



WPDES PERMIT

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

NextEra Energy Point Beach LLC

is permitted, under the authority of Chapter 283, Wisconsin Statutes, to discharge from a facility
located at
6610 Nuclear Road
to
Lake Michigan via Outfalls
001: 44.2813179, -87.5342322; 002: 44.2820283, -87.5346748;
and 004: 44.2792614, -87.5395416

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

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

State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
For the Secretary

By _____
Jason Knutson
Wastewater Supervisor

Date Permit Signed/Issued

PERMIT TERM: EFFECTIVE DATE - July 01, 2024

EXPIRATION DATE – June 30, 2029

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INFLUENT REQUIREMENTS - COOLING WATER INTAKE STRUCTURE (CWIS)	1
1.1 SAMPLING POINT(S)	1
1.2 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND BTA DETERMINATIONS	1
1.2.1 <i>Sampling Point 701 - Water Intake</i>	1
1.3 COOLING WATER INTAKE STRUCTURE STANDARD REQUIREMENTS	2
1.3.1 <i>Future BTA for Cooling Water Intake Structure</i>	2
1.3.2 <i>Visual or Remote Inspections</i>	2
1.3.3 <i>Reporting Requirements for Cooling Water Intake</i>	3
1.3.4 <i>Intake Screen Discharges and Removed Substances</i>	3
1.3.5 <i>Endangered Species Act</i>	3
2 IN-PLANT REQUIREMENTS	4
2.1 SAMPLING POINT(S)	4
2.2 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS	5
2.2.1 <i>Sampling Point 101 - Low Volume Wastewater; 106- Plant Process Water RO Reject; 107- Microfiltration Unit Backwash</i>	5
2.2.2 <i>Sampling Point 102 - Blowdown Unit 1; 103- Blowdown Unit 2</i>	5
2.2.3 <i>Sampling Point 104 - STP Effluent</i>	6
2.2.4 <i>Sampling Point 105 - Low Volume Wastewater Effluent</i>	6
2.2.5 <i>Sampling Point 108 - Mercury Field Blank</i>	6
2.2.6 <i>Sampling Point 109 - Unit 1 Condenser Cooling Water; 110- Unit 2 Condenser Cooling Water, and 111- Fire Protection and Service</i>	7
3 SURFACE WATER REQUIREMENTS	8
3.1 SAMPLING POINT(S)	8
3.2 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS	8
3.2.1 <i>Sampling Point (Outfall) 001 - Condenser Cooling Water; 002- Condenser Cooling Water</i>	8
3.2.2 <i>Sampling Point (Outfall) 004 - Intake De-icing</i>	12
3.2.3 <i>Sampling Point (Outfall) 010 - Heat Discharged</i>	12
4 LAND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS	13
4.1 SAMPLING POINT(S)	13
4.2 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS	13
4.2.1 <i>Sampling Point (Outfall) 005 - Hauled Sludge</i>	13
5 SCHEDULES	16
5.1 IMPINGEMENT TECHNOLOGY PERFORMANCE OPTIMIZATION STUDY	16
5.2 WATER INTAKE REQUIREMENTS	16
5.3 PFOS/PFOA MINIMIZATION PLAN DETERMINATION OF NEED	16
6 STANDARD REQUIREMENTS	18
6.1 REPORTING AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	18
6.1.1 <i>Monitoring Results</i>	18
6.1.2 <i>Sampling and Testing Procedures</i>	18
6.1.3 <i>Recording of Results</i>	18
6.1.4 <i>Reporting of Monitoring Results</i>	19
6.1.5 <i>Records Retention</i>	19
6.1.6 <i>Other Information</i>	19
6.1.7 <i>Reporting Requirements – Alterations or Additions</i>	19
6.2 SYSTEM OPERATING REQUIREMENTS	19
6.2.1 <i>Noncompliance Reporting</i>	20
6.2.2 <i>Bypass</i>	20
6.2.3 <i>Scheduled Bypass</i>	20

6.2.4 <i>Controlled Diversions</i>	21
6.2.5 <i>Proper Operation and Maintenance</i>	21
6.2.6 <i>Operator Certification</i>	21
6.2.7 <i>Spill Reporting</i>	21
6.2.8 <i>Planned Changes</i>	21
6.2.9 <i>Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity</i>	22
6.3 SURFACE WATER REQUIREMENTS	22
6.3.1 <i>Permittee-Determined Limit of Quantitation Incorporated into this Permit</i>	22
6.3.2 <i>Appropriate Formulas for Effluent Calculations</i>	22
6.3.3 <i>Effluent Temperature Requirements</i>	22
6.3.4 <i>Energy Emergency Events</i>	23
6.3.5 <i>Visible Foam or Floating Solids</i>	23
6.3.6 <i>Surface Water Uses and Criteria</i>	23
6.3.7 <i>Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Monitoring Requirements</i>	23
6.3.8 <i>Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Identification and Reduction</i>	23
6.4 LAND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS	24
6.4.1 <i>Land Application Characteristic Report</i>	24
6.4.2 <i>Annual Land Application Report</i>	24
6.4.3 <i>Other Methods of Disposal or Distribution Report</i>	24
6.4.4 <i>Land Application Site Approval</i>	24
6.4.5 <i>Operating Requirements/Management Plan</i>	25
6.4.6 <i>Chloride Requirements for Liquid Wastes and By-Product Solids</i>	25
6.4.7 <i>Nitrogen Requirements for Liquid Wastes and By-Product Solids and Sludges</i>	25
6.4.8 <i>Ponding</i>	25
6.4.9 <i>Runoff</i>	25
6.4.10 <i>Soil Incorporation Requirements</i>	26
6.4.11 <i>Additional Requirements from ch. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Code</i>	26
7 SUMMARY OF REPORTS DUE	27

1 Influent Requirements - Cooling Water Intake Structure (CWIS)

1.1 Sampling Point(s)

Sampling Point Designation	
Sampling Point Number	Sampling Point Location, WasteType/Sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)
701	INTAKE: Lake Michigan water intake structure for unit 1 and unit 2 condenser cooling water, power plant water treatment system, fire protection, and service water. Intake is located 1750 feet offshore at a depth of approximately 22 ft. The intake flow rate is estimated by the number of pumps used, pump capacities, and pump run times on a given day. Temperature is continuously monitored in the forebay where intake water is combined, after the traveling screens and prior to use by the facility.

1.2 Monitoring Requirements and BTA Determinations

The permittee shall comply with the following monitoring requirements.

The intake(s) has been reviewed for compliance with BTA (Best Technology Available) standards and the BTA determination(s) is listed below.

1.2.1 Sampling Point 701 - Water Intake

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Estimated	
Intake Water Used Exclusively For Cooling		% Flow	Annual	Calculated	
Temperature Maximum		deg F	Daily	Continuous	
Temperature Average		deg F	Daily	Calculated	

1.2.1.1 CWIS - Authority to Operate and Description

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all water intake facilities. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the location, design, operation, or capacity of the intake structure. The permittee is authorized to use the cooling water intake system which consists of the following:

- Location: Western shore of Lake Michigan near Two Rivers, in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin.
- General Description: The current configuration of the CWIS includes a crib with an acoustic deterrent system (ADS) located 1,750 ft offshore in approximately 22 ft of water.
- Major Components: The offshore crib consists of two annular rings of 12-inch steel “H” piles driven into the lakebed, with an outside diameter of 110 ft and an inside chamber diameter of 60 ft. The annulus is filled with 3- to 12- ton limestone blocks. Water is drawn into the chamber through the plastic mesh grating located on the top of the crib, as well as through the interstitial spaces between the limestone blocks and through 27, 30-inch diameter, corrugated, galvanized steel pipes that penetrate the blocks in a ring 5 ft above the lakebed. Also, the crib is equipped with three 6.5-ft square concrete pipes near the lake bottom in the south half of the crib.

The steel pipes are covered with 13/16 -inch by 2-inch galvanized bar grating to prevent debris and large fish from entering the intake system. The concrete pipes are covered with a 1/4-square-inch grating that is hinged for lowering in the winter months (usually December 1 to March 1) to prevent the formation of frazil ice on the grate and the subsequent restriction of water flow.

A high frequency ADS surrounds the crib in order to reduce alewife impingement. The acoustic array consists of 16 Integrated Projector Assemblies (“IPAs”) uniformly spaced around the outer circumference of the Crib. The deterrent signal consists of high frequency broad band (122 – 128 kHz) pulses, 0.5 second in duration, at 1-second intervals.

The intake structure is equipped with vertical bar racks (3/8-inch by 4-inch, with 2¼-inch spacing on center) in the forebay and eight traveling water screens (3/8-inch mesh, 11-foot-wide panels) at the pump house. The screens are washed with an 80-pounds per square inch (psi) screen wash that discharges the backwash to the lake via a return trough. Debris is captured by a basket and disposed of offsite.

There is no emergency intake.

- Maximum Design Intake Flow (DIF): 1108 MGD.
- Maximum Design Intake Velocity: 2.0 ft/sec at the traveling water screens.

1.2.1.2 Cooling Water Intake BTA (Best Technology Available) Determination

The Department conditionally approves the cooling water intake, as described above in subsection 1.2.1.1, as BTA for minimizing adverse environmental impact in accordance with the requirements in section s. 283.31(6), Wis. Stats. and section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act. This approval is conditional upon completion of the actions required in Schedule 5.1 of this permit.

1.3 Cooling Water Intake Structure Standard Requirements

The following requirements and provisions apply to all water intake structures identified as sampling points in subsection 1.1.

1.3.1 Future BTA for Cooling Water Intake Structure

BTA determinations for entrainment and impingement mortality at cooling water intake structures will be made in each permit reissuance, in accordance with s. NR 111, Subch. II, Wis. Code. **In subsequent permit reissuance applications, the permittee shall provide all the information required in s. NR 111.41 (1), (2), and (8) to (12) and applicable provisions of s. NR 111.41 (3) to (7), Wis. Code.**

Also include an alternatives analysis report for compliance with the entrainment BTA requirements with the permit application. This alternatives analysis for entrainment BTA shall examine the options for compliance with the entrainment BTA requirement and propose a candidate entrainment BTA to the Department for consideration during its next BTA determination. The analysis must, at least narratively, address and consider the factors listed s. NR 111.13(2)(a) and may consider the factors listed in s. NR 111.13(3), Wis. Adm. Code. The analysis must evaluate, at a minimum, closed-cycle recirculating systems, fine mesh screens with a mesh size of 2mm or smaller, variable speed pumps, water reuse or alternate sources of cooling water, and any additional technology identified by the department at a later date.

Exemptions from some permit application requirements are possible in accordance with s. NR 111.42(a), Wis. Adm. Code, where information already submitted is sufficient. If an exemption is desired, a request for reduced application material requirements must be submitted at least 2 years and 6 months prior to permit expiration. Past submittals and previously conducted studies may satisfy some or all of the application material requirements.

1.3.2 Visual or Remote Inspections

The permittee shall conduct visual inspections or employ a remote monitoring device during periods when the cooling water intake is in operation. The inspection frequency for the submerged intake structure shall be at minimum twice per year to ensure the intakes are maintained and operated to function as designed. Additional inspections or monitoring shall be scheduled whenever changes in intake volumes or flow rates indicate a constriction at the intake point. The acoustic deterrent system shall be monitored weekly while it is installed to ensure proper operation.

1.3.3 Reporting Requirements for Cooling Water Intake

The permittee shall adhere to the reporting requirements listed below.

1.3.3.1 Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

Report the results of the compliance monitoring for impingement mortality on the monthly DMR in the General Remarks section.

1.3.3.2 Annual Certification Statement and Report

Submit an annual certification statement signed by the authorized representative with information on the following, no later than January 31st for the previous year:

- Certification that water intake structure technologies are being maintained and operated as set forth in this permit, or a justification to allow a modification of the practices. Include a summary of the required Visual or Remote Inspections.
- If there are substantial modifications to the operation of any unit that impacts the cooling water withdrawals or operation of the water intake structure, provide a summary of those changes.
- If the information contained in the previous year's annual certification is still applicable, the certification may simply state as such.
- Compliance monitoring results for impingement mortality.

1.3.4 Intake Screen Discharges and Removed Substances

Floating debris and accumulated trash collected on the cooling water intake trash rack shall be removed and disposed of in a manner to prevent any pollutant from the material from entering the waters of the State pursuant to s. NR 205.07 (3) (a), Wis. Adm. Code, except that backwashes may contain fine materials that originated from the intake water source such as sand, silt, small vegetation or aquatic life. Fish shall be returned to the lake via a 24-inch pipe to the Unit 2 discharge flume.

1.3.5 Endangered Species Act

Nothing in this permit authorizes take for the purpose of a facility's compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Refer to s. NR 111.16, Wis. Adm. Code.

2 In-Plant Requirements

2.1 Sampling Point(s)

Sampling Point Designation	
Sampling Point Number	Sampling Point Location, Waste Type/Sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)
101	INPLANT: Low volume wastewater consisting of the combined discharge of condensation, floor drain, and sump water discharged from old water treatment room, previously used for waste neutralization system. The flow rate from demineralizer regeneration neutralization tank is estimated by the volume level in the tank and discharge time prior to being discharged via Outfall 001 or Outfall 002. The permittee shall monitor the flow rate and total flow via the continuous flow meter (FI-4161) when discharge occurs (1-2 times per year). The permittee shall collect grab samples from a sump prior to being discharged to either Outfall 001 or 002.
102	INPLANT: Unit 1 steam generator blowdown. The permittee shall monitor the flow rate via the coplanar differential pressure continuous flow meter on the pipe prior to being discharged via Outfall 001 or Outfall 002. The permittee shall collect grab samples of Unit 1 steam generator blowdown from a sampling port on the pipe prior being discharged.
103	INPLANT: Unit 2 steam generator blowdown. The permittee shall monitor the flow rate via the coplanar differential pressure continuous flow meter on the pipe prior to being discharged via Outfall 001 or Outfall 002. The permittee shall collect grab samples of Unit 2 steam generator blowdown from a sampling port on the pipe prior being discharged.
104	INPLANT: Sewage treatment plant effluent prior to combining with the low volume wastewater effluent and condenser cooling water discharge. Flow shall be monitored by an ultrasonic meter in the effluent channel as it passes through a V-notched weir after the final clarifier. Composite samples are monitored via 24-hr flow proportional sampler located in west blower room, drawing samples from the effluent channel prior the ultrasonic meter, V-notched Weir and being combined with low-volume wastewater. Grab samples are collected for pH from the effluent channel.
105	INPLANT: Low volume wastewater (wastewater effluent) consisting of the combined discharge of treated sanitary wastewater effluent, turbine hall sumps and floor drains, facade sumps, treated power plant water treatment system microfiltration backwash from iron/carbon filters, heating steam condensate, and potable water treatment system reverse osmosis reject. Wastewater is sampled prior to combining with condenser cooling water and discharged to either Outfall 001 or 002. The permittee shall monitor the flow rate via continuous vortex flow meter. The permittee shall collect composite samples via 24-hr flow proportional composite sampling device drawing samples from the pipe after the filters and prior to a vortex flow meter and discharge. The permittee shall collect grab samples by drawing water from the composite sampler.
106	INPLANT: Plant process water reverse osmosis reject wastewater. The permittee shall monitor the flow rate via the continuous magmeter flow meter on the pipe prior to being discharged to either Outfall 001 or 002. The permittee shall collect grab samples from Unit 2 sample panel prior to being discharge via either outfall.
107	INPLANT: Microfiltration unit backwash from the power plant's make-up water treatment system. Direct discharge to Outfall 002 when TSS limits can be met. When in-line turbidimeter indicates exceedance of TSS limits, the backwash is routed to vacuum fabric filters for treatment and discharged from Sampling Point 105. The permittee shall monitor the flow rate via the continuous magmeter flow meter on the pipe prior to being discharged via Outfall 002. The permittee shall collect grab samples from the backwash waste well of the microfiltration unit backwash prior to being discharged to Lake Michigan via Outfall 002.
108	FIELD BLANK: In-plant Sampling Point 111 is included in the permit to satisfy the need for a field

	blank when mercury monitoring is conducted. The permittee shall collect the field blank at the same time and location as the mercury effluent sample.
109	INPLANT: Unit 1 Condenser Cooling Water. The permittee shall calculate the flow rate based on number of pumps used, pump capacities, and pump run times on a given day.
110	INPLANT: Unit 2 Condenser Cooling Water. The permittee shall calculate the flow rate based on number of pumps used, pump capacities, and pump run times on a given day.
111	INPLANT: Fire Protection Water and Service Water. The permittee shall calculate the total flow rate based on number of pumps used, pump capacities, and pump run times on a given day.

2.2 Monitoring Requirements and Limitations

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

2.2.1 Sampling Point 101 - Low Volume Wastewater; 106- Plant Process Water RO Reject; 107- Microfiltration Unit Backwash

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Continuous	
Suspended Solids, Total	Daily Max	100 mg/L	Monthly	Grab	
Suspended Solids, Total	Monthly Avg	30 mg/L	Monthly	Grab	
Oil & Grease (Hexane)	Daily Max	20 mg/L	Annual	Grab	
Oil & Grease (Hexane)	Monthly Avg	15 mg/L	Annual	Grab	
pH Field	Daily Min	6.0 su	Weekly	Grab	
pH Field	Daily Max	9.0 su	Weekly	Grab	

2.2.2 Sampling Point 102 - Blowdown Unit 1; 103- Blowdown Unit 2

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Continuous	
Suspended Solids, Total	Daily Max	100 mg/L	Monthly	Grab	
Suspended Solids, Total	Monthly Avg	30 mg/L	Monthly	Grab	
Oil & Grease (Hexane)	Daily Max	20 mg/L	Annual	Grab	
Oil & Grease (Hexane)	Monthly Avg	15 mg/L	Annual	Grab	
pH Field		su	Weekly	Grab	

2.2.3 Sampling Point 104 - STP Effluent

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Continuous	
BOD ₅ , Total	Weekly Avg	45 mg/L	Weekly	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	
BOD ₅ , Total	Monthly Avg	30 mg/L	Weekly	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	
Suspended Solids, Total	Weekly Avg	45 mg/L	Weekly	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	
Suspended Solids, Total	Monthly Avg	30 mg/L	Weekly	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	
pH Field	Daily Min	6.0 su	Weekly	Grab	
pH Field	Daily Max	9.0 su	Weekly	Grab	

2.2.4 Sampling Point 105 - Low Volume Wastewater Effluent

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Continuous	
Suspended Solids, Total	Daily Max	100 mg/L	Monthly	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	
Suspended Solids, Total	Monthly Avg	30 mg/L	Monthly	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	
Oil & Grease (Hexane)	Daily Max	20 mg/L	Annual	Grab	
Oil & Grease (Hexane)	Monthly Avg	15 mg/L	Annual	Grab	
pH Field	Daily Min	6.0 su	Weekly	Grab	
pH Field	Daily Max	9.0 su	Weekly	Grab	

2.2.5 Sampling Point 108 - Mercury Field Blank

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Mercury, Total Recoverable		ng/L	Annual	Blank	

2.2.5.1 Mercury Monitoring

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

2.2.6 Sampling Point 109 - Unit 1 Condenser Cooling Water; 110- Unit 2 Condenser Cooling Water, and 111- Fire Protection and Service

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Estimated	

3 Surface Water Requirements

3.1 Sampling Point(s)

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

Sampling Point Designation	
Sampling Point Number	Sampling Point Location, Waste Type/Sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)
001	EFFLUENT: Combined discharge of Unit 1 condenser cooling water, Unit 1 boiler blowdown, fire protection water, service water, low-volume wastewaters, and plant process water reverse osmosis reject to Lake Michigan. The permittee shall calculate the total flow rate based on number of pumps used, pump capacities, and pump run times on a given day. The permittee shall collect grab samples of combined discharge from Until 1 seal wall sample panel prior discharge to Lake Michigan. Continuous monitoring of temperature is measured from the outlet to the outfall structure. For WET testing, the permittee will set up a portable 24-hour flow proportional composite sampler.
002	EFFLUENT: Combined discharge of Unit 2 condenser cooling water, Unit 2 boiler blowdown, fire protection water, service, low-volume wastewaters, plant process water, reverse osmosis reject, plant process water microfiltration unit backwash meeting TSS limits, and traveling screen backwash to Lake Michigan. The permittee shall calculate the total flow rate based on number of pumps used, pump capacities, and pump run times on a given day. The permittee shall collect grab samples of the combined discharge from Unit 2 seal wall sample panel prior discharge to Lake Michigan. Continuous monitoring of temperature is measured from the outlet of the outfall structure. For WET testing, the permittee will set up a portable 24-hour flow proportional composite sampler.
004	EFFLUENT: Deicing line for the water intake crib in Lake Michigan. The discharge consists of reversing the flow of one of the water intake pipes to return warm water to the water intake crib located 1,750 ft offshore. The permittee shall estimate the flow rate based on pump operation and valve position.
010	AEL COMPLIANCE: Report total heat discharged from Outfalls 001 and 002.

3.2 Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations

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

3.2.1 Sampling Point (Outfall) 001 - Condenser Cooling Water; 002- Condenser Cooling Water

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Calculated	
pH Field	Daily Min	6.0 su	Weekly	Grab	
pH Field	Daily Max	9.0 su	Weekly	Grab	
Temperature Maximum		deg F	Daily	Continuous	
Temperature Average		deg F	Daily	Calculated	
Heat		MBTU/hr	Daily	Calculated	See Temperature Limitations section below.

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Halogen, Total Residual as Cl ₂	Daily Max	38 µg/L	Daily	Grab	See Halogens Reporting section below.
Halogen, Total Residual as Cl ₂	Monthly Avg	38 µg/L	Daily	Grab	See Halogens Reporting section below.
Additive - Water Treatment - Specify		mg/L	Daily	Grab	
Phosphorus, Total	Monthly Avg	0.8 mg/L	Monthly	Grab	
Mercury, Total Recoverable		µg/L	Annual	Grab	
PFOS		ng/L	Monthly	Grab	Monitoring only. See PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need schedule.
PFOA		ng/L	Monthly	Grab	Monitoring only. See PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need schedule.
Acute WET		TU _a	See Listed Qtr(s)	24-Hr Comp	See permit section 3.2.1.10. Sample concurrently with any chemical-specific toxic substances.
Chronic WET		TU _a	See Listed Qtr(s)	24-Hr Comp	See permit section 3.2.1.10. Sample concurrently with any chemical-specific toxic substances.

3.2.1.1 Effluent Temperature Monitoring

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

3.2.1.2 Temperature Limitations

The alternative effluent limit (AEL) for temperature of 8,273 MBTU/hr, approved in accordance with Subchapter VI of ch. NR 106, Wis. Adm. Code, is renewed for this permit issuance. The limit represents the maximum total of heat addition from both generating units, on a year-round basis, to ensure the protection and propagation of a balanced indigenous population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife. Because the heat limit applies to the combined discharge from Outfalls 001 and 002, sampling point 010 is used for the combined discharge.

3.2.1.3 Halogen, Total Residual as Chlorine

One grab sample for total residual chlorine (actual total residual halogens of both chlorine and bromine) shall be collected during the period when the chlorine discharge of each chlorination event is the greatest. The discharge monitoring reported value shall be the maximum of the chlorination events for that day. Acceptable test methods for determining Halogens, Total Residual as Cl₂ are the same as those for measuring Chlorine, Total Residual. These

methods are listed for Chlorine, Total Residual in chapter NR 219, Table B, Wisconsin Administrative Code. The preferred test methods are the Spectrophotometric, DPD; the Electrode; and the Back Titration with amperometric endpoint. A continuous monitor may be used to determine the greatest value and length of chlorine discharge as long as it duplicates the accuracy of a NR 219 approved method.

3.2.1.4 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid.

3.2.1.5 Additives

The permittee shall maintain a record of the dosage rate of all additives used on a monthly basis. The additives may be changed during the term of the permit following procedures in the 'Additives' subsection of the Standard Requirements.

3.2.1.6 Phosphorus Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation(s)

The 0.8 mg/L monthly average limit for phosphorus is an interim limit pending the development of a near shore or whole lake model for Lake Michigan or Lake Superior in accordance with s. NR 217.13(4), Wis. Adm. Code. Upon Department approval of the model, the Department may modify, revoke and reissue, or reissue the permit to incorporate water quality-based effluent phosphorus limits. The permittee shall continue to reduce phosphorus as much as practical from their discharge and continue to minimize phosphorus in their discharge.

Any increase in the limit is subject to s. NR 102.05(1) and ch. NR 207, Wis. Adm. Code.

3.2.1.7 Mercury Monitoring

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

3.2.1.8 PFOS/PFOA Sampling and Reporting Requirements

For grab samples, as defined per s. NR 218.04(10), Wis. Adm. Code, a single sample at a location as defined by the sample point description shall be taken during the time of the day most representative to capture all potential discharges. If extra equipment besides the sample bottle is used to collect the sample, it is recommended that a one-time equipment blank is collected with the first sample. An equipment blank would be collected by passing laboratory-verified PFAS-free water over or through field sampling equipment before the collection of a grab sample to evaluate potential contamination from the equipment used during sample.

If any equipment blanks are performed, these results shall be reported in the comments section of the eDMR and shall also be documented in the reports submitted as part of the PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need schedule of the permit.

3.2.1.9 PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need

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

If, after reviewing the data, the Department determines that a minimization plan for PFOS and PFOA is necessary based on the procedures in s. NR 106.98(4), Wis. Adm. Code, the department will notify the permittee in writing that a PFOS and PFOA minimization plan that satisfies the requirements in s. NR 106.99, Wis. Adm. Code, is required.

The permittee shall submit an initial plan for department approval no later than 90 days after written notification was sent from the department in accordance with s. NR 106.985(2)(a), Wis. Adm. Code. Pursuant to s. NR 106.985(2)(b), Wis. Adm. Code, as soon as possible after department approval of the PFOS and PFOA minimization plan, the department will modify or revoke and reissue the permit in accordance with public notice procedures under ch. 283, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 203, Wis. Adm. Code, to include the PFOS and PFOA minimization plan and other related terms and condition.

If, however, the Department determines that a PFOS and PFOA minimization plan is unnecessary based on the procedures in s. NR 106.98(4), Wis. Adm. Code, the Department shall notify the permittee that no further action is required. Per s. NR 106.98(3)(a), Wis. Adm. Code, the department may reduce monitoring frequency to once every 3 months (quarterly) on a case-by-case basis, but only after at least 12 representative results have been generated. If the permittee requests a reduction in monitoring and the department agrees a reduction would be appropriate, the permit may be modified in accordance with public notice procedures under ch. 283, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 203, Wis. Adm. Code, to incorporate this change.

3.2.1.10 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

Primary Control Water: Lake Michigan

Instream Waste Concentration (IWC): 9.1%

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

- **Acute:** 100, 50, 25, 12.5, 6.25% and any additional selected by the permittee.
- **Chronic:** 100, 30, 10, 3, 1% and any additional selected by the permittee.

WET Testing Frequency: Annual

Acute tests are required during the following quarters:

- **Acute:** October 1- December 31, 2024; April 1- June 30, 2025; July 1- September 30, 2026; January 1- March 31, 2027; October 1- December 31, 2028; April 1- June 30, 2029

Acute WET testing shall continue after the permit expiration date (until the permit is reissued) in accordance with the WET requirements specified for the last full calendar year of this permit. For example, the next test would be required in October 1- December 31, 2029.

Chronic tests are required during the following quarters:

- **Chronic:** October 1- December 31, 2024; April 1- June 30, 2025; July 1- September 30, 2026; January 1- March 31, 2027; October 1- December 31, 2028; April 1- June 30, 2029

Chronic WET testing shall continue after the permit expiration date (until the permit is reissued) in accordance with the WET requirements specified for the last full calendar year of this permit. For example, the next test would be required in October 1- December 31, 2029.

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

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

Determination of Positive Results: An acute toxicity test shall be considered positive if the Toxic Unit - Acute (TU_a) is greater than 1.0 for either species. The TU_a shall be calculated as follows: $TU_a = 100 \div LC_{50}$. A chronic toxicity test shall be considered positive if the Toxic Unit - Chronic (TU_c) is greater than 11 for either species. The TU_c shall be calculated as follows: $TU_c = 100 \div IC_{25}$.

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

3.2.2 Sampling Point (Outfall) 004 - Intake De-icing

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow Rate		MGD	Per Occurrence	Estimated	

3.2.3 Sampling Point (Outfall) 010 - Heat Discharged

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Heat	Weekly Avg	8,273 MBTU/hr	Daily	Calculated	

3.2.3.1 Heat Limit for Combined Discharge from Outfalls 001+002

The weekly average alternative effluent limit (AEL) for temperature of 8,273 MBTU/hr represents the maximum total heat addition from both generating units 1 and 2. On the DMR report the daily heat load from each generating unit under the corresponding Outfall 001 or 002 and report the sum total of both outfalls under Sampling Point 010.

4 Land Application Requirements

4.1 Sampling Point(s)

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

Sampling Point Designation	
Sampling Point Number	Sampling Point Location, WasteType/Sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)
005	DOMESTIC SEWAGE SLUDGE: The permittee shall collect representative grab composite samples of the aerobically treated liquid sludge from the privately-owned domestic wastewater treatment works serving the power plant campus prior to being hauling off-site for disposal at another wastewater treatment facility. The permittee shall report the sludge test results on the Form 3400-49 'Waste Characteristics Report'. Limits listed in the permit only apply if the sludge is land applied by the permittee. The permittee shall report the total annual amount of sludge hauled to another facility on the Form 3400-52 'Other Methods of Disposal or Distribution Report' following each year whether or not the sludge is hauled to another facility.

4.2 Monitoring Requirements and Limitations

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

4.2.1 Sampling Point (Outfall) 005 - Hauled Sludge

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

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
PFOA + PFOS		µg/kg	Annual	Calculated	Report the sum of PFOA and PFOS. See PFAS Permit Sections for more information.
PFAS Dry Wt			Annual	Grab	Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances based on updated DNR PFAS List. See PFAS Permit Sections for more information.

4.2.1.1 Sludge Monitoring for PFAS

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

PERFLUOROALKYLCARBOXYLIC Acids (PFCAs)	
PFBA	Perfluorobutanoic acid
PFPeA	Perfluroropentanoic acid
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid
PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid
PFUnA	Perfluroundecanoic acid
PFDoA	Perfluorododecanoic acid
PFTriA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid
PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid
PERFLUOROALKYLSULFONIC Acids (PFSAs)	
PFBS	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid
PFPeS	Perfluroropentane sulfonic acid
PFHxS	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid
PFHpS	Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
PFNS	Perfluorononane sulfonic acid
PFDS	Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid
PFDoS	Perfluorododecane sulfonic acid
TELOMER SULFONIC Acids	
4:2 FTSA	4:2 fluorotelomersulfonic acid
6:2 FTSA	6:2 fluorotelomersulfonic acid
8:2 FTSA	8:2 fluorotelomersulfonic acid
PERFLUOROCTANCESULFONAMIDES (FOSAs)	

PFOSA	Perflurooctane sulfonamide
N-MeFOSA	N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide
N-EtFOSA	N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide
PERFLUOROOCETANESULFONAMIDOACETIC Acids	
N-MeFOSAA	N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid
N-EtFOSAA	N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid
NATIVE PERFLUOROOCETANESULFONAMIDOETHANOLS (FOSEs)	
N-MeFOSE	N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamideoethanol
N-EtFOSE	N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamideoethanol
PERFLUOROALKYLETHERCARBOXYLIC Acids (PFECAs)	
HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid
DONA	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid
CHLORO-PERFLUOROALKYLSULFONATE	
F-53B Major	9-chloroehexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid
F-53B Minor	11-chloroelcosfluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid

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

4.2.1.2 Sampling and Reporting Sludge Samples for PFAS

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

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

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

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

4.2.1.3 PFAS Land Application Requirements

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

5 Schedules

5.1 Impingement Technology Performance Optimization Study

Required Action	Due Date
Impingement Technology Performance Optimization Study Plan: If the permittee has chosen to comply with the Impingement Mortality Standard specified in NR 111.12 (1)(a)(6) (system of technologies), the permittee shall submit a study plan for the Impingement Technology Performance Optimization Study. The study shall be designed to meet all requirements outlined in NR 111.41(5)(b), Wis. Adm. Code.	09/30/2026
Commence Impingement Reduction Verification Sampling: The permittee shall commence the study in accordance with the approved study plans.	12/31/2026
Optimization Study Progress Report: The permittee shall submit a progress report to the department outlining which portions of the study have been completed and data that has been collected thus far.	12/31/2027
Final Report : The permittee shall submit the final Impingement Technology Performance Optimization Study to the department. The final report shall meet all requirements outlined in NR 111.41(5)(b), Wis. Adm. Code.	12/31/2028

5.2 Water Intake Requirements

The permittee shall submit annual certification statements as specified by Section 1.3.3.2, Annual Certification Statement and Report, in accordance with the following schedule.

Required Action	Due Date
Annual Certification Statements and Reports: Submit an annual certification statement and report on the water intake structures. The annual certification shall include a summary of maintenance and operation of water intake structure technologies, a summary of visual or remote inspections conducted, and a summary of any substantial modifications to the operation of any units that will impact cooling water withdrawals or operation of the water intake structure. The first annual certification statement and report is to be submitted by the Due Date.	01/31/2025
Annual Certification Statement #2: Submit a second annual certification statement as defined above.	01/31/2026
Annual Certification Statement #3: Submit a third annual certification statement as defined above.	01/31/2027
Annual Certification Statement #4: Submit a fourth annual certification statement as defined above.	01/31/2028
Annual Certification Statements After Expiration: In the event that this permit is not reissued on time, the permittee shall continue to submit annual certification statements each year by the date specified in Section 1.3.3.2.	

5.3 PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need

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

6 Standard Requirements

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

6.1 Reporting and Monitoring Requirements

6.1.1 Monitoring Results

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

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

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

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

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;
- 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 purposes of calculating NR 101 fees, the 2 mg/l lower reporting limits for BOD5 and Total Suspended Solids shall be considered to be limits of quantitation
- For the purposes of reporting a calculated result, average or a mass discharge value, the permittee may substitute a “0” (zero) for any pollutant concentration that is less than the limit of detection. However, if the effluent limitation is less than the limit of detection, the department may substitute a value other than zero for results less than the limit of detection, after considering the number of monitoring results that are greater than the limit of detection and if warranted when applying appropriate statistical techniques.
- If no discharge occurs through an outfall, flow related parameters (e.g. flow rate, hydraulic application rate, volume, etc.) should be reported as “0” (zero) at the required sample frequency specified for the outfall. For example: if the sample frequency is daily, “0” would be reported for any day during the month that no discharge occurred.

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 or electronic data records for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by the permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for the permit for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application, except for sludge management forms and records, which shall be kept for a period of at least 5 years.

6.1.6 Other Information

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

6.1.7 Reporting Requirements – Alterations or Additions

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

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

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 under the 'Scheduled Bypass' section of this permit shall not be subject to the reporting required under this section.

NOTE: Section 292.11(2)(a), Wisconsin Statutes, requires any person who possesses or controls a hazardous substance or who causes the discharge of a hazardous substance to notify the Department of Natural Resources **immediately** of any discharge not authorized by the permit. **The discharge of a hazardous substance that is not authorized by this permit or that violates this permit may be a hazardous substance spill. To report a hazardous substance spill, call DNR's 24-hour HOTLINE at 1-800-943-0003.**

6.2.2 Bypass

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

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

6.2.3 Scheduled Bypass

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

6.2.4 Controlled Diversions

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

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

6.2.5 Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

6.2.6 Operator Certification

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

6.2.7 Spill Reporting

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

6.2.8 Planned Changes

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

6.2.9 Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity

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

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 Effluent Temperature Requirements

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

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

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

6.3.4 Energy Emergency Events

The Department will use enforcement discretion whenever there are exceedances of effluent temperature limitations for the electric generating facility during an energy emergency warning or when an energy emergency event has been declared under a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission order (Standard EOP-002, North American Electric Reliability Corporation).

6.3.5 Visible Foam or Floating Solids

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

6.3.6 Surface Water Uses and Criteria

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

- a) Substances that will cause objectionable deposits on the shore or in the bed of a body of water, shall not be present in such amounts as to interfere with public rights in waters of the state.
- b) Floating or submerged debris, oil, scum or other material shall not be present in such amounts as to interfere with public rights in waters of the state.
- c) Materials producing color, odor, taste or unsightliness shall not be present in such amounts as to interfere with public rights in waters of the state.
- d) Substances in concentrations or in combinations which are toxic or harmful to humans shall not be present in amounts found to be of public health significance, nor shall substances be present in amounts which are acutely harmful to animal, plant or aquatic life.

6.3.7 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Monitoring Requirements

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

6.3.8 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Identification and Reduction

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

- A description of actions the permittee has taken or will take to remove toxicity and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity;
- A description of toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) investigations that have been or will be done to identify potential sources of toxicity, including the following actions:
 - a) Evaluate the performance of the treatment system to identify deficiencies contributing to effluent toxicity (e.g., operational problems, chemical additives, incomplete treatment)
 - b) Identify the compound(s) causing toxicity. Conduct toxicity screening tests on the effluent at a minimum of once per month for six months to determine if toxicity recurs. Screening tests are WET tests using fewer effluent concentrations conducted on the most sensitive species. If any of the

screening tests contain toxicity, conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) to determine the cause. TIE methods are available from USEPA “Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures (EPA/600/6-91/003) and “Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I” (EPA/600/6-91/005F).

- c) Trace the compound(s) causing toxicity to their sources (e.g., industrial, commercial, domestic)
 - d) Evaluate, select, and implement methods or technologies to control effluent toxicity (e.g., in-plant or pretreatment controls, source reduction or removal)
- Where corrective actions including a TRE have not been completed, an expeditious schedule under which corrective actions will be implemented;
 - If no actions have been taken, the reason for not taking action.

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

6.4 Land Application Requirements

6.4.1 Land Application Characteristic Report

The analytical results from testing of liquid wastes, by-product solids and sludges that are land applied shall be reported annually on the Characteristic Report Form 3400-49. The report form shall be submitted electronically no later than the date indicated on the form. Following submittal of the electronic Characteristic Report Form 3400-49, this form shall be certified electronically via the ‘eReport Certify’ page by a responsible executive officer, manager, partner or proprietor as specified in s. 283.37(3), Wis. Stats., or a duly authorized representative of the officer, manager, partner or proprietor that has been delegated signature authority pursuant to s. NR 205.07(1)(g)2, Wis. Adm. Code. The ‘eReport Certify’ page certifies that the electronic report form is true, accurate and complete.

The permittee shall use the following convention when reporting sludge monitoring results: Pollutant concentrations less than the limit of detection shall be reported as < (less than) the value of the limit of detection. For example, if a substance is not detected at a detection limit of 1.0 mg/kg, report the pollutant concentration as < 1.0 mg/kg . All sludge results shall be reported on a dry weight basis.

6.4.2 Annual Land Application Report

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

6.4.3 Other Methods of Disposal or Distribution Report

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

6.4.4 Land Application Site Approval

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

6.4.5 Operating Requirements/Management Plan

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

6.4.6 Chloride Requirements for Liquid Wastes and By-Product Solids

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.4.8 Ponding

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

6.4.9 Runoff

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

6.4.10 Soil Incorporation Requirements

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

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

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

7 Summary of Reports Due

FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

Description	Date	Page
Impingement Technology Performance Optimization Study -Impingement Technology Performance Optimization Study Plan	September 30, 2026	16
Impingement Technology Performance Optimization Study -Commence Impingement Reduction Verification Sampling	December 31, 2026	16
Impingement Technology Performance Optimization Study -Optimization Study Progress Report	December 31, 2027	16
Impingement Technology Performance Optimization Study -Final Report	December 31, 2028	16
Water Intake Requirements -Annual Certification Statements and Reports	January 31, 2025	16
Water Intake Requirements -Annual Certification Statement #2	January 31, 2026	16
Water Intake Requirements -Annual Certification Statement #3	January 31, 2027	16
Water Intake Requirements -Annual Certification Statement #4	January 31, 2028	16
Water Intake Requirements -Annual Certification Statements After Expiration	See Permit	16
PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need -Report on Effluent Discharge	June 30, 2025	17
PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need -Report on Effluent Discharge and Evaluation of Need	June 30, 2026	17
Land Application Report Form 3400-55	January 31, each year whether or not waste is land applied	24
Other Methods of Disposal or Distribution Report Form 3400-52	by January 31, each year whether or not waste is hauled to another facility, landfilled, incinerated, or stored in a manure pit	24
Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Report	no later than the date indicated on the form	18

Report forms shall be submitted electronically in accordance with the reporting requirements herein. Any facility plans or plans and specifications for municipal, industrial, industrial pretreatment and non industrial wastewater systems shall be submitted to the Bureau of Water Quality, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921. All other submittals required by this permit shall be submitted to:
Northeast Region - Oshkosh, 625 E Cty Rd Y, Suite 700, Oshkosh, WI 54901