Dry Wt	Ceiling	75 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Nickel Dry Wt	Ceiling	420 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Nickel Dry Wt	High Quality	420 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Selenium Dry Wt	Ceiling	100 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Selenium Dry Wt	High Quality	100 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Zinc Dry Wt	Ceiling	7,500 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Zinc Dry Wt	High Quality	2,800 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl		Percent	Annual	Composite	
Nitrogen, Ammonium (NH ₄ -N) Total		Percent	Annual	Composite	

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Phosphorus, Total		Percent	Annual	Composite	
Phosphorus, Water Extractable		% of Tot P	Annual	Composite	
Potassium, Total Recoverable		Percent	Annual	Composite	
PCB Total Dry Wt	Ceiling	50 mg/kg	Once	Composite	Sample once in 2026. See PCB permit section.
PCB Total Dry Wt	High Quality	10 mg/kg	Once	Composite	Sample once in 2026. See PCB permit section.
PFOA + PFOS		µg/kg	Annual	Calculated	Report the sum of PFOA and PFOS. See PFAS Permit Sections for more information.
PFAS Dry Wt			Annual	Grab	Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances based on updated DNR PFAS List. See PFAS Permit Sections for more information.

Other Sludge Requirements	
Sludge Requirements	Sample Frequency
List 3 Requirements – Pathogen Control: The requirements in List 3 shall be met prior to land application of sludge.	Annual
List 4 Requirements – Vector Attraction Reduction: The vector attraction reduction shall be satisfied prior to, or at the time of land application as specified in List 4.	Annual

3.2.1.1 List 2 Analysis

If the monitoring frequency for List 2 parameters is more frequent than "Annual" then the sludge may be analyzed for the List 2 parameters just prior to each land application season rather than at the more frequent interval specified.

3.2.1.2 Changes in Feed Sludge Characteristics

If a change in feed sludge characteristics, treatment process, or operational procedures occurs which may result in a significant shift in sludge characteristics, the permittee shall reanalyze the sludge for List 1, 2, 3 and 4 parameters each time such change occurs.

3.2.1.3 Multiple Sludge Sample Points (Outfalls)

If there are multiple sludge sample points (outfalls), but the sludges are not subject to different sludge treatment processes, then a separate List 2 analysis shall be conducted for each sludge type which is land applied, just prior to land application, and the application rate shall be calculated for each sludge type. In this case, List 1, 3, and 4 and PCBs need only be analyzed on a single sludge type, at the specified frequency. If there are multiple sludge sample

points (outfalls), due to multiple treatment processes, List 1, 2, 3 and 4 and PCBs shall be analyzed for each sludge type at the specified frequency.

3.2.1.4 Sludge Which Exceeds the High Quality Limit

Cumulative pollutant loading records shall be kept for all bulk land application of sludge which does not meet the high quality limit for any parameter. This requirement applies for the entire calendar year in which any exceedance of Table 3 of s. NR 204.07(5)(c), is experienced. Such loading records shall be kept for all List 1 parameters for each site land applied in that calendar year. The formula to be used for calculating cumulative loading is as follows:

$$[(\text{Pollutant concentration (mg/kg)} \times \text{dry tons applied/ac}) \div 500] + \text{previous loading (lbs/acre)} = \text{cumulative lbs pollutant per acre}$$

When a site reaches 90% of the allowable cumulative loading for any metal established in Table 2 of s. NR 204.07(5)(b), the Department shall be so notified through letter or in the comment section of the annual land application report (3400-55).

3.2.1.5 Sludge Analysis for PCBs

The permittee shall analyze the sludge for Total PCBs one time during **2026**. The results shall be reported as "PCB Total Dry Wt". Either congener-specific analysis or Aroclor analysis shall be used to determine the PCB concentration. The permittee may determine whether Aroclor or congener specific analysis is performed. Analyses shall be performed in accordance with Table EM in s. NR 219.04, Wis. Adm. Code and the conditions specified in Standard Requirements of this permit. PCB results shall be submitted by January 31, following the specified year of analysis.

3.2.1.6 Lists 1, 2, 3, and 4

<p>List 1 TOTAL SOLIDS AND METALS</p> <p>See the Monitoring Requirements and Limitations table above for monitoring frequency and limitations for the List 1 parameters</p>
Solids, Total (percent)
Arsenic, mg/kg (dry weight)
Cadmium, mg/kg (dry weight)
Copper, mg/kg (dry weight)
Lead, mg/kg (dry weight)
Mercury, mg/kg (dry weight)
Molybdenum, mg/kg (dry weight)
Nickel, mg/kg (dry weight)
Selenium, mg/kg (dry weight)
Zinc, mg/kg (dry weight)

<p>List 2 NUTRIENTS</p> <p>See the Monitoring Requirements and Limitations table above for monitoring frequency for the List 2 parameters</p>
Solids, Total (percent)
Nitrogen Total Kjeldahl (percent)
Nitrogen Ammonium (NH4-N) Total (percent)
Phosphorus Total as P (percent)
Phosphorus, Water Extractable (as percent of Total P)

**List 2
NUTRIENTS**

See the Monitoring Requirements and Limitations table above for monitoring frequency for the List 2 parameters

Potassium Total Recoverable (percent)

List 3

PATHOGEN CONTROL FOR CLASS B SLUDGE

The permittee shall implement pathogen control as listed in List 3. The Department shall be notified of the pathogen control utilized and shall be notified when the permittee decides to utilize alternative pathogen control.

The following requirements shall be met prior to land application of sludge.

Parameter	Unit	Limit
Fecal Coliform*	MPN/gTS or CFU/gTS	2,000,000
OR, ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PROCESS OPTIONS		
Aerobic Digestion		Air Drying
Anaerobic Digestion		Composting
Alkaline Stabilization		PSRP Equivalent Process

* The Fecal Coliform limit shall be reported as the geometric mean of 7 discrete samples on a dry weight basis.

List 4

VECTOR ATTRACTION REDUCTION

The permittee shall implement any one of the vector attraction reduction options specified in List 4. The Department shall be notified of the option utilized and shall be notified when the permittee decides to utilize an alternative option.

One of the following shall be satisfied prior to, or at the time of land application as specified in List 4.

Option	Limit	Where/When it Shall be Met
Volatile Solids Reduction	≥38%	Across the process
Specific Oxygen Uptake Rate	≤1.5 mg O ₂ /hr/g TS	On aerobic stabilized sludge
Anaerobic bench-scale test	<17 % VS reduction	On anaerobic digested sludge
Aerobic bench-scale test	<15 % VS reduction	On aerobic digested sludge
Aerobic Process	>14 days, Temp >40°C and Avg. Temp > 45°C	On composted sludge
pH adjustment	>12 S.U. (for 2 hours) and >11.5 (for an additional 22 hours)	During the process
Drying without primary solids	>75 % TS	When applied or bagged
Drying with primary solids	>90 % TS	When applied or bagged
Equivalent Process	Approved by the Department	Varies with process
Injection	-	When applied
Incorporation	-	Within 6 hours of application

3.2.1.7 Daily Land Application Log

Daily Land Application Log		
Discharge Monitoring Requirements and Limitations		
The permittee shall maintain a daily land application log for biosolids land applied each day when land application occurs. The following minimum records must be kept, in addition to all analytical results for the biosolids land applied. The log book records shall form the basis for the annual land application report requirements.		
Parameters	Units	Sample Frequency
DNR Site Number(s)	Number	Daily as used
Outfall number applied	Number	Daily as used
Acres applied	Acres	Daily as used
Amount applied	As appropriate * /day	Daily as used
Application rate per acre	unit */acre	Daily as used
Nitrogen applied per acre	lb/acre	Daily as used
Method of Application	Injection, Incorporation, or surface applied	Daily as used

*gallons, cubic yards, dry US Tons or dry Metric Tons

3.2.1.8 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).

PERFLUOROALKYLCARBOXYLIC 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
PERFLUOROOCETANESULFONAMIDES (FOSAs)	
PFOSA	Perfluorooctane sulfonamide
N-MeFOSA	N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide
N-EtFOSA	N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide
PERFLUOROOCETANESULFONAMIDOACETIC Acids	
N-MeFOSAA	N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid
N-EtFOSAA	N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid
NATIVE PERFLUOROOCETANESULFONAMIDOETHANOLS (FOSEs)	
N-MeFOSE	N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoethanol
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-chlorohexadecafluoro-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.

3.2.1.9 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.

3.2.1.10 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 Chloride Source Reduction Measures (Target Value)

As a condition of the variance to the water quality based effluent limitation(s) for chloride granted in accordance with s. NR 106.83(2), Wis. Adm. Code, the permittee shall perform the following actions.

Required Action	Due Date
<p>Annual Chloride Progress Report: Submit an annual chloride progress report related to the source reduction activities for the previous year. The annual chloride progress report shall:</p> <p>Indicate which chloride source reduction measures or activities in the Source Reduction Plan have been implemented and state which, if any, source reduction measures from the Source Reduction Plan were not pursued and why. Include an assessment of whether each implemented source reduction measure appears to be effective or ineffective at reducing pollutant discharge concentrations and identify actions planned for the upcoming year;</p> <p>Include an analysis of trends in weekly, monthly and annual average chloride concentrations and total mass discharge of chloride based on chloride sampling and flow data; and</p> <p>Include an analysis of how effluent chloride varies with time and with significant loadings of chloride. Note that the interim limitation listed in the Surface Water section of this permit remains enforceable until new enforceable limits are established in the next permit issuance.</p> <p>The first annual chloride progress report is to be submitted by the Date Due.</p>	09/30/2025
<p>Annual Chloride Progress Report #2: Submit the chloride progress report, related to the source reduction activities for the previous year, as defined above.</p>	09/30/2026
<p>Annual Chloride Progress Report #3: Submit the chloride progress report, related to the source reduction activities for the previous year, as defined above.</p>	09/30/2027
<p>Annual Chloride Progress Report #4: Submit the chloride progress report, related to the source reduction activities for the previous year, as defined above.</p>	09/30/2028
<p>Final Chloride Report: Submit the final chloride report documenting the success in meeting the chloride target value of 400 mg/L, as well as the anticipated future reduction in chloride sources and chloride effluent concentrations.</p> <p>The report shall:</p> <p>Summarize chloride source reduction measures that have been implemented during the current permit term and state which, if any, source reduction measures from the Source Reduction Plan were not pursued and why;</p> <p>Include an assessment of which source reduction measures appear to have been effective or ineffective. Evaluate any needed changes to the pollutant reduction strategy accordingly;</p> <p>Include an analysis of trends in weekly, monthly and annual average chloride concentrations and total mass discharge of chloride based on chloride sampling and flow data during the current permit term; and</p> <p>Include an analysis of how influent and effluent chloride varies with time and with significant loadings of chloride as identified in the source reduction plan.</p> <p>If the permittee intends to reapply for a chloride variance, for the reissued permit, proposed target limits and a detailed source reduction measures plan, outlining the source reduction activities proposed for the upcoming permit term, shall also be included per ss. NR 106.90 (5) and NR 106.83</p>	09/30/2029

<p>(4), Wis. Adm. Code. An updated source reduction measures plan shall:</p> <p>Include an explanation of why or how each source reduction measure will result in reduced discharge of the target pollutant; and</p> <p>Evaluate any available information on pollutant sources, timing, and concentration to update the mass balance assumptions and expected sources of the pollutant, and</p> <p>Identify any information needs that would help to better determine pollutant sources and make plans to collect that information.</p> <p>Note that the target value is the benchmark for evaluating the effectiveness of the chloride source reduction measures but is not an enforceable limitation under the terms of this permit.</p>	
<p>Annual Chloride Reports After Permit Expiration: In the event that this permit is not reissued by the date the permit expires the permittee shall continue to submit annual chloride reports for the previous year following the due date of Annual Chloride Progress Reports listed above. Annual Chloride Progress Reports shall include the information as defined above.</p>	

4.2 Phosphorus Schedule - Continued Optimization

The permittee is required to optimize performance to control phosphorus discharges per the following schedule.

Required Action	Due Date
Optimization: The permittee shall continue to implement the optimization plan as previously approved to optimize performance to control phosphorus discharges. Submit a progress report on optimizing removal of phosphorus by the Due Date.	03/31/2026
Progress Report #2: Submit a progress report on optimizing removal of phosphorus.	03/31/2027
Progress Report #3: Submit a progress report on optimizing removal of phosphorus.	03/31/2028
Progress Report #4: Submit a progress report on optimizing removal of phosphorus.	03/31/2029
Progress Report #5: Submit a progress report on optimizing removal of phosphorus.	03/03/2030

4.3 Phosphorus Payment per Pound to County

The permittee is required to make annual payments for phosphorus reductions to the participating county or counties in accordance with s. 283.16(8), Wis. Stats, and the following schedule. The price per pound will be set at the time of permit reissuance and will apply for the duration of the permit.

Required Action	Due Date
<p>Annual Verification of Phosphorus Payment to County: The permittee shall make a total payment to the participating county or counties approved by the Department by March 1 of each calendar year. The amount due is equal to the following: [(lbs of phosphorus discharged minus the permittee's target value) times \$64.75 per pound] or \$640,000, whichever is less. See the payment calculation steps in the Surface Water section.</p> <p>The permittee shall submit Form 3200-151 to the Department by March 1 of each calendar year indicating total amount remitted to the participating counties to verify that the correct payment was made. The first payment verification form is due by the specified Due Date.</p> <p>Note: The applicable Target Value is 0.2 mg/L as defined by s. 283.16(1)(h), Wis. Stats. The "per pound" value is \$50.00 adjusted for CPI.</p>	03/01/2026

Annual Verification of Payment #2: Submit Form 3200-151 to the Department indicating total amount remitted to the participating counties.	03/01/2027
Annual Verification of Payment #3: Submit Form 3200-151 to the Department indicating total amount remitted to the participating counties.	03/01/2028
Annual Verification of Payment #4: Submit Form 3200-151 to the Department indicating total amount remitted to the participating counties.	03/01/2029
Annual Verification of Payment #5: Submit Form 3200-151 to the Department indicating total amount remitted to the participating counties.	03/01/2030
Continued Coverage: If the permittee intends to seek a renewed variance, an application for the MDV (Multi Discharger Variance) shall be submitted as part of the application for permit reissuance in accordance with s. 283.16(4)(b), Wis. Stats.	
Annual Verification of Payment After Permit Expiration: In the event that this permit is not reissued prior to the expiration date, the permittee shall continue to submit Form 3200-151 to the Department indicating total amount remitted to the participating counties by March 1 each year.	

5 Standard Requirements

Chapter NR 205, Wisconsin Administrative Code: The conditions in ss. NR 205.07(1) and NR 205.07(2), 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(2), Wis. Adm. Code.

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 municipal 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 completed by a laboratory certified or registered in accordance with the requirements of ch. NR 149, Wis. Adm. Code. Groundwater sampling shall be performed in accordance with procedures contained in s. NR 140.16, Wis. Adm. Code, and the WDNR publications, Groundwater Sampling Desk Reference (PUBL-DG-037-96) and Groundwater Sampling Field Manual (PUBL-DG-038-96). The analytical methodologies used shall enable the laboratory to quantitate all substances for which monitoring is required at levels below the effluent limitation and/or groundwater standard. If the required level cannot be met by any of the methods available in ch. 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 fees under ch. NR 101, Wis. Adm. Code, a reporting limit of 2.0 mg/L for BOD₅ and 2.5 mg/L 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 Compliance Maintenance Annual Reports

Compliance Maintenance Annual Reports (CMAR) shall be completed using information obtained over each calendar year regarding the wastewater conveyance and treatment system. The CMAR shall be submitted and certified by the permittee in accordance with ch. NR 208, Wis. Adm. Code, by June 30, each year on an electronic report form provided by the Department.

In the case of a publicly owned treatment works, a resolution shall be passed by the governing body and submitted as part of the CMAR, verifying its review of the report and providing responses as required. Private owners of wastewater treatment works are not required to pass a resolution; but they must provide an Owner Statement and responses as required, as part of the CMAR submittal.

The CMAR shall be certified electronically by a responsible executive or municipal 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 certification verifies that the electronic report is true, accurate and complete.

5.1.6 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. All pertinent sludge information, including permit application information and other documents specified in this permit or s. NR 204.06(9), Wis. Adm. Code shall be retained for a minimum of 5 years.

5.1.7 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.

5.1.8 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

Sanitary sewer overflows and sewage treatment facility overflows shall be reported according to the 'Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Sewage Treatment Facility Overflows' section of this permit.

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's regional office 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 Flow Meters

Flow meters shall be calibrated annually, as per s. NR 218.06, Wis. Adm. Code.

5.2.3 Raw Grit and Screenings

All raw grit and screenings shall be disposed of at a properly licensed solid waste facility or picked up by a licensed waste hauler. If the facility or hauler are located in Wisconsin, then they shall be licensed under chs. NR 500-555, Wis. Adm. Code.

5.2.4 Sludge Management

All sludge management activities shall be conducted in compliance with ch. NR 204 "Domestic Sewage Sludge Management", Wis. Adm. Code.

5.2.5 Prohibited Wastes

Under no circumstances may the introduction of wastes prohibited by s. NR 211.10, Wis. Adm. Code, be allowed into the waste treatment system. Prohibited wastes include those:

- which create a fire or explosion hazard in the treatment work;
- which will cause corrosive structural damage to the treatment work;
- solid or viscous substances in amounts which cause obstructions to the flow in sewers or interference with the proper operation of the treatment work;
- wastewaters at a flow rate or pollutant loading which are excessive over relatively short time periods so as to cause a loss of treatment efficiency; and
- changes in discharge volume or composition from contributing industries which overload the treatment works or cause a loss of treatment efficiency.

5.2.6 Bypass

This condition applies only to bypassing at a sewage treatment facility that is not a scheduled bypass, approved blending as a specific condition of this permit, a sewage treatment facility overflow or a controlled diversion as provided in the sections titled 'Scheduled Bypass', 'Blending' (if approved), 'SSO's and Sewage Treatment Facility Overflows' and 'Controlled Diversions' of this permit. Any other bypass at the sewage treatment facility 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 preventive 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.

5.2.7 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 bypassing specified in the above section titled 'Bypass' 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.

5.2.8 Controlled Diversions

Controlled diversions are allowed only when necessary for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. Sewage treatment facilities that have multiple treatment units to treat variable or seasonal loading conditions may shut down redundant treatment units when necessary for efficient operation. The following requirements shall be met during controlled diversions:

- Effluent from the sewage 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 does not include blending as defined in s. NR 210.03(2e), Wis. Adm. Code, and as may only be approved under s. NR 210.12, Wis. Adm. Code. 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 sewage treatment facility records and such records shall be available to the department on request.

5.2.9 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.

5.2.10 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).

5.3 Sewage Collection Systems

5.3.1 Sanitary Sewage Overflows and Sewage Treatment Facility Overflows

5.3.1.1 Overflows Prohibited

Any overflow or discharge of wastewater from the sewage collection system or at the sewage treatment facility, other than from permitted outfalls, is prohibited. The permittee shall provide information on whether any of the following conditions existed when an overflow occurred:

- The sanitary sewer overflow or sewage treatment facility overflow was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage;
- There were no feasible alternatives to the sanitary sewer overflow or sewage treatment facility overflow such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities or adequate back-up equipment, retention of untreated wastes, reduction of inflow and infiltration, or preventive maintenance activities;
- The sanitary sewer overflow or the sewage treatment facility overflow was caused by unusual or severe weather-related conditions such as large or successive precipitation events, snowmelt, saturated soil

conditions, or severe weather occurring in the area served by the sewage collection system or sewage treatment facility; and

- The sanitary sewer overflow or the sewage treatment facility overflow was unintentional, temporary, and caused by an accident or other factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee.

5.3.1.2 Permittee Response to Overflows

Whenever a sanitary sewer overflow or sewage treatment facility overflow occurs, the permittee shall take all feasible steps to control or limit the volume of untreated or partially treated wastewater discharged, and terminate the discharge as soon as practicable. Remedial actions, including those in s. NR 210.21 (3), Wis. Adm. Code, shall be implemented consistent with an emergency response plan developed under the CMOM program.

5.3.1.3 Permittee Reporting

Permittees shall report all sanitary sewer overflows and sewage treatment overflows as follows:

- The permittee shall notify the department by telephone, fax or email as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the overflow;
- The permittee shall, no later than five days from the time the permittee becomes aware of the overflow, provide to the department the information identified in this paragraph using department form number 3400-184. If an overflow lasts for more than five days, an initial report shall be submitted within 5 days as required in this paragraph and an updated report submitted following cessation of the overflow. At a minimum, the following information shall be included in the report:
 - The date and location of the overflow;
 - The surface water to which the discharge occurred, if any;
 - The duration of the overflow and an estimate of the volume of the overflow;
 - A description of the sewer system or treatment facility component from which the discharge occurred such as manhole, lift station, constructed overflow pipe, or crack or other opening in a pipe;
 - The estimated date and time when the overflow began and stopped or will be stopped;
 - The cause or suspected cause of the overflow including, if appropriate, precipitation, runoff conditions, areas of flooding, soil moisture and other relevant information;
 - Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
 - A description of the actual or potential for human exposure and contact with the wastewater from the overflow;
 - Steps taken or planned to mitigate the impacts of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
 - To the extent known at the time of reporting, the number and location of building backups caused by excessive flow or other hydraulic constraints in the sewage collection system that occurred concurrently with the sanitary sewer overflow and that were within the same area of the sewage collection system as the sanitary sewer overflow; and
 - The reason the overflow occurred or explanation of other contributing circumstances that resulted in the overflow event. This includes any information available including whether the overflow was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage and whether there were feasible alternatives to the overflow.

NOTE: A copy of form 3400-184 for reporting sanitary sewer overflows and sewage treatment facility overflows may be obtained from the department or accessed on the department's web site at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wastewater/SSOreport.html>. As indicated on the form, additional information may be submitted to supplement the information required by the form.

- The permittee shall identify each specific location and each day on which a sanitary sewer overflow or sewage treatment facility overflow occurs as a discrete sanitary sewer overflow or sewage treatment facility overflow occurrence. An occurrence may be more than one day if the circumstances causing the sanitary sewer overflow or sewage treatment facility overflow results in a discharge duration of greater than 24 hours. If there is a stop and restart of the overflow at the same location within 24 hours and the overflow is caused by the same circumstance, it may be reported as one occurrence. Sanitary sewer overflow occurrences at a specific location that are separated by more than 24 hours shall be reported as separate occurrences; and
- A permittee that is required to submit wastewater discharge monitoring reports under s. NR 205.07 (1) (r), Wis. Adm. Code, shall also report all sanitary sewer overflows and sewage treatment facility overflows on that report.

5.3.1.4 Public Notification

The permittee shall notify the public of any sanitary sewer and sewage treatment facility overflows consistent with its emergency response plan required under the CMOM (Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance) section of this permit and s. NR 210.23 (4) (f), Wis. Adm. Code. Such public notification shall occur promptly following any overflow event using the most effective and efficient communications available in the community. At minimum, a daily newspaper of general circulation in the county(s) and municipality whose waters may be affected by the overflow shall be notified by written or electronic communication.

5.3.2 Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance (CMOM) Program

- The permittee shall have written documentation of the Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance (CMOM) program components in accordance with s. NR 210.23(4), Wis. Adm. Code. Such documentation shall be available for Department review upon request. The Department may request that the permittee provide this documentation or prepare a summary of the permittee's CMOM program at the time of application for reissuance of the WPDES permit.
- The permittee shall implement a CMOM program in accordance with s. NR 210.23, Wis. Adm. Code.
- The permittee shall at least annually conduct a self-audit of activities conducted under the permittee's CMOM program to ensure CMOM components are being implemented as necessary to meet the general standards of s. NR 210.23(3), Wis. Adm. Code.

5.3.3 Sewer Cleaning Debris and Materials

All debris and material removed from cleaning sanitary sewers shall be managed to prevent nuisances, run-off, ground infiltration or prohibited discharges.

- Debris and solid waste shall be dewatered, dried and then disposed of at a licensed solid waste facility.
- Liquid waste from the cleaning and dewatering operations shall be collected and disposed of at a permitted wastewater treatment facility.
- Combination waste including liquid waste along with debris and solid waste may be disposed of at a licensed solid waste facility or wastewater treatment facility willing to accept the waste.

5.4 Surface Water Requirements

5.4.1 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.

5.4.2 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, except in cases of Water Quality Trading, wherein the applicable periods are January through June and July through December.]

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.

5.4.3 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.

5.4.4 Visible Foam or Floating Solids

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

5.4.5 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.

5.4.6 Percent Removal

During any 30 consecutive days, the average effluent concentrations of BOD₅ and of total suspended solids shall not exceed 15% of the average influent concentrations, respectively. This requirement does not apply to removal of total suspended solids if the permittee operates a lagoon system and has received a variance for suspended solids granted under NR 210.07(2), Wis. Adm. Code.

5.4.7 *E. coli*

The monthly limit for *E. coli* shall be expressed as a geometric mean. In calculating the geometric mean, a value of 1 is used for any result of 0.

5.4.8 Seasonal Disinfection

Disinfection shall be provided from May 1 through September 30 of each year. Monitoring requirements and the limitations for Fecal Coliform (interim) and *E. coli* apply only during the period in which disinfection is required. Whenever chlorine is used for disinfection or other uses, the limitations and monitoring requirements for residual chlorine shall apply. A dechlorination process shall be in operation whenever chlorine is used.

5.4.9 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.

5.4.10 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.

5.4.11 Reopener Clause

Pursuant to s. 283.15(11), Wis. Stat. and 40 CFR 131.20, the Department may modify or revoke and reissue this permit if, through the triennial standard review process, the Department determines that the terms and conditions of this permit need to be updated to reflect the highest attainable condition of the receiving water.

5.5 Land Application Requirements

5.5.1 Sludge Management Program Standards And Requirements Based Upon Federally Promulgated Regulations

In the event that new federal sewage sludge standards or regulations are promulgated, the permittee shall comply with the new sewage sludge requirements by the dates established in the regulations, if required by federal law, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the new federal regulations.

5.5.2 General Sludge Management Information

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

5.5.3 Sludge Samples

All sludge samples shall be collected at a point and in a manner which will yield sample results which are representative of the sludge being tested, and collected at the time which is appropriate for the specific test.

5.5.4 Land Application Characteristic Report

Each report shall consist of a Characteristic Form 3400-49 and Lab Report. The Characteristic Report Form 3400-49 shall be submitted electronically by January 31 following each year of analysis.

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 or municipal 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 is true, accurate and complete. The Lab Report must be sent directly to the facility’s DNR sludge representative or basin engineer unless approval for not submitting the lab reports has been given.

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 results shall be reported on a dry weight basis.

5.5.5 Calculation of Water Extractable Phosphorus

When sludge analysis for Water Extractable Phosphorus is required by this permit, the permittee shall use the following formula to calculate and report Water Extractable Phosphorus:

Water Extractable Phosphorus (% of Total P) =

$[\text{Water Extractable Phosphorus (mg/kg, dry wt)} \div \text{Total Phosphorus (mg/kg, dry wt)}] \times 100$

5.5.6 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.

5.5.7 Annual Land Application Report

Land Application Report Form 3400-55 shall be submitted electronically by January 31, each year whether or not non-exceptional quality sludge is land applied. Non-exceptional quality sludge is defined in s. NR 204.07(4), Wis. Adm. Code. 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 or municipal 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.

5.5.8 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 sludge is hauled, landfilled, incinerated, or exceptional quality sludge is distributed or land applied. Following submittal of the electronic Report Form 3400-52, this form shall be certified electronically via the ‘eReport Certify’ page by a responsible executive or municipal 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.

5.5.9 Approval to Land Apply

Bulk non-exceptional quality sludge as defined in s. NR 204.07(4), Wis. Adm. Code, may not be applied to land without a written approval letter or Form 3400-122 from the Department unless the Permittee has obtained permission

from the Department to self-approve sites in accordance with s. NR 204.06(6), Wis. Adm. Code. Analysis of sludge characteristics is required prior to land application. Application on frozen or snow-covered ground is restricted to the extent specified in s. NR 204.07(3)(1), Wis. Adm. Code.

5.5.10 Soil Analysis Requirements

Each site requested for approval for land application must have the soil tested prior to use. Each approved site used for land application must subsequently be soil tested such that there is at least one valid soil test in the four years prior to land application. All soil sampling and submittal of information to the testing laboratory shall be done in accordance with UW Extension Bulletin A-2100. The testing shall be done by the UW Soils Lab in Madison or Marshfield, WI or at a lab approved by UW. The test results including the crop recommendations shall be submitted to the DNR contact listed for this permit, as they are available. Application rates shall be determined based on the crop nitrogen recommendations and with consideration for other sources of nitrogen applied to the site.

5.5.11 Land Application Site Evaluation

For non-exceptional quality sludge, as defined in s. NR 204.07(4), Wis. Adm. Code, a Land Application Site Request Form 3400-053 shall be submitted to the Department for the proposed land application site. The Department will evaluate the proposed site for acceptability and will either approve or deny use of the proposed site. The permittee may obtain permission to approve their own sites in accordance with s. NR 204.06(6), Wis. Adm. Code.

5.5.12 Class B Sludge: Fecal Coliform Limitation

Compliance with the fecal coliform limitation for Class B sludge shall be demonstrated by calculating the geometric mean of at least 7 separate samples. (Note that a Total Solids analysis must be done on each sample). The geometric mean shall be less than 2,000,000 MPN or CFU/g TS. Calculation of the geometric mean can be done using one of the following 2 methods.

Method 1:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = (X_1 \times X_2 \times X_3 \dots \times X_n)^{1/n}$$

Where X = Coliform Density value of the sludge sample, and where n = number of samples (at least 7)

Method 2:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = \text{antilog}[(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \dots + X_n) \div n]$$

Where X = log₁₀ of Coliform Density value of the sludge sample, and where n = number of samples (at least 7)

Example for Method 2

Sample Number	Coliform Density of Sludge Sample	log ₁₀
1	6.0 x 10 ⁵	5.78
2	4.2 x 10 ⁶	6.62
3	1.6 x 10 ⁶	6.20
4	9.0 x 10 ⁵	5.95
5	4.0 x 10 ⁵	5.60
6	1.0 x 10 ⁶	6.00
7	5.1 x 10 ⁵	5.71

The geometric mean for the seven samples is determined by averaging the log₁₀ values of the coliform density and taking the antilog of that value.

$$(5.78 + 6.62 + 6.20 + 5.95 + 5.60 + 6.00 + 5.71) \div 7 = 5.98$$

The antilog of 5.98 = 9.5 x 10⁵

5.5.13 Class B Sludge: Aerobic Digestion

Agitate the sludge with air or oxygen to maintain an aerobic condition for a mean cell residence time and temperature between 40 days at 20° C and 60 days at 15° C.

5.5.14 Vector Control: Aerobic Bench-Scale Test

Demonstrate through additional digestion, in a bench-scale test, that additional volatile solids reduction for aerobically digested sludge is less than 15%. This shall be demonstrated by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge, at a concentration of 2% solids or less, aerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 30 additional days at a temperature of 20 degrees Celsius. Sludge with higher percent solids shall be diluted with effluent down to 2% at the start of the test. This requirement is satisfied when at the end of the test, volatile solids have been reduced by less than 15%, as measured from the beginning to the end of the test. Use the following (Approximate Mass Balance) equation for calculating volatile solids reduction:

$$\text{VSR (\%)} = \frac{\text{TS}_{\text{in}}\text{VS}_{\text{in}} - \text{TS}_{\text{out}}\text{VS}_{\text{out}}}{\text{TS}_{\text{in}}\text{VS}_{\text{in}}} \times 100 (\%)$$

Where: TS_{in} = Total Solids in Feed Sludge

TS_{out} = Total Solids in Final Sludge

VS_{in} = Volatile Solids in Feed Sludge (g VS/g TS)

VS_{out} = Volatile Solids in Final Sludge (g VS/g TS)

VSR% = Volatile Solids Reduction (Percent)

The Van Kleeck equation may also be used.

5.5.15 Class B Sludge - Vector Control: Incorporation

Class B sludge shall be incorporated within 6 hours of surface application, or as approved by the Department.

5.5.16 Landfilling of Sludge

General: Sewage sludge may not be disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill unless the landfill meets the requirements of chs. NR 500 to 536, Wis. Adm. Code, and is an approved facility as defined in s. 289.01(3), Wis. Stats. Any facility accepting sewage sludge shall be approved by the Department in writing to accept sewage sludge. Disposal of sewage sludge in a municipal solid waste landfill shall be in accordance with ss. NR 506.13 and 506.14. Sewage sludge may not be disposed of in a surface disposal unit as defined in s. NR 204.03(63).

Approval: The permittee shall obtain approval from the Department prior to the disposal of sludge at a Wisconsin licensed landfill.

5.5.17 Sludge Landfilling Reports

The permittee shall report the volume of sludge disposed of at any landfill facility on Form 3400-52. The permittee shall include the name and address of the landfill, the Department license number or other state's designation or license number for all landfills used during the report period and a letter of acceptability from the landfill owner. In addition, any permittee utilizing landfills as a disposal method shall submit to the Department any test results used to indicate acceptability of the sludge at a landfill. Form 3400-52 shall be submitted annually by January 31, each year whether or not sludge is landfilled.

5.5.18 Sludge Hauling

The permittee is required to submit Form 3400-52 to the Department. If sludge is hauled to another facility, information shall include the quantity of sludge hauled, the name, address, phone number, contact person, and permit number of the receiving facility. Form 3400-52 shall be submitted annually by January 31 each year whether or not sludge is hauled.

6 Summary of Reports Due

FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

Description	Date	Page
Chloride Source Reduction Measures (Target Value) -Annual Chloride Progress Report	September 30, 2025	15
Chloride Source Reduction Measures (Target Value) -Annual Chloride Progress Report #2	September 30, 2026	15
Chloride Source Reduction Measures (Target Value) -Annual Chloride Progress Report #3	September 30, 2027	15
Chloride Source Reduction Measures (Target Value) -Annual Chloride Progress Report #4	September 30, 2028	15
Chloride Source Reduction Measures (Target Value) -Final Chloride Report	September 30, 2029	15
Chloride Source Reduction Measures (Target Value) -Annual Chloride Reports After Permit Expiration	See Permit	16
Phosphorus Schedule - Continued Optimization -Optimization	March 31, 2026	16
Phosphorus Schedule - Continued Optimization -Progress Report #2	March 31, 2027	16
Phosphorus Schedule - Continued Optimization -Progress Report #3	March 31, 2028	16
Phosphorus Schedule - Continued Optimization -Progress Report #4	March 31, 2029	16
Phosphorus Schedule - Continued Optimization -Progress Report #5	March 3, 2030	16
Phosphorus Payment per Pound to County -Annual Verification of Phosphorus Payment to County	March 1, 2026	16
Phosphorus Payment per Pound to County -Annual Verification of Payment #2	March 1, 2027	17
Phosphorus Payment per Pound to County -Annual Verification of Payment #3	March 1, 2028	17
Phosphorus Payment per Pound to County -Annual Verification of Payment #4	March 1, 2029	17
Phosphorus Payment per Pound to County -Annual Verification of Payment #5	March 1, 2030	17
Phosphorus Payment per Pound to County -Continued Coverage	See Permit	17
Phosphorus Payment per Pound to County -Annual Verification of Payment After Permit Expiration	See Permit	17
Compliance Maintenance Annual Reports (CMAR)	by June 30, each year	19
General Sludge Management Form 3400-48	prior to any significant sludge management changes	27
Characteristic Form 3400-49 and Lab Report	by January 31 following each year of analysis	27

Land Application Report Form 3400-55	by January 31, each year whether or not non-exceptional quality sludge is land applied	28
Other Methods of Disposal or Distribution Report Form 3400-52	by January 31, each year whether or not sludge is hauled, landfilled, incinerated, or exceptional quality sludge is distributed or land applied	28
Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Report	no later than the date indicated on the form	18

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:
 Southeast Region, 1027 W Saint Paul Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53233