

**Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Natural Resources Board Agenda Item**

CORRECTED:

Fiscal Estimate & EIA, page 5 - Attachment B;
Fiscal Estimate & EIA, pages 6-7 - Attachment C

SUBJECT:

Request that the Board authorize public hearing for permanent Board Order WT-28-10, proposed rules affecting NR 211, related to General Pretreatment Requirements, which regulates industrial wastewater discharges to publicly owned treatment plants (POTWs).

FOR: December 2012 Board meeting

PRESENTER'S NAME AND TITLE: Robert Liska, Pretreatment Coordinator

SUMMARY:

Wisconsin's general pretreatment regulations (ch.NR 211) establish responsibilities for industries, municipalities and the state regarding industrial wastewater discharges to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs). Wis. Stat. s. 283.11(2) requires that these regulations comply with and not exceed federal pretreatment requirements.

The Department proposes to revise ch. NR 211 in order to include the changes made to the federal pretreatment regulations in 2005 from US EPA's "Pretreatment Streamlining Rule". These streamlining changes were listed by EPA in its July 2011 letter to the Department as one of 75 issues that needed to be addressed and are designed to reduce the regulatory burden on both industries discharging to POTWs and the municipal pretreatment programs which regulate them without adversely affecting environmental protection. Among the proposed changes are revised sampling requirements for industries and municipalities that would allow for reduced sampling for pollutants not present or at industries which discharge small volumes of wastewater.

The Department recently received comments from 26 industries and 4 municipal pretreatment programs regarding the economic impact of the proposed changes. The comments indicate the changes will provide cost savings for affected industries averaging \$810 annually per facility, revenue losses for ten commercial laboratories averaging \$3300 annually per lab and mixed results for affected municipal programs ranging from one-time costs of \$15,000 to implement these changes to annual cost savings of \$16,000 annually per program.

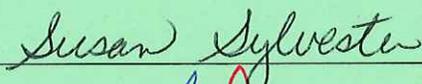
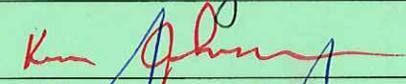
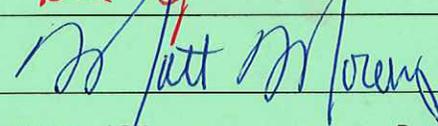
The Department also proposes to repeal extra requirements in NR 211 for centralized waste treaters that conflict with corresponding requirements in federal pretreatment regulations.

Based on this information the Department believes the impact of these rule changes on businesses and municipalities will be minimal.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Board authorize public hearing for Board Order permanent Board Order WT-28-10.

LIST OF ATTACHED MATERIALS (check all that are applicable):

- (choose one)
- Statement of scope
- Fiscal estimate and economic impact analysis (EIA) form
- Response summary
- Attachments to background memo
- Governor approval of statement of scope
- Environmental assessment or impact statement
- Board order/rule

Approved by	Signature	Date
Susan Sylvester, Bureau Director		11/3/12
Ken Johnson, Administrator		11/5/12
Cathy Stepp, Secretary		11/7/12

cc: Board Liaison - AD/8

Program attorney - LS/8

Department rule coordinator - LS/8

DATE: October 31, 2012

TO: All Members of the Natural Resources Board

FROM: Cathy Stepp, Secretary

SUBJECT: Background memo on Board Order WT-28-10, relating to authorization of public hearings.

Why is the rule being proposed?

(What event or action triggered the proposal and what issues are addressed by this rule?)

The Department proposes to revise ch. NR 211 in order to include the changes made to the federal pretreatment regulations in 2005 from US EPA's "Pretreatment Streamlining Rule", in 40 CFR Part 403. These changes were listed by EPA in its July 2011 letter to the Department as one of 75 issues that needed to be addressed. The changes are designed to reduce the regulatory burden on both industries discharging to POTWs and the control authorities (municipal pretreatment programs or DNR, as appropriate) which regulate them without adversely affecting environmental protection.

In addition, the Department also proposes to repeal extra requirements in NR 211 for centralized waste treaters that conflict with corresponding requirements in federal pretreatment regulations.

Summary of rule.

NR 211 – General Pretreatment Requirements – establishes sampling and reporting requirements and other responsibilities, for industries discharging wastewater to municipal wastewater treatment plants as well as the control authorities (municipal pretreatment programs or DNR, as appropriate) which regulate them.

Among the proposed changes are revised sampling requirements for industries that would allow:

- 1) removal of sampling requirements for pollutants shown never to be present in the discharge,
- 2) removal of sampling and reporting requirements for industries never discharging more than 100 gallons per day,
- 3) reduction of sampling requirements for industries based on their percentage of wastewater contribution to a POTW, and
- 4) removal of extra requirements in NR 211 for centralized waste treaters that conflict with corresponding requirements in federal pretreatment regulations.

How does this affect existing policy?

The proposed changes are designed to reduce the regulatory burden on both industries discharging to POTWs and the control authorities (municipal pretreatment programs or DNR, as appropriate) which regulate them without adversely affecting environmental protection.

Has the Board dealt with these issues before?

(When and board action)

The Board has not dealt with NR 211 since the last major revision of this code in March, 1992. The scope statement for the proposed rule changes was published in May, 2010.

Who will be impacted by the proposed rule? How?

Information regarding impacts to industries, municipal pretreatment programs and commercial laboratories is summarized in the following table.

Table 3. Total anticipated costs (-) and savings (+) after implementation of rule.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	After Year 3
224 Affected Industries	+61,000	+121,000	+181,000	+181,000
20 Affected Municipal Programs				
Annual Savings	+30,000	+60,000	+90,000	+90,000
Initial Costs	-65,000	-65,000	-65,000	No future costs
10 Commercial Laboratories				
Lost Revenue	-11,000	-22,000	-33,000	-33,000
Total Net Cost (-) or Savings (+)	+15,000	+94,000	+173,000	+238,000

Information on environmental analysis, if needed?

An environmental analysis was not required by NR 150 for this rule action.

Small Business Analysis.

Based on responses from industrial manufacturers, about one-half of small business manufacturers are expected to realize small reductions in costs (\$810 annually) for wastewater sampling and testing.

Manual Code 1022.4

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

1. Type of Estimate and Analysis

Original Updated Corrected

2. Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number

NR 211, General Pretreatment Requirements

3. Subject

Revision of NR 211 to include "Streamlining" rule additions made to the federal pretreatment regulations in 2005.

4. Fund Sources Affected

GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEG-S

5. Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected

None.

6. Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule

No Fiscal Effect Increase Existing Revenues Increase Costs
 Indeterminate Decrease Existing Revenues Could Absorb Within Agency's Budget
 Decrease Cost

7. The Rule Will Impact the Following (Check All That Apply)

State's Economy Specific Businesses/Sectors
 Local Government Units Public Utility Rate Payers
 Small Businesses (if checked, complete Attachment A)

8. Would Implementation and Compliance Costs Be Greater Than \$20 million?

Yes No

9. Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule

Adoption of these changes is necessary in order to comply with state law (ss. 283.11(2)), federal pretreatment regulations and to comply with DNR's May 18, 2012, commitment to Region 5 – US EPA, to adopt these measures and address this NR rule deficiency identified by EPA in its July 18, 2011, letter to Secretary Stepp.

10. Summary of the businesses, business sectors, associations representing business, local governmental units, and individuals that may be affected by the proposed rule that were contacted for comments.

The following entities that might be affected by this proposed rule, and were contacted by the Department for comments regarding the economic impact of these rule changes on them, included:

108 manufacturers, subject to pretreatment requirements, directly regulated by the Department, and
26 municipal pretreatment programs regulating another 320 manufacturers subject to pretreatment requirements.

11. Identify the local governmental units that participated in the development of this EIA.

The following municipalities provided comments to DNR regarding the impact of these rule changes on their pretreatment programs: City of Beloit, Grand Chute Menasha West Sewerage Commission, Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District, City of Manitowoc Wastewater Treatment Facility and Walworth County Metropolitan Sewerage District.

12. Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Specific Businesses, Business Sectors, Public Utility Rate Payers, Local Governmental Units and the State's Economy as a Whole (Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)

From August 21, 2012 through September 21, 2012, the department solicited comments on the economic impact of the proposed rule change via a survey distributed to 108 DNR-regulated pretreatment industries and to 26 municipal pretreatment programs. The survey identified eight rule changes that could affect businesses and municipal pretreatment programs and requested comments from the recipients regarding the anticipated annual cost or benefit from the proposed changes. (A copy of the survey is attached in Attachment C.)

Twenty-seven industries and five municipal pretreatment program coordinators responded. Twelve industries reported that the proposed changes would have no effect and 15 reported some anticipated savings, largely from survey items 1-3. Two municipal programs reported that making changes to their sewer use ordinances and industrial permits (survey item

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

8) could increase up-front costs, one program reported savings from reduced sampling, one reported no change and one responded for local industries rather than the municipal program.

Brief summaries of the economic impacts follow with more detailed breakdowns of survey responses and economic impacts in Tables 1 -3 in Attachment B. The data in these tables were generated by assuming that the responses from industries and municipal programs represented anticipated impacts from all 400 eligible pretreatment industries and all 26 municipal pretreatment programs. Thus, the total of 224 affected industries was generated by assuming that 56% of all industries were affected just as 56% of all industrial respondents (15 of 27) were affected. The average savings of \$810 was then applied to all affected industries and distributed over 3 years to allow for delays in implementation. Similarly with municipal programs, 20 of 26 were assumed to be affected because 3 of 4 program respondents reported impacts. The average cost of \$15,000 was then applied to 2/3 of the 20 affected programs (13), the average savings of \$15,000 was applied to 1/3 of the 20 (6) and both costs and savings were applied to all affected programs and distributed over 3 years.

SAVINGS:

Streamlining pretreatment regulations will provide modest savings for industries. These savings result from a decrease in laboratory costs, labor, reporting, and filing burdens. For businesses, the estimated savings of this rule range from \$80 to \$3000. (See Table 1, Attachment B.) One municipality (Grand Chute-Menasha) predicted saving \$15,000-\$17,000 per year. (See Table 2, Attachment B).

COSTS:

Revising municipal sewer use ordinances and industrial permits will present cost increases to municipal programs. Municipalities will either have to absorb these costs or pass them onto the industries they regulate. However, these revisions are single, one-time program costs, which may be partially offset over time by the benefits of reduced sampling costs and reduced staff time for inspections. Walworth Country Metropolitan Sewerage District estimated upfront costs of \$10,094, and the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District estimated upfront costs of \$20,000.

There may also be costs, in the form of reduced revenue, for commercial laboratories in Wisconsin as they will receive fewer wastewater samples for testing from industries and programs. According to pretreatment reports submitted by industries, ten laboratories perform the great majority of testing done by these industries. Table 3, (Attachment B), shows the Department's estimates of the economic impact of this reduced revenue on the labs based on the following assumptions:

- 1) 56% of all eligible industries (224) receive permission to reduce pollutant testing by four tests/year, for an average, reduced revenue to labs of \$100/year/industry.
- 2) 5% of all eligible industries (11) receive permission to eliminate all testing because they qualify as Non-significant Categorical Industrial Users for an average reduction to labs of \$500/year/affected industry.
- 3) 10% of all eligible industries (22) receive permission to reduce all testing by 50%, for an average reduction to labs of \$250/year/affected industry.
- 4) Total revenue reductions (\$33,000/year) after all affected industries take advantage of the rule changes will take

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

more than one year to be realized. Reductions have been distributed over 3 years to allow industries and municipalities time to make, or approve, reduced sampling requests and time to request and receive DNR permission to change sewer use ordinances and industrial permits.

NO CHANGE:

Twelve businesses, of the 27 that responded, and one municipal respondent, out of four, reported that the proposed rule would have no fiscal impact on their operations:

National Plating; Master Lock Company; Cintas Corporation; Gusmer Enterprises; Wisconsin Paperboard Corp; Alisco; TAB; Precision Metalsmiths; Tasman Leather Group, LLC; Madison Gas and Electric; Glover's Manufacturing, Inc.; Catalytic Converters; and the City of Beloit.

Impacts from the proposed rule changes are also not expected at an additional ten industries, categorized as centralized waste treatment facilities (CWTs) by federal pretreatment regulations. These rule changes will repeal extra requirements for CWTs that conflict with corresponding federal requirements. Because the requirements to be repealed have not been consistently applied, or enforced, their repeal should not add or detract from routine operating expenses at CWTs.

ECONOMIC IMPACT:

Based on the responses from 27 industries and four municipal pretreatment programs and Department estimates of the impact to commercial labs, the statewide economic impact of this rule appears to be minor. Because the impact of these changes may take as many as three years to be fully realized, it has been distributed over three years, and beyond, to account for this. (See Table 3.) Totaling the costs and benefits reported by survey respondents, 224 industries likely to be affected by these rule changes may see average savings of \$810 each, with total statewide savings approaching \$181,000, three years after rule implementation; of the 20 municipal programs likely to be affected, two-thirds of them may see initial, one-time costs averaging \$15,000 each and one-third, increasing annual benefits of \$15,000 each, culminating in net, total statewide savings of \$90,000 annually after 3 years. Finally, the ten commercial laboratories affected may see combined, total revenue losses of \$33,000 per year after all affected industries have taken advantage of the rule changes in three years. While we recognize that these facilities are only a sampling of those in the state, we believe that their responses are representative of similar facilities throughout the state. Ultimately, the costs and benefits are both small enough that the economic impact of the streamlining regulations on the state is minimally positive at best, negligible at worst.

13. Benefits of Implementing the Rule and Alternative(s) to Implementing the Rule

This rule modification offers modest savings in sampling costs to those industries that can meet the requirements and receive DNR or municipal approval, as appropriate. Adopting these changes will also satisfy DNR's 2010 commitment to EPA to make DNR pretreatment requirements consistent with federal requirements.

14. Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

Industries can realize small cost savings through reduced sampling and testing fees - if they request them and meet the requirements. Municipalities and laboratories will have initial implementation costs but municipalities may achieve small savings over time due to reduced staff time, if they adopt the voluntary, cost-saving measures into their ordinances and industrial permits.

15. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government

Rule changes equivalent to those proposed have been in effect in federal pretreatment regulations since 2005.

16. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Neighboring States (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota)

All the above neighboring states have already adopted these proposed rule changes into their respective administrative codes.

<h4>17. Contact Name</h4>	<h4>18. Contact Phone Number</h4>
Robert J. Liska	608 267 7631

This document can be made available in alternate formats to individuals with disabilities upon request.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

ATTACHMENT A

-
1. Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Small Businesses (Separately for each Small Business Sector, Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)

Based on responses from industrial manufacturers, about one-half of small business manufacturers are expected to realize small reductions in costs (\$810 annually) for wastewater sampling and testing.

-
2. Summary of the data sources used to measure the Rule's impact on Small Businesses

Comments received by the Department from 27 industries regarding the economic impact of the proposed rule changes on their businesses.

-
3. Did the agency consider the following methods to reduce the impact of the Rule on Small Businesses?

- Less Stringent Compliance or Reporting Requirements
 Less Stringent Schedules or Deadlines for Compliance or Reporting
 Consolidation or Simplification of Reporting Requirements
 Establishment of performance standards in lieu of Design or Operational Standards
 Exemption of Small Businesses from some or all requirements
 Other, describe:

The rule's impact on Small Business is expected to be small and beneficial, therefore methods to reduce this impact were not considered. In addition, enactment of the proposed rule changes was presumed because state law (ss. 283.11(2)) requires that state rules comply with and not exceed federal regulations, which already contain the proposed changes.

-
4. Describe the methods incorporated into the Rule that will reduce its impact on Small Businesses

The rule adopts the federal "Streamlining" changes to Wisconsin's pretreatment requirements which offer reduced sampling costs to industries that qualify.

-
5. Describe the Rule's Enforcement Provisions

This rule contains no enforcement provisions but the Department follows a "stepped enforcement" policy in which the severity of DNR enforcement responses increases with each succeeding violation, culminating in referral of a facility to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

-
6. Did the Agency prepare a Cost Benefit Analysis (if Yes, attach to form)

Yes No

Table 1. Savings reported by industries affected by new rule.

Company	Annual Savings (\$)	Company	Annual Savings (\$)
Mayville Engineering Company	80	Millennium Technologies	620
Miller St. Nazianz Inc.	100	Worth Company	783
Professional Plating	100	UltraCoat	1,000
Scot Industries	150	Shelmat	1,500
GEA Farm Technologies, Inc.	200	Silgan Containers	1,650
Donaldson Company	300	SAFC	1,800
Spectrum Brands-Rayovac	300	Grover Co.	3,000
Pierce Manufacturing Inc.	515	Average Savings*	\$810

*Note: When savings were reported as a range, the more conservative estimate is listed. To focus on the rule's impact, only reported costs and savings were used in averaging, responses of "No change" were excluded.

Table 2. Costs and savings reported by municipalities affected by new rule.

Municipality	Initial Cost (\$)	Annual Savings (\$)
Walworth County Metro. Sewerage District	10,094	No Change
Grand Chute-Menasha West Sewerage Commission (GCMWSC)	Not Reported	15,000
Madison Metro. Sewerage District	20,000	No Change
Average Initial Cost*	\$15,000	-----
Average Annual Savings*	-----	\$15,000

*Note: When savings were reported as a range, the more conservative estimate is listed. To focus on the rule's impact, only reported costs and savings were used in averaging, responses of "No change" were excluded.

Table 3. Total anticipated costs (-) and savings (+) after implementation of rule.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	After Year 3
224 Affected Industries	+61,000	+121,000	+181,000	+181,000
20 Affected Municipal Programs				
Annual Savings	+30,000	+60,000	+90,000	+90,000
Initial Costs	-65,000	-65,000	-65,000	No future costs
10 Commercial Laboratories				
Lost Revenue	-11,000	-22,000	-33,000	-33,000
Total Net Cost (-) or Savings (+)	+15,000	+94,000	+173,000	+238,000



ATTACHMENT C

CORRECTED
Attachment C added

August 21, 2012

Subject: Request for comments regarding the economic impact of proposed changes to Wisconsin's General Pretreatment Regulations (Wis. Admin. Code Chap.NR 211)

The Department of Natural Resources is conducting an economic impact analysis of its rule proposal, WT-28-10, that would reduce wastewater pretreatment regulations for regulated industries discharging to sanitary sewers (pretreatment industries) and for municipal wastewater treatment plants with industrial pretreatment programs. The Department is gathering information to determine if there is an economic effect of the proposed rule on specific businesses, business sectors, local governmental units, and the state economy as a whole. Information and advice is requested from businesses, business associations, local governmental units, and individuals that may be affected by the proposed rule.

Would you, your business, your association, or your local unit of government be affected economically if this proposed rule implemented the following?

- 1 Removed sampling requirements for wastewater pollutants, discharged by industries to sanitary sewers, shown to be neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge. **(see proposed NR 211.15(4)(b))**
- 2 Removed pretreatment sampling and reporting requirements for industries never discharging more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of regulated industrial wastewater to the sanitary sewer. **(NR 211.15(4)(d))**
- 3 Reduced pretreatment sampling and reporting requirements (from twice per year to once per year) for industries which discharge less than .01 percent of the wastewater flow capacity of the municipal treatment plant they discharge to. **(NR 211.15(4)(c))**
- 4 Reduced pretreatment inspection requirements for municipal wastewater treatment plants with industrial pretreatment programs (from once per year to once per two years) when inspecting industries discharging less than .01 percent of the wastewater flow capacity of the municipal treatment plant they discharge to. **(NR 211.235(3)(c))**
- 5 Required municipal wastewater treatment plants with industrial pretreatment programs to repeat sampling at industries if a test result from the municipal sample exceeded a limit. **(NR 211.15(7))**
- 6 Allowed municipal wastewater treatment plants with industrial pretreatment programs to use a general discharge permit to regulate several similar industries rather than several individual discharge permits. **(NR 211.235(1)(b))**
- 7 Required municipal wastewater treatment plants with industrial pretreatment programs to include applicable Best Management Practices and slug control measures in industrial discharge permits. **(NR 211.235(1)(am)(intro))**
- 8 Required municipal wastewater treatment plants with industrial pretreatment programs to revise their sewer use ordinance and industrial permits to include the above changes and submit them to DNR for approval. **(NR 211.30(7)(b))**

The proposed rule may be reviewed at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/ww/pret> or <http://adminrules.wisconsin.gov>. To request this material in an alternative format, please call Robert Liska at (608) 267-7631 with specific information on your request by **September 15, 2012**.

If you expect to be affected economically by this rule proposal please provide as much information as possible to the department contact below regarding any implementation or compliance costs you would expect to incur, quantifiable benefits of the proposed rule, or how the proposed rule would negatively affect your overall economic competitiveness, productivity, or jobs.

Please do NOT submit comments on the revision to the rule at this time. After receiving comments on the economic impact of the rule, the department will prepare an economic impact analysis (EIA) for the proposed rule. Once the EIA process is complete, the department will submit the rule package and EIA to the Legislative Council and hearings on the proposed rule will then be held, in accordance with ss. 227.15, 227.17 and 227.19, Wis. Stats.

Please indicate whether you are responding as a business, small business, business association, local governmental unit, or individual. A small business is defined as an independently owned and operated business that is not dominant in its field and which employs 25 or fewer full-time employees or which has gross annual sales of less than \$5,000,000.

Comments are due and shall be postmarked or submitted electronically no later than **September 21, 2012**. Please provide your email address or phone number in order for the department to contact you if additional information is needed. Written comments on economic effects of the proposal may be submitted via U.S. mail or email to:

Robert Liska
Bureau of Water Quality, WT/3
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707
Robert.Liska@wisconsin.gov

**ORDER OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD
REPEALING, RENUMBERING, AMENDING, RECREATING AND CREATING
RULES**

The Wisconsin Natural Resources Board proposes an order to repeal NR 211.03(2) and (19m)(d), NR 211.11(3)(b) and (c), NR 211.12(6); to renumber NR 211.235(1)(intro) and (a), (b), (d) and (e); to renumber and amend NR 211.15(4), NR 211.235(1)(c), (f), (g), and (3); to amend NR 211.01, NR 211.03(8), (16) and (19m)(a) and (c), NR 211.10(3)(d), NR 211.11(3)(title) and (4)(a), NR 211.15(1)(e)(intro) and (1)(e)1., (5), (6), (7) and (10)(b)2., NR 211.23(1)(j), NR 211.235(4)(a), NR 211.25(2), and (4)(c) and (d); to repeal and recreate NR 211.13(2)(e)2.b., NR 211.30(7); to create NR 211.03(1e), (8m), NR 211.10(3)(e), NR 211.11(3)(a)5., (bm), (cm), (d) and (e), NR 211.15(4)(b), (c) and (d), NR 211.235(a), (b) and (c), NR 211.25(3)(e), (4)(a)3. and (4)(e) relating to pretreatment requirements for industrial users, publicly owned wastewater treatment plants and the Department of Natural Resources.

WT-28-10

Analysis Prepared by the Department of Natural Resources

1. Statutes interpreted: Sections 283.11(1),(2); 283.21(2); 283.31

2. Statutory authority: Sections 283.11(1),(2); 283.21(2); 283.31

3. Explanation of agency authority:

Chapter 283 of the Wisconsin Statutes grants authority to the Department to establish, administer and maintain a Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES). Section 283.21(2), Stat., authorizes the Department to promulgate pretreatment standards to regulate the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works. Sections 283.11 and 283.31, Stats. provide authority to promulgate rules to administer the WPDES permit program consistent with federal requirements in the Clean Water Act.

4. Related statute or rule: NR 211, General Pretreatment Requirements, relates to the regulation of industrial wastewater discharges to publicly owned treatment plants (POTWs) in the ch. NR 200 series of rules and in ch 283, Stats.

5. Plain language analysis:

On July 18, 2011, the Department received a letter from US EPA identifying seventy-five questions or potential inconsistencies between Wisconsin law and federal Clean Water Act requirements. Issue # 16 of the EPA letter identified inconsistencies concerning requirements for industrial discharges to POTWs in Wis. Admin. Code, ch. NR 211, compared with its federal counterpart in 40 CFR Part 403. The Department is proposing amendments to NR 211 regarding pretreatment requirements for industrial users and POTWs, in response to issue #16 identified by EPA. The proposed changes more closely align Wisconsin's pretreatment requirements with revisions to the federal pretreatment regulations known as the Pretreatment Streamlining Rule, so named because many of the changes reduced federal pretreatment requirements for both regulated industries and their regulators (DNR or delegated POTWs with pretreatment programs).

The proposed Streamlining revisions to NR 211 would make the following significant changes:

1. Remove sampling requirements for wastewater pollutants, discharged by industries to sanitary sewers, shown to be neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge.
2. Remove all pretreatment sampling and reporting requirements for industries never discharging more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of regulated industrial wastewater to the sanitary sewer.
3. Reduce pretreatment sampling and reporting requirements (from twice per year to once per year) for industries which discharge less than .01 percent of the wastewater flow capacity of the municipal treatment plant they discharge to.
4. Reduce pretreatment inspection requirements (from once per year to once per 2 years) for municipal wastewater treatment plants, with industrial pretreatment programs, when inspecting industries which discharge less than .01 percent of the wastewater flow capacity of the municipal treatment plant they discharge to.
5. Require municipal wastewater treatment plants with industrial pretreatment programs to repeat sampling at industries if a test result from the municipal sample exceeded a limit.
6. Allow municipal wastewater treatment plants with industrial pretreatment programs to use a general discharge permit to regulate several similar industries rather than several individual discharge permits.
7. Require municipal wastewater treatment plants with industrial pretreatment programs to include applicable Best Management Practices and slug control measures in industrial discharge permits.

6. Summary of, and comparison with, existing or proposed federal regulations:

NR 211 is currently deficient in many respects compared with its federal counterpart, 40 CFR Part 403, which was revised in 2005 to include the changes collectively known as the Pretreatment Streamlining Rule. These changes include the above significant changes, along with a number of lesser changes which address more detailed aspects of pretreatment regulations such as signature requirements and record keeping.

In its July 18, 2011 letter, U.S. EPA stated that existing state pretreatment regulations did not incorporate the changes made by EPA to the federal pretreatment regulations in 2005. Some of these changes made the federal regulation less stringent than it used to be, by reducing requirements; others made it more stringent. EPA has stated that Wisconsin must adopt the more stringent provisions into NR 211.

(These, more stringent, provisions are described at:

http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/pretreatment_streamlining_required_changes.pdf.)

The proposed revision to NR 211 is intended to address EPA's concerns and also to incorporate those Streamlining changes that reduce pretreatment requirements for regulated industries and delegated POTWs without adversely affecting environmental protection.

7. Comparison of similar rules in adjacent states:

The following U.S. EPA Region 5 states (Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Ohio) have adopted the 2005 changes to the federal pretreatment regulation into their corresponding state regulations. In Michigan, a streamlining rule has been drafted but the authority of the state's environmental agency to adopt such a rule has been removed.

8. Summary of factual data and analytical methodologies used in the rules and how any related findings support the regulatory approach chosen:

The Department has compared Wisconsin pretreatment regulations in ch NR 211 with the federal rule, 40 C.F.R. Part 403, and has proposed these changes to NR 211 to make it consistent with its federal counterpart and to address recent EPA concerns about the lack of consistency between these two rules.

9. Analysis and supporting documentation used to determine effect on small business:

As part of its research in creating the federal Pretreatment Streamlining Rule in 2005, U.S. EPA was required to address the economic impact of the same rule changes on small entities, i.e., small governmental units, industries and not-for-profit organizations, as are being proposed here. EPA concluded, in its Final Rule published Oct. 14, 2005, in the Federal Register, at 70 Fed. Reg. 60134 (Oct. 14, 2005), that the national economic effect of its rule, “will either relieve regulatory burden or have no significant impact for all small entities.” It also estimated that, overall, governmental units and industries would save \$10.1 million annually by implementing the Streamlining changes.

10. Effect on small business:

The Department estimates that the biggest impact of the proposed rule changes on small business will be the small cost savings (<\$100 per year) in reduced wastewater sample test fees available to those industries, both large and small, that demonstrate that one or more of the pollutants they are required to test for are not present nor expected to be present. This estimate is based on recent pricing information the Department received from two analytical laboratories for the most common pollutants pretreatment industries are required to test for.

11. Agency contact:

Robert Liska, Department of Natural Resources, Water Quality Bureau – WT/3, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI, 53707 - 7921; telephone number: 608/267-7631; email address: Robert.Liska@wisconsin.gov

12. Place where comments are to be submitted and deadline for submittal:

Robert Liska
Department of Natural Resources
Water Quality Bureau – WT/3
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707 - 7921
Fax: 608/267-2800
Robert.Liska@wisconsin.gov

Hearing dates and the deadline for submission of comments are to be determined.

SECTION 1. NR 211.01 is amended to read:

NR 211.01 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to establish under s. ~~283.55(2)~~ 283.21(2), Stats., the responsibilities of industrial users and of publicly owned treatment works in preventing the discharge into publicly owned treatment works of pollutants which will interfere with the operation of the POTW, will pass through the POTW ~~treatment works~~ insufficiently treated, or which will impair the use or disposal of POTW sludge.

SECTION 2. NR 211.03(1e) is created to read:

NR 211.03(1e) “Best Management Practices” or “BMPs” means maintenance or operating procedures, schedules of activities, prohibited practices, treatment requirements and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in s. NR 211.10(1) and (2) or to

control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage areas.

SECTION 3. NR 211.03(2e) is repealed.

SECTION 3m. NR 211.03(16) is amended to read:

NR 211.03(16) "Pretreatment standard" means any regulation which applies to industrial users and which contains pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the department in accordance with s. ~~283.55(2)(a)~~ 283.21(2), Stats. This term includes both prohibited discharge standards set forth in or established under s. NR 211.10 and categorical pretreatment standards set forth in s. NR 211.11 and in chs. NR 221 through 297.

SECTION 4. NR 211.03(19m)(a) and (c) are amended to read:

NR 211.03(19m)(a) Any industrial user subject to the categorical pretreatment standards in chs. NR 221 to 297 except as provided in s. NR 211.15(4)(d);

(c) Any industrial user that discharges to the POTW a process waste stream which makes up 5% or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or

SECTION 4m. NR 211.03(19m)(d) is repealed:

SECTION 5. NR 211.03(8) is amended to read:

NR 211.03(8) "Interference" means the inhibition or disruption of a POTW's sewer system, treatment processes, or operations by an indirect discharge which, alone or in conjunction with the discharge or discharges from other sources, causes a violation or increases the magnitude or duration of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's WPDES permit, ~~including the impairment of~~ or impairs the use or disposal of POTW sludge under chs. 281 and 283, Stats.

SECTION 6. NR 211.03(8m) is created to read:

NR 211.03(8m) "Maximum allowable industrial loading" means the total mass of a pollutant that all industrial users or groups of industrial users identified by the POTW may discharge pursuant to local limits developed under s. NR 211.10(3).

SECTION 6m. NR 211.10(3)(d) is amended to read:

NR 211.10(3)(d) Where specific prohibited discharge standards are developed by a POTW under this subsection, they shall be deemed pretreatment standards for the purposes of s. ~~283.55(2)~~283.21(2), Stats..

SECTION 7. NR 211.10(3)(e) is created to read:

NR 211.10(3)(e) POTWs may develop Best Management Practices (BMPs) to implement the prohibitions of subs. (1) and (2). Such BMPs shall be considered specific

prohibited discharge standards under this subsection and pretreatment standards for the purposes of s. 283.21(2), Stats..

SECTION 8. NR 211.11(3)(title) is amended to read:

NR 211.11(3)(title) ~~CONVERSION FROM PRODUCTION BASED STANDARDS TO EQUIVALENT MASS OR CONCENTRATION STANDARDS.~~

SECTION 8e. NR 211.11(3)(a)5 is created to read:

NR 211.11(3)(a)5. Any industrial user operating under a control mechanism incorporating equivalent mass or concentration limits calculated from a production based standard shall notify the control authority within 2 business days after the industrial user has reason to know that the production level will significantly change within the next calendar month. Any industrial user which does not notify the control authority of such anticipated change shall meet the mass or concentration limits in its control mechanism that were based on the original estimate of the long-term average production rate.

SECTION 8m. NR 211.11(3)(b) and (c) are repealed:

SECTION 8s. NR 211.11(3)(bm), (cm), (d), and (e) are created to read:

NR 211.11(3)(bm)1. When the limits in a categorical pretreatment standard are expressed only in terms of pollutant concentrations, an industrial user may request that the control authority convert the limits to equivalent mass limits. The determination to convert concentration limits to mass limits is within the discretion of the control authority. The control authority may establish equivalent mass limits only if the industrial user:

- a. Employs or demonstrates that it will employ, water conservation methods and technologies that substantially reduce water use during the term of its control mechanism;
 - b. Currently uses control and treatment technologies that are adequate to achieve compliance with the applicable categorical pretreatment standard, and has not used dilution as a substitute for treatment;
 - c. Provides sufficient information to establish the facility's actual average daily flow rate for all waste streams, based on data from a continuous effluent flow monitoring device, as well as the facility's long-term average production rate. Both the actual average daily flow rate and the long-term average production rate must be representative of current operating conditions;
 - d. Does not have daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that equivalent mass limits are not appropriate to control the discharge; and
 - e. Has consistently complied with all applicable categorical pretreatment standards during the period prior to the industrial user's request for equivalent mass limits.
2. Upon approval by the control authority an industrial user subject to equivalent mass limits must:
- a. Maintain and effectively operate control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the equivalent mass limits;
 - b. Continue to record the facility's flow rates through the use of a continuous effluent flow monitoring device;
 - c. Continue to record the facility's production rates and notify the control authority whenever production rates are expected to vary by more than 20 percent from its baseline production rates determined in subd. (b)1.c. of this subsection. Upon notification of a revised

production rate, the Control Authority must reassess the equivalent mass limit and revise the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and

d. Continue to employ the same or comparable water conservation methods and technologies as those implemented pursuant to subd. (b)1. a. of this subsection so long as it discharges under an equivalent mass limit.

3. A control authority which chooses to establish equivalent mass limits:

a. Must calculate the equivalent mass limit by multiplying the actual average daily flow rate of the regulated processes by the concentration-based daily maximum and monthly average standard for the applicable categorical pretreatment standard and the appropriate unit conversion factor;

b. Upon notification of a revised production rate, must reassess the equivalent mass limit and recalculate the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and

c. May retain the same equivalent mass limit in subsequent control mechanism terms if the industrial user's actual average daily flow rate was reduced solely as a result of the implementation of water conservation methods and technologies, and the actual average daily flow rates used in the original calculation of the equivalent mass limit were not based on the use of dilution as a substitute for treatment as prohibited by s. NR 211.10(4). The Industrial User must also be in compliance with s. NR 211.19.

d. The control authority may not establish mass limits for pH, temperature, radiation, or other pollutants which cannot appropriately be expressed as a mass.

(cm) The control authority may convert the mass limits of the categorical pretreatment standards in chs. NR 233, 235, and 279 to equivalent concentration limits. When converting such limits to concentration limits, the control authority must use the concentrations listed in the applicable subparts of chs. NR 233, 235, and 279 and document that dilution is not being substituted for treatment as prohibited by s. NR 211.10(4).

(d) Equivalent limitations calculated in accordance with par. (a), (bm) or (cm) are deemed pretreatment standards for the purposes of this chapter and s. 283.21(2), Stats. The control authority shall document how the equivalent limits were derived and make this information available to the public. Once incorporated into its control mechanism, the industrial user must comply with the equivalent limitations in lieu of the promulgated categorical standards from which the equivalent limitations were derived.

(e) When pretreatment standards specify both daily and average limits, the same production or flow figures shall be used in calculating daily and average limits.

SECTION 9. NR 211.11(4)(a) is amended to read:

NR 211.11(4)(a). Categorical pretreatment standards may be adjusted to reflect the presence of pollutants in an industrial user's intake water if the applicable categorical pretreatment standards specifically provide that they may be applied on a net basis ~~and~~ or if the industrial user demonstrates to the control authority that:

SECTION 10. NR 211.12(6) is repealed.

SECTION 11. NR 211.13(2)(e)2.b. is repealed and recreated to read:

NR 211.13(2)(e)2.b. The POTW is complying with all WPDES permit requirements and any additional requirements in any order or decree, issued pursuant to the Clean Water Act affecting combined sewer outflows. These requirements include, but are not limited to, any requirements contained in EPA's Combined Sewer Overflow Control Policy.

SECTION 12. NR 211.15(1)(e)(intro) and 211.15(1)(e)1. are amended to read:

NR 211.15(1)(e)(intro) The nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge from each of the industrial user's regulated processes and an identification of the applicable categorical pretreatment standards and requirements. The nature and concentration of pollutants in each discharge shall be determined in accordance with subds. 1. to 5. In cases where the standard requires compliance with a best management practice or pollution prevention alternative, the user shall submit documentation as required by the control authority or the applicable standard to determine compliance.

NR 211.15(1)(e)1. Sampling and analysis shall be performed to identify the concentration or mass of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process, according to the requirements of the applicable categorical pretreatment standard and the control authority. Both daily maximum and average values shall be reported. Samples shall be representative of daily operations. A minimum of 4 grab samples per day shall be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organics. All other samples shall be 24-hour flow proportional composites, ~~except when the industrial user demonstrates to the control authority's satisfaction that flow proportional sampling is infeasible. When flow proportional sampling is infeasible, the industrial user may use time proportional composite sampling or at least 4 grab samples if the industrial user has shown to the control authority's satisfaction that these methods provide representative samples of the effluent being discharged unless time proportional or grab sampling is authorized by the control authority. Where~~ alternative sampling is authorized by the control authority, the samples must be representative of the discharge and the decision to allow alternative methods must be documented in the industrial user's file. Multiple grab samples collected during a 24-hour period may be composited prior to analysis provided appropriate protocols specified in NR 219, and in EPA and department guidance are followed. Samples for cyanide, total phenols and sulfides may be composited in the laboratory or in the field. Samples for volatile organics and oil and grease may be composited in the laboratory. Other samples may be composited using approved methodologies as authorized by the control authority.

SECTION 13. NR 211.15(4) is renumbered NR 211.15(4)(a) and amended to read:

NR 211.15(4)(a) After the compliance date for an applicable categorical standard, industrial users, ~~except those meeting the requirements in par. (c) or (d,~~ shall submit semi-annual reports to the control authority. New sources and sources that become industrial users subsequent to the compliance date of an applicable categorical pretreatment standard shall submit the semi-annual reports to the control authority after commencement of discharge to the POTW. The report shall include the information required by sub. (1) (d) ~~to~~ and (e) except that the control authority may require more detailed reporting of flows and alternative sampling techniques may be used if they result in samples that are representative of the user's discharge and are approved by the control authority and documented in the industrial user's file. For industrial users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established by the control authority according to s. NR 211.11 (3), this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the industrial user's long-term production rate. For all other industrial users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production or other measure of operation, this report shall include the industrial user's actual production or other measure of operation during the reporting period. For all wastes subject to categorical pretreatment standards

that have been shipped off-site for disposal, these reports shall include the category, manufacturing process, volume and destination of such wastes. In cases where the pretreatment standard requires compliance with best management practices the user shall submit documentation needed to determine the compliance status of the user. These reports shall be submitted during June and December unless otherwise specified by the control authority. Industrial users shall submit these reports more frequently if required to do so by the control authority, or the department, or the applicable categorical pretreatment standards.

SECTION 14. NR 211.15(4) (b), (c) and (d) are created to read:

NR 211.15(4)(b) The control authority may authorize a monitoring waiver for individual pollutants for an industrial user subject to a categorical standard if the user has demonstrated through sampling and other technical factors that the pollutant is neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge, or is present only at background levels from intake water and without any increase in the pollutant due to activities of the industrial user. This authorization is subject to the following conditions:

1. The control authority may authorize a waiver where a pollutant is determined to be present solely due to sanitary wastewater discharged from the facility provided that the sanitary wastewater is not regulated by an applicable categorical standard and otherwise includes no process wastewater.

2. The monitoring waiver is valid only for the duration of the effective permit or equivalent control mechanism, but in no case longer than 5 years. The user must submit a new request for the waiver before the waiver can be granted for each subsequent control mechanism or 5 year period.

3. In making a demonstration that a pollutant is not present, the industrial user must provide data from at least one sampling of the facility's process wastewater prior to any treatment present at the facility that is representative of all wastewater from all processes. The request for a monitoring waiver must include the certification statement and be signed in accordance with s. NR 211.15(10)(b). Non-detectable sample results may only be used as a demonstration that a pollutant is not present if the EPA approved method from 40 CFR Part 136 with the lowest minimum detection level for that pollutant was used in the analysis.

4. Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the control authority must be included as a condition in the user's control mechanism. The reasons supporting the waiver and any information submitted by the user in its request for the waiver must be maintained by the control authority for 3 years after expiration of the waiver.

5. Upon approval of the monitoring waiver and revision of the user's control mechanism by the control authority, the industrial user must certify on each report with the statement below, that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its wastestream due to activities of the industrial user:

Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the pretreatment standards, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there has been no increase in the level of _____ [list pollutant(s)] in the wastewaters due to the activities at the facility since filing of the last periodic report.

6. In the event that a waived pollutant is found to be present or is expected to be present based on changes that occur in the user's operations, the user must immediately: comply with the

monitoring requirements of paragraph (a) of this section or other more frequent monitoring requirements and notify the control authority.

7. This provision does not supersede certification processes and requirements established in categorical pretreatment standards, except as otherwise specified in the categorical pretreatment standard.

(c) The control authority may reduce the frequency of the reports required under par. (a) to no less than once per year, unless required more frequently by the pretreatment standard or the department, where the industrial user meets all of the following conditions:

1. The industrial user's total categorical wastewater flow does not exceed any of the following:

a. 0.01 percent of the design dry weather hydraulic capacity of the POTW, or 5,000 gallons per day, whichever is smaller, as measured by a continuous effluent flow monitoring device unless the industrial user discharges in batches;

b. 0.01 percent of the design dry weather organic treatment capacity of the POTW; and

c. 0.01 percent of the maximum allowable headworks loading for any pollutant regulated by the applicable categorical pretreatment standard for which approved local limits were developed by a POTW in accordance with s. NR 211.10(3);

2. The industrial user has not been in significant noncompliance, as defined in s. NR 211.23(1)(j), at any time in the past two years;

3. The industrial user does not have daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that decreasing the reporting requirement would result in data that are not representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period;

4. The industrial user must notify the control authority immediately of any changes at its facility causing it to no longer meet conditions of subd. 1. or 2. Upon notification, the industrial user must immediately begin complying with the minimum reporting requirements in par. (a); and

5. The control authority must retain documentation to support the determination that a specific industrial user qualifies for reduced reporting requirements under this paragraph for a period of 3 years after the expiration of the term of the control mechanism.

(d) The control authority may determine that an industrial user subject to categorical pretreatment standards is a non-significant categorical industrial user rather than a significant industrial user on a finding that all of the following conditions are met:

1. The industrial user never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the pretreatment standard).

2. The industrial user has consistently complied with all applicable categorical pretreatment standards and requirements.

3. The industrial user never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.

4. The industrial user annually submits the following certification statement signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of s. NR 211.15(10) along with any additional information required by the control authority:

Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with pretreatment standards, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief that during the period from _____, to _____, [months, days, year], the facility described as _____ [facility name] met the definition of a non-significant categorical Industrial User as described in s. NR 211.15(4)(c); the facility complied with all applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements during this reporting period; and the facility never discharged more than 100 gallons of total

categorical wastewater on any given day during this reporting period. This compliance certification is based upon the following information: _____

SECTION 15. NR 211.15(5), (6) and (7) are amended to read

NR 211.15(5) Significant industrial users which are not subject to categorical pretreatment standards and which discharge to a POTW with a pretreatment program shall submit reports to the control authority at least twice per year. At a minimum, these reports shall describe the flow rate and concentration of pollutants in wastewater discharges and shall be based on sampling and analysis performed in the period covered by the report. If a user monitors any regulated pollutant more frequently than required by the control authority using procedures prescribed in sub. (8) of this section, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report. In cases where a local limit requires compliance with best management practices or pollution prevention alternative, the user must submit documentation required by the control authority to determine the compliance status of the user. Other industrial users not subject to categorical pretreatment standards shall submit reports according to the requirements of the control authority.

NR 211.15(6) The industrial user shall notify the POTW control authority (and the POTW if the POTW is not the control authority) in advance of any substantial change in the volume or character of the pollutants in the discharge, including changes in listed or characteristic hazardous wastes for which the industrial user has submitted initial notification according to s. NR 211.17. Industrial users shall immediately notify the POTW of any discharge that could cause problems at the POTW, such as any slug loading in violation of s. NR 211.10(2); or of any changes at the facility affecting the potential for a slug discharge and the need for a slug control plan as required by s. NR 211.235(4)(a).

NR 211.15(7) If sampling and analysis performed by an industrial user indicates a violation, the industrial user shall notify the control authority within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation. The industrial user shall repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the control authority within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation., unless the control authority regularly performs sampling at the industrial user at least once per month or performed sampling at the industrial user between the time of the industrial user's initial sampling and the time when the industrial user received the results of the initial sample. Where the control authority has performed the original sampling and analysis in lieu of the industrial user as allowed in par. (9), the control authority must perform the repeat sampling and analysis unless it notifies the user of the violation and requires the user to perform the repeat analysis.

SECTION 16. NR 211.15(10)(b)2. is amended to read:

NR 211.15(10)(b)2. The manager of one or more manufacturing facilities having a total of at least 250 employees or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million in second quarter 1980 dollars, but only if the provided the manager is authorized to make decisions which govern the operation of the facility, make major capital investment recommendations, direct comprehensive measures to assure long-term compliance with environmental laws, can ensure the necessary systems are established to gather complete and accurate information for the

report and where authority to sign documents has been delegated to the manager according to the corporation's procedures;

SECTION 16m. NR 211.16 is repealed.

SECTION 17. NR 211.23(1)(j) is amended to read:

NR 211.23(1)(j) Annually publish a list of the industrial users that were in significant noncompliance with the applicable pretreatment standards and requirements at any time during the previous twelve months. The list shall be published in ~~the daily~~ a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice in the area served by the POTW with the largest circulation in the municipality in which the POTW is located. ~~A An significant industrial user is in significant noncompliance if:~~ any of the following criteria apply. A non-significant industrial user is in significant noncompliance if criteria in subd. 3., 4., or 8 apply.

1. Sixty-six percent or more of all the measurements of the industrial user's wastewater for any pollutant taken during a 6 month period exceeded by any magnitude any numeric limit including an instantaneous ~~the daily maximum or the average~~ limit;

2. Thirty-three percent or more of all the measurements of the industrial user's wastewater for any pollutant taken during a 6 month period equal or exceed the product of any numeric limit including an instantaneous daily maximum limit or the average limit multiplied by either 1.4 for BOD, TSS, and fats-oil-grease; 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH; or exceed a pH limit by .4 standard units;

3. The control authority has reason to believe that the industrial user has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference, pass through or endangerment of the health of POTW personnel or the general public because of the violation of pretreatment standard or requirement;

4. The industrial user has discharged a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or the environment or has otherwise resulted in the POTW's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent a discharge;

5. The industrial user failed to meet, by 90 days or more, a milestone date contained in a compliance schedule within a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction or attaining compliance;

6. The industrial user has failed to provide within 45 ~~30~~ days of a deadline a required report containing all required monitoring results and other information, such as a baseline monitoring report, 90 day compliance report, periodic self monitoring report or report on compliance with a compliance schedule;

7. The industrial user has failed to accurately report noncompliance; or

8. The control authority has determined that any other violation or group of violations, which may include a violation of required best management practices, by the industrial user has adversely affected the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

SECTION 18. NR 211.235(1)(intro) and (a) to (h) are renumbered NR 211.235(1)(am)(intro) and 1. to 7. and NR 211.235(1)(am)(intro) and 3., 6., and 7. are amended to read:

NR 211.235(1)(am)(intro) Control the discharge from each significant industrial user through individual control mechanisms except for general control mechanisms as provided in par.(b). The control mechanism shall have a duration of no longer than 5 years: ~~and The control mechanism~~ may not be transferred without prior notification to the POTW. The control mechanism shall contain or contain by reference the following:

3. Effluent limits, including best management practices, based on prohibited discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards, local limits and state and local law;
6. Any applicable compliance schedule; ~~and~~
7. A description of the civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards or requirements; and

SECTION 18m. NR 211.235(1)(am)8. is created to read:

8. Requirements to control slug discharges, if determined by the control authority to be necessary.

SECTION 19. NR 211.235(1)(b), (c) and (d) are created to read:

NR 211.235 (1)(b) At the discretion of the POTW, this control may include use of general control mechanisms which contain the elements listed in s. NR 211.235(1)(a) if all facilities to be covered:

1. Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;
2. Discharge the same types of wastes;
3. Require the same effluent limitations;
4. Require the same or similar monitoring; and
5. Are more appropriately controlled under a general control mechanism than under individual control mechanisms as determined by the control authority.

(c) To be covered by the general control mechanism, the user must file a written request for coverage that identifies its contact information, production processes, the types of wastes generated, the location for monitoring all wastes covered by the general control mechanism, any requests in accordance with s. NR 211.15(4)(b) for a monitoring waiver for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge, and any other information the control authority deems appropriate. A monitoring waiver for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge is not effective in the general control mechanism until after the control authority has provided written notice to the user that such a waiver request has been granted in accordance with s. NR 211.15(4)(b). The control authority must retain a copy of the general control mechanism, documentation to support the determination that a specific user meets the criteria in par. (b)1 to 5, and a copy of the User's written request for coverage for 3 years after the expiration of the general control mechanism.

(d) A control authority may not use general control mechanisms for facilities that are subject to production-based categorical standards, standards expressed as mass of a pollutant discharged per day, limits that are based on the combined waste stream formula in s. NR 211.12 or limits that are adjusted for pollutants in intake water in s. NR 211.11(4).

SECTION 20. NR 211.235(3) is renumbered NR 211.235(3)(intro.) and amended to read:

NR 211.235(3)(intro.) Inspect and sample the effluent from each significant industrial user at least once per year: except as otherwise specified below:

SECTION 21. NR 211.235(3)(a), (b), and (c) are created to read:

NR 211.235(3)(a) Where the POTW has authorized a user subject to a categorical pretreatment standard to forego sampling for a pollutant(s) that is not present in accordance with s. NR 211.15(4)(b), the POTW must sample for the waived pollutant(s) at least once during the

term of the user's control mechanism. In the event that the POTW subsequently determines that a waived pollutant is present or is expected to be present in the industrial user's wastewater based on changes that occur in the user's operations, the POTW must immediately begin at least annual effluent monitoring for that pollutant.

(b) Where the POTW has determined that an industrial user meets the criteria for classification as a non-significant categorical industrial user in accordance with s. NR 211.15(4)(d), the POTW must evaluate, at least once per year, whether the industrial user continues to meet those criteria.

(c) Where the POTW has determined that an industrial user is subject to reduced reporting requirements under s. NR 211.15(4)(c), the POTW must inspect and sample the effluent from the industrial user at least once every two years. If the industrial user no longer meets the conditions for reduced reporting, the POTW must immediately begin sampling and inspecting the industrial user at least once a year.

SECTION 22. NR 211.235(4)(a) is amended to read:

NR 211.235(4)(a) ~~At least once every two years, evaluate~~ Evaluate whether each significant industrial user's need for a slug control plan needs a plan or other action to control slug discharges. For industrial users identified as significant prior to [30 days after the effective date of this paragraph...LRB insert date], this evaluation must have been conducted by [1 year after effective date of this paragraph...LRB insert]. Newly identified significant industrial users must be evaluated within 1 year of being designated as significant industrial users.

SECTION 23. NR 211.25(2) is amended to read:

NR 211.25(2) Documents submitted in accordance with this section shall be signed by a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or a duly authorized employee if the employee is responsible for the overall operation of the POTW; or the pretreatment program. This authorization must be made in writing by the principal executive officer or ranking official and submitted to the department prior to or together with the report being submitted.

SECTION 24. NR 211.25(3)(e) is created to read:

NR 211.25(3)(e) POTWs that elect to receive electronic documents must satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR Part 3 – Electronic Reporting.

SECTION 25. NR 211.25(4)(a)3. is created to read:

NR 211.25(4)(a)3. An identification of categorical users listed in subd. 1 that are subject to reduced reporting requirements under s. NR 211.15(4)(b) and (c).

SECTION 26. NR 211.25(4)(c) and (d) are amended to read:

NR 211.25(4)(c) A summary of industrial user compliance over the reporting period; ~~and~~
(d) ~~Any other information requested by the department.~~ A summary of changes to the POTW's program that have not been previously reported to the department; and

SECTION 27. NR 211.25(4)(e) is created to read:

NR 211.25(4)(e) Any other information requested by the department.

SECTION 28. NR 211.30(7) is repealed and recreated to read:

NR 211.30(7)(a) The department shall use the procedures in par. (b) for approval of any of the following substantial pretreatment program modifications:

1. Modifications that relax POTW legal authorities, as outlined in s. NR 211.22, except for modifications that directly reflect a revision to this chapter or to other state or federal pretreatment requirements and are reported under par. (c);

2. Modifications that relax local limits, except for pH and reallocations of maximum allowable industrial loadings that do not increase the total industrial loadings of a pollutant and are reported under par (c);

3. Changes to the POTW's control mechanism;

4. A decrease in the frequency of self monitoring or reporting required of industrial users;

5. A decrease in the frequency of industrial user inspections or sampling by the POTW;

6. Changes to the POTW's confidentiality procedures; and

7. Other modifications designated as substantial by the department on the basis that the modification could have a significant impact on the operation of the POTW's pretreatment program, result in an increase in pollutant loadings at the POTW or result in less stringent requirements being imposed on industrial users of the POTW.

(b) The department shall approve or disapprove the modifications listed in par. (a) using the procedures in sub. 1 to 5 except as provided in subs. 1 and 2. The modification shall become effective upon approval by the department.

1. The department need not publish a notice of decision under sub. (5) provided:

a. The notice of request for approval under sub. (2) states that that the request will be approved if no comments are received by the date specified in the notice;

b. No substantive comments are received; and

c. The request is approved without change.

2. Notices required by subs. (2) and (5) may be performed by the POTW provided that the department finds that the notice otherwise satisfies the requirements of those subsections.

(c) For modifications not listed in par. (a) and that are not considered substantial the following procedures will be used.

1. The POTW shall notify the department of any non-substantial modifications at least 45 days prior to implementation in a statement as described in s. NR 211.27.

2. Within 45 days after receipt of the POTW's statement the department shall notify the POTW of its decision to approve or disapprove the non-substantial modification or to treat the modification as substantial under par.(a). If the department does not notify the POTW within 45 days of its decision, the POTW may implement the modification.

(d) After approval by the department, the modification shall be incorporated into the POTW's WPDES permit.

SECTION 29. EFFECTIVE DATE. This rule shall take effect on the first day of the month following publication in the Wisconsin administrative register as provided in s. 227.22 (2) (intro.), Stats.

SECTION 30: BOARD ADOPTION. The forgoing rule was approved and adopted by the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board on _____.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin _____

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By _____
Cathy Stepp, Secretary