



WPDES PERMIT

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

GENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE WISCONSIN POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 283, Wis. Stats., any facility discharging

CONCRETE PRODUCTS OPERATIONS

located in the State of Wisconsin and meeting the applicability criteria listed in this General Permit, is permitted to discharge these wastewaters directly to surface waters of the state and/or indirectly to groundwaters of the state in accordance with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this permit.

State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
For the Secretary

By Sharon L. Gayan
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Director, Bureau of Water Quality

August 9, 2016
Date Permit Signed/Issued

PERMIT TERM: EFFECTIVE DATE – September 1, 2016

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1 Applicability Criteria

1.1 Activities Covered

Unless otherwise excluded from coverage under Section 1.2, this permit authorizes process wastewater pollutant discharges from concrete, concrete recycling and concrete product manufacturing operations to surface waters or groundwaters directly or indirectly via a storm sewer or other point source outfall. The following wastewaters contain pollutant discharges eligible for coverage under this permit:

- Wastewater pollutants from washing of material and equipment directly associated with the production of concrete and concrete products;
- Wastewater pollutants in contact and noncontact cooling water, condensate, or boiler water discharged in combination with other wastewater allowed under this general permit;
- Wastewater pollutants in dust suppression water; or
- Wastewater pollutants in other similar wastewaters.

1.2 Activities Not Covered

This permit does not authorize discharge of pollutants from the following operations:

- Wastewater from the manufacturing of cement;
- Wastewater from the washing of vehicles, equipment or other objects that contains hydrocarbons from degreasing agents;
- Wastewater from the washing of a precast concrete surface treated with retarder (to expose aggregate after the unset surface cement is cleaned off);
- Noncontact cooling water containing un-neutralized biocides, except that uncontaminated water from a municipal water supply may be discharged to seepage;
- Discharges to a wetland where the Department has determined that the discharge of pollutants will not meet the wetland protection requirements of ch. NR 103, Wis. Adm. Code;
- Discharges directly to an outstanding resource water as defined in s. NR 102.10, Wis. Adm. Code, or discharges that would lower the water quality of downstream outstanding resource waters;
- Discharges directly to an exceptional resource water as defined in s. NR 102.11, Wis. Adm. Code, or discharges that would lower the water quality of downstream exceptional water resources; or
- Discharges containing pollutants, including heat, in quantities that must be limited to prevent harm to animals, aquatic life, or human health, to prevent violation of the surface water quality standards in chs. NR 102, NR 104, NR 105, NR 106, NR 207 and NR 217, Wis. Adm. Code, or to prevent violation of the groundwater standards in ch. NR 140, Wis. Adm. Code.
- Discharges of hazardous substances that are required to be reported under ch. NR 706, Wis. Adm. Code.

- Discharges that affect endangered and threatened resources, unless the Department determines that the discharges comply with the endangered and threatened resource protection requirements of s. 29.604, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 27, Wis. Adm. Code.
- Discharges from land within Indian Country, because the state delegation agreement with U.S. EPA does not include this authority. The U.S. EPA regulates discharges within Indian Country (land owned by or held in trust for the tribes and land within recognized reservation boundaries);

1.3 Concrete Operations Contained Within Nonmetallic Mining Site

Concrete product operations do not require coverage under this permit if the concrete operations are contained within a nonmetallic mining operation (non-industrial sand and other aggregates) regulated by WPDES Permit No. WI-A046515.

1.4 Seeking Coverage under an Individual Permit

For those concrete product operation facilities that have activities not covered by this permit under section 1.2 or may not meet other requirements listed in this permit, must seek coverage under an individual WPDES permit. The necessary steps to request coverage under an individual permit can be found at the Department website: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wastewater/PermitApplications.html>.

2 Requirements for All Discharges

2.1 Request for Coverage

Any discharge that falls under the activities covered for this permit must submit a request for coverage. All requests of coverage must be submitted by mail to the Department regional office that regulates the proposed discharge location. The request for coverage can be found at the Department website: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wastewater/GeneralPermits.html>.

Note: The Department is in the process of developing and requiring online requests for coverage to discharge under the Concrete Product Operations GP. The Department will notify permittees when this requirement becomes available.

2.2 Department Coverage Determination

All facilities that request coverage under this permit shall have a Letter of Determination authorizing pollutant discharges from the facility under the Concrete Product Operations WPDES General Permit. Until the Department issues a letter of determination that grants coverage for the pollutant discharge, the discharge is not authorized under this permit and may not be initiated.

2.3 Submittal of Monitoring Results

The permittee shall submit an annual report to the Department, by February 15th each year that summarizes the monitoring information and shows all of the sample results for all discharges of process wastewater during the previous calendar year. A Department monitoring form may be used to submit the annual data, or an alternate report format may be used that clearly shows the data collected during the previous calendar year. The report may be submitted to the office identified in the document granting coverage under this permit or it may be submitted to the Department of Natural Resources Regional Headquarters office. The operator of portable equipment groups specifically covered under this permit may submit the annual reporting information, including the site and county where the monitoring data was collected, to the Headquarters of the Department Region in which the portable operation was primarily operated.

Note: The Department is in the process of requiring monitoring results to be reported on an electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR). The eDMR shall be signed 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 with a 'eReport Certify' page that certifies that the electronic report form is true, accurate and complete. The Department will contact the permittee when this requirement becomes available.

2.4 Water Treatment Additives

Consistent with Section 1.2 of this permit, discharges containing water treatment additives shall not discharge an additive pollutant at a rate that requires a water quality-based effluent limitation pursuant to chs. NR 102, NR 104, NR 105, NR 106, NR 207 or NR 217, Wis. Adm. Code, for surface water discharges, and ch. NR 140, Wis. Adm. Code, for groundwater discharges.

The permittee shall submit a request and receive written approval from the Department prior to initiating use of a new additive or increasing the usage rate of an approved additive. The permittee shall maintain records of the monthly water treatment additive use including the additive name, manufacturer, and daily maximum amount used.

The permittee shall provide the following information regarding water treatment additives to receive Department approval:

- the commercial name of the additive and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS);
- the amount or concentration to be used;
- the proposed frequency of use;
- the anticipated discharge concentration; and
- Aquatic toxicity information, consisting of at least one 48-hour LC₅₀ or EC₅₀ value for Daphnia magna or Ceriodaphnia dubia, and at least one 96-hour LC₅₀ or EC₅₀ value for either fathead minnow, rainbow trout, or bluegill. The Department will only consider toxicity information on the whole product, not just the active ingredient or component of a product.
- An Additive Review Worksheet available at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wastewater/documents/applications/AdditiveReviewWorksheet.pdf>

2.5 Monitoring Portable Operations

For portable operations, any required monitoring for flow, total suspended solids, oil and grease or pH may occur at any site where the unit is located during the specified sampling period. Samples shall be representative of the process wastewater discharge associated with operation of the portable unit. Discharges of portable operations must be to on-site seepage areas only (discharge to groundwater). If this requirement cannot be met at a specific location then the permit must get authorization from the Department prior to discharge to that site-specific surface water location.

2.6 Dust Suppression Control for Roads

Collected storm water and process wastewaters may be used for road dust suppression. The permittee shall not use excess water in roadway dust suppression practices that will: (1) result in a discharge of the dust suppression water to surface waters, or (2) result in significant dust suppression water running off the site. Wastewaters contaminated with pollutants other than suspended solids (such as petroleum products, salt, solvent degreasers, etc.) may not be used for dust suppression activities. Road dust suppression water is not subject to monitoring under this permit.

2.7 Outside Washing Activities

The discharge of wastewater to surface waters or groundwaters from the outside washing of vehicles, equipment, and other objects shall comply with the discharge requirements listed in this permit, specifically sections 4 and 5, Table 1 and Table 2. Phosphorus free biodegradable soaps shall be used, and the washing of road deicing chemicals to surface waters or groundwaters shall be minimized.

2.8 Dikes and Berms

Dikes or berms constructed a part of a treatment facility shall be designed to have no above ground leakage through or over the outer surface of such dikes or berms.

2.9 Adequate Design

Constructed wastewater disposal or treatment facilities shall have at least sufficient capacity to contain all wastewater discharges and any precipitation resulting from a 10-year, 24-hour storm event, which falls within or flows into the area of disposal or treatment.

3 REQUIREMENTS FOR SURFACE WATER DISCHARGES

3.1 Impaired Waters & TMDL Requirements for Surface Water Discharges

3.1.1 Report Discharge to an Impaired Surface Water.

The permittee shall report, on the annual discharge monitoring report, that the facility has a detectable pollutant of concern discharge to an impaired surface water or a surface water with a State and EPA approved Total Daily Maximum Load (TMDL) allocation.

Note: The section 303(d) list of Wisconsin impaired surface water bodies may be obtained by contacting the Department or by searching for the section 303(d) list on the Department's Internet site. The Department updates the section 303(d) list approximately every two years. The updated list is effective upon approval by EPA. The current link to the section 303(d) list is: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/impairedwaters/2016IR_IWList.html.

3.1.2 TMDL Compliance.

Facilities discharging a pollutant of concern under this permit shall meet the requirements of a State and Federally Approved Total Daily Maximum Load (TMDL) allocation for their discharge location that is in effect on the effective date of this permit. Existing concrete product operation pollutant discharges covered under this permit are expected to be consistent with the baseline allocation granted to Wisconsin General Permit discharges in all State and EPA approved TMDLs in effect on the effective date of this permit.

Note: A "Pollutant(s) of concern" means a pollutant that is contributing to the impairment of a water body. State and Federal Approved TMDLs can be identified by contacting the Department, or by searching for the State and Federal Approved TMDL list on the Department Internet site. The current link to identify the list of State and Federal Approved Final TMDLs is: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/tmdls/tmdlreports.html>.

3.1.3 New or Increased pollutant discharge to a 303(d) listed impaired surface water.

A permittee may not establish a new wastewater discharge of a pollutant of concern to an impaired water body or significantly increase an existing discharge of a pollutant of concern to an impaired water body unless the new or increased discharge does not contribute to the receiving water impairment, or the discharge is consistent with a State and Federal approved total maximum daily load (TMDL) allocation for the impaired water body. Any new or significantly increased pollutant of concern discharge to an impaired surface water authorized under this general permit shall be consistent with the baseline load allocation for general permittees within the basin.

Note: Wisconsin TMDL allocations are primarily being developed for sediment and phosphorus which are normally very low or non-detectable in remedial action wastewater discharges.

3.2 New or Increased Discharges to Fish and Aquatic Life Waters

3.2.1 Receiving Water Classification

The permittee shall determine whether there is a pollutant discharge to a receiving water classified as supporting fish and aquatic life water as defined in s. NR 102.13, Wis. Adm. Code.

Note: Most receiving waters of the state are classified as a fish and aquatic life waters and this classification includes all surface waters of the state except Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW), Exceptional Resource Waters (ERW), Great Lakes system waters and variance waters identified within ss. NR 104.05 through 104.10, Wis. Adm. Code. The Department may be consulted if the permittee is not certain of the receiving surface water classification.

3.2.2 New and Existing Discharge Requirements

The permittee may not establish a new discharge of pollutants to a fish and aquatic life water if the discharge will result in the significant lowering of water quality of the fish and aquatic life water. If the permittee's facility has an existing discharge to a fish and aquatic life water, it may not increase the discharge of pollutants if the increased discharge would result in a significant lowering of water quality. Significant lowering of water quality is defined within ch. NR 207, Wis. Adm. Code.

Note: "New discharge" means a discharge that would first occur after the permittee's coverage date under this permit to a surface water to which the facility did not previously discharge, and does not include an increased discharge to a surface water to which the facility discharged on or before coverage under this permit.

3.2.3 Authorized New or Increased Discharge Requirements

Any increased or new discharge of storm water or wastewater authorized under this permit shall be related to important economic or social development.

Note: New or increased discharges of wastewater directly to ERW or ORW waters are not authorized under this general permit. See section 1.2 of this permit.

3.3 Persistent, Bio-accumulating Toxic Pollutants

In accordance with s. NR 102.12, Wis. Adm. Code, a new discharge and increased discharge as defined in ch. NR 207, Wis. Adm. Code, of persistent, bio-accumulating toxic substances, such as mercury, PCB's, etc, to the Great Lakes waters or their tributaries shall be avoided or limited to the maximum extent practicable. Any new or increased discharge of these substances is prohibited unless the permittee certifies that the new or increased discharge is necessary after utilization of best technology in process or control using waste minimization, pollution prevention, municipal pretreatment programs, material substitution or other means of commercially available technologies which have demonstrated capability for similar applications.

3.4 Floating Solids and Foam

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

3.5 Suspended Solids Treatment and Solids Removal

Wastewater shall be treated for suspended solids removal prior to discharge to surface waters. Captured solids shall be removed from solids separation equipment or facilities as needed to maintain treatment unit hydraulic capacity and prevent carry-over of solids.

4 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES TO GROUND-WATER VIA SEEPAGE

Discharges to groundwater that contain one or more of the following wastewaters shall be monitored in accordance with and meet the effluent limitations specified in this section: washwater from washing of material and equipment associated with concrete products production, contact and noncontact cooling water and condensates, and other concrete production process wastewaters. Samples collected in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at each discharge location (outfall) following any applicable treatment and prior to discharge to seepage. Monitoring during a specified sample period is only required when wastewater is being discharged during that period. The samples taken shall be representative of the seepage discharge to groundwater.

Table 1 - Discharge Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Groundwater Discharges

Limitations for Groundwater Discharges		Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Daily ^(a) Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow - Gallons Per Day	-	Quarterly ^(b)	Estimate ^(e)
Flow - Number of Days Discharged	-	Quarterly ^(b)	Record
Oil and Grease	15 mg/l	Quarterly ^(c)	Grab
pH	6.0 – 9.0	Quarterly ^(d)	Grab
Water Treatment Additives	-	Monthly	Record Usage

(a) Daily maximum effluent limitation means the limitation placed on each effluent characteristic which is to be compared with each single daily analysis. Compliance is achieved when the result of each analysis is less than the maximum daily effluent limitation.

(b) Quarterly sample frequency means performing the associated monitoring four times per year; once anytime during each of the four annual quarters (Jan.-Feb.-March, April-May-June, July-Aug.-Sept., and Oct.-Nov.-Dec.). If there is no discharge during a quarter, the permittee shall state this on the discharge monitoring report form. Refer to section 4.2 for conditions necessitating more frequent monitoring.

(c) Refer to section 4.3 for conditions necessitating different monitoring frequency.

(d) Refer to section 4.4 for conditions necessitating different monitoring frequency.

(e) Estimate means a reasonable approximation of the average daily flow of process wastewater to groundwater based on amounts of makeup water added to a pond, estimates of pond seepage based on hydraulic conductivity and head, meter measurements of discharge to a seepage area, or any other method specified in s. NR 218.05(1), Wis. Adm. Code. Seepage flow estimates need not include storm water that falls within the boundaries of or diffusely enters a pit or infiltration area.

4.1 Solids Removal

Solids shall be removed from seepage areas, if needed, to maintain the absorptive capacity of the soils and prevent plugging.

4.2 Sample Frequency for Flow

The sample frequency for flow shall be quarterly, except that the permittee shall monitor flow **each month for 12 months** starting the month following a recorded discharge flow value greater than 200,000 gal/day.

4.3 Sample Frequency for Oil and Grease

Oil & grease shall be monitored quarterly, except that: (1) the monitoring frequency shall be **each month for 12 months** starting the month following receipt of any sample result showing an oil & grease discharge above 15 mg/L, and (2) further quarterly oil & grease monitoring is not required if the four consecutive quarterly sample results are less than 7.5 mg/L. An increased monitoring frequency is independent of the Department's enforcement response to permit noncompliance. More frequent monitoring may be specified in an order or stipulation resulting from enforcement of permit noncompliance. For portable operations, any required monitoring for oil and grease may occur at any site where the unit is located during the specified sampling period. Samples shall be representative of the process wastewater (i.e., washwater or cooling water) discharge associated with operation of the portable unit.

4.4 pH Monitoring for Discharges to Seepage

Process wastewater pH shall be monitored quarterly prior to seepage, except that the sampling frequency shall be **once each month for 12 months** starting the month following any sample result showing a discharge pH of less than 6.5 standard units (s.u.) or greater than 8.5 s.u. Further quarterly pH sampling is not required if the four consecutive quarterly sample results are greater than 6.5 s.u. and less than 8.5 s.u. Any wastewater with a pH outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 s.u. shall either be treated to moderate the pH prior to seepage, or shall be passed through a soil zone that moderates the pH to within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 s.u. More detailed pH sampling may be required by the Department to determine potential impacts to groundwater.

5 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES TO SURFACE WATERS

Discharges to surface waters that contain one or more of the following wastewaters shall be monitored in accordance with and meet the effluent limitations specified in this section: washwater from washing of material and equipment directly associated with concrete production processes, contact and noncontact cooling water and condensates, and other concrete production process wastewaters. Samples collected in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at each outfall following treatment (if applicable) and prior to discharge to surface waters. Monitoring during a specified sample period is only required when industrial activities are occurring at the site. The samples taken shall be representative of the discharge.

Table 2 - Discharge Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Surface Water Discharges

Limitations for Surface Water Discharges			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily ^(a) Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow - Gallons Per Day	-	-	Quarterly ^(b)	Estimate ⁽ⁱ⁾
Flow - Number of Days Discharged	-	-	Quarterly ^(b)	Record
Total Suspended Solids	-	40 mg/l	Quarterly ^(c)	Grab
pH	6.0 s.u.	9.0 s.u.	Quarterly ^(d)	Grab
Temperature, Maximum	-	-	Quarterly ^(e)	Grab
Oil and Grease	-	15 mg/l	Quarterly ^(f)	Grab
Phosphorus, Total	-	-	Quarterly ^(g)	Grab
Chlorine, Total Residual	-	-	Quarterly ^(h)	Grab
Water Treatment Additives	-	-	Monthly	Record Usage

- (a) Daily maximum effluent limitation means the limitation placed on each effluent characteristic which is to be compared with each single daily analysis. Compliance is achieved when the result of each analysis is less than the maximum daily effluent limitation.
- (b) Quarterly sample frequency means collecting a sample representative of the discharge during facility operation four times per year; once during a discharge day during each of the four annual quarters (Jan.-March, April-June, July-Sept., and Oct-Dec.). If there is no discharge during a quarter, the permittee shall enter zero for the number of days of discharge on the discharge monitoring report form. Refer to section 5.1 for conditions necessitating more frequent monitoring.
- (c) Refer to section 5.2 for conditions necessitating more frequent monitoring.
- (d) Refer to section 5.3 for conditions necessitating different monitoring frequency.
- (e) Refer to section 5.4 for temperature monitoring conditions.
- (f) Refer to section 5.5 for conditions necessitating more frequent monitoring.
- (g) Refer to section 5.6 for conditions necessitating more frequent monitoring.
- (h) Refer to section 5.7 for chlorine monitoring conditions
- (i) Estimate means a reasonable approximation of the average daily flow based on s. NR 218.05(1), Wis. Adm. Code, or any other method approved by the Department.

5.1 Sample Frequency for Flow

The sample frequency for flow shall be quarterly, except that the permittee shall monitor flow **each month for 12 months** starting the month following a recorded discharge flow value greater than 200,000 gal/day. Facilities that monitor flow on a monthly frequency shall also report an estimate of the monthly total discharge flow to surface waters.

5.2 Sample Frequency & Sample Type for Total Suspended Solids

Total suspended solids (TSS) shall be monitored with a grab sample each quarter, except that the TSS monitoring frequency shall be **once each month for 12 months** starting the month following receipt of a sample result showing a discharge TSS above 40 mg/L. When monthly sampling is required, a representative **composite sample** shall be created by combining at least 3 individual grab samples of equal volume, taken at approximately equal intervals over a 3-hour period. This increased monitoring frequency is independent of the Department's enforcement response to permit noncompliance. More frequent monitoring or a different sample type may be specified in an order or stipulation resulting from enforcement of permit noncompliance.

5.3 Sample Frequency for pH

The sample frequency for pH shall be quarterly, except that pH monitoring is reduced to **annually** if four consecutive quarterly samples are within the pH range of 6.7 to 8.3. Daily minimum effluent limitation for pH means the limitation on pH, which is to be compared with each single daily analysis. Compliance is achieved when the result of each analysis is greater than the minimum and less than the maximum daily effluent limitation.

5.4 Sample Frequency for Temperature

A sample that is representative of the effluent discharge temperature for an unbiased sample day shall be monitored during each of the four annual quarters (Jan.-March, April-June, July-Sept., and Oct.-Dec.). If there is no discharge during a quarter, the permittee is not required to report a discharge temperature for that quarter on the discharge monitoring report form.

5.5 Sampling for Oil and Grease

The sample frequency for oil & grease shall be quarterly, except that: (1) the monitoring frequency shall be **each month for 12 months** starting the month following receipt of any sample result showing an oil & grease discharge above 15 mg/L, and (2) further quarterly oil & grease monitoring is not required if the four consecutive quarterly sample results are less than 7.5 mg/L. An increased monitoring frequency is independent of the Department's enforcement response to permit noncompliance. More frequent monitoring or a different sample type may be specified in an order or stipulation resulting from enforcement of permit noncompliance.

5.6 Sample Frequency & Sample Type for Total Phosphorus

Total Phosphorus shall be monitored with a quarterly grab sample, except that the Total Phosphorus monitoring frequency shall be **once each month for 12 months** starting the month following receipt of a sample result showing a Total Phosphorus discharge above 0.1 mg/L. When monthly sampling is required, a representative **composite sample** shall be created by combining at least 3 individual grab samples of equal volume, taken at approximately equal intervals over a 3-hour period.

5.7 Sample Frequency for Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)

TRC shall be monitored with a grab sample that is representative of the effluent discharge for an unbiased sample day during each of the four annual quarters (Jan.-March, April-June, July-Sept., and Oct.-Dec.). If there is no discharge during a quarter, the permittee is not required to report a TRC result for that quarter on the discharge monitoring report form.

6 Standard Requirements

NR 205, Wisconsin Administrative Code (Conditions for Industrial Discharges): The conditions in ss. NR 205.07(1) and NR 205.07(3), Wis. Adm. Code, are included by reference in this permit. The permittee shall comply with all of these requirements, except for s. NR 205.07(1)(n), Wis. Adm. Code, which does not apply to facilities covered under general permits. Some of these requirements are outlined in the Standard Requirements section of this permit. Requirements not specifically outlined in the Standard Requirements can be found in the ss. NR 205.07(1) and NR 205.07(3), Wis. Adm. Code.

6.1 Reporting and Monitoring Requirements

6.1.1 Monitoring Results

See section 2.3 for more detail.

6.1.2 Sampling and Testing Procedures

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

6.1.3 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 and the individual who performed the analysis;
- the analytical techniques or methods used and the results of the analysis.

6.1.4 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 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.

6.1.5 Records Retention

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, storm water inspection reports, 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.

6.1.6 Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Department, upon the presentation of credentials, to enter the permittee's premises, have access to records, and inspect and monitor the discharge as described in s. NR 205.07(1)(d), Wis. Adm. Code.

6.1.7 Authorized Signature

Signatory Requirement - In accordance with NR 205.07(1)(g), Wis. Adm. Code, all reports and other information requested by the department shall be signed by a responsible executive, 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. Delegation of signature authority must comply with NR 205.07(1)(g)2, Wis. Adm. Code.

6.1.8 Other Information

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

6.1.9 Continuation of an Expired General Permit

As provided in s. NR 205.08(9), Wis. Adm. Code, the terms and conditions of this general permit shall continue to apply until this general permit is reissued or revoked or until an individual permit is issued for the discharge to which the general permit applied. The status of expired general permits and forms for requesting continued permit coverage can be accessed at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/ww/gpindex/gpinfo.htm>.

6.2 System Operating Requirements

6.2.1 Noncompliance Reporting

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

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

A written report describing the noncompliance shall also be submitted to the Department as directed at the end of this permit within 5 days after the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance. On a case-by-case basis, the Department may waive the requirement for submittal of a written report within 5 days and instruct the permittee to submit the written report with the next regularly scheduled monitoring report. In either case, the written report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the length of time it is expected to continue.

A scheduled bypass approved by the Department as specified in s. NR 205.07(1)(u)2, Wis. Adm. Code, shall not be subject to the reporting required under this section.

NOTE: Section 292.11(2)(a), Wis. Stats., 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.**

6.2.2 Bypass

Except for a controlled diversion as provided in s. NR 205.07(1)(v), Wis. Adm. Code, any bypass is prohibited and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for such occurrences under s. 283.89, Wis. Stats. The Department may approve a bypass if the permittee demonstrates all the following conditions apply:

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

6.2.3 Spill Reporting

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

6.2.4 Planned Changes

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

6.2.5 Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity

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

6.3 Surface Water Requirements

6.3.1 Permittee-Determined Limit of Quantitation Incorporated into this Permit

For pollutants with water quality-based effluent limits below the Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) in this permit, the LOQ calculated by the permittee and reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) is incorporated by reference into this permit. The LOQ shall be reported on the DMRs, shall be the lowest quantifiable level practicable, and shall

be no greater than the minimum level (ML) specified in or approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for the pollutant at the time this permit was issued, unless this permit specifies a higher LOQ.

6.3.2 Appropriate Formulas for Effluent Calculations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.3.3 Surface Water Uses and Criteria

In accordance with s. 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.

6.3.4 Work near Surface Waters and Wetlands

Any work performed in wetland areas or within areas subject to local floodplain and shoreland regulations must conform to all applicable county or local ordinances. All applicable state permits and/or contracts required by chs. 30, 31 and 87, Wis. Stats. and ss. 281.15, 281.17(10), 281.36 and 281.37, Wis. Stats. (or Wisconsin Administrative Code adopted under these laws), and applicable Federal permits must be obtained as necessary.

6.4 Enforcement

Any violation of this permit is enforceable under ss. 283.89 and 283.91, Wis. Stats.

6.5 Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provisions of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.