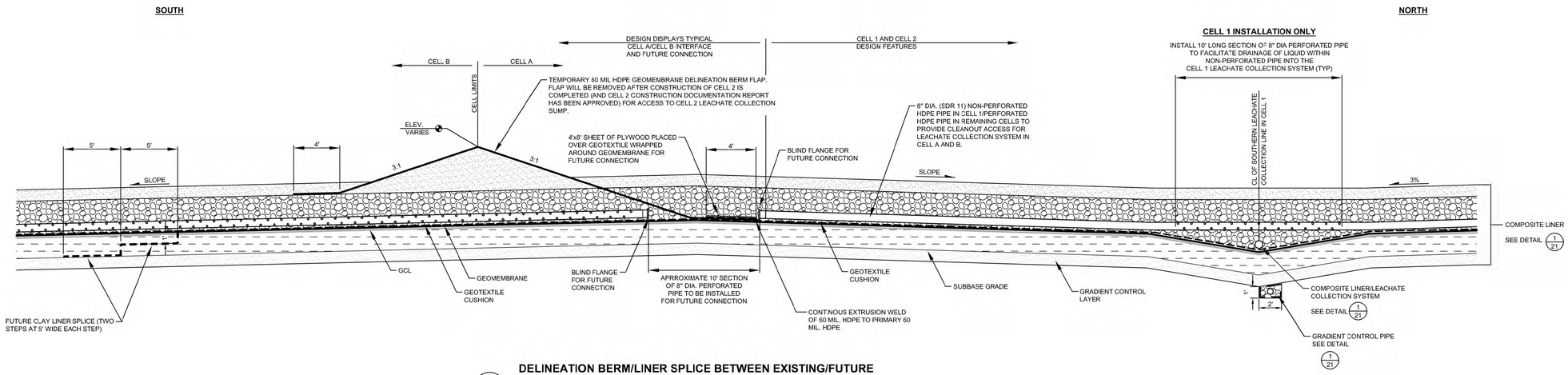
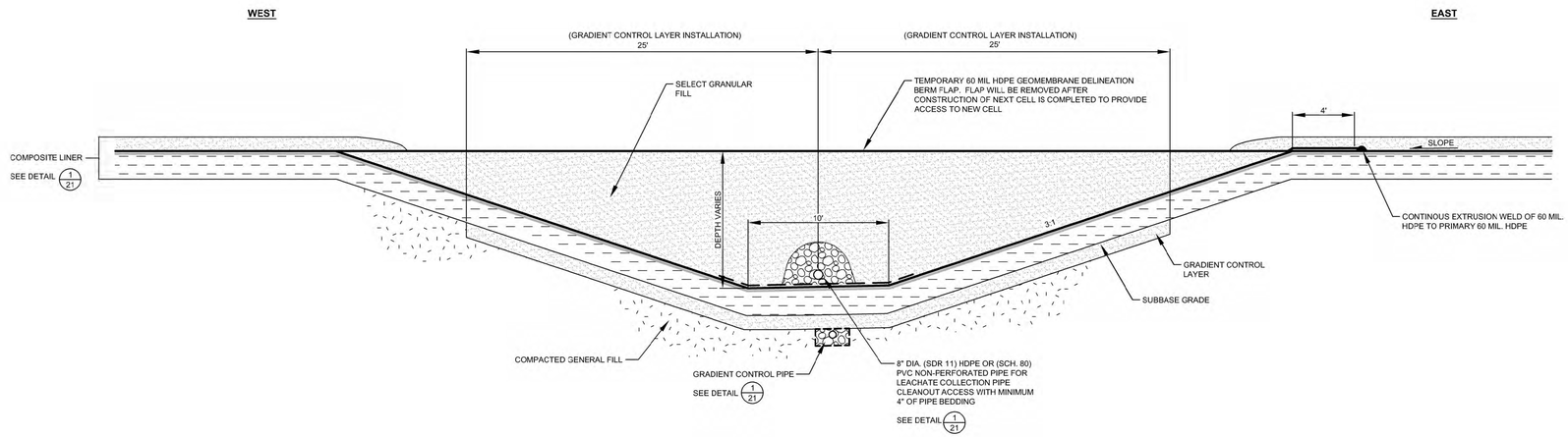


1/23 DELINEATION BERM/LINER SPLICE BETWEEN EXISTING/FUTURE CELL A AND B INTERFACE (NORTH-SOUTH DIRECTION)

SCALE: 1"=5'



2/23 DELINEATION BERM/LINER SPLICE BETWEEN EXISTING / FUTURE CELL A & B INTERFACE (EAST-WEST DIRECTION)

SCALE: 1"=5'

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WESTON DISPOSAL SITE NO. 3 EXPANSION PLAN OF OPERATION MODIFICATION

P.E. No.:	
Approved:	JXT
Checked:	JXT
Drawn:	JLC
Designed:	JLC
GEI Project:	2203724

Attention: 0 1"
If this scale bar does not measure 1" then drawing is not original scale.

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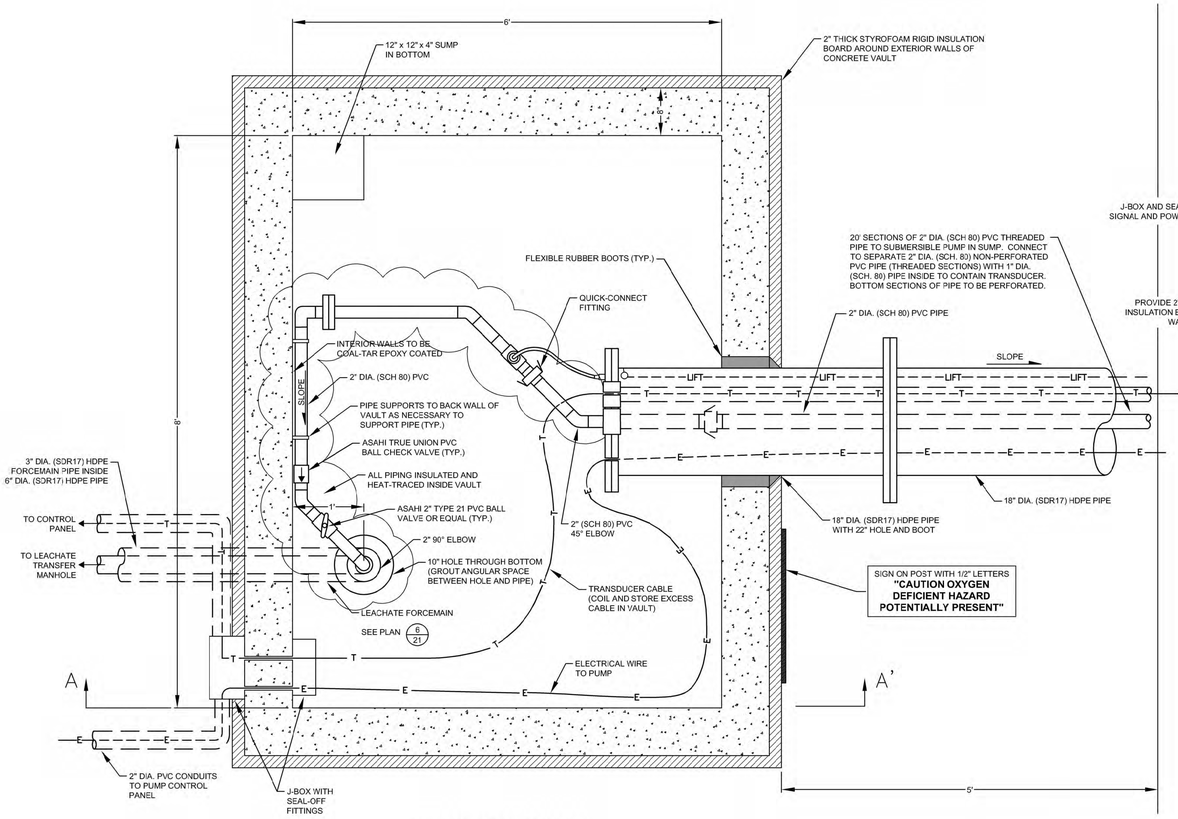
DETAILS

DWG. NO.
PM-23

SHEET NO.
23 OF 29

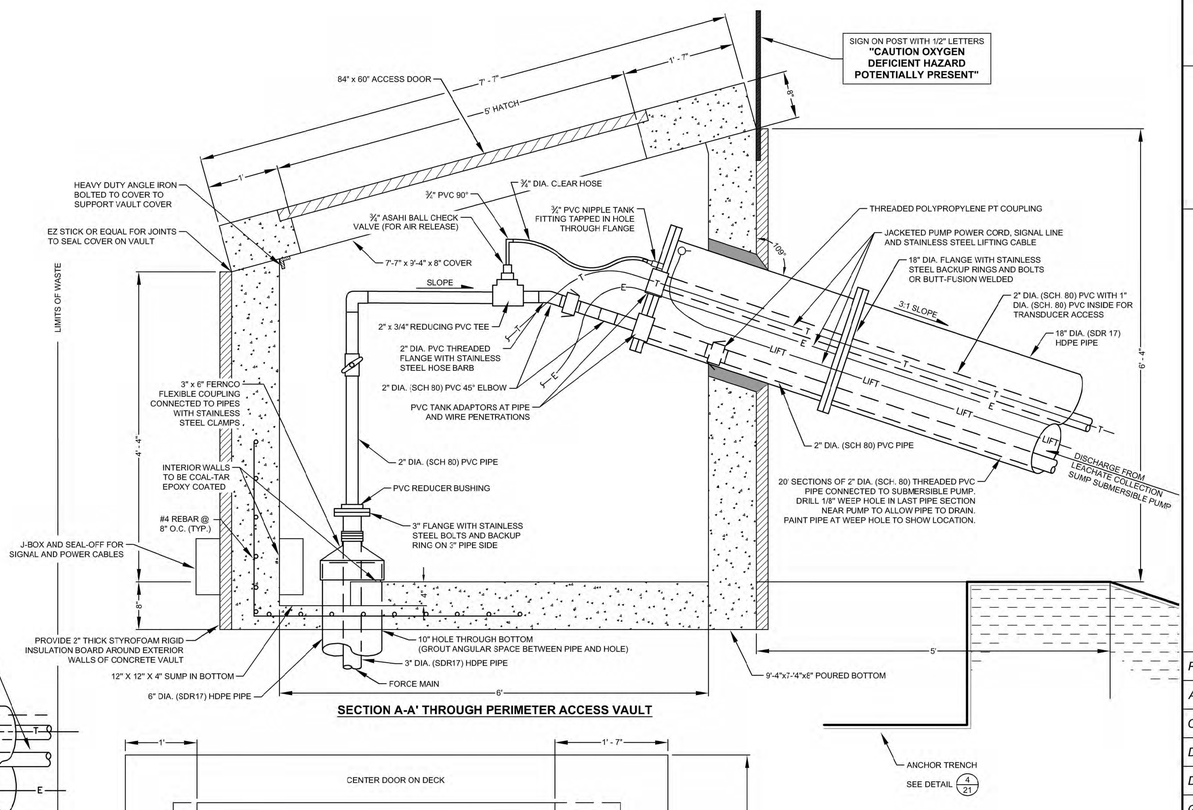


PRECAST CONCRETE VAULT
TOP VIEW

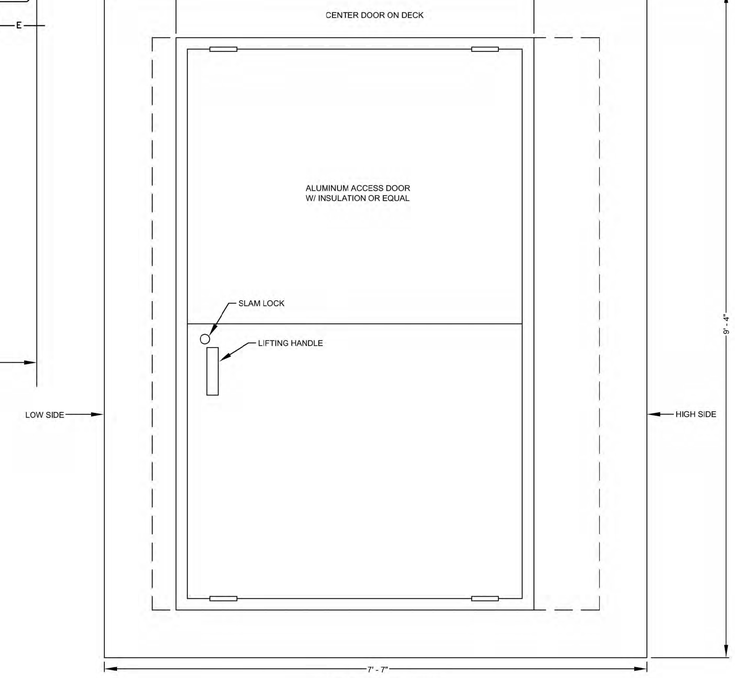
NOTE:

PERIMETER ACCESS MANHOLES ARE LABELED WITH A LETTER "P" AND A NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION. FOR EXAMPLE MANHOLE P2B IS PART OF THE DESIGN FOR CELL 2.

1/24 **PERIMETER ACCESS MANHOLE**
(NOT TO SCALE)



SECTION A-A' THROUGH PERIMETER ACCESS VAULT



VAULT ACCESS DOOR

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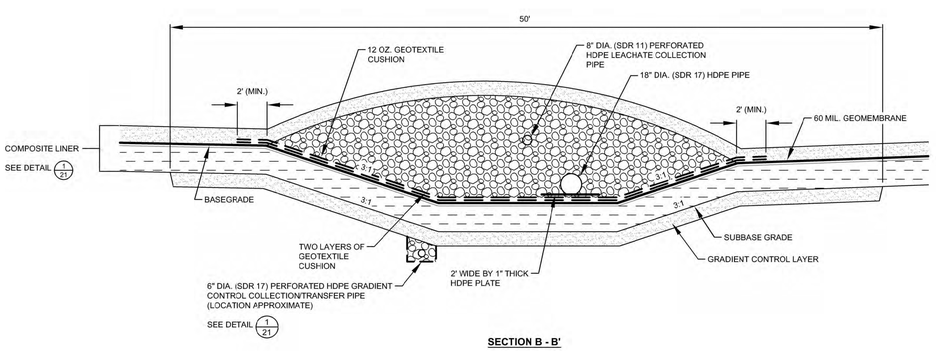
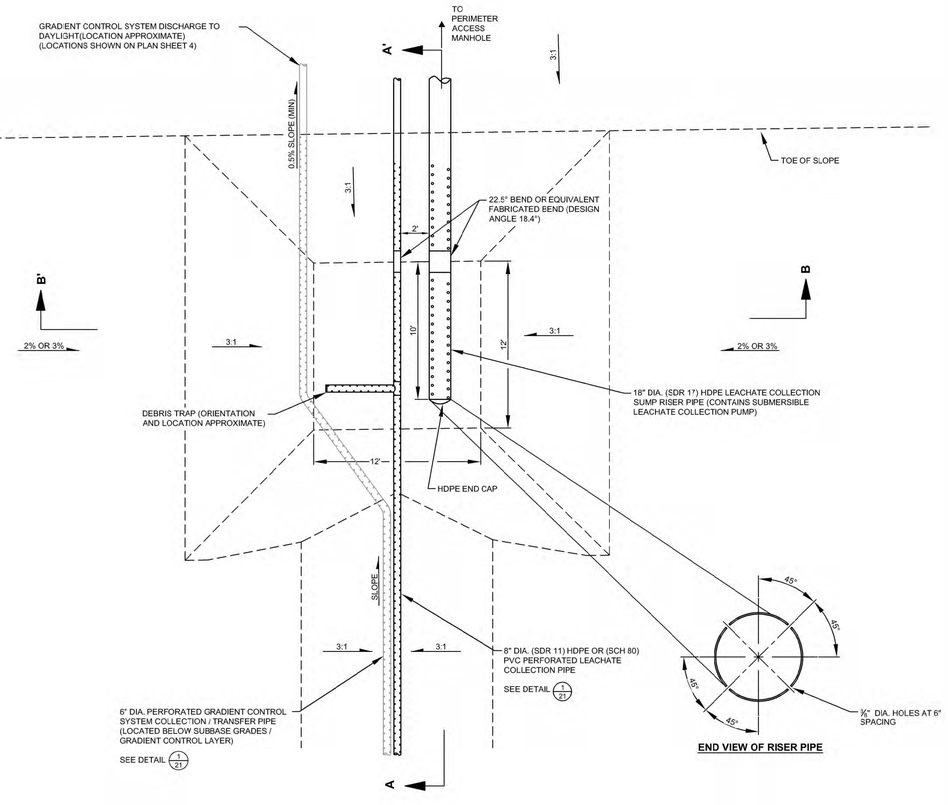
DETAILS

DWG. NO.
PM-24
SHEET NO.
24 OF 29



SECTION B - B'

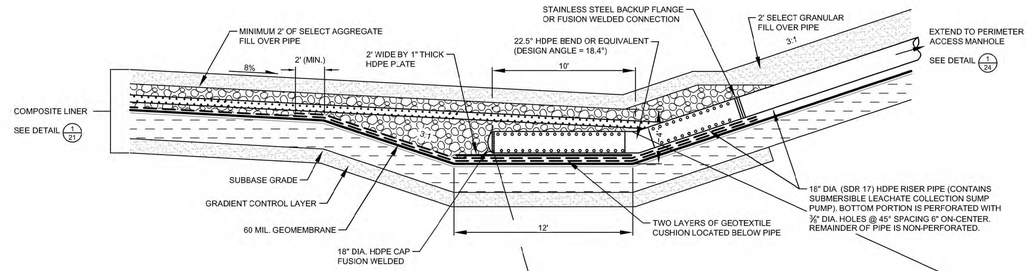


END VIEW OF RISER PIPE

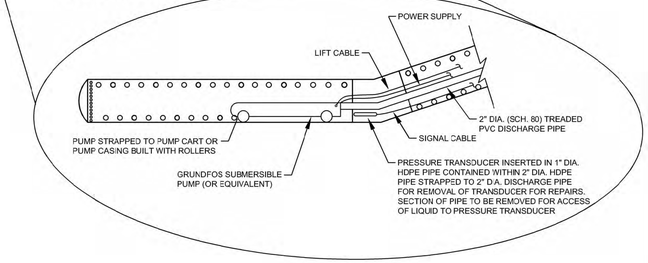
PLAN VIEW

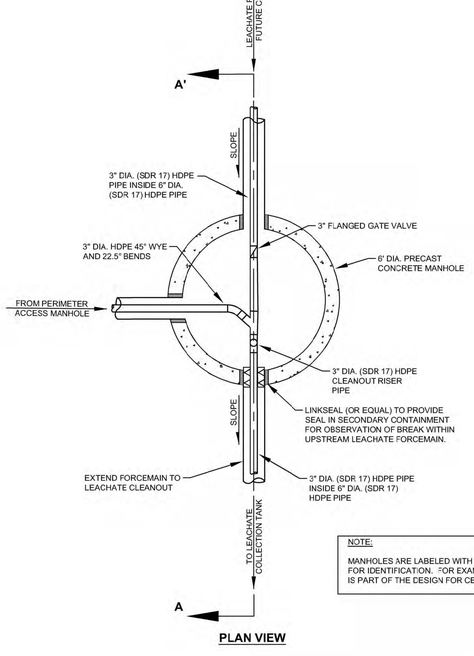
1/25 LEACHATE COLLECTION SUMP

SCALE: 1"=5'



SECTION A - A'

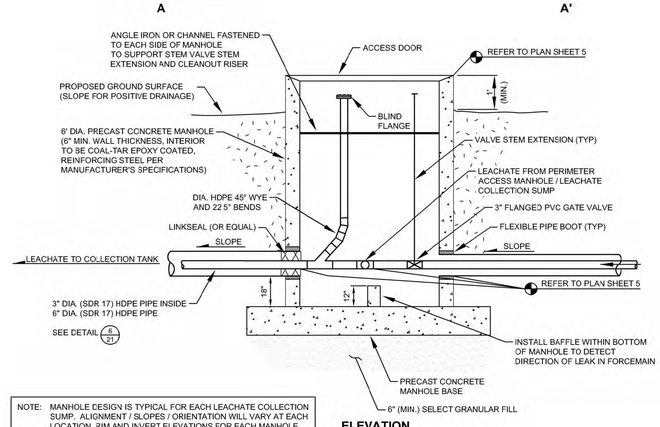




PLAN VIEW

NOTE:

MANHOLES ARE LABELED WITH THE LETTER "T" AND A NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION. FOR EXAMPLE, TRANSFER MANHOLE T202 IS PART OF THE DESIGN FOR CELL 2.



NOTE: MANHOLE DESIGN IS TYPICAL FOR EACH LEACHATE COLLECTION SUMP. ALIGNMENT / SLOPES / ORIENTATION WILL VARY AT EACH LOCATION. RIM AND INVERT ELEVATIONS FOR EACH MANHOLE ARE PROVIDED ON PLAN SHEET 5

ELEVATION

2/25 LEACHATE TRANSFER MANHOLE

(NOT TO SCALE)

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Attention:
0 1"
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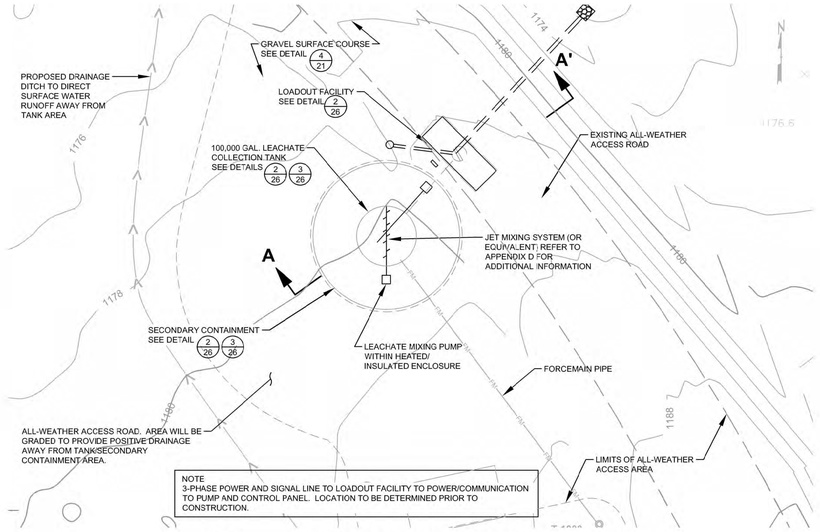
DETAILS

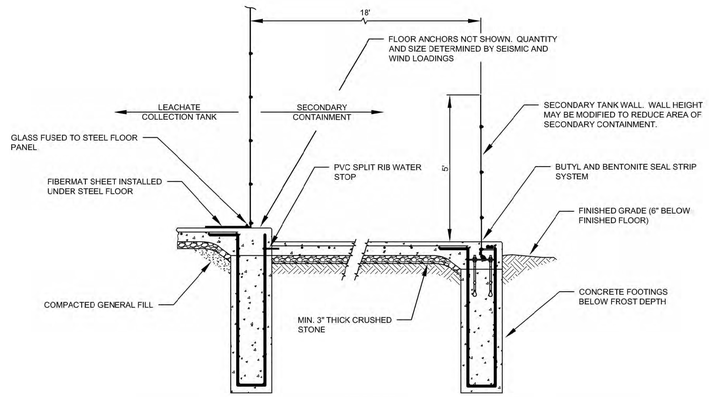
DWG. NO.
PM-25

SHEET NO.
25 OF 29



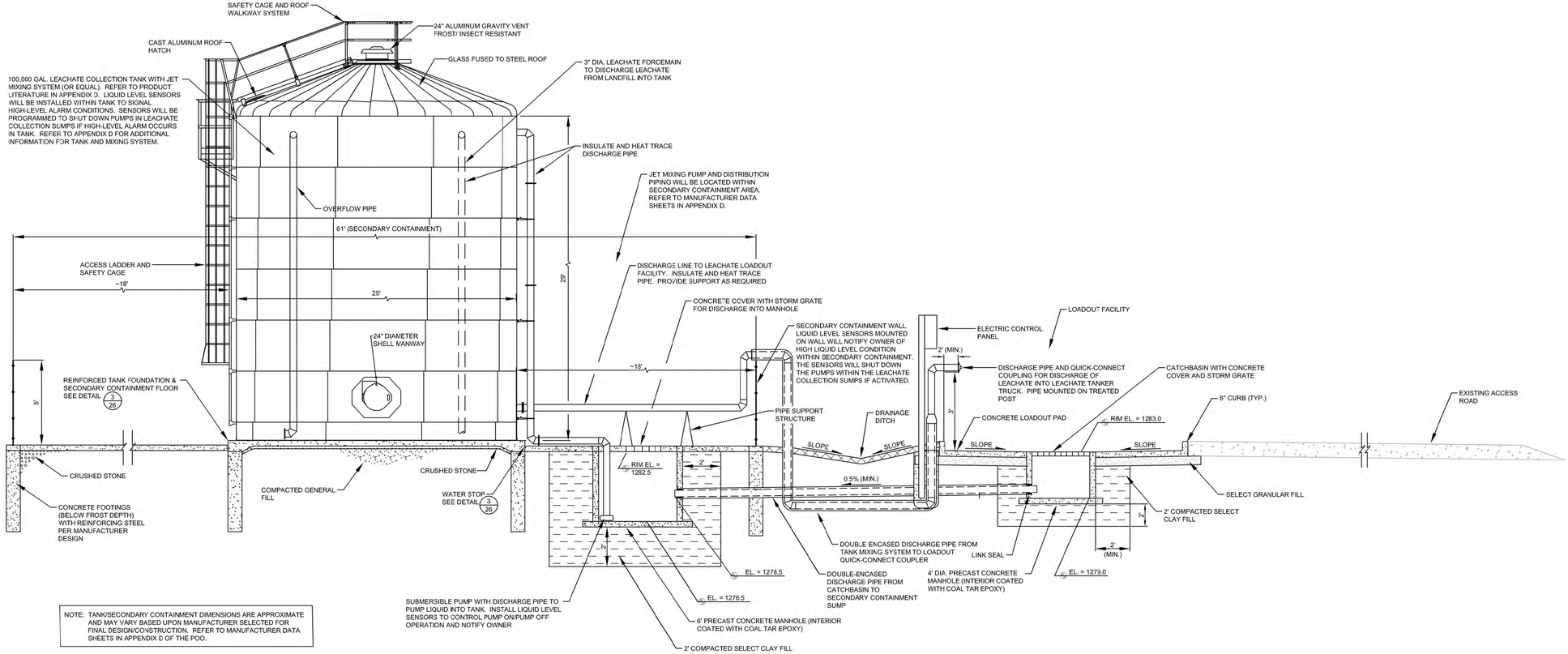
1/26 **LEACHATE COLLECTION TANK/LOADOUT FACILITY**

SCALE: 1"=30'



3/26 **LEACHATE COLLECTION TANK/SECONDARY CONTAINMENT FLOOR/FOUNDATION**

(NOT TO SCALE)



NOTE: TANK/SECONDARY CONTAINMENT DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY VARY BASED UPON MANUFACTURER SELECTED FOR FINAL DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION. REFER TO MANUFACTURER DATA SHEETS IN APPENDIX E OF THE POO.

2/26 **SECTION A-A' THROUGH LEACHATE COLLECTION TANK AND SECONDARY CONTAINMENT**

(NOT TO SCALE)

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GEI Project:	2203724

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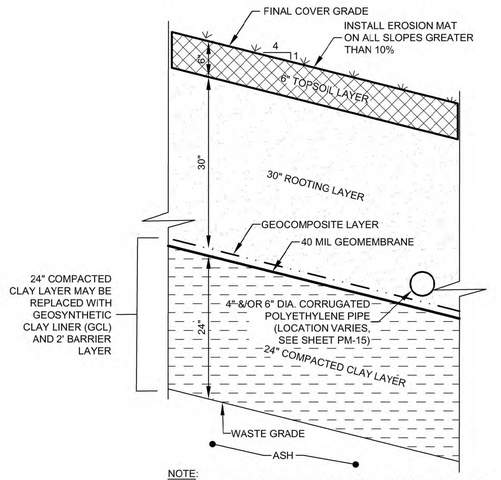
DETAILS

DWG. NO.
PM-26

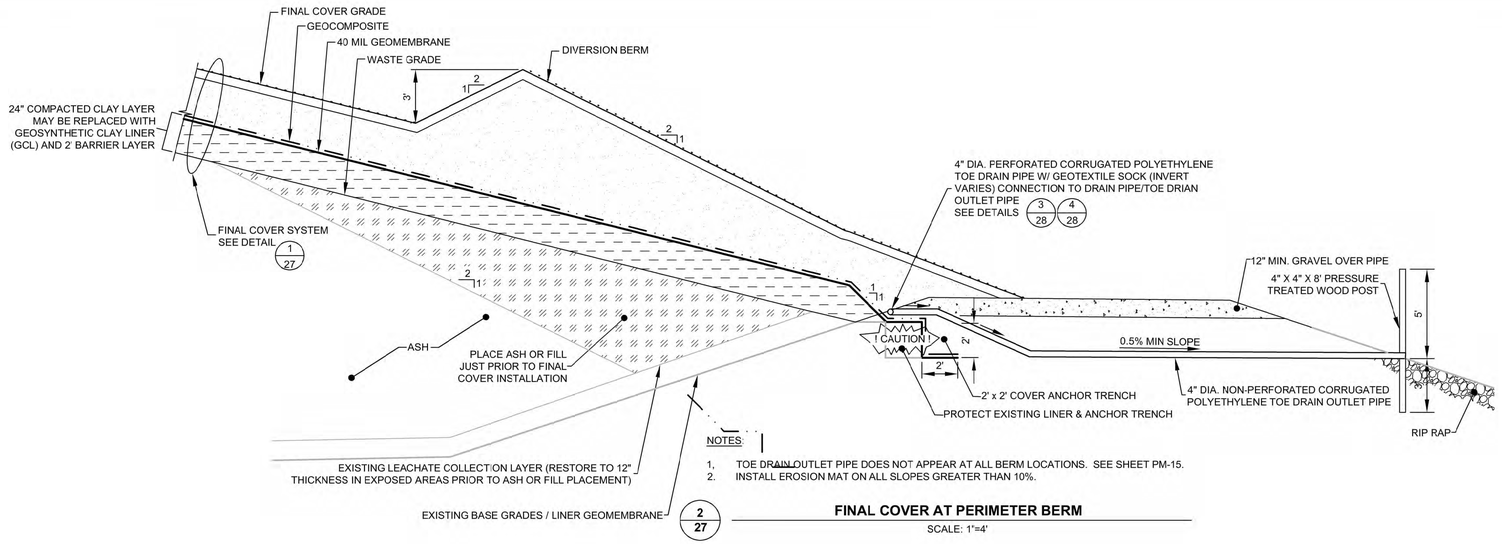
SHEET NO.
26 OF 29



NOTE:
4" DIA. NON-PERFORATED OR PERFORATED POLYETHYLENE PIPE.
6" DIA. NON-PERFORATED POLYETHYLENE PIPE. LOCATIONS ARE SHOWN ON PM-15.

1/27 FINAL COVER

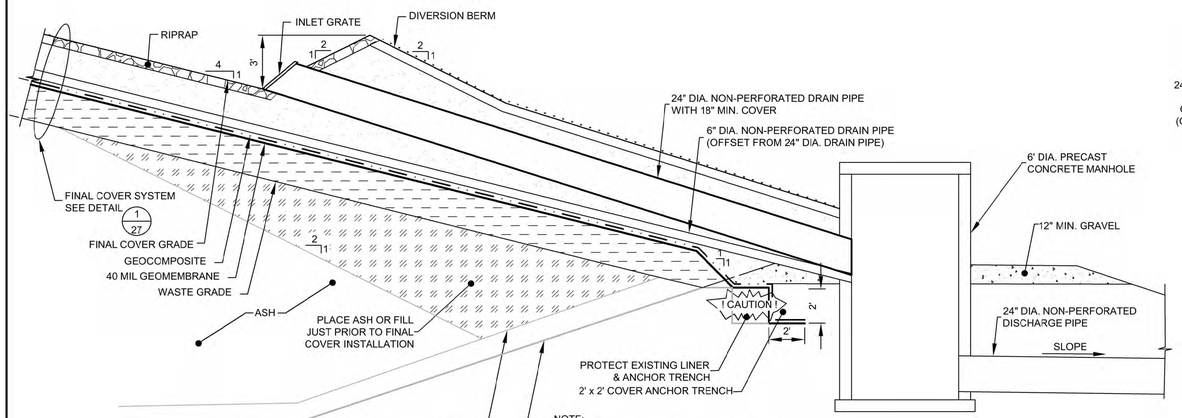
SCALE: 1"=1'



NOTES:
1. TOE DRAIN OUTLET PIPE DOES NOT APPEAR AT ALL BERM LOCATIONS. SEE SHEET PM-15.
2. INSTALL EROSION MAT ON ALL SLOPES GREATER THAN 10%.

2/27 FINAL COVER AT PERIMETER BERM

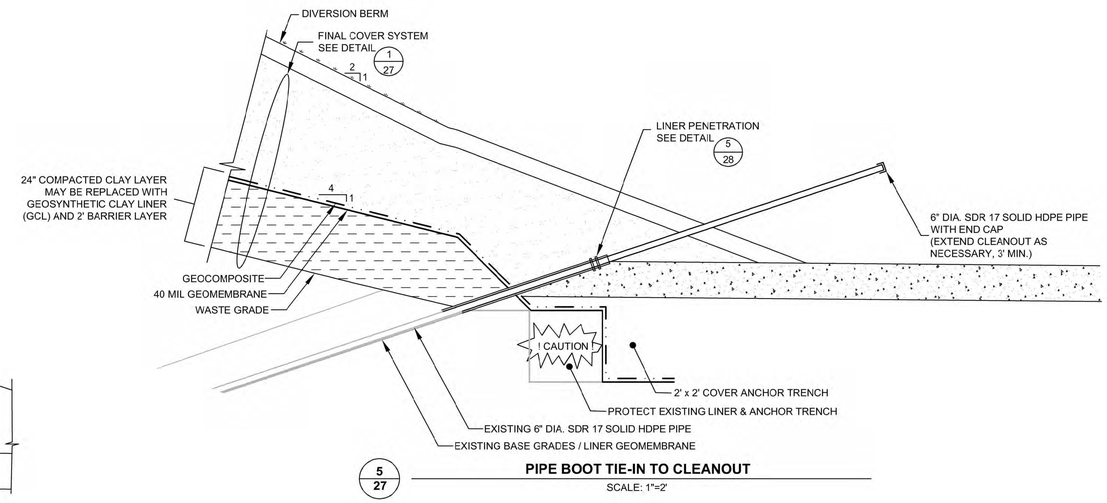
SCALE: 1"=4'



NOTE:
INSTALL EROSION MAT ON ALL SLOPES GREATER THAN 10%.

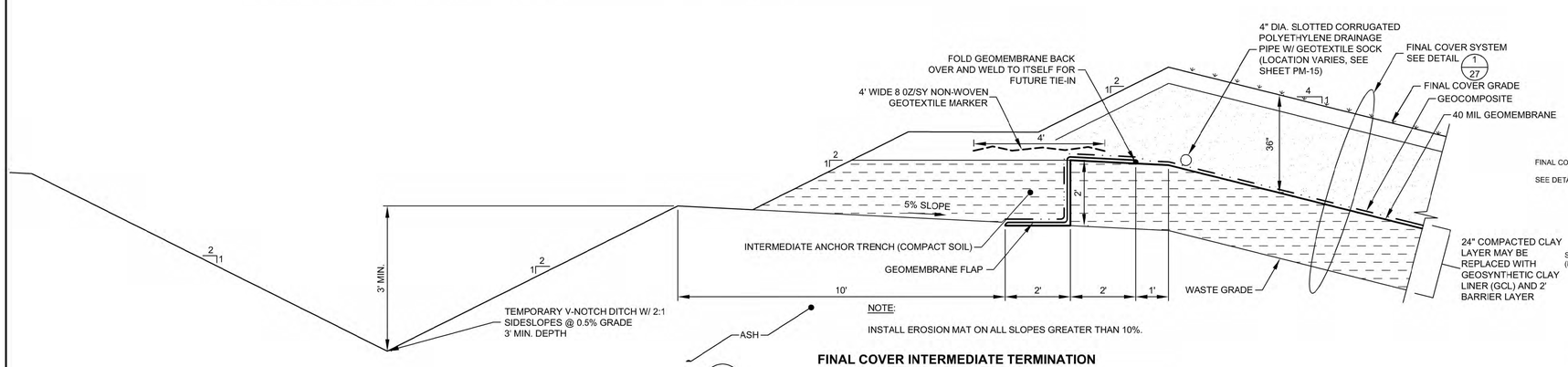
3/27 STORM MANHOLE AND DISCHARGE PIPE

SCALE: 1"=4'



5/27 PIPE BOOT TIE-IN TO CLEANOUT

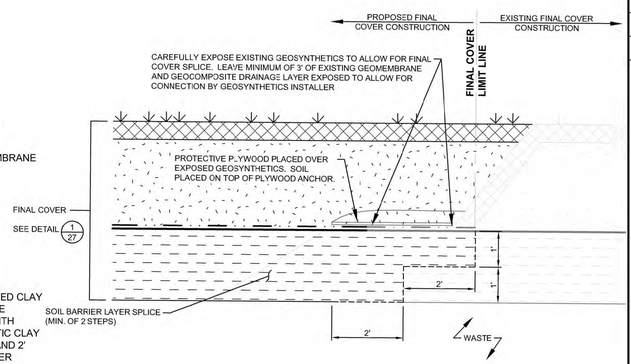
SCALE: 1"=2'



NOTE:
INSTALL EROSION MAT ON ALL SLOPES GREATER THAN 10%.

4/27 FINAL COVER INTERMEDIATE TERMINATION WITH V-NOTCH TRENCH

SCALE: 1"=2'



NOTE: SCREENED IMAGE REPRESENTS EXISTING FINAL COVER CONSTRUCTION. BOLD IMAGE REPRESENTS NEW FINAL COVER CONSTRUCTION.

6/27 FINAL COVER SPLICE

SCALE: 1"=2'

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Designed:	JLC
GEI Project:	2203724

Attention: 0 — 1"
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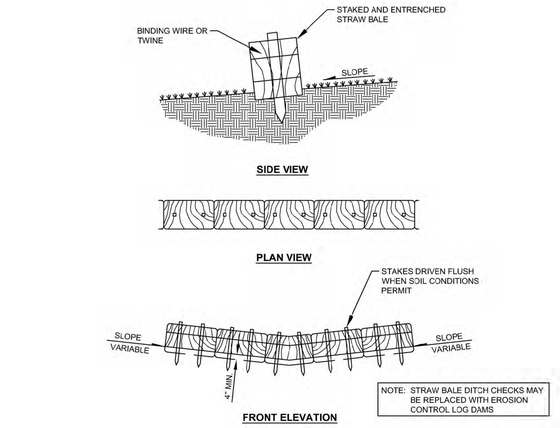
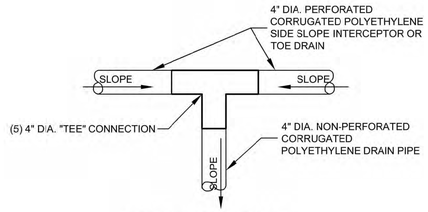
NO.	DATE	ISSUE/REVISION	APP
1	9/29/2023	PLAN MOD	JXT

DETAILS

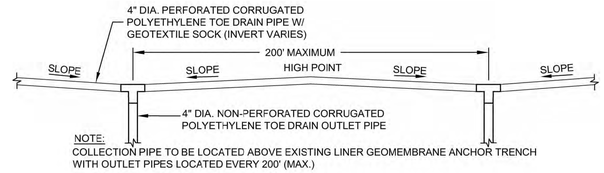
DWG. NO.
PM-27
SHEET NO.
27 OF 29



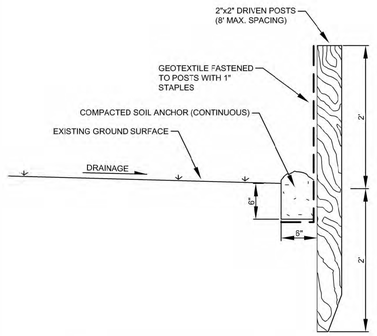
1/28 **STRAW BALE DITCH CHECK**
(NOT TO SCALE)



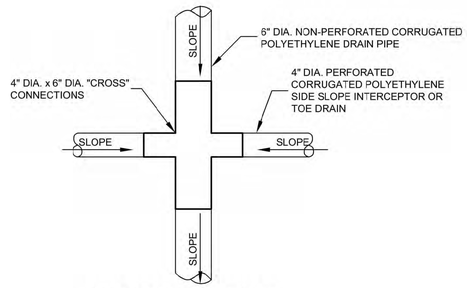
"TEE" CONNECTION



4/28 **TOE DRAIN AND OUTLET**
(NOT TO SCALE)

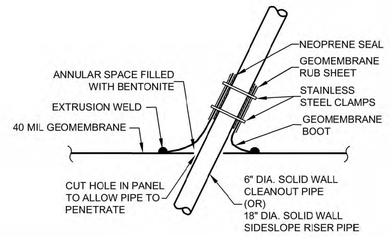


2/28 **EROSION CONTROL FENCE**
(NOT TO SCALE)



"CROSS" CONNECTION

3/28 **DRAIN PIPE/TOE DRAIN CONNECTION**
SCALE: 1"=1'



5/28 **COVER PENETRATION PIPE BOOT**
(NOT TO SCALE)

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WESTON DISPOSAL SITE NO. 3
EXPANSION
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DETAILS

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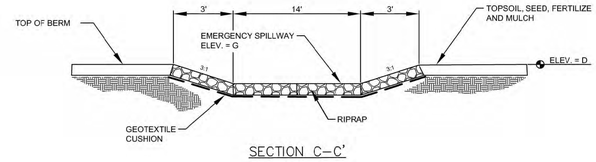
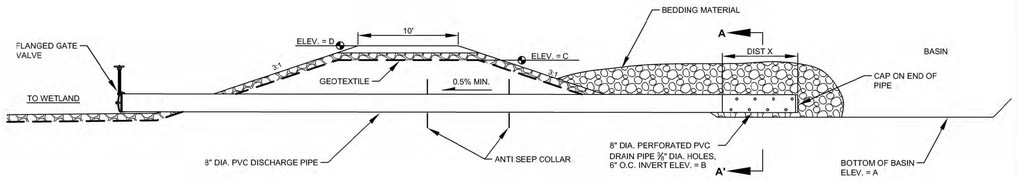
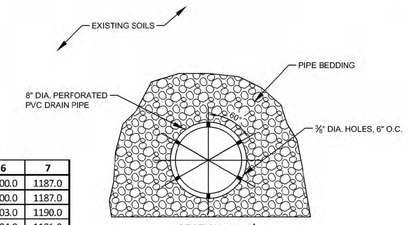
PM-28
SHEET NO.
28 OF 29



SECTION C–C'



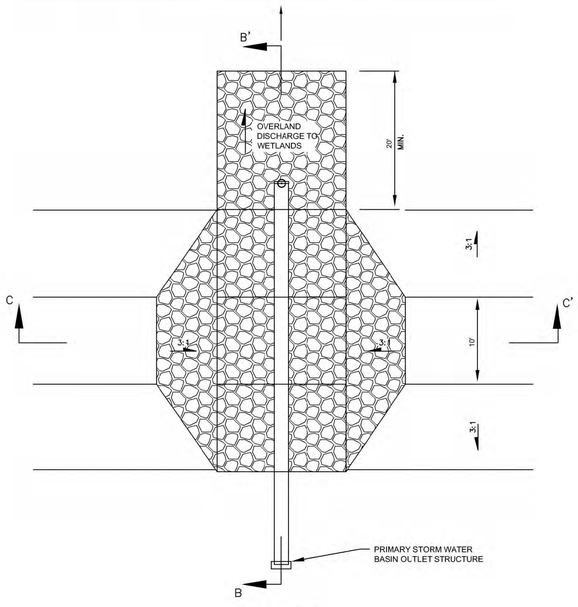
SECTION B–B'



SECTION A–A'

ID	DESCRIPTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	BOTTOM OF STORM WATER BASIN	1200.0	1190.0	1186.3	1192.0	1196.0	1200.0	1187.0
B	INVERT 8" PERFORATED PVC PIPE	1200.0	1190.0	1186.3	1192.0	1196.0	1200.0	1187.0
C	EMERGENCY SPILLWAY INVERT	1203.0	1194.0	1189.0	1195.0	1200.0	1203.0	1190.0
D	TOP OF BERM	1204.0	1195.0	1190.0	1196.0	1201.0	1204.0	1191.0
X	LENGTH OF PERFORATED PIPE (FT)	5.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	2.5	5.0	2.5

Note:
(1) Discharge pipe diameters and slopes can be increased without detrimentally affecting the outlet system. Changing the length or size of perforations will require additional analysis.



PLAN VIEW

1/29 **STORM WATER BASIN OUTLET STRUCTURE**
(NOT TO SCALE)

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DETAILS

DWG. NO.
PM-29
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29 OF 29

Appendix A

Wetland Demonstration

Surface Water Data Viewer Map, Wetlands

Legend

- Wetland Class Areas
- Wetland Class Points
  - Dammed pond
  - Excavated pond
  - Filled/drained wetland
  - Wetland too small to delineate
  - Filled excavated pond
- Filled Points
- Wetland Class Areas
- Filled Areas
- Wetland Class Areas
- Wetland Class Points
  - Dammed pond
  - Excavated pond
  - Filled/drained wetland
  - Wetland too small to delineate
  - Filled excavated pond
- Filled Points
- Wetland Class Areas
- Filled Areas
- Wetland Identifications and Confirmations
- Municipality
- State Boundaries
- County Boundaries
- Major Roads
  - Interstate Highway
  - State Highway
  - US Highway
- County and Local Roads
  - County HWY
  - Local Road
- Railroads
- Tribal Lands
- Rivers and Streams

Notes

0.3 0 0.13 0.3 Miles

NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM

1: 7,920

Surface Water Data Viewer Map, Wetlands

Legend

- Wetland Class Areas
- Wetland Class Points
  - Dammed pond
  - Excavated pond
  - Filled/drained wetland
  - Wetland too small to delineate
  - Filled excavated pond
- Filled Points
- Wetland Class Areas
- Filled Areas
- Wetland Class Areas
- Wetland Class Points
  - Dammed pond
  - Excavated pond
  - Filled/drained wetland
  - Wetland too small to delineate
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  - Interstate Highway
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- County and Local Roads
  - County HWY
  - Local Road
- Railroads
- Tribal Lands
- Rivers and Streams

0.3 0 0.13 0.3 Miles

NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM

1: 7,920

Notes

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

FWS NWI Map

December 12, 2022

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine


89° 39' 2" W
89° 37' 42" W
44° 43' 47" N
44° 43' 10" N
290200 290300 290400 290500 290600 290700 290800 290900 291000 291100 291200 291300 291400 291500 291600 291700 291800
4956300 4956200 4956100 4956000 4955900 4955800 4955700 4955600 4955500 4955400 4955300
MhA
MtC
MsB
MhA
MsB
RhA
MtC
Da
MhA
MtC
MsB
RhA
GuB
Da
MtC
MhA
MtC
MtC
MtC
Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.
290100 290200 290300 290400 290500 290600 290700 290800 290900 291000 291100 291200 291300 291400 291500 291600 291700 291800
Map Scale: 1:7,970 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.
N
Meters
0 100 200 400 600
Feet
0 350 700 1400 2100
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 16N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Marathon County, Wisconsin
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 6, 2022

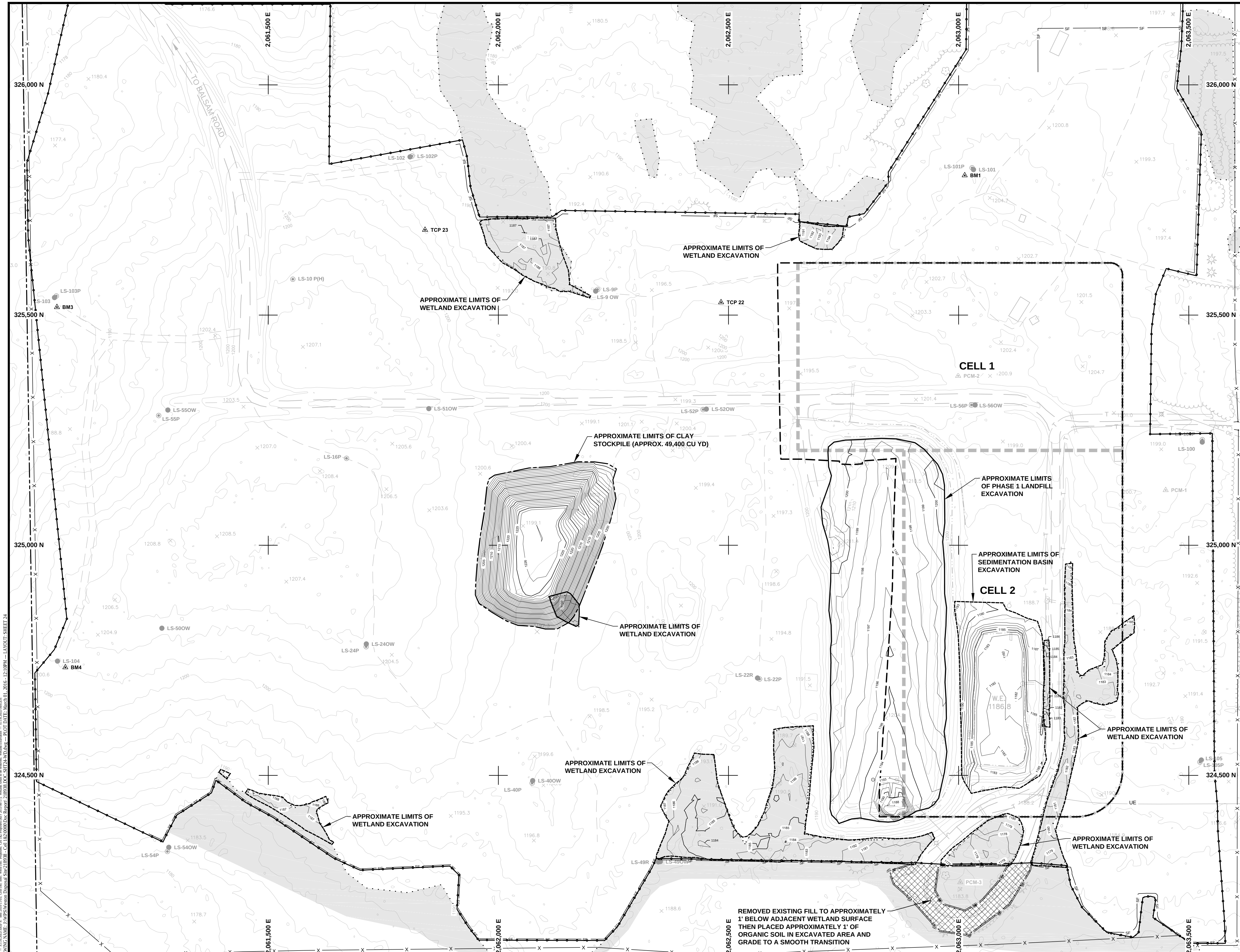
Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 12, 2020—May 15, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Da	Dancy sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10.8	4.0%
GuB	Guenther loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	11.6	4.2%
MhA	Meadland loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, stony	129.8	47.4%
MsB	Mosinee sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	33.3	12.2%
MtC	Mosinee sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, stony	77.1	28.2%
RhA	Rockers loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	11.2	4.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		**273.8**	**100.0%**



NOTES

1. REFER TO PLAN SHEET 2 OF THIS PLAN SET FOR LEGEND AND BASE MAP NOTES.
2. SCREENED CONTOURS REPRESENT THE EXISTING CONDITIONS.
3. FULL TONE CONTOURS REPRESENT EXCAVATED WETLAND, SEDIMENTATION BASIN, AND PHASE 1 LANDFILL GRADES.

NOTE: THESE PLANS ARE ACCOMPANIED BY A DOCUMENTATION REPORT OF THE SAME TITLE. THESE DOCUMENTS ARE INTERRELATED AND ARE INTENDED TO BE USED TOGETHER.

NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION	APP'D.
-	-	-	-	-

PROJECT: **WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION**
WESTON DISPOSAL SITE NO. 3
CELL 1 AND CELL 2 LINER CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTATION
TOWN OF KNOWLTON, MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN

TITLE: **WETLAND, SEDIMENTATION BASIN, AND PHASE 1 LANDFILL EXCAVATION LIMITS**

DRAWN BY:	RNOLDEN
CHECKED BY:	GRS
APPROVED BY:	TWM
DATE:	MARCH 2016
PROJ. NO.:	218938.0000.0000

SHEET 24 OF 24

TRC
708 Heartland Trail
Suite 3000
Madison, WI 53717
Phone: 608.826.3600

FILE NO.: 218938.DOC.SHT24-WD.dwg

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST. PAUL DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
180 FIFTH STREET EAST, SUITE 700
ST. PAUL MINNESOTA 55101-1678

JUN 0 5 2013

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF
Operations
Regulatory (MVP-2012-04025-EMN)

Mr. Rick Moser
Wisconsin Public Service
700 N. Adams Street
Green Bay, Wisconsin 54307

Dear Mr. Moser:

Enclosed is the validated copy of the Department of the Army permit issued to Wisconsin Public Service. Please be advised that the authorization hereby granted is contingent on the permittee's compliance with all conditions stated in the permit and its attachments.

This Federal permit does not obviate the need to obtain any other Federal, state or local authorizations required by law.

The decision regarding this action is based on information found in the administrative record which documents the District's decision-making process, the basis for the decision, and the final decision.

If you have any questions, contact **Eric Norton** in our Stevens Point Field Office at **(715) 345-7911, ext. 5879**. In any correspondence or inquiries, please refer to the Regulatory number shown above.

Sincerely,

Tamara E. Cameron
Chief, Regulatory Branch

Enclosure(s):

Copy furnished:
Kurt Rubsam, AECOM – Sheboygan, WI
Benjamin Callan, WDNR – Madison, WI
James Kralick, WNDR

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT

Permittee Wisconsin Public Service
Permit No. MVP-2012-04025-EMN

Issuing Office St. Paul District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

NOTE: The term "you" and its derivatives, as used in this permit, means the permittee or any future transferee. The term "this office" refers to the appropriate district or division office of the Corps of Engineers having jurisdiction over the permitted activity or the appropriate official of that office acting under the authority of the commanding officer.

You are authorized to perform work in accordance with the terms and conditions specified below.

Project Description:

You are authorized to discharge fill material into approximately 3.52 acres of wetlands adjacent to Peplin and Johnson Creek during the expansion of an existing 35-acre landfill for solid waste disposal purposes. The proposed work will include expanding the existing 35-acre landfill by 22.6 acres for an overall footprint of approximately 57.6 acres within the project area. The landfill design would incorporate 3H:1V slopes on the interior/exterior of the perimeter berms and 4H:1V final cover slopes in accordance with NR 500 requirements. The authorized work area is shown on the attached drawings labeled 2012-04025-EMN page 1 of 6 through page 6 of 6.

Project Location:

The project area is located in the E ½ NW ¼ and the W ½ NE ¼ of Sec. 23, T. 26N., R. 7E., Marathon County, Wisconsin. The approximate latitude/longitude coordinates near the center of the project area are 44.72191/-89.63756.

Permit Conditions:

General Conditions:

1. The time limit for completing the work authorized ends three years from the date of the Corps' signature on this permit. If you find that you need more time to complete the authorized activity, submit your request for a time extension to this office for consideration at least one month before the date is reached.

2. You must maintain the activity authorized by this permit in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit. You are not relieved of this requirement if you abandon the permitted activity, although you may make a good faith transfer to a third party in compliance with General Condition 4 below. Should you wish

to cease to maintain the authorized activity or should you desire to abandon it without a good faith transfer, you must obtain a modification of this permit from this office, which may require restoration of the area.

3. If you discover any previously unknown historic or archaeological remains while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify this office of what you have found. We will initiate the Federal and state coordination required to determine if the remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

4. If you sell the property associated with this permit, you must obtain the signature of the new owner in the space provided and forward a copy of the permit to this office to validate the transfer of this authorization.

5. If a conditioned water quality certification has been issued for your project, you must comply with the conditions specified in the certification as special conditions to this permit. For your convenience, a copy of the certification is attached if it contains such conditions.

6. You must allow representatives from this office to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished in accordance with the terms and conditions of your permit.

Special Conditions:

1. Compensation for the unavoidable loss of 3.52 acres of wetlands shall be provided by debiting 4.76 wetland credits from the Legacy Bogs Mitigation Bank in Wood County, Wisconsin in accordance with the Guidelines for Compensatory Mitigation in Wisconsin.

2. The applicant has provided to this office a signed Affidavit of Bank Credit Transfer from Legacy Bogs (Northland Wetland Mitigation Bank). This affidavit satisfies the requirement for compensatory wetland mitigation.

Further Information:

1. Congressional Authorities: You have been authorized to undertake the activity described above pursuant to:

( ) Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403).

(X) Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344).

( ) Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413).

2. Limits of this authorization.

a. This permit does not obviate the need to obtain other Federal, state, or local authorizations required by law.

b. This permit does not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.

c. This permit does not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.

d. This permit does not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project.

3. Limits of Federal Liability. In issuing this permit, the Federal Government does not assume any liability for the following:

a. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of other permitted or unpermitted activities or from natural causes.

b. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of current or future activities undertaken by or on behalf of the United States in the public interest.

c. Damages to persons, property, or to other permitted or unpermitted activities or structures caused by the activity authorized by this permit.

d. Design or construction deficiencies associated with the permitted work.

e. Damage claims associated with any future modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit.

4. Reliance on Applicant's Data: The determination of this office that issuance of this permit is not contrary to the public interest was made in reliance on the information you provided.

5. Reevaluation of Permit Decision. This office may reevaluate its decision on this permit at any time the circumstances warrant. Circumstances that could require a reevaluation include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. You fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.

b. The information provided by you in support of your permit application proves to have been false, incomplete, or inaccurate (See 4 above).

c. Significant new information surfaces which this office did not consider in reaching the original public interest decision.

Such a reevaluation may result in a determination that it is appropriate to use the suspension, modification, and revocation procedures contained in 33 CFR 325.7 or enforcement procedures such as those contained in 33 CFR 326.4 and 326.5. The referenced enforcement procedures provide for the issuance of an administrative order requiring you to comply with the terms and conditions of your permit and for the initiation of legal action where appropriate. You will be required to pay for any corrective measures ordered by this office, and if you fail to comply with such directive, this office may in certain situations (such as those specified in 33 CFR 209.170) accomplish the corrective measures by contract or otherwise and bill you for the cost.

6. Extensions. General condition 1 establishes a time limit for the completion of the activity authorized by this permit. Unless there are circumstances requiring either a prompt completion of the authorized activity or a reevaluation of the public interest decision, the Corps will normally give favorable consideration to a request for an extension of this time limit.

Your signature below, as permittee, indicates that you accept and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Rick Moser 5-31-13

(PERMITTEE SIGNATURE) (DATE)

RICK MOSER

(PERMITTEE PRINTED OR TYPED NAME)

This permit becomes effective when the Federal official, designated to act for the Secretary of the Army, has signed below.

6/4/13

for Michael J. Price (Date)
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

When the structures or work authorized by this permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this permit will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below.

_____ _____

(TRANSFEREE SIGNATURE) (DATE)

_____

(TRANSFEREE PRINTED OR TYPED NAME)

In addition to general and special conditions, this permit is subject to the following standard conditions, as applicable:

1. All work or discharges to a watercourse resulting from permitted construction activities, particularly hydraulic dredging, must meet applicable Federal, State, and local water quality and effluent standards on a continuing basis.

2. Measures must be adopted to prevent potential pollutants from entering the watercourse. Construction materials and debris, including fuels, oil, and other liquid substances, will not be stored in the construction area in a manner that would allow them to enter the watercourse as a result of spillage, natural runoff, or flooding.

3. If dredged or excavated material is placed on an upland disposal site (above the ordinary high-water mark), the site must be securely diked or contained by some other acceptable method that prevents the return of potentially polluting materials to the watercourse by surface runoff or by leaching. The containment area, whether bulkhead or upland disposal site, must be fully completed prior to the placement of any dredged material.

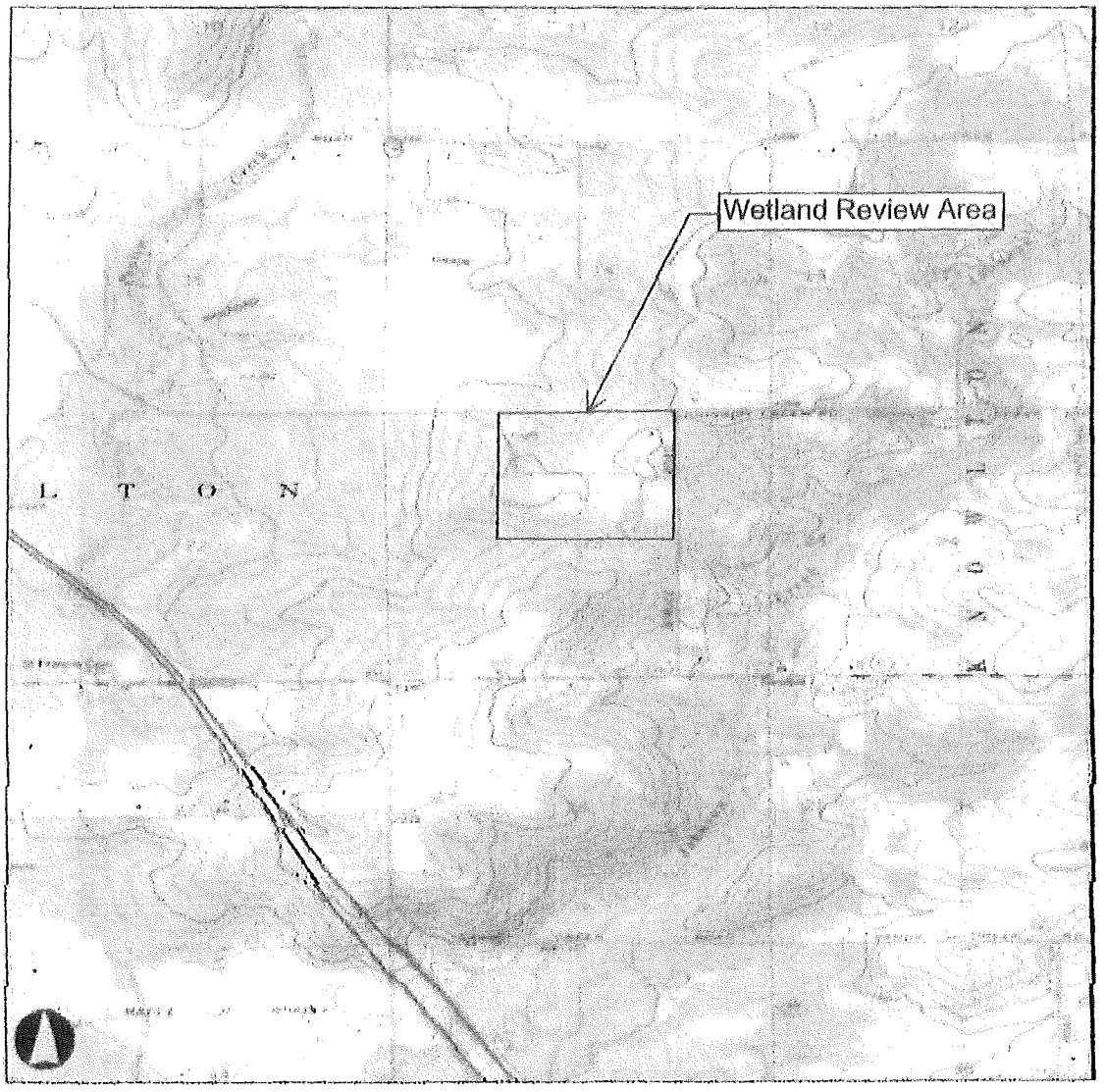
4. Upon completion of earthwork operations, all exposed slopes, fills, and disturbed areas must be given sufficient protection by appropriate means such as landscaping, or planting and maintaining vegetative cover, to prevent subsequent erosion.

5. All fill (including riprap), if authorized under this permit, must consist of suitable material free from toxic pollutants in other than trace quantities. In addition, rock or fill material used for activities dependent upon this permit and obtained by excavation must either be obtained from existing quarries or, if a new borrow site is opened up to obtain fill material, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) must be notified prior to the use of the new site. Evidence of this consultation with the SHPO will be forwarded to the St. Paul District Office.

6. If cultural, archaeological, or historical resources are unearthed during activities authorized by this permit, work must be stopped immediately and the State Historic Preservation Officer must be contacted for further instruction.

7. An investigation must be made to identify water intakes or other activities that may be affected by suspended solids and turbidity increases caused by work in the watercourse. Sufficient notice must be given to the owners of property where the activities would take place to allow them to prepare for any changes in water quality.

8. A contingency plan must be formulated that would be effective in the event of a spill. This requirement is particularly applicable in operations involving the handling of petroleum products. If a spill of any potential pollutant should occur, it is the responsibility of the permittee to remove such material, to minimize any contamination resulting from this spill, and to immediately notify the State Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Coast Guard at telephone number (800) - 424-8802.



Taken from USGS 7.5 min. Topographic Map "Dancy, WI"

AECOM	**Site Location Map** **Wisconsin Public Service Corp.** **Legner Landfill Facility** **Town of Knowlton, Marathon County, WI**	Site Location Map *Figure 1*

Rev. 07/30/12

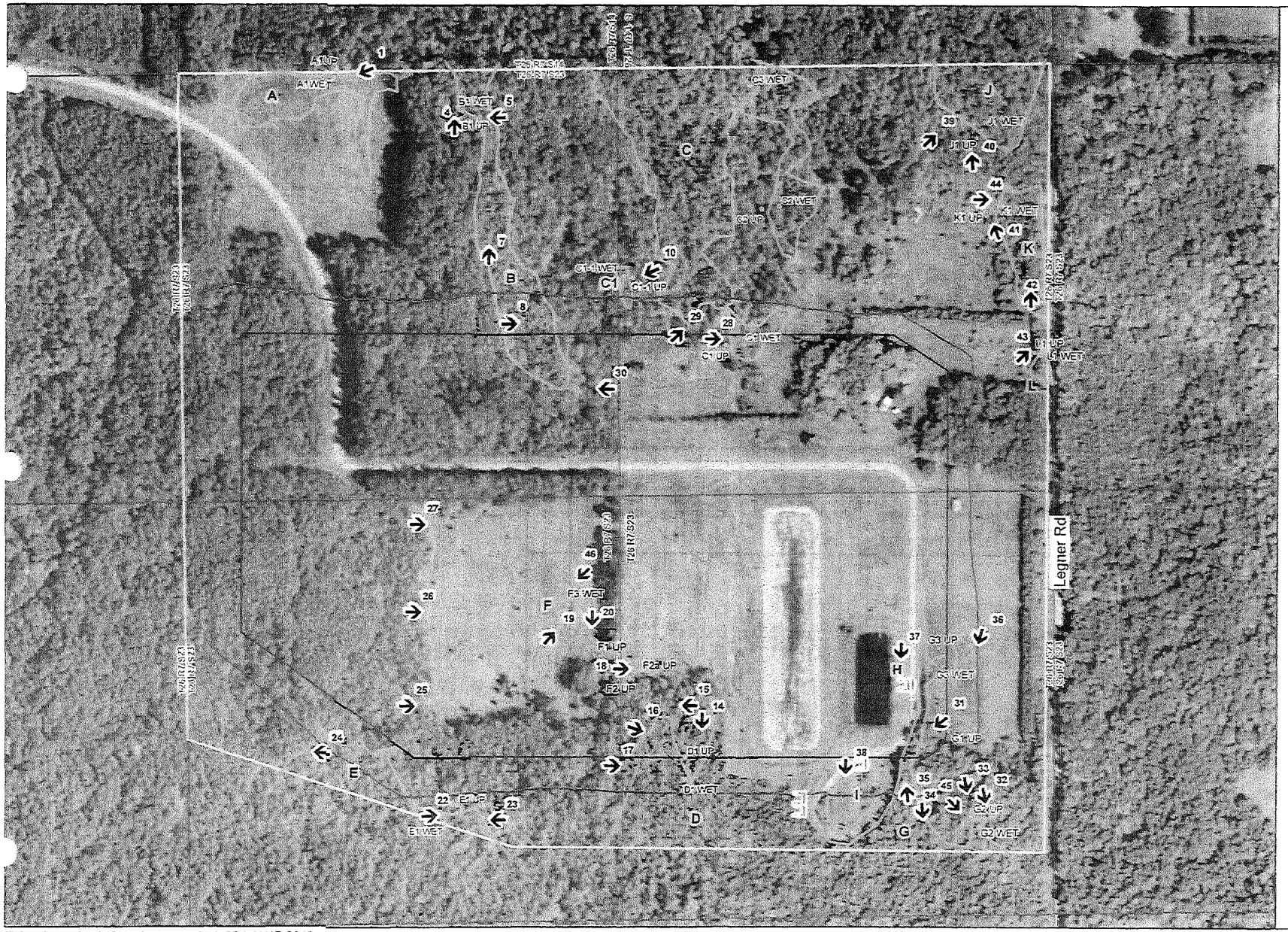
Soil Map—Marathon County, Wisconsin
(Legner Landfill Soil Survey Map - North)

USDA/NRCS Soil Survey Map - Weston Disposal Site No. 3 Expansion

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

Figure 3
Rev. 07/30/12



AECOM

FEB 1 2013

1035 Kepler Drive
Green Bay, WI 54311
920.468.1978
www.aecom.com

Photo Location Diagram
Wisconsin Public Service Corp.
Weston Disposal Site No. 3
Proposed Landfill Expansion
Town of Knowlton, Marathon Co., WI

Legend

- Photo Location and Direction
- Data Plot Location
- Culvert
- Wetland Review Area
- Wetland Boundary
- Wetland - Field Delineated
- PLSS
- LF Limits as of 7/2012
- Waste Limits as of 7/2012

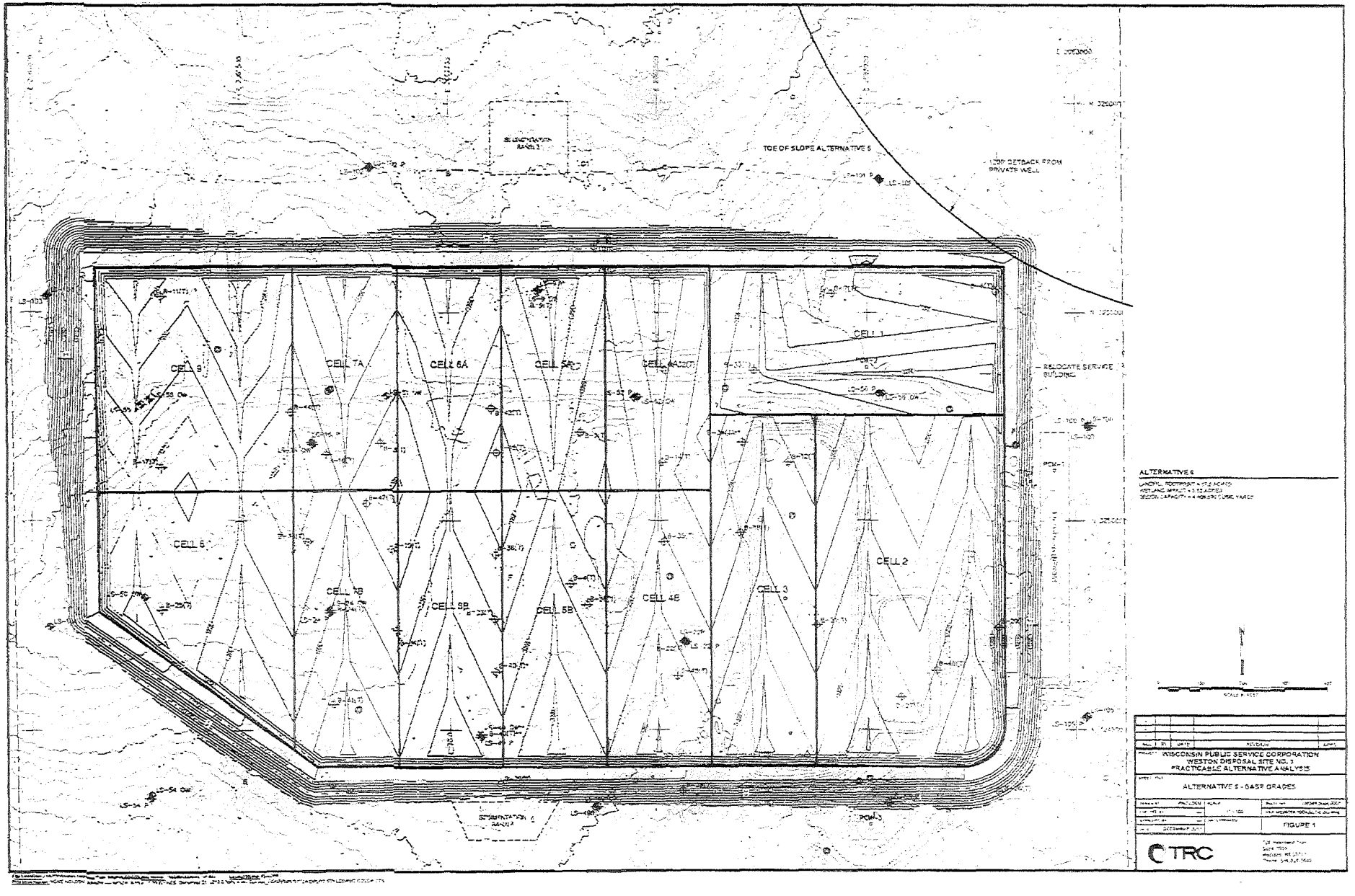
0 125 250
Feet

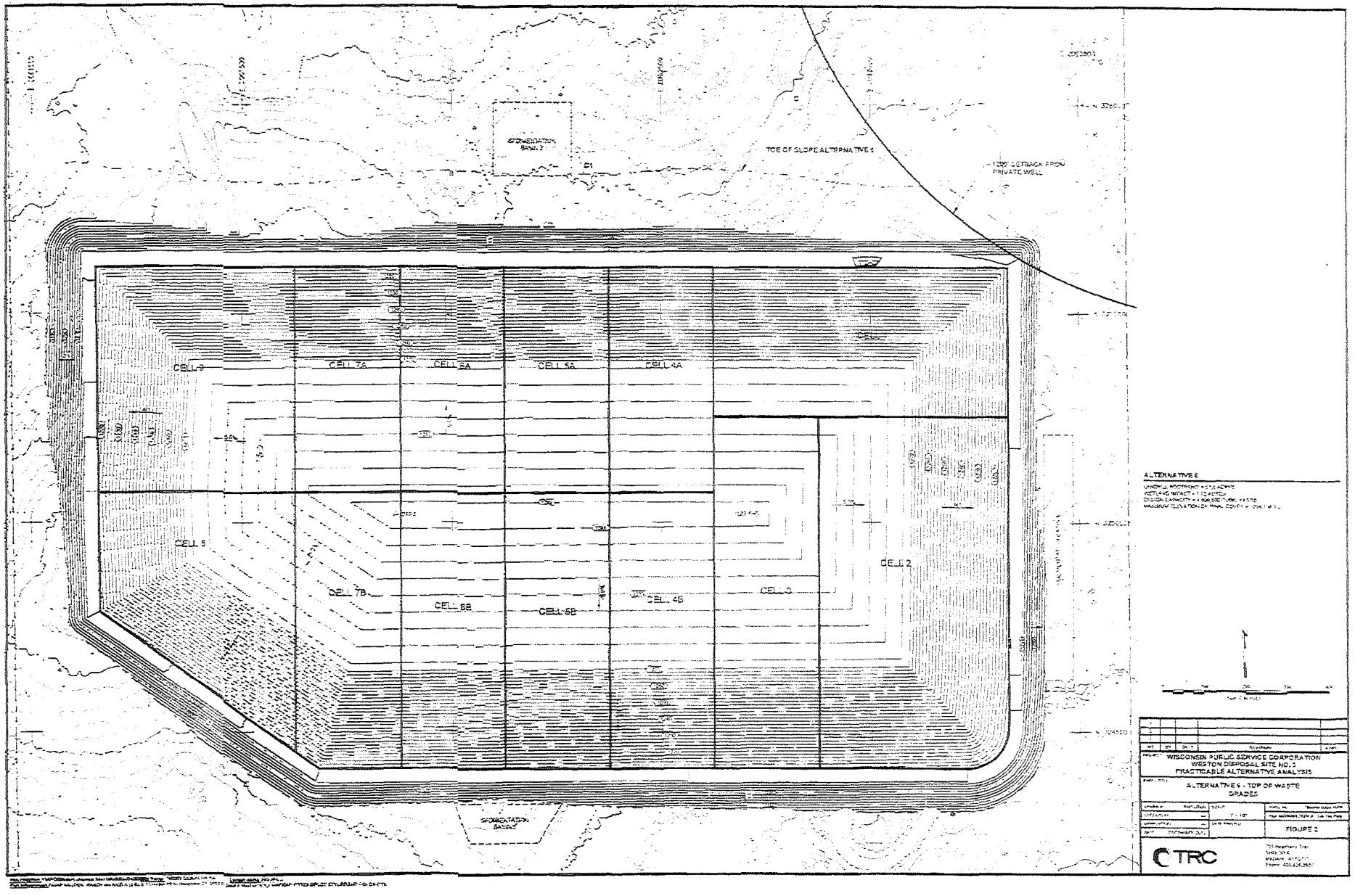
Drawn	SAL	07/30/2012
Approved	MJV	07/30/2012
Scale	AS SHOWN	
PROJECT NUMBER	60186058	
FIGURE NUMBER	APPENDIX C	

This information is for reference only: USDA NAIP 2010 and WiDNR Surface Water Viewer IMS.

Table 1
Wetland Impact Areas – Alternative 6
Weston Disposal Site No. 3
Proposed Landfill Expansion
Revised: January 28, 2013

WETLAND	WETLAND TYPE	TOTAL WETLAND IMPACT AREA (ac)	BERM WETLAND IMPACT AREA (ac)	WASTE LIMITS WETLAND IMPACT AREA (ac)	ORIGINAL PERMITTED FOOTPRINT WETLAND IMPACT AREA (ac)
B	Forested Wetland (T3/8K)	0.51	0.38	0.13	0.00
C1	Sedge Meadow (E1K)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	Forested Wetland (T3/8K)	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00
D	Forested Wetland (T3/8K)	1.59	0.93	0.66	0.48
E	Forested Wetland (T3/8K)	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.10
F	Sedge Meadow (E1K)	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.12
G	Sedge Meadow (E1K)	0.65	0.19	0.46	0.00
H	Sedge Meadow (E1K)	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
I	Sedge Meadow (E1K)	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00
	Totals	**3.52**	**2.16**	**1.36**	**0.70**


TOE OF SLOPE ALTERNATIVE 5
1200' SETBACK FROM PRIVATE WELL
RELOCATE SERVICE BUILDING
CELL 1
CELL 2
CELL 3
CELL 4A
CELL 4B
CELL 5A
CELL 5B
CELL 6A
CELL 6B
CELL 7A
CELL 7B
CELL 8
CELL 9
ALTERNATIVE 6
WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION
WESTON DISPOSAL SITE NO. 7
PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS
ALTERNATIVE 5 - BASE GRADES
FIGURE 1
TRC


TOE OF SLOPE ALTERNATIVE 6
1320' SETBACK FROM PRIVATE WELL
CELL 8
CELL 7A
CELL 6A
CELL 5A
CELL 4A
CELL 5
CELL 7B
CELL 6B
CELL 5B
CELL 4B
CELL 2
CELL 3
ALTERNATIVE 6
WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION
WESTON DISPOSAL SITE NO. 2
PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS
ALTERNATIVE 6 - TOP OF WASTE GRADES
FIGURE 2
TRC

US Army Corps of Engineers

Weston Disposal Site No. 3 Expansion
Section 23, T. 26N, R. 7E
Marathon County, Wisconsin

Feet

0 1,500 3,000 6,000 9,000 12,000

N

Legend

Review Area

Project Area

Created by: Eric Norton - February 19, 2013

APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): February 19, 2013

B. ST PAUL, MN DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: MVP-2012-04025-EMN, Weston Disposal Site No. 3 Expansion

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
State: **Wisconsin** County/parish/borough: **Marathon** City:
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. **44.72191° N**, Long. **-89.63756° W**.
Universal Transverse Mercator: **Zone 16**
Name of nearest waterbody: **Wetlands adjacent to Peplin and Johnson Creek**
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: **Wisconsin River**
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): **07070002**
☒ Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.
☐ Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc…) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.

D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):
☒ Office (Desk) Determination. Date: **February 19, 2013**
☒ Field Determination. Date(s): **August 8, 2011**

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are no** *"navigable waters of the U.S."* within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area. [*Required*]
☐ Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.
☐ Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.
Explain: The Mississippi River is a navigable water of the United States under Section 10 of the Rivers & Harbors Act.

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are** *"waters of the U.S."* within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [*Required*]

1. **Waters of the U.S.**
   a. **Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):** [1]
      ☐ TNWs, including territorial seas
      ☐ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
      ☒ Relatively permanent waters[2] (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
      ☐ Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
      ☒ Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
      ☐ Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
      ☐ Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
      ☐ Impoundments of jurisdictional waters
      ☐ Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands

   b. **Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:**
      Non-wetland waters: 1,000 linear feet.
      Wetlands: Approximately 20+ acres.

   c. **Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction** based on: **1987 Delineation Manual**
      Elevation of established OHWM (if known): N/A.

2. **Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):**[3]
   ☐ Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.
   Explain: .

[1] Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
[2] For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).
[3] Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1. **TNW**
   Identify TNW:

   Summarize rationale supporting determination:

2. **Wetland adjacent to TNW**
   Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody[4] is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

1. **Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW**

   (i) General Area Conditions:
   Watershed size: **Pick List**
   Drainage area: **Pick List**
   Average annual rainfall: inches
   Average annual snowfall: inches

   (ii) Physical Characteristics:
   (a) Relationship with TNW:
   ☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW.
   ☐ Tributary flows through **Pick List** tributaries before entering TNW.

   Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from TNW.
   Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from RPW.
   Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
   Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
   Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .

   Identify flow route to TNW[5]: .
   Tributary stream order, if known: .

[4] Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.
[5] Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

(b) General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):

Tributary is: ☐ Natural
☐ Artificial (man-made). Explain: .
☐ Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: .

Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):
Average width: feet
Average depth: feet
Average side slopes: **Pick List.**

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

☐ Silts	☐ Sands	☐ Concrete
☐ Cobbles	☐ Gravel	☐ Muck
☐ Bedrock	☐ Vegetation. Type/% cover:	
☐ Other. Explain: .		

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: .
Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: .
Tributary geometry: **Pick List**
Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %

(c) Flow:
Tributary provides for: **Pick List**
Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **Pick List**
Describe flow regime: .
Other information on duration and volume: .

Surface flow is: **Pick List.** Characteristics: .

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. Explain findings: .
☐ Dye (or other) test performed: .

Tributary has (check all that apply):
☐ Bed and banks
☐ OHWM[6] (check all indicators that apply):

☐ clear, natural line impressed on the bank	☐ the presence of litter and debris
☐ changes in the character of soil	☐ destruction of terrestrial vegetation
☐ shelving	☐ the presence of wrack line
☐ vegetation matted down, bent, or absent	☐ sediment sorting
☐ leaf litter disturbed or washed away	☐ scour
☐ sediment deposition	☐ multiple observed or predicted flow events
☐ water staining	☐ abrupt change in plant community
☐ other (list):	

☐ Discontinuous OHWM.[7] Explain: .

If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):

☐ High Tide Line indicated by:	☐ Mean High Water Mark indicated by:
☐ oil or scum line along shore objects	☐ survey to available datum;
☐ fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)	☐ physical markings;
☐ physical markings/characteristics	☐ vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.
☐ tidal gauges	
☐ other (list):	

(iii) Chemical Characteristics:
Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).
Explain: .
Identify specific pollutants, if known: .

[6]A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.
[7]Ibid.

(iv) Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):

- ☐ Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): .
- ☐ Wetland fringe. Characteristics: .
- ☐ Habitat for:
  - ☐ Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .
  - ☐ Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: .
  - ☐ Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .
  - ☐ Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: .

2. Characteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) Physical Characteristics:

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:

Properties:

Wetland size: acres

Wetland type. Explain: .

Wetland quality. Explain: .

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Pick List**. Explain: .

Surface flow is: **Pick List**

Characteristics: .

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. Explain findings: .

- ☐ Dye (or other) test performed: .

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

- ☐ Directly abutting
- ☐ Not directly abutting
  - ☐ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: .
  - ☐ Ecological connection. Explain: .
  - ☐ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain: .

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are **Pick List** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Flow is from: **Pick List.**

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **Pick List** floodplain.

(ii) Chemical Characteristics:

Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: .

Identify specific pollutants, if known: .

(iii) Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):

- ☐ Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): .
- ☐ Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: .
- ☐ Habitat for:
  - ☐ Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .
  - ☐ Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: .
  - ☐ Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .
  - ☐ Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: .

3. Characteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **Pick List**

Approximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N)	Size (in acres)	Directly abuts? (Y/N)	Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: .

C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

1. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D: .

2. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D: .

3. **Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D: .

D. DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

1. **TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands.** Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:
   - ☐ TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.
   - ☐ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.

2. **RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**
   - ☒ Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial: According to the National Hydrologic Data (NHD), both Peplin Creek and Johnson Creek are perennial and supporting information is described below:

     - Peplin Creek is a perennial stream according to the NHD and is classified as a 3rd order stream (Strahler Stream Classification System) within the relevant reach from approximately 3.53 miles upstream of the project area to its downstream convergence with the Wisconsin River.

     - Johnson Creek is a perennial stream according to the NHD and is classified as a 3rd order stream (Strahler Stream Classification System) within the relevant reach from approximately 8.22 miles upstream of the project area to its downstream convergence with the Wisconsin River.

     In addition, a review of the FSA 2008 Orthophotos shows a distinct stream channel, meandering sinuosity, and a stream channel (bankfull) width varying between 15-20 feet for both Peplin and Johnson Creek within the review area. Peplin Creek and Johnson Creek are direct tributaries to the Wisconsin River (TNW), a navigable water of the United States.

   - ☐ Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally: .

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):
☐ Tributary waters: linear feet and width (ft).
☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres.
Identify type(s) of waters:

3. **Non-RPWs[8] that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**
☐ Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):
☐ Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).
☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres.
Identify type(s) of waters: .

4. **Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**
☒ Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.

☒ Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: Wetlands B, C, D, and E are classified as palustrine forested wetlands and Wetland F, G, H, and I are classified as palustrine emergent wetlands (Cowardin). The wetland complexes directly abut both Peplin Creek and Johnson Creek as the wetland boundaries extend beyond the OHWM of the streams within the review area, which provides a continuous hydrologic connection between the two water bodies. In addition, no natural or man-made barriers were identified to sever a jurisdictional connection.

☐ Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: .

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: **20+ acres**.

5. **Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**
☐ Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

6. **Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**
☐ Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

7. **Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.[9]**
As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.
☐ Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or
☐ Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or
☐ Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).

E. ISOLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, DEGRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY SUCH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):[10]
☐ which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes.
☐ from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce.
☐ which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.
☐ Interstate isolated waters. Explain: .
☐ Other factors. Explain: .

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[8]See Footnote # 3.
[9] To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
[10] **Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA *Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.***

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination: .

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):

☐ Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).
☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres.
Identify type(s) of waters: .
☐ Wetlands: acres.

F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

☐ If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.
☐ Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.
☐ Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "*SWANCC*," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).
☐ Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: .
☐ Other: (explain, if not covered above): .

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):

☐ Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).
☐ Lakes/ponds: acres.
☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .
☐ Wetlands: acres.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):

☐ Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).
☐ Lakes/ponds: acres.
☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .
☐ Wetlands: acres.

SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.

A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):

☒ Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant: August 2, 2012
☒ Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
☒ Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
☐ Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
☐ Data sheets prepared by the Corps: .
☐ Corps navigable waters' study: .
☒ U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: .
☒ USGS NHD data.
☐ USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
☒ U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1:24K WI - DANCY.
☒ USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: Marathon County.
☐ National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: .
☒ State/Local wetland inventory map(s): Wisconsin Wetland Inventory.
☐ FEMA/FIRM maps: .
☐ 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)
☒ Photographs: ☒ Aerial (Name & Date): FSA 2008 orthophotos.
or ☐ Other (Name & Date): .
☐ Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: .
☐ Applicable/supporting case law: .
☐ Applicable/supporting scientific literature: .
☐ Other information (please specify): .

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: The wetlands (labeled B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I) adjacent to Peplin Creek and Johnson Creek are waters of the United States as the streams are tributaries to the Wisconsin River, a navigable water of the United States (TNW). Therefore, the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into these wetlands would be regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

NOTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OPTIONS AND PROCESS AND REQUEST FOR APPEAL

Applicant: Wisconsin Public Service - Rick Moser	File Number: MVP-2012-04025-EMN	Date: 4-8-13

Attached is:		See Section below
X	INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)	A
	PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)	B
	PERMIT DENIAL	C
X	APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	D
	PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	E

SECTION I - The following identifies your rights and options regarding an administrative appeal of the above decision. Additional information may be found at http://www.usace.army.mil/cecw/pages/reg_materials.aspx or Corps regulations at 33 CFR Part 331.

A. INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or object to the permit.

ACCEPT: If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approve jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.

• **OBJECT:** If you object to the permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may request that the permit be modified accordingly. You must complete Section II of this form and return the form to the district engineer. Your objections must be received by the district engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice, or you will forfeit your right to appeal the permit in the future. Upon receipt of your letter, the district engineer will evaluate your objections and may: (a) modify the permit to address all of your concerns, (b) modify the permit to address some of your objections, or (c) not modify the permit having determined that the permit should be issued as previously written. After evaluating your objections, the district engineer will send you a proffered permit for your reconsideration, as indicated in Section B below.

B. PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or appeal the permit.

• **ACCEPT:** If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.

• **APPEAL:** If you choose to decline the proffered permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may appeal the declined permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

C. PERMIT DENIAL: You may appeal the denial of a permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

D. APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You may accept or appeal the approved JD or provide new information.

• **ACCEPT:** You do not need to notify the Corps to accept an approved JD. Failure to notify the Corps within 60 days of the date of this notice, means that you accept the approved JD in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the approved JD.

• **APPEAL**: If you disagree with the approved JD, you may appeal the approved JD under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

E. PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You do not need to respond to the Corps regarding the preliminary JD. The Preliminary JD is not appealable. If you wish, you may request an approved JD (which may be appealed), by contacting the Corps district for further instruction. Also you may provide new information for further consideration by the Corps to reevaluate the JD.

SECTION II - REQUEST FOR APPEAL or OBJECTIONS TO AN INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT

REASONS FOR APPEAL OR OBJECTIONS: (Describe your reasons for appealing the decision or your objections to an initial proffered permit in clear concise statements. You may attach additional information to this form to clarify where your reasons or objections are addressed in the administrative record.)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The appeal is limited to a review of the administrative record, the Corps memorandum for the record of the appeal conference or meeting, and any supplemental information that the review officer has determined is needed to clarify the administrative record. Neither the appellant nor the Corps may add new information or analyses to the record. However, you may provide additional information to clarify the location of information that is already in the administrative record.

POINT OF CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS OR INFORMATION.

If you have questions regarding this decision and/or the appeal process you may contact:	If you only have questions regarding the appeal process you may also contact:
Eric Norton U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Branch 1314 Contractors Boulevard Plover, Wisconsin 54467 Telephone (715) 345-7911, ext. 5879	Administrative Appeals Review Officer Mississippi Valley Division P.O. Box 80 (1400 Walnut Street) Vicksburg, MS 39181-0080 (601) 634-5821 (601) 634-5816 (fax)

RIGHT OF ENTRY: Your signature below grants the right of entry to Corps of Engineers personnel, and any government consultants, to conduct investigations of the project site during the course of the appeal process. You will be provided a 15 day notice of any site investigation, and will have the opportunity to participate in all site investigations.

	Date:	Telephone number:
_____ Signature of appellant or agent.		

State of Wisconsin
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
101 S. Webster Street
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

Scott Walker, Governor
Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Telephone 608-266-2621
Toll Free 1-888-936-7463
TTY Access via relay - 711

05/23/2013

IP-WC-2012-37-N04211
Corps # 2012-04025-EMN

Rick Moser
Integrys – WI Public Service
700 N. Adams St.
Green Bay, WI 54307

Dear Mr. Moser:

The Department has completed review of your Weston Disposal Site #3 - Legner Landfill Project proposal. We have determined that your project meets state standards. Enclosed is your state wetland permit which approves your project and lists the conditions which must be followed. Please read your permit carefully so that you are fully aware of what is expected of you.

Your enclosed state water quality certification confirms the state certification necessary for proceeding under an approval pursuant to federal Army Corps of Engineers general permit GP-002-WI.

Please note you are required to submit photographs of the completed project within 7 days after you've finished construction. This helps both of us to document the completion of the project and compliance with the permit conditions.

Your next step will be to notify me of the date on which you plan to start construction and again after your project is complete. Please feel free to email me at Benjamin.Callan@Wisconsin.gov, or call me at 608.266.3524 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Benjamin Callan
Water Management Specialist

cc: Eric Norton, US Army Corps of Engineers
Jim Kralick, WDNR (SCR – Janesville)
Keith Patrick, WDNR (WCR – Wausau)
Pam Schense, WDNR (WT/3)

STATE OF WISCONSIN **Wetland Individual Permit**
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES **IP-WC-2012-37-N04211**

Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPS), is hereby granted under Section 281.36, Wisconsin Statutes, and 33 U.S.C.S §1341 (CWA §401) a permit to discharge dredged or fill material into wetlands in the Town of Knowlton, Marathon County, also described as Section 23, Township 26 North, Range 7 East, subject to the following conditions:

PERMIT

1. You must notify Ben Callan before starting the discharge and again not more than 5 days after the discharge is complete.

2. This permit does not authorize any work other than what you specifically describe in your application and plans dated 01/29/2013, and as modified by the conditions of this permit. If you wish to alter the project or permit conditions, you must first obtain written approval of the Department.

3. No wetlands may be disturbed other than where specifically authorized in the plans approved by the Department.

4. You are responsible for obtaining any permit or approval that may be required for your project by local zoning ordinances, the state of Wisconsin, and by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers before starting your project.

5. Upon reasonable notice, you shall allow access to your project site during reasonable hours to any Department employee who is investigating the project's construction, operation, maintenance or permit compliance.

6. The Department may modify or revoke this permit if the project is not completed according to the terms of the permit, or if the Department determines the activity results in significant adverse impact to wetland functional values, in significant adverse impact to water quality, or in other significant adverse environmental consequences.

7. You must post a copy of this permit at the main construction entrance to the project site, for at least five days prior to construction, and remaining at least five days after construction. You must also have a copy of the permit and approved plan available at the project site at all times until the project is complete.

8. Your acceptance of this permit and efforts to begin work on this project signify that you have read, understood and agreed to follow all conditions of this permit.

9. You must submit a series of photographs to the Department, within one week of completion of work on the site. The photographs must be taken from different vantage points and depict all work authorized by this permit.

10. You, your agent, and any involved contractors or consultants may be considered a party to the violation pursuant to Section 281.36 (13), Wis. Stats., for any violations of Section 281.36, Wisconsin Statutes, or this permit.

11. This permit has been issued with the understanding that all construction vehicles and equipment used are appropriate for the job, and can be brought to and removed from the project site without causing harm to fish, wildlife, and their habitats.

12. You must restrict the removal of native vegetative cover in wetlands to the minimum amount necessary for construction.

13. Construction shall be accomplished in such a manner as to minimize erosion and siltation into surface waters. All erosion control measures must meet or exceed the technical standards of ch. NR 151, Wis. Adm. Code. The technical standards are found at: http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/stormwater/techstds.htm .

14. Appropriate erosion control must be in place and effective during every phase of this project.

15. Erosion control measures must be in place at the end of each working day.

16. Erosion control measures must be inspected, and any necessary repairs or maintenance performed, after every rainfall exceeding ½ inch and at least once per week.

17. Dewatering of work areas shall be conducted in accordance with the standards of the applicable permit under Wisconsin's Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and approved technical standards.

18. At no time shall dewatering activities directly discharge to wetlands or waterways without prior effective water quality treatment.

19. All vehicles and equipment used in wetlands must be checked at least once per work day for fluid (e.g. fuel, oil, hydraulic, coolant, etc.) leaks. All leaks must be immediately corrected before the equipment is allowed back into operation.

20. All equipment used for the project, including but not limited to, vehicles, mats, hoses and pumps, shall be free of invasive and exotic species and viruses prior to use and after use in any waterway and wetland. Decontamination protocols can be found at: http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/action.htm.

21. Work for this project must comply with all conditions that are part of any required Incidental Take Authorization / Permit, or avoidance measures provided by BER.

22. Except where permanent fill is authorized, this project shall not result in adverse hydrologic impacts to wetlands.

23. Construction and operation of the landfill expansion shall be in conformance with the plans submitted to the Department and comply with the conditions specified in the Feasibility Determination and any other subsequent approvals by the Waste and Materials Management Program.

24. Final site stabilization requires the re-establishment of vegetation and should not contain any plant species listed as invasive by the Department. A listing of what the Department considers invasive species can be found on the Department's website http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/ce/invasives/.

25. Authorization hereby granted by the Department is not transferable.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPS) has filed an application for a permit to discharge dredged or fill material into wetlands.

2. The project is located between Locker Road and CTH C, and between I-39/US 51 and Legner Road, in Section 23, Township 26 North, Range 7 East, Town of Knowlton, in Marathon County.

3. The Weston Disposal Site #3 site was originally permitted in 1986, but has not been used since 1991. WPS' stated goal is to maximize use and expandability of the existing landfill site, while avoiding impacts to a "greenfield" site. The currently proposed landfill expansion project, known as the Legner Landfill Project (LLP), will create a 15 year capacity for coal combustion residuals.

4. WPS' preferred alternative (Alternative #6) involves 3.52 acres of wetland fill.

5. On 9-21-2011, WPS, AECOM, Army Corps of Engineers (ACoE), and Department staff conducted an initial site inspection and pre-application meeting.

6. On 10-19-2011, WPS requested a navigability determination for the waterways on the LLP property. The Department provided the navigability determination on 12-1-2011.

7. WPS submitted a wetland individual permit application (dated 8-1-2012) to the Department. WPS application proposed LLP Alternatives 1 – 5, with wetland impacts ranging from 0.82 to 10.92 acres.

8. On 1-3-2013, WPS modified its proposal to include Alternatives 6 and 7, which both involved 3.52 acres of wetland impact. All Alternatives provided a minimum design capacity of 4 million cubic yards, and most included additional waste fill capacity through vertical expansion.

9. On 1-11-2013, WPS provided a corrected version of its 1-3-2013 proposal.

10. On 1-25-2013, WPS, ACoE, and Department staff conducted a conference call to discuss the Alternatives, and requirements for minimization to wetland impacts.

11. WPS modified its wetland application in a submittal dated 1-29-2013 (received 1-31-2013), indicating the preferred Alternative is #6. This date is considered the date of closure for the Department's wetland individual permit application.

12. On 2-8-2013, the Department issued a Notice of Pending Application / Public Notice. This notice was published in the Wausau Daily Herald on 2-13-2013. The Department did not receive any comments or request for hearing when the notice period closed on 3-30-2013.

13. On 5-14-2013, WPS requested that the Department share a draft of the wetland permit prior to issuance.

14. The applicant proposed to compensate for wetland losses through mitigation. The Department evaluated the wetland mitigation proposal and determined that on-site mitigation was not feasible and the purchase of mitigation bank credits could fulfill the compensation obligation. The mitigation plan proposed the purchase of 4.76 acres of credit to compensate for the 3.52 acres of wetland lost. The credits were purchased through the Northland Wetland Mitigation Bank on 03/20/2013 and an Affidavit of Bank Credit Purchase was submitted to the Department fulfilling the compensation obligation.

15. No practicable alternative exists which would avoid adverse impacts to wetlands, and the project will result in the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative taking into consideration practicable alternatives that avoid wetland impacts. Alternative considerations varied in their ability to address design requirements necessary to satisfy the Feasibility Determination by the Waste Program.

16. All practicable measures to minimize adverse impacts to the functional values of the wetland have been taken. Although other Alternatives designs with less wetland impact were considered, these were not considered practicable due to the constraints associated with the Feasibility Determination from the Waste Program.

17. The proposed project will not result in significant adverse impacts to wetland functional values, significant impacts to water quality, or other significant adverse environmental consequences.

18. Alternative 6 includes the following wetland impacts (name, type, acreage): B (T3/8K) 0.51, C (E1K) 0.11, D (T3/8K) 1.59, E (T3/8K) 0.27, F (E1K) 0.07, G (E1K) 0.65, H (E1K) 0.04, I (E1K) 0.28.

19. The Department has completed an investigation of the project site and has evaluated the project as described in the application and plans.

20. The Department of Natural Resources and the applicant have completed all procedural requirements and the project as permitted will comply with all applicable requirements of 33 U.S.C.S §1341 (CWA §401); Sections 1.11, 281.36, Wisconsin Statutes and Chapters NR 102, 103, 115, 116, 150, 299, and 350 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Department has authority under the above indicated Statutes and Administrative Codes, to issue a permit for the construction and maintenance of this project.

NOTICE OF APPEAL RIGHTS

If you believe that you have a right to challenge this decision, you should know that the Wisconsin statutes and administrative rules establish time periods within which requests to review Department decisions shall be filed. For judicial review of a decision pursuant to sections 227.52 and 227.53, Wis. Stats., you have 30 days after the decision is mailed, or otherwise served by the Department, to file your petition with the

appropriate circuit court and serve the petition on the Department. Such a petition for judicial review shall name the Department of Natural Resources as the respondent.

To request a contested case hearing of any individual permit decision pursuant to section 281.36.(3q), Wis. Stats., you have 30 days after the decision is mailed, or otherwise served by the Department, to serve a petition for hearing on the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI, 53707-7921. The petition shall be in writing, shall be dated and signed by the petitioner, and shall include as an attachment a copy of the decision for which administrative review is sought. If you are not the applicant, you must simultaneously provide a copy of the petition to the applicant. If you wish to request a stay of the project, you must provide information, as outlined below, to show that a stay is necessary to prevent significant adverse impacts or irreversible harm to the environment. If you are not the permit applicant, you must provide a copy of the petition to the permit applicant at the same time that you serve the petition on the Department.

The filing of a request for a contested case hearing is not a prerequisite for judicial review and does <u>not</u> extend the 30 day period for filing a petition for judicial review.

A request for contested case hearing must meet the requirements of section 281.36 (3q), Wis. Stats., and section NR 2.03, Wis. Adm. Code, and if the petitioner is not the applicant the petition must include the following information:

1. A description of the objection that is sufficiently specific to allow the department to determine which provisions of this section may be violated if the proposed discharge under the wetland individual permit is allowed to proceed.
2. A description of the facts supporting the petition that is sufficiently specific to determine how the petitioner believes the discharge, as proposed, may result in a violation of the provisions of this section.
3. A commitment by the petitioner to appear at the administrative hearing and present information supporting the petitioner's objection.
4. If the petition contains a request for a stay of the project, the petition must also include information showing that a stay is necessary to prevent significant adverse impacts or irreversible harm to the environment.

Dated at Department Headquarters in Madison, Wisconsin on 05/23/2013.

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
For the Secretary

By _____
Benjamin Callan
Water Management Specialist

Appendix B

Endangered or Threatened Species Demonstration

Endangered Resources Preliminary Assessment

Created on **11/21/2022**. This report is good for one year after the created date.

DNR staff will be reviewing the ER Preliminary Assessments to verify the results provided by the Public Portal. ER Preliminary Assessments are only valid if the project habitat and waterway-related questions are answered accurately based on current site conditions. If an assessment is deemed invalid, a full ER review may be required even if the assessment indicated otherwise.

Results

A search was conducted of the NHI Portal within a 1-mile buffer (for terrestrial and wetland species) and a 2-mile buffer (for aquatic species) of the project area. Based on these search results, below are your next steps.

An ER Review is needed to ensure compliance with Wisconsin's Endangered Species Law (s. 29.604 Wis. Stats.) and the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 USC ss 1531-43). Therefore you should request an Endangered Resources Review https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ERReview/Review.html The ER Review will list the endangered resources that have been recorded within the vicinity of the project area and follow-up actions may be necessary.

One (or more) of the following situations apply:

- The species recorded are state or federal threatened or endangered animals.
- The species recorded are state threatened or endangered plants on public land.
- The species recorded are federal threatened or endangered plants on federal land or involve federal funds or a federal permit.
- The project site overlaps the Karner Blue Butterfly High Potential Range.
- The project overlaps the Rusty Patched Bumble Bee High Potential Zone.

A copy of this document can be kept on file and submitted with any other necessary DNR permit applications to show that the need for an ER Review has been met. This notice only addresses endangered resources issues. This notice does not constitute DNR authorization of the proposed project and does not exempt the project from securing necessary permits and approvals from the DNR and/or other permitting authorities.

Project Information

Landowner name	**We Energies**
Project address	**Knowlton**
Project description	**WDS3 Landfill**

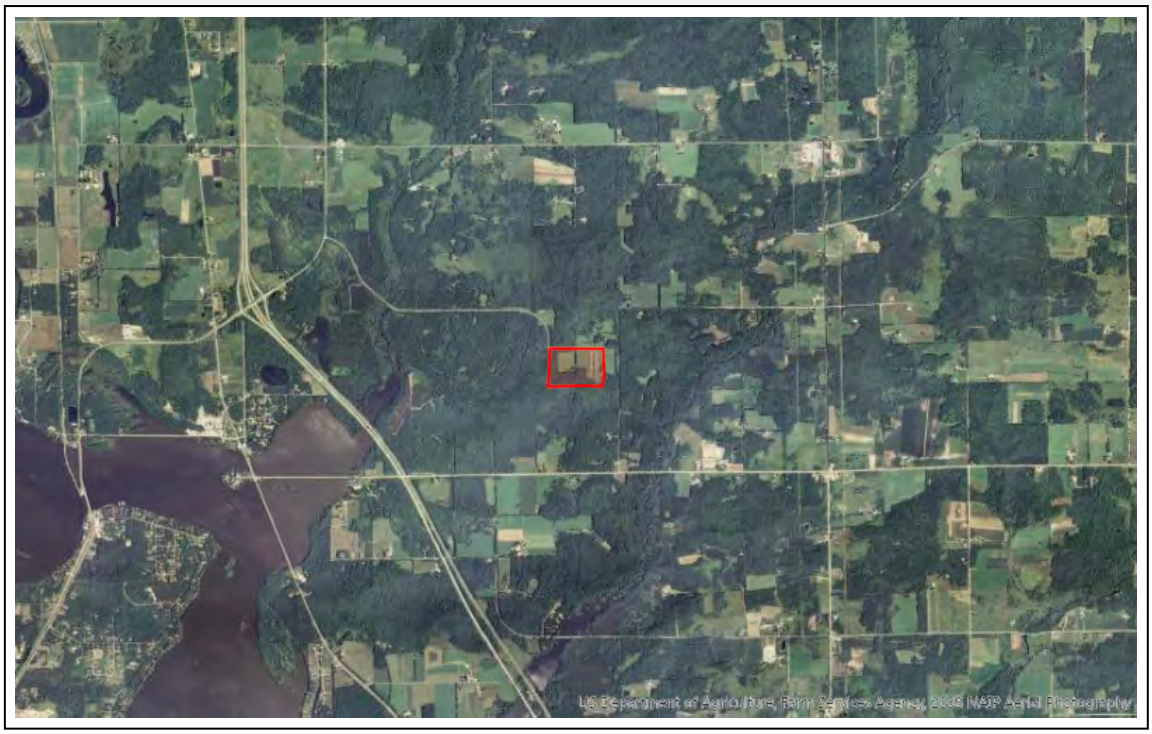
Project Questions

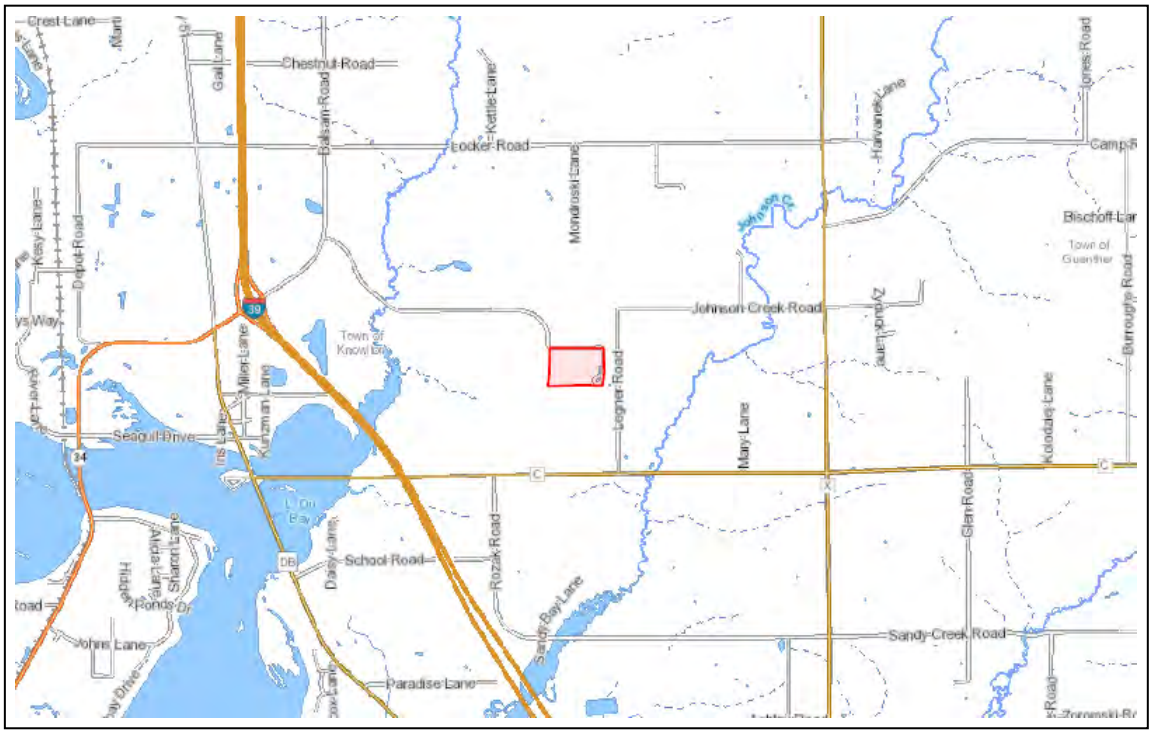
Does the project involve a public property?	**No**
Is there any federal involvement with the project?	**No**
Is the project a utility, agricultural, forestry or bulk sampling (associated with mining) project?	**Yes**
Is the project property in Managed Forest Law or Managed Forest Tax Law?	**No**
Project involves tree or shrub removal?	**No**
Is project near (within 300 ft) a waterbody or a shoreline?	**No**
Is project within a waterbody or along the shoreline?	**No**

Does the project area (including access routes, staging areas, laydown yards, select sites, source/fill sites, etc.) occur **entirely within** one or more of the following habitats?

Urban/residential	**No**
Manicured lawn	**No**
Artificial/paved surface	**No**
Agricultural land	**No**
Areas covered in crushed stone or gravel	**No**

Project Area Maps





Endangered Resources Review for the Proposed WDS3 Plan of Operation Modification, Marathon County (ER Log # 23-628)

Section A. Location and brief description of the proposed project

Based on information provided by the ER Certified Reviewer and attached materials, the proposed project consists of the following:

Location	Marathon County - T26N R07E S23, T26N R07E S14
Project Description	The site is an existing landfill known as the Weston Disposal Site No. 3 (WDS3). The current facility is licensed and approved as a 57.6-acre; 4,075,500 cy landfill divided into nine sequential cells. The WDS3 landfill is permitted to receive non-hazardous coal combustion by-products and associated wastes. Cells 1 and 2 have been constructed and are being used and filled, while cells 3 through 9 are still unconstructed and have a permitted area of 42.5 acres and a design airspace capacity of 3,407,600 cy. On August 1, 2022, the WDNR updated NR 500 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code (Wis. Adm. Code) to include changes to new and existing Coal Combustion Residual (CCR) Landfills in the State of Wisconsin. As required in the new NR 514.045, an updated Plan of Operation Modification must be prepared for all new and existing CCR Landfills, including all future phases, and submitted for initial permitting by February 1, 2023. As part of the Plan of Operation Modification, an Endangered Resources Review is required.
Project Timing	Year Round
Current Habitat	The habitat consists primarily of a cleared and active landfill site surrounded by primarily upland forest, with some wetland forested areas nearby. There is some forested upland and wetland habitat within the fenced facility. The Landfill cells that have not yet been constructed are maintained as grasslands.
Impacts to Wetlands or Waterbodies	No Waterways will be impacted. Forested wetlands are within the fenced area, but are not being currently impacted.
Property Type	Private
Federal Nexus	No

It is best to request ER Reviews early in the project planning process. However, some important project details may not be known at that time. Details related to project location, design, and timing of disturbance are important for determining both the endangered resources that may be impacted by the project and any necessary follow-up actions. Please contact the Certified Coordinator whenever the project plans change, new details become available, or more than a year has passed to confirm if results of this ER Review are still valid.

Section B. Endangered resources recorded from within the project area and surrounding area

	Group	State Status	Federal Status
Wood Turtle *(Glyptemys insculpta)*	Turtle~	THR	SOC
Blanding's Turtle *(Emydoidea blandingii)*	Turtle~	SC/P	SOC

For additional information on the rare species, high-quality natural communities, and other endangered resources listed above, please visit our Biodiversity (http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/EndangeredResources/biodiversity.html) page. For further definitions of state and federal statuses (END=Endangered, THR=Threatened, SC=Special Concern), please refer to the Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) Working List (http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nhi/wlist.html).

Section C. Follow-up actions

Actions that need to be taken to comply with state and/or federal endangered species laws: None

Actions recommended to help conserve Wisconsin's Endangered Resources: None

Remember that although these actions are not required by state or federal endangered species laws, they may be required by other laws, permits, granting programs, or policies of this or another agency. Examples include the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Bald and Golden

Eagle Protection Act, State Natural Areas law, DNR Chapter 30 Wetland and Waterway permits, DNR Stormwater permits, and Forest Certification.

No actions are required or recommended for the following endangered resources:

• Wood Turtle (*Glyptemys insculpta*) - Turtle~

State Status: THR **Federal Status:** SOC

Impact Type	No impact or no/low broad ITP/A
Reason	Lack of Suitable Habitat within Project Boundary
Justification	The landfill site is not within 200 feet of a suitable wood turtle waterway. Wood turtles prefer streams or rivers associated with forested riparian corridors. Wood turtles do not typically inhabit lakes, ponds or intermittent (e.g., non-permanent) streams. They have been known to travel more than 984 feet from their overwintering streams. If a turtle is seen, relocate it to the nearest suitable habitat.

• Blanding's Turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*) - Turtle~

State Status: SC/P **Federal Status:** SOC

Impact Type	No impact or no/low broad ITP/A
Reason	Lack of Suitable Habitat within Project Boundary
Justification	This project is further than 900 feet from a suitable overwintering stream/river edge. Blanding's turtles are most commonly encountered in shallow, slow-moving waters with abundant vegetation, such as grassy marshes, mesic prairies, slow-moving rivers, and shallow lakes and ponds. Nesting occurs in open areas with sandy soils, typically within 275 m (900 ft) of a wetland or water body. Blanding's turtles may occasionally be encountered in uplands but typically only when moving between wetlands, nesting sites and overwintering sites. If a turtle is seen, relocate it to the nearest suitable habitat.

Section D. Next Steps

1. Evaluate whether the **'Location and brief description of the proposed project'** is still accurate. All recommendations in this ER Review are based on the information supplied in this ER Review letter and additional attachments. If the proposed project has changed or more than a year has passed and you would like your letter renewed, please contact the ER Review Program to determine if the information in this ER Review is still valid.
2. If federally-protected species or habitats are involved and the project involves federal funds, technical assistance or authorization (e.g., permit) and there are likely to be any impacts (positive or negative) to them, consultation with USFWS will need to occur prior to the project being able to proceed. If no federal funding, assistance or authorization is involved with the project and there are likely to be adverse impacts to the species, contact the USFWS Twin Cities Ecological Services Field Office at 612-725-3548 (x2201) for further information and guidance.

Section E. Contact Information

The Proposed ER Review for this project was requested and conducted by the following:

> Requester: Mike Peterson, 1710 Mall Drive Duluth, MN 55811
>
> Invoice will be sent to: Mike Peterson 1710 Mall Drive Duluth, MN 55811
>
> Proposed ER Review conducted by: Mike Peterson, mpeterson@geiconsultants.com, GEI, 2188309698

The Proposed ER Review was subsequently reviewed, modified (if needed), and approved by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR):

> Proposed ER Review approved by: Angela White, angelal.white@wi.gov, ER Review Program, DNR, 101 S. Webster St., PO Box 7921, Madison, Wisconsin 53707

DNR Signature: Angela White 08/21/23

Section F. Standard Information to help you better understand this ER Review

Endangered Resources (ER) Reviews are conducted according to the protocols in the guidance document Conducting Proposed Endangered Resources Reviews: A Step-by-Step Guide for Certified ER Reviewers. A copy of this document is available upon request by contacting the ER Certification Coordinator at 608-266-5241

How endangered resources searches are conducted for the proposed project area: An endangered resources search is performed as part of all ER Reviews. A search consists of querying the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) database for endangered resources records for the proposed project area. The project area evaluated consists of both the specific project site and a buffer area surrounding the site. A 1 mile buffer is considered for terrestrial and wetland species, and a 2 mile buffer for aquatic species. Endangered resources records from the buffer area are considered because most lands and waters in the state, especially private lands, have not been surveyed. Considering records from the entire project area (also sometimes referred to as the search area) provides the best picture of species and communities that may be present on your specific site if suitable habitat for those species or communities is present.

Categories of endangered resources considered in ER Reviews and protections for each: Endangered resources records from the NHI database fall into one of the following categories:

- Federally-protected species include those federally listed as Endangered or Threatened and Designated Critical Habitats. Federally-protected animals are protected on all lands; federally-protected plants are protected only on federal lands and in the course of projects that include federal funding (see Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended).

- Animals (vertebrate and invertebrate) listed as Endangered or Threatened in Wisconsin are protected by Wisconsin's Endangered Species Law on all lands and waters of the state (s. 29.604, Wis. Stats.).

- Plants listed as Endangered or Threatened in Wisconsin are protected by Wisconsin's Endangered Species Law on public lands and on land that the person does not own or lease, except in the course of forestry, agriculture, utility, or bulk sampling actions (s. 29.604, Wis. Stats.).

- Special Concern species, high-quality examples of natural communities (sometimes called High Conservation Value areas), and natural features (e.g., caves and animal aggregation sites) are also included in the NHI database. These endangered resources are not legally protected by state or federal endangered species laws. However, other laws, policies (e.g., related to Forest Certification), or granting/permitting processes may require or strongly encourage protection of these resources. The main purpose of the Special Concern classification is to focus attention on species about which some problem of abundance or distribution is suspected before they become endangered or threatened.

- State Natural Areas (SNAs) are also included in the NHI database. SNAs protect outstanding examples of Wisconsin's native landscape of natural communities, significant geological formations, and archeological sites. Endangered species are often found within SNAs. SNAs are protected by law from any use that is inconsistent with or injurious to their natural values (s. 23.28, Wis. Stats.).

Please remember the following:

1. This ER Review is provided as information to comply with state and federal endangered species laws. By following the protocols and methodologies described above, the best information currently available about endangered resources that may be present in the proposed project area has been provided. However, the NHI database is not all inclusive; systematic surveys of most public lands have not been conducted, and the majority of private lands have not been surveyed. As a result, NHI data for the project area may be incomplete. Occurrences of endangered resources are only in the NHI database if the site has been previously surveyed for that species or group during the appropriate season, and an observation was reported to and entered into the NHI database. As such, absence of a record in the NHI database for a specific area should not be used to infer that no endangered resources are present in that area. Similarly, the presence of one species does not imply that surveys have been conducted for other species. Evaluations of the possible presence of rare species on the project site should always be based on whether suitable habitat exists on site for that species.

2. This ER Review provides an assessment of endangered resources that may be impacted by the project and measures that can be taken to avoid negatively impacting those resources based on the information that has been provided to ER Review Program at this time. Incomplete information, changes in the project, or subsequent survey results may affect our assessment and indicate the need for additional or different measures to avoid impacts to endangered resources.

3. This ER Review does not exempt the project from actions that may be required by Department permits or approvals for the project. Information contained in this ER Review may be shared with individuals who need this information in order to carry out specific roles in the planning, permitting, and implementation of the proposed project.

Appendix C

Surface Water Demonstration

Surface Water Data Viewer Map

Legend

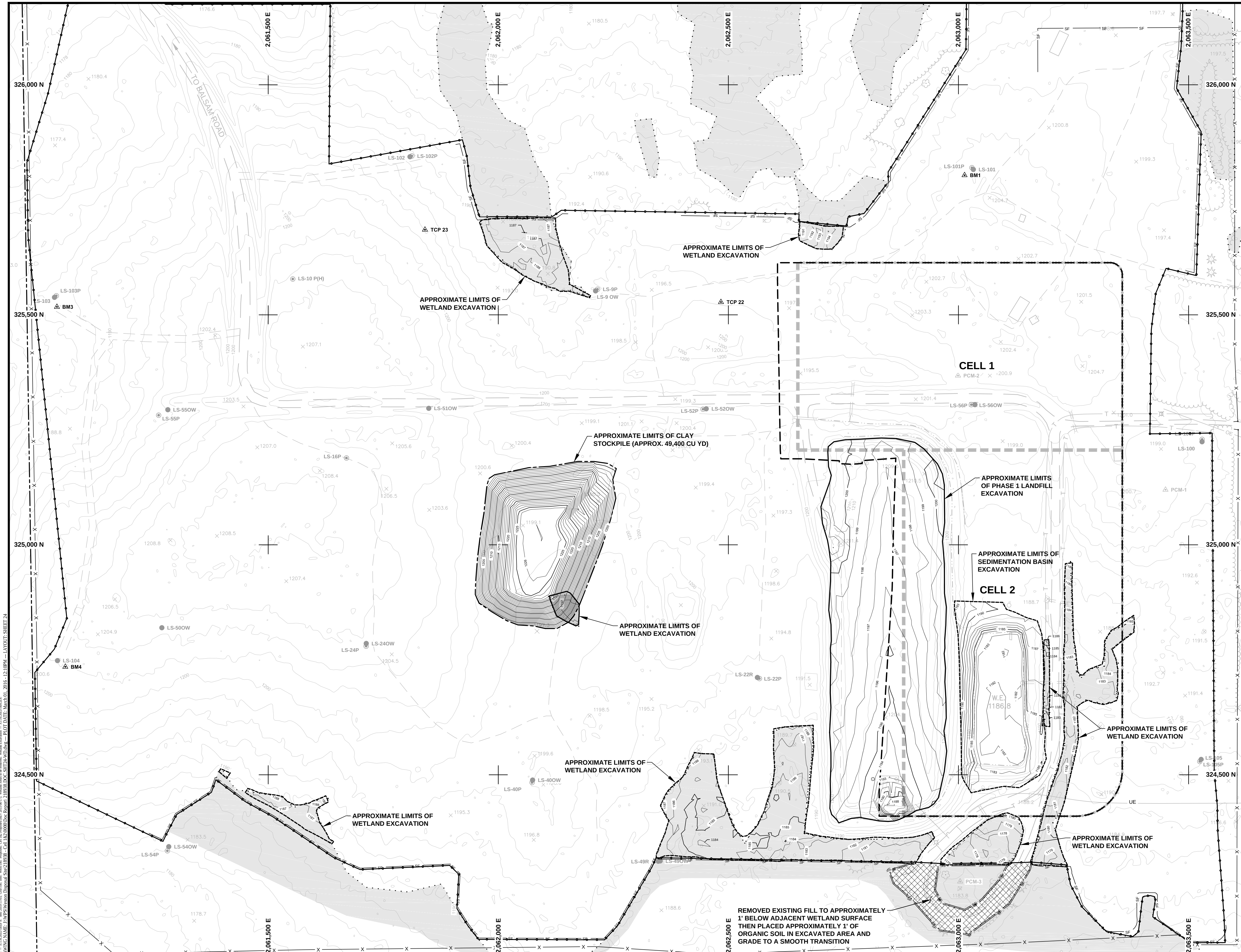
- Municipality
- State Boundaries
- County Boundaries
- Major Roads
  - Interstate Highway
  - State Highway
  - US Highway
- County and Local Roads
  - County HWY
  - Local Road
- Railroads
- Tribal Lands
- Rivers and Streams
- Intermittent Streams
- Lakes and Open water
- Index to EN_Image_Basemap_Leaf_Off

Notes

0.3 0 0.13 0.3 Miles

NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM

1: 7,920



NOTES

1. REFER TO PLAN SHEET 2 OF THIS PLAN SET FOR LEGEND AND BASE MAP NOTES.
2. SCREENED CONTOURS REPRESENT THE EXISTING CONDITIONS.
3. FULL TONE CONTOURS REPRESENT EXCAVATED WETLAND, SEDIMENTATION BASIN, AND PHASE 1 LANDFILL GRADES.

0 100 200 300 400
SCALE IN FEET

NOTE: THESE PLANS ARE ACCOMPANIED BY A DOCUMENTATION REPORT OF THE SAME TITLE. THESE DOCUMENTS ARE INTERRELATED AND ARE INTENDED TO BE USED TOGETHER.

NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION	APP'D.
-	-	-	-	-

PROJECT: WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION
WESTON DISPOSAL SITE NO. 3
CELL 1 AND CELL 2 LINER CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTATION
TOWN OF KNOWLTON, MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN

TITLE:
WETLAND, SEDIMENTATION BASIN, AND PHASE 1 LANDFILL EXCAVATION LIMITS

DRAWN BY:	RNOLDEN	PROJ. NO.:	218938.0000.0000
CHECKED BY:	GRS	SHEET 24 OF 24	
APPROVED BY:	TWM		
DATE:	MARCH 2016		

TRC
708 Heartland Trail
Suite 3000
Madison, WI 53717
Phone: 608.826.3600

FILE NO.: 218938.DOC.SHT24-WD.dwg

CELL 1 - PROPOSED NTERMEDIATE
WASTE GRADES 5FT ABOVE BG
FILL = 28,950 CY

CELL 1

CELL 2

FUTURE CELL 3

FUTURE CELL 4A

FUTURE CELL 4B

FUTURE CELL 5A

FUTURE CELL 5B

STORM WATER BASIN NO. 1

STORM WATER BASIN NO. 2

STORM MANHOLE #2

STORM MANHOLE #3

STORM MANHOLE #4

CP1

CP2

CP3

CP4

SCALE IN
60' 0

LEGEND

- EXISTING GROUND SURFACE CON
- ROAD, NON PAVED
- ROAD, PAVED
- FENCE
- CULVERT
- STRUCTURE
- POWER POLE
- LIGHT POLE
- MANHOLE
- POST
- OBJECT
- CP4 SURVEY CONTROL MONUMENT
- CATCH BASIN ROUND (CB)
- MONITORING WELL (MW)
- SWAMP
- WATER
- TREE DECIDUOUS/CONIFEROUS
- BUSH
- BRUSH/HEDGE
- APPROXIMATE LANDFILL LIMIT OF
- APPROXIMATE LANDFILL CELL BOU
- GEOMEMBRANE LIMIT
- LEACHATE FORCE MAIN
- LEACHATE HEADWELL
- LEACHATE CLEANOUT
- PERIMETER ACCESS MANHOLE
- TRANSFER MANHOLE
- STORM WATER MANHOLE & DOWN
- 6" DIA. NON-PERFORATED DRAIN P
- 24" DIA. NON-PERFORATED DRAIN
- 4" DIA. NON-PERFORATED TOE DRA RIPRAP
- 4" DIA. PERFORATED SIDESLOPE IN DRAIN WITH TOP OF PIPE ELEV.
- 1210 PROPOSED SURFACE CONTOUR

NOTES:

1. THE TOPOGRAPHIC BASE MAP HAS BEEN CREATED FROM AERIAL P AND LIDAR ACQUISITION BY AERO-METRIC, INC., SHEBOYGAN, WI. D NOVEMBER 5, 2010.
2. PLAN OF OPERATION, WESTON DISPOSAL SITE NO. 3 EXPANSION, B ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION, MADISON, WISCONSIN, MARCH 20
3. EXISTING CONDITIONS WERE SURVEYED BY RIVERVIEW CONSTRUC GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN, MAY 5, 2020.
4. HORIZONTAL DATUM IS REFERENCED TO WISCONSIN STATE PLANE SYSTEM, CENTRAL ZONE, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM (NAD 83/2007). FEET.
5. VERTICAL DATUM IS NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988 (NAV INTERVAL IS 2 FEET.
6. APPROXIMATE PROPERTY BOUNDARY IS BASED ON EXETER DESIG SURVEY, DATED OCTOBER 9, 2014.

CONTROL POINT COORDINATES AND ELEVATIO

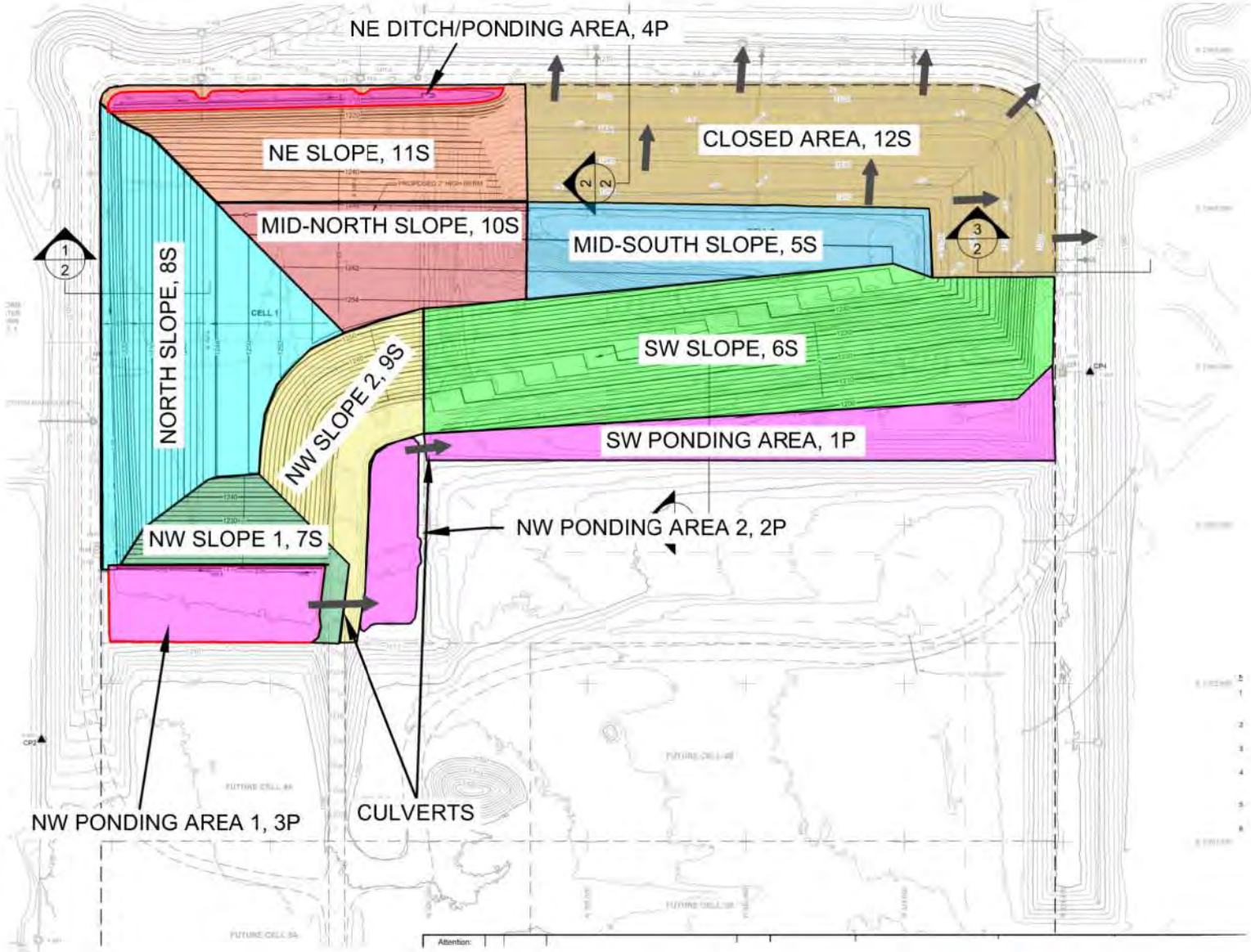
POINT I.D.	NORTH	EAST	ELEVATION	DESC
CP1	325,993.77	2,061,281.40	1167.37	MONUMENT
CP2	325,688.83	2,062,529.07	1200.35	MONUMENT
CP3	325,287.26	2,063,422.35	1202.18	MONUMENT
CP4	324,365.46	2,062,993.43	1206.51	MONUMENT

Attention:

Designed: JXT
Checked: JXT

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE

WPS WESTON DISPOSAL SITE NO. 3
TOWN OF KNOWLTON,
MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN



SOURCE:

1. PLAN BASED ON DWG. C-1, WESTON DISPOSAL SITE No. 3., SUBMITTAL DATE 10/08/2021

Run-on and Run-off Control Plan
Weston Disposal Site No. 3
Marathon County, Wisconsin

We Energies
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

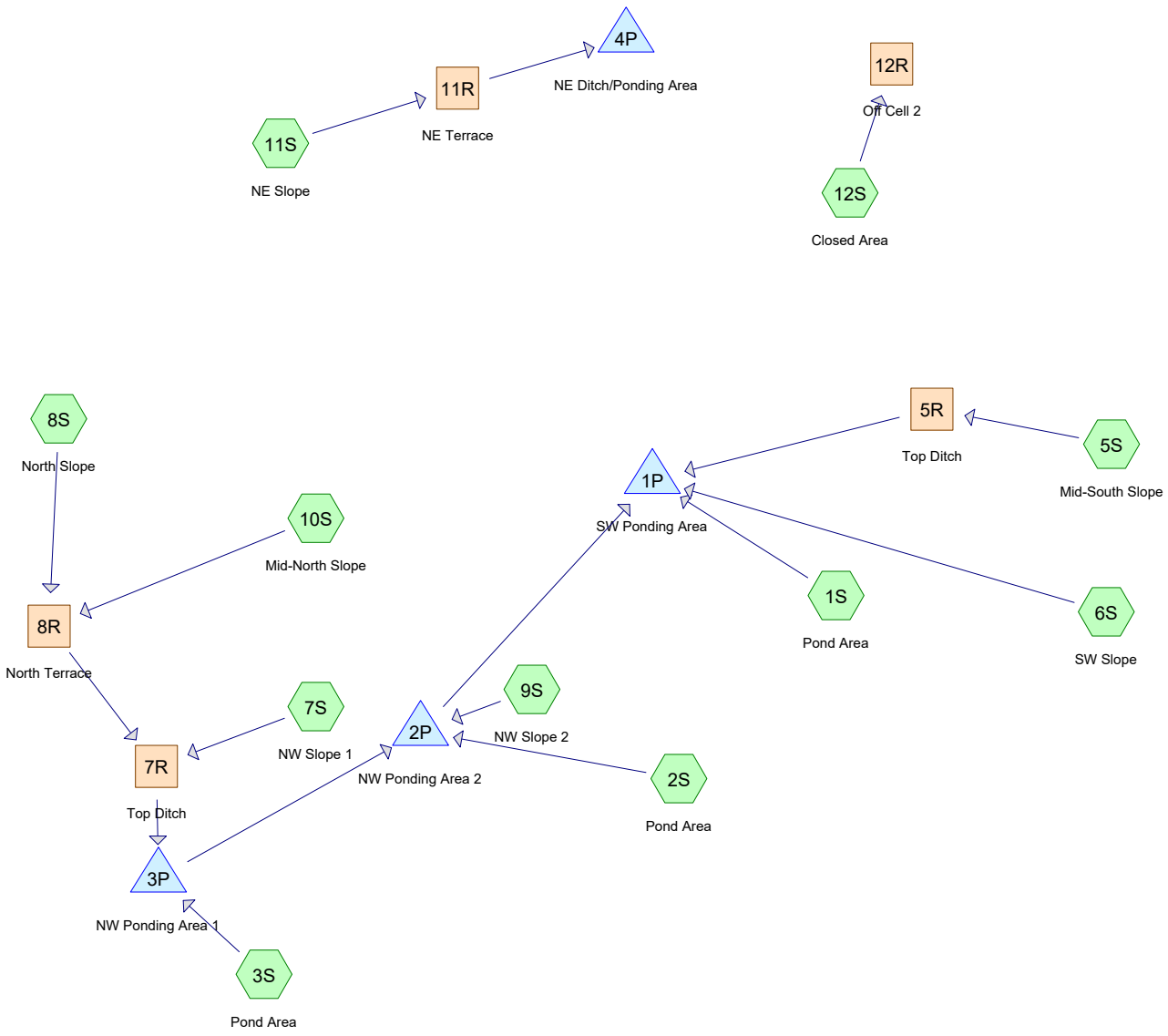
GEI Consultants

Project 1803049

Run-Off Stormwater Flow Diagram

October 2021 Fig. 1

\\grb-pzcc-1\ J:\Landfills\WE - Weston Disposal Site No 3\1600630_run-on run-off control plan\dwg\2021\160063\0001_SW_Run-Off.dwg - 10/8/2021



Subcat Reach Pond Link

Routing Diagram for Cell 2 Runoff_2021_rev1
Prepared by GEI Consultants, Printed 10/8/2021

LEACHATE TANK/LOADOUT FACILITY SEE DETAIL 1/26

TO BALSAM ROAD

STORM WATER BASIN NO. 7

STORM WATER BASIN NO. 5

BAFFLE

GEOMEMBRANE ANCHOR TRENCH/ALL WEATHER ACCESS ROAD SEE DETAIL 4/21

PERIMETER ACCESS MANHOLE SEE DETAIL 4/24

STORM WATER BASIN OUTLET STRUCTURE (TYP.) SEE DETAIL 1/29

EXISTING FENCE LINE

STORM WATER BASIN NO. 1

STORM MANHOLE #1

GEOMEMBRANE ANCHOR TRENCH/ALL WEATHER ACCESS ROAD SEE DETAIL 4/21

PERIMETER ACCESS MANHOLE SEE DETAIL 1/24

CELL 1 ACTIVE

CELL 1 PIPE CONNECTION SEE DETAIL 5/22

STORM MANHOLE #2

DELINEATION BERM SEE DETAILS 1/23, 2/23

PCM-1

LIMITS OF COMPOSITE LINER

DELINEATION BERM SEE DETAIL 4/22

STORM WATER BASIN NO. 2

CELL 2 ACTIVE

DELINEATION BERM SEE DETAIL 3/22

CELL 9

CELL 8

CELL 7B

CELL 7A

CELL 6B

CELL 6A

CELL 5B

CELL 5A

CELL 4B

CELL 4A

CELL 3

LEACHATE COLLECTION PIPE/CLEANOUT RISER SEE DETAIL 2/21

COMPOSITE LINER/ LEACHATE COLLECTION TRENCH SEE DETAIL 1/21

LEACHATE HEADWELL SEE DETAIL 3/24

DELINEATION BERM SEE DETAILS 1/22, 2/22

LEACHATE COLLECTION SUMP SEE DETAIL 1/25

STORM WATER BASIN NO. 6

STORM WATER BASIN NO. 4

STORM WATER BASIN NO. 3

STORM MANHOLE #3

ELECTRIC CONDUIT/LEACHATE FORCEMAIN SEE DETAIL 6/21

LEACHATE TRANSFER MANHOLE SEE DETAIL 2/25

BLIND FLANGE ON 6" DIA. (SDR 17) HDPE PIPE AND INSTALLED WELDED CAP ON 3" DIA. (SDR 17) HDPE PIPE INV. 1196.0 (4X4 TREATED WOOD POST AT END OF PIPE - POST 4' IN THE GROUND AND EXTENDED 4' ABOVE GROUND SURFACE)

SCALE IN FEET
100' 0 100'

NOTES:

1. REFER TO PLAN SHEET 2 OF THE PLAN SET FOR LEGEND AND BASE MAP NOTES.
2. CELLS 1 & 2 WERE SURVEYED BY RIVERVIEW CONSTRUCTION, INC.

GEI CONSULTANTS
3159 W
GREEN
(9

WESTON DISPOSAL SITE NO. 3 EXPANSION

P.E. No.:
Approved:
Checked:
Drawn:
Designed:
GEI Prcject:

0
If this scale
1" then drawi

NO.	DATE
0	1/31/2023

BASE
LEA
COLL
SY

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION

WESTON DISPOSAL SITE NO. 3

LICENSE #3067; FID #737054120

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Original Version

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan was prepared to meet the requirements of Wisconsin Administration Code Chapter NR 216- Storm Water Discharge Permits. This plan covers the Weston the Weston Disposal Site No. 3 (Expansion) in the Town of Knowlton, Marathon County, Wisconsin. Currently, the landfill is operated under Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) License No. 3067. The landfill is permitted to accept the coal combustion residuals (CCRs) generated at the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPS) Weston and Pulliam Power Plant facilities.

A number of steps were taken to prepare this plan. An assessment phase was conducted during which the property was evaluated to determine drainage areas, storm collection points, potential pollution sources, existing management measures and current treatment practices for storm water runoff. With this information a site map was developed which identifies these items.

The next step in the development of this plan was to research and determine Best Management Practices (BMP's) appropriate to manage potentially contaminated storm water generated at the facility. The BMP's are intended to reduce or eliminate storm water contamination.

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been implemented as described herein. Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspections are used to evaluate the effectiveness of the management practices and as a means to identify areas in need of additions or improvements. The annual inspections are also used to evaluate if existing Best Management Practices are in need of repair or improvement.

POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN TEAM

Title: Sr. Environmental Consultant – Env. Combustion Products **Phone Number: (920) 433-5787** Responsibilities: Assist in Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan development; coordinate plan implementation; coordination employee awareness of plan requirements; ensure required inspections and monitoring are completed; involved in selecting storm management options: evaluate performance of BMP's; maintain records; and spill response coordinator. Provides process/operational leadership to ensure safe, reliable, efficient operation of the landfill.
Members:
Title: Principal Engineer – Env. Combustion Products **Phone Number: 414-221-2206** Responsibilities: Assists the Facility Manager and Site Operator on technical and regulatory issues and is involved in selecting storm water management options.
Title: Landfill Manager **Phone Number: 715-571-0093** Responsibilities: Responsible for overall operation of the site; conducting inspections. Evaluate performance of BMP's and responsible for site housekeeping.
Title: Principal Environmental Consultant **Phone Number: 920-433-1833** Responsibilities: Regulatory expert to assist in revisions to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and primary Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) contact.

Note 1 –
The plan shall be amended if notified that the WDNR finds the SWPPP to be ineffective in achieving the conditions of the Storm Water Permit.

Note 2 –
The plan shall be amended the SWPPP and notify the WDNR in the event of any facility operational changes that could result in additional significant storm water contamination.

Pollution Prevention Team Duties -

- Participate in annual Pollution Prevention Team meeting to review past year's storm water issues and concerns.
- Discuss site changes and need to revise the SWPPP.
- Suggest and review additional Best Management Practice's (BMP) for inclusion in the SWPPP.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The Weston Disposal Site No. 3 (WDS3) is located in the E ½, of the NW ¼, of the W ½ of the NE ¼, Section 23, T26N, R7E, Town of Knowlton, Marathon County, Wisconsin. The landfill was originally permitted and designed with a capacity of approximately 873,000 cubic yards with a footprint that covers approximately 35 acres. In 2014, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPS) receive regulatory approval for the expansion of the landfill. The landfill currently has an approved design capacity of approximately 4,075,500 cubic yards with a footprint that covers approximately 57.6 acres. The landfill is divided into 9 primary cells (Cells 1 through 9).

WPS is taking a phased in approach to cell development, i.e., construction filling, and capping of cells, then constructing the next cell in a sequential order. The design capacity of the landfill is 4,075,500 cubic yards. Initial construction of Cells 1 and 2 in 2015/2016 included the development of permanent storm water controls, perimeter berms, installation of leachate force main and collection tank, and the construction of all-weather access roads.

The design of the landfill is to retain stormwater that may come into contact with CCR material within the footprint of the active area of the landfill and be handled as landfill leachate. The leachate is either used for dust control within the landfill cell(s) or can be taken off-site for treatment and disposal. Leachate is not discharged at the site. Stormwater runoff from the landfill will only occur after the landfill cell(s) are covered and capped. Stormwater runoff from the landfill cell(s) will be directed to one of the stormwater basins constructed at the site. Plan drawings found in Appendix A show the site topography, stormwater basin locations and flow path of stormwater at the site.

Permanent storm water controls will be constructed during each stage of landfill development to control storm water runoff and limit the amount of sediment discharge off-site. The storm water management controls are designed to meet the performance standards of s. NR 151.11 and s. NR 151.122. The proposed storm water management features for the landfill include seven storm water basins, perforated drain tile located at the toe of the slope of the landfill cover to collect stormwater off the side sloe that conveys stormwater to downslope flumes that discharge runoff to the basins. The basins are designed to contain the landfill runoff resulting from a 25-year, 24-hour storm and allow the runoff to infiltrate into the existing soil to meet the performance standards of s. NR151.123. The primary function of the basins will be to allow the runoff to infiltrate rather than discharge to the surrounding topography.

Each basin will be equipped with a dewatering device designed to dewater the basin. The dewatering device will be equipped with a valve on the discharge end of the pipe that will be closed during typical operations. The valve will be opened to dewater the basins for removal of sediment from the bottom of the basin in an effort to maintain the infiltration capability of each storm water basin. The combination of the ability of the storm water management system to collect the storm water runoff from the landfill, the infiltration capability within the basins, and the design of the dewatering device within the basins to slowly dewater the basin effectively manages the runoff from the area of the Expansion more efficiently than prior to the landfill development.

Temporary storm water management features and erosion control measures will be implemented during the liner and final cover construction events. During site construction, ditching will be used to divert storm water away from the construction areas to the maximum extent possible. Additional

erosion control measures meeting WDNR construction site erosion and sediment control standards will be implemented as necessary.

POTENTIAL STORM WATER CONTAMINATION SOURCES

The primary contaminant of concern at the Weston Disposal Site No. 3 (WDS3) is suspended solids due to the presence of coal combustion residuals onsite. Pursuant to the Tier II Industrial Stormwater Permit, the following describes specific areas as potential sources of storm water contamination:

Outdoor Manufacturing Areas

The WDS3 does not have areas that would be considered outdoor manufacturing areas. Although some minor equipment maintenance activities will occur outdoors, activities conducted at the site do not include manufacturing.

Rooftops Contaminated by Industrial Activity

At the WDS3 property, there is one building which is used for office space and storage of small vehicles/equipment (lawn mowing equipment, truck with snow plow, etc). The roofs may become "contaminated" with fugitive dust from the adjacent landfill cells. Roof drains/downspouts from the buildings direct water to grass covered areas where the water is allowed to infiltrate.

Industrial Plant Yards

The WDS3 does not have areas that would be considered plant yards.

Storage and Maintenance Areas for Material Handling Equipment

Equipment used to manage CCR material at the WDS3 is kept within the landfill cell(s). Equipment is normally stored off site if there is an extended period when earthwork or CCR management activities are not occurring. Normal equipment preventative maintenance activities are conducted off site.

Immediate Access Roads and Rail Lines owned or operated by the permittee

Materials or products brought into or taken out of the facility have the potential to contaminate storm water. CCR material brought to the WDS3 is transported via public roadways and private haul roads into the site. WPS has paved the private access road to the site to minimize stormwater runoff from the road, minimizes fugitive dust from vehicular traffic, and to facilitate cleanup of any spills that may occur on the roadway. The haul trucks are covered to minimize fugitive dust from the trucks. All on-site roadways are either swept or watered to control dust.

Material Handling Sites

The primary materials handled at this location are coal combustion residuals and soil. CCR material is delivered to the site by truck and is only unloaded and handled within a landfill cell, which minimizes the potential for the CCR material to contaminate stormwater.

During cell construction, soil and clay is temporarily stockpiled, placed, and moved as necessary. During construction activities, WPS implements construction site stormwater Best Management

Practices (BMPs) to minimize the potential for stormwater runoff from the site. Construction site BMPs that can be used at the site are described later in this plan.

Storage Areas (including tank farms) for Raw Materials, Finished and Intermediate Products

CCR material is delivered to the site by truck and is only unloaded and handled within a landfill cell. Landfill leachate and rainwater that comes into contact with the CCR is handled as leachate.

Disposal of Wastewater

Contact stormwater and landfill leachate is collected in leachate piping and directed to a leachate storage tank. The leachate is either applied to the CCR material in the landfill cell or taken off site for treatment.

Areas Containing Residual Pollutants from past Industrial Activity

As part of the WDS3 expansion, an existing landfill cell at the site was excavated and the material was removed from the site and placed into a municipal solid waste facility. No areas have been identified as containing residual pollutants from past industrial activity.

Areas of Significant Soil Erosion

The exterior berm of the landfill has the potential for erosion due to the slope of the berm. As part of the landfill cell construction, the berms are seeded and mulched to facilitate soil stabilization. Inspections of the areas are conducted on a semiannual basis and if erosion is identified the facility takes corrective action to control the erosion.

Refuse Sites

Minimal refuse is generated at the site. During periods of cell construction and liner installation, refuse generated onsite is disposed of in outdoor trash dumpsters. The dumpster covers are kept closed to prevent rainwater from entering the dumpster and to prevent debris from being blown on the site grounds.

Vehicle Maintenance and Cleaning Areas

Vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning is performed within the landfill cells or off-site, thus minimizing the potential for stormwater contamination.

Washing Areas for equipment, vehicles, containers, or other items.

Equipment washing is not conducted at the site.

Shipping and Receiving Areas

CCR material brought to the WDS3 is transported via public roadways and private haul roads into the site. CCR material is handled within the landfill cells only. There are no other shipping and receiving areas at the site.

Manufactured Buildings

The property has one manufactured building that serves as a small office and garage for small vehicles (lawn maintenance equipment, trucks for plowing snow) and a construction trailer that serves as an office for contractors. Only minor maintenance activities occur in the manufactured building. The building does not have floor drains or a drainage system that would contribute to stormwater runoff.

Residual Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Sites

The WDS3 was constructed for the disposal of CCR material. There are no other products that are approved for disposal at the site.

Other Areas Capable of Contaminating Stormwater Runoff.

Disturbed soil during construction has the potential for contaminating storm water runoff. The WDNR "Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practice Handbook" will be used as a guideline to minimize the potential for contaminated runoff from soil disturbance areas. Where topsoil is stockpiled, silt fencing is erected and maintained until vegetation is established to prevent erosion.

NON-STORM DISCHARGES TO THE STORM SEWER SYSTEM

The WDS3 does not have a storm sewer system on the property. There are no non-storm discharges to the storm water discharge system. Precipitation that comes into contact with CCR material or leaches through the cells is handled as leachate.

SOURCE AREA CONTROL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Best Management Practices described in this document are organized in two groups. First, specific property locations are listed with the management practices to be implemented or continued from past practice. Second, general management practices applicable to the entire facility are described.

Soil Stabilization

Disturbed soil during construction has the potential for contaminating storm water runoff. The WDNR "Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practice Handbook" will be used as a guideline to minimize the potential for contaminated runoff from soil disturbance areas. Landfill berms are seeded and mulched to facilitate soil stabilization. Where topsoil is stockpiled, silt fencing is erected and maintained until vegetation is established to prevent erosion.

General Management Practices

Stormwater Basin Maintenance – As described in the plan of operation for the landfill, the stormwater retention basins will be inspected on an annual basis. Accumulated sediment will be removed as necessary to maintain infiltration capabilities of the basins.

Good Housekeeping - Housekeeping activities performed on a regular basis include:

- Sweeping of roadways to minimize the sediment which will otherwise contaminate stormwater.
- Control of construction debris, material stockpiles, and surplus materials.
- Area inspections to ensure that refuse is contained within available dumpsters.

Employee Training - Storm water pollution prevention practices are included in the existing employee training program. The training program provides instruction on good housekeeping practices and spill control procedures. The goal of the training program is to teach personnel the components and goals of the pollution prevention plan so that they can recognize situations that could lead to storm water contamination and respond safely and effectively to an incident. Training is conducted annually.

Contractor Control - Contractors onsite are made aware that their mobilization areas must be well maintained. Surplus materials, construction debris and refuse are required to be disposed of as they are generated.

Residual Pollutants

The likelihood of stormwater contamination due to residual pollutants is limited at the facility due to the design of the landfill. After construction of the landfill cells, all precipitation within the cell is collected in the leachate collection system and either reused for dust control within the landfill or sent off site for treatment.

The following table lists the parameters of concern, their sources, and the contamination controls in place.

PARAMETER	SOURCE	CONTROL MEASURES
Oil and Grease	1. Spills of petroleum products, equipment Leaks	1. Equipment is typically kept within the landfill footprint.
Total Suspended Solids	1. Fugitive dust from roadways 2. Fugitive dust from fly ash transport and placement 3. Soil erosion from berms and landfill cover	1. Haul roads are swept daily during CCR hauling events. 2. Dust is controlled during ash placement via watering with contact stormwater / leachate collected in the landfill leachate collection system. 3. Stormwater basins are designed to contain a 25-year, 24-hour rain event
pH	1. Fugitive dust from roadways 2. Accidental spills onto roads	1. Sweeping of roadways and cleanup of spills in a timely manner.
5-day Biological Oxygen Demand	Not likely. CCR material is inorganic.	

PARAMETER	SOURCE	CONTROL MEASURES
Chemical Oxygen Demand	Not likely. CCR material is inorganic.	
SARA Title III Section 313 "Water Priority Chemical"	Not Applicable	Review annually the chemical constitutes of products being released
Toxic or hazardous pollutants	Not applicable as toxic and hazardous pollutants are not disposed of at the facility	

STORMWATER TREATMENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The design of the WDS3 has incorporated stormwater management features meeting the performance standards of s. NR 151.11 and s. NR 151.122. The proposed storm water management features for the landfill include seven storm water basins. The basins are designed to contain the landfill runoff resulting from a 25-year, 24-hour storm and allow the runoff to infiltrate into the existing soil to meet the performance standards of s. NR151.123. The primary function of the basins will be to allow the runoff to infiltrate rather than discharge to the surrounding topography.

Due to the design of the landfill, stormwater contaminated by CCR material or petroleum products is not anticipated. Therefore, the overall design of the WDS3 does not include additional wastewater treatment technologies.

Construction Activity Best Management Practices

The following Best Management Practices will be utilized during cell development construction activities at the WDS3 (as appropriate):

Silt Fencing - Silt fencing consists of synthetic filter fabric stretched across and attached to supporting posts. This practice is used as a temporary sediment barrier in areas of concentrated flow. The barrier reduces the velocity of the flow and traps sediment. Silt fence barriers shall be installed prior to disturbing areas or within 24 hours of constructing cut banks or other excavations. Silt fencing shall be placed on the contour to the extent practicable and not on slopes of greater than 2%. Parallel fences may be used for additional protection to sensitive areas. The silt fence fabric should be anchored by entrenching the fabric and should be stacked in place. Silt fences shall be inspected within 24 hours after each rainfall event measuring greater than ½ inch. Repairs shall be done immediately if fencing is torn, sagging, overtopped, blown over or not functioning as designed. Sediment deposits shall be removed when deposits reach half the height of the fence.

Straw Bale Barriers - Straw bale barriers consist of a row or rows of entrenched and anchored straw bales. As a temporary barrier, straw bales or similar material shall be used to intercept sediment-laden runoff from small drainage areas of disturbed soil. The barrier reduces the velocity of the flow and traps sediment. Straw bale barriers are generally less effective than silt fencing. Straw bales shall be placed on the contour to the extent practicable and not on slopes of greater than 2%.

Parallel fences may be used for additional protection to sensitive areas. The straw bales shall be entrenched at least 4 inches and securely anchored by at least 2 stakes driven through the bale and at least 8 inches in the ground. Straw bale fences shall be inspected within 24 hours after each rainfall event measuring greater than ½ inch. Repairs or replacement shall be done immediately. Sediment deposits shall be removed when deposits reach half the height of the bale fence.

Tracking Prevention - Crushed stone surfaces or access pads shall be provided for access roads, where construction activities have created disturbed soils that exit to paved public roadways. Crushed stone exit surfaces shall be removed and the soil stabilized with seeding and mulching after completing construction if so requested by the landowner.

Tracking Cleanup - Sediment deposited on a paved public or private road shall be removed by street cleaning (not flushing) at the end of each workday.

Storm Water Retention Basin Protection - Inlets to the basins shall be protected to prevent construction runoff sediment from entering the basins. In locations where areas of soil are disturbed or fill is required, straw bale barriers silt fencing, or other appropriate stabilizing techniques shall be used.

Culvert Protection - Culverts shall be protected to prevent construction sediment accumulation within the culvert that decreases normal storm water flow. In locations where areas of soil are disturbed or fill is required, straw bale barriers silt fencing, or other appropriate stabilizing techniques shall be used.

Temporary Stabilization - Temporary stabilization shall be utilized to minimize the transport of sediment from disturbed soil areas during construction activities and to retain sediment within the boundaries of the construction site. These practices shall be put into place prior to disturbance and remain in place until a uniform perennial vegetative cover has been established with a density of 70% of the cover for unpaved areas not covered by permanent structures or that employ equivalent permanent stabilization measures. Proper placement of erosion control devices is described in the "Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practice Handbook".

Permanent Stabilization - Stabilization of exposed soil is one of the principal means to minimize erosion and prevent the resulting pollutant discharge after a rain event. Disturbed portions of the site where soil and vegetation cannot be immediately returned to pre-construction condition and where construction activities cease shall be stabilized with seed no later than 7 days after the last construction activity. Each area shall be seeded and mulched or matted to protect and stabilize the newly seeded areas until vegetative cover is established.

Mulching - Mulching consists of a soil surface application of organic, mineral, or synthetic materials used to reduce erosion by reducing raindrop impact, slowing the velocity of runoff, and fostering the growth of vegetation. Mulch is often employed separately or in combination with other temporary and permanent practices.

Geotextile Matting - Geotextile matting is a permanent protective lining used to anchor and reinforce vegetation and consists of jute, or synthetic materials. The matting protects the soil surface and seed bed by slowing the velocity of runoff and reducing raindrop impact. This practice can be used on highly sloped areas and the banks of waterways.

Vegetative Stabilization - Where it is determined that seeding shall be necessary, disturbed portions of the site where construction activities cease, shall be stabilized with seed no later than 7 days after the last construction activity (assuming that growing conditions are conducive). Each area shall be seeded and mulched or matted to protect and stabilize the newly seeded areas until vegetative cover is established. The planting shall consist of seeding and may include cuttings, plugs, stems, ball and burlap, shallow mattresses, fascines, or other commonly accepted plant materials. Sodding may be used in place of seeding.

Sodding - Sod stabilization involves establishing long-term stands of grass by planting sod on exposed surfaces. This practice is used to stabilize high risk or high priority areas. Sodding may be used in place of seeding and as a filter strip for dewatering discharges. The sod shall be installed within 7 days of final grading. The sod shall be moist and should be placed within 2 days of cutting. The sod shall be placed at right angles to the direction of flow.

Structural Stabilization - Gravel or stone can be used to line a channel, diversion, or ditch to protect the soil surface from erosive forces of high velocity runoff. The rock size shall be determined based upon a peak velocity.

Retention Basin - A temporary or permanent retention basin may be created if new facilities are constructed at the site. Retention basins will be sized to meet the requirements of NR 151.

Pit/Trench Dewatering Discharges - When possible, dewatering discharges shall be directed to upland grassy areas away from disturbed soils and allowed to infiltrate. Ponding or filtration methods shall be utilized to confine sediments to the disposal location. Natural depressions in the terrain can be utilized for ponding or temporary sedimentation basins can be dug. Sediment shall be trapped in the basin by discharging over a grassy strip or with filtration devices. Water shall be discharged to the ponding area in a manner that does not result in erosion of the existing ground surface.

MONITORING

On a quarterly basis, the stormwater basins are visually inspected for the presence of pollution during a rain or snow melt event. Semi-annual inspections are performed to look for the presence of non-storm water in storm water outfalls. An annual review is performed to verify that site drainage conditions and potential pollution sources identified in the SWPPP remain accurate and the BMP's prescribed in the SWPP are being implemented, properly operated and adequately maintained.

NR 216 requires that forms generated by the Department of Natural Resources be used for recording the results of annual facility inspections. The DNR inspection forms will be retained in the document management system. Copies of the inspection forms can be found in Appendix B.

Quarterly Storm Water Discharge Inspections (Form 3400-176a)

This inspection is conducted during daylight hours for a precipitation or snowmelt event, and occurs within 30 to 60 minutes after runoff begins. This inspection is intended to allow for the identification

of unusual foams, colors, sheens, turbidity, etc. in the discharge. If the water being discharged does appear unusual, follow up actions should be taken to identify and remedy the cause.

Semi-Annual Non-Storm Water Discharge Inspection - (Form 3400-176a)

This inspection is conducted during periods of dry weather. The purpose of this inspection is to ensure that there is no non-stormwater discharge through a storm water only discharge point if there has not been any recent precipitation. The inspection also is intended to determine if unusual stains, color or odor is present at the discharge. If anything unusual or unexpected is found, follow up action should be taken to determine the cause.

Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection Report (Form 3400-176) **(AFSCI) located at http://dnr.wi.gov website.**

This form is required to be filled out to document the annual facility inspections. Information gathered when filling out the facility specific information is used for completing this form. This form is to be retained with the plan.

Chemical Monitoring

Because this is a Tier II facility, chemical monitoring is not required. The nature of the storm water outfalls would indicate that chemical monitoring should not be necessary at this facility.

Construction Site Erosion Control Inspections

This inspection only applies from the period of ground disturbance until the ground cover is re-established. All control practices shall be inspected once per week and within 24 hours following storm events of ½ inch or greater precipitation within a 24 hour period. All erosion control measures shall be maintained in good working order. Seeded areas shall be inspected for bare spots and washouts until healthy growth is established. A Construction Inspection Form report shall be completed after each inspection.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Stormwater management practices for the WDS3 were incorporated into the Plan of Operation for the facility, which was approved by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on December 11, 2014. The practices identified in this SWPPP are consistent with the activities identified in the Plan of Operation for the facility.

RECORDS

A copy of the Storm Water Discharge Permit and this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan will remain onsite at all times and will be made available upon WDNR request. In addition, all inspection forms must be maintained for a period of five years.

REQUIRED REPORTS TO THE WDNR

All applications for coverage under the Storm Water Permit, notices of termination, plans and reports or information required by the Storm Water Permit shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer including President, Secretary, Treasurer, Vice President, Manager, or a duly authorized representative having overall responsibility for the operation covered by WPDES Storm Water Permit. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Summary was submitted to the WDNR on January 31, 2017. Pursuant to condition 5.2 of the Tier II Industrial Stormwater, inspection reports do not get submitted to the WDNR, but must be retained on file at the facility.

PLAN CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

"I certify under penalty of law that this document were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information contained in the plan. Based on my inquiry of the person, or persons, who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information; the information contained in this document is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for providing false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment. In addition, I certify under penalty of law that based upon inquiry of persons directly under my supervision, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the provisions of this document adhere to the provisions of the storm water permit for the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and that the plan will be complied with."

Mark Metcalf
(Signature of Plan Preparer)

Mark W. Metcalf
(Printed Name)

1/30/17
(Date)

Dawn DeJardin
(Signature of Authorized Representative)

1/30/17
(Date)

Dawn M. DeJardin
(Printed Name)

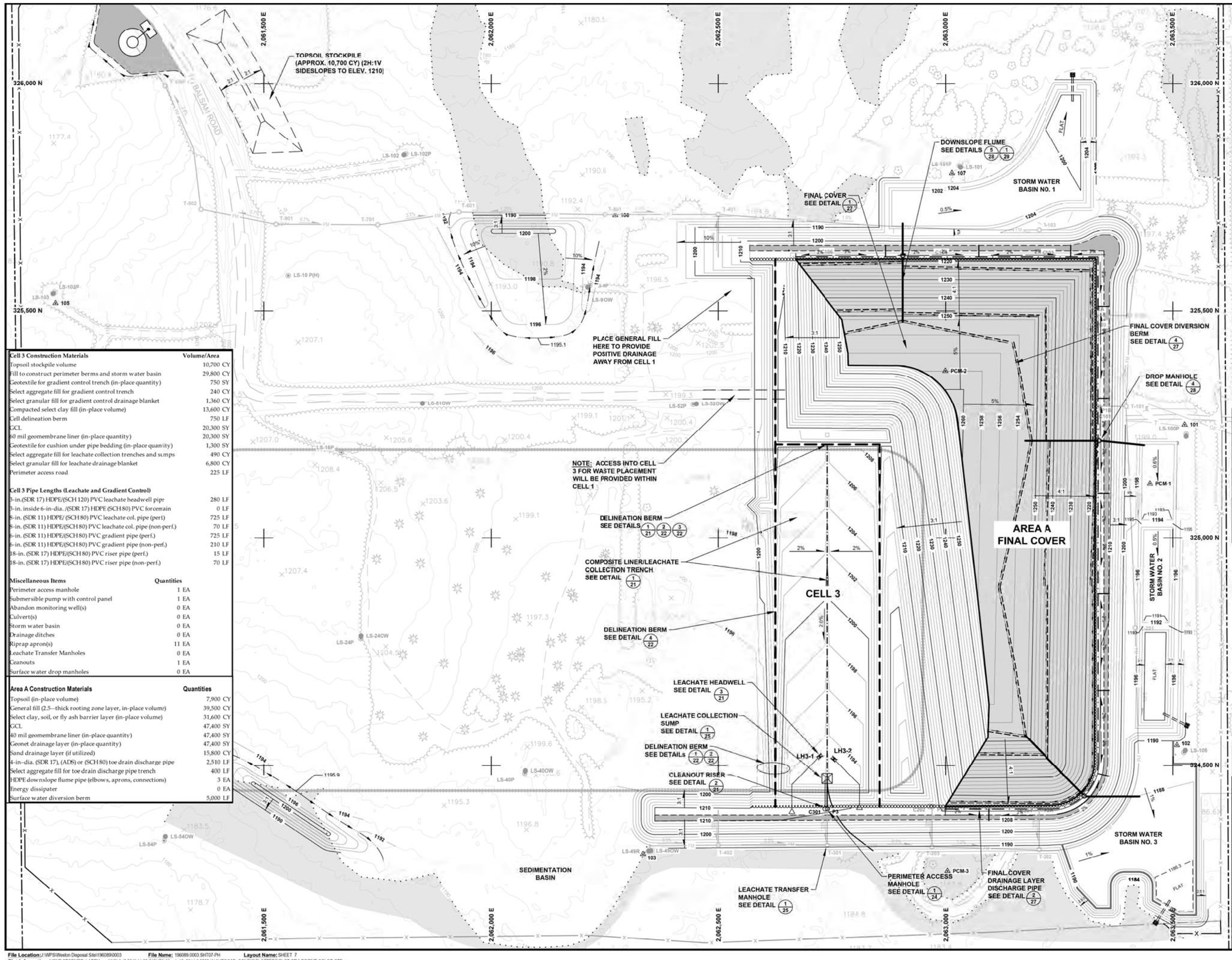
Sr. Environmental Consultant – Env. Combustion Products
(Title)

WESTON DISPOSAL SITE #3

APPENDIX A

FACILITY DRAWINGS AND DRAINAGE BASE MAP

Weston Disposal Site #3 - Location Map



Cell 3 Construction Materials	Volume/Area
Topsoil stockpile volume	10,700 CY
Fill to construct perimeter berms and storm water basin	29,800 CY
Geotextile for gradient control trench (in-place quantity)	750 SY
Select aggregate fill for gradient control trench	240 CY
Select granular fill for gradient control drainage blanket	1,360 CY
Compacted select clay fill (in-place volume)	13,600 CY
Cell delineation berm	750 LF
GCL	20,300 SY
60 mil geomembrane liner (in-place quantity)	20,300 SY
Geotextile for cushion under pipe bedding (in-place quantity)	1,300 SY
Select aggregate fill for leachate collection trenches and sumps	490 CY
Select granular fill for leachate drainage blanket	6,800 CY
Perimeter access road	225 LF
Cell 3 Pipe Lengths (Leachate and Gradient Control)	
3-in.(SDR 17) HDPE/(SCH 120) PVC leachate headwell pipe	280 LF
3-in. inside 6-in-dia. /(SDR 17) HDPE (SCH 80) PVC forcemain	0 LF
8-in. (SDR 11) HDPE/ (SCH 80) PVC leachate col. pipe (perf.)	725 LF
8-in. (SDR 11) HDPE/(SCH 80) PVC leachate col. pipe (non-perf.)	70 LF
6-in. (SDR 11) HDPE/(SCH 80) PVC gradient pipe (perf.)	725 LF
6-in. (SDR 11) HDPE/(SCH 80) PVC gradient pipe (non-perf.)	210 LF
18-in. (SDR 17) HDPE/(SCH 80) PVC riser pipe (perf.)	15 LF
18-in. (SDR 17) HDPE/(SCH 80) PVC riser pipe (non-perf.)	70 LF

Miscellaneous Items	Quantities
Perimeter access manhole	1 EA
Submersible pump with control panel	1 EA
Abandon monitoring well(s)	0 EA
Culvert(s)	0 EA
Storm water basin	0 EA
Drainage ditches	0 EA
Riprap apron(s)	11 EA
Leachate Transfer Manholes	0 EA
Ceanouts	1 EA
Surface water drop manholes	0 EA

Area A Construction Materials	Quantities
Topsoil (in-place volume)	7,900 CY
General fill (2.5--thick rooting zone layer, in-place volume)	39,500 CY
Select clay, soil, or fly ash barrier layer (in-place volume)	31,600 CY
GCL	47,400 SY
40 mil geomembrane liner (in-place quantity)	47,400 SY
Geonet drainage layer (in-place quantity)	47,400 SY
Sand drainage layer (if utilized)	15,800 CY
4-in--dia. (SDR 17), (ADS) or (SCH 80) toe drain discharge pipe	2,510 LF
Select aggregate fill for toe drain discharge pipe trench	400 LF
HDPE downslope flume pipe (elbows, aprons, connections)	3 EA
Energy dissipater	0 EA
Surface water diversion berm	5,000 LF

NOTES

1. REFER TO PLAN SHEET 2 OF THIS PLAN SET FOR BASE MAP NOTES AND LEGEND.
2. AUXILIARY SEDIMENT TRAPS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AS NECESSARY DURING DEVELOPMENT OF EACH CELL.
3. TOPSOIL STRIPPING/STOCKPILING FOR CELL 3 WAS COMPLETED DURING CELL 1/CELL 2 CONSTRUCTION.
4. THE ENTIRE SITE WAS CLEARED AND GRUBBED DURING CELL 1/CELL 2 CONSTRUCTION.

Weston Disposal Site #3
- Existing Stormwater
Management Features

Cell 3 Liner Construction Activities

Cell 3 Site Preparation (construction sequence may vary)

1 Locate utilities and relocate as required.
2 Locate and mark wetland boundaries.
3 Install erosion control structures.
4 Clear and grub.
5 Strip topsoil and stockpile.
6 Install temporary haul/access roads.
7 Construct subbase grades and perimeter berms.
8 Excavate GCS trenches, install select granular fill, geotextile, pipes, aggregate fill, and undercut leachate col. lines/sumps.
9 Construct the compacted clay liner.
10 Install geosynthetic clay liner (GCL) and HDPE geomembrane.
11 Install leachate sumps, riser pipes, collection lines, and cleanouts.
12 Install leachate headwells.
13 Install cell delineation berms.
14 Install leachate transfer manhole(s) and forcemain piping.
15 Install 1-foot thick select granular fill drainage layer.
16 Install perimeter access road.
17 Seed, fertilize, and mulch construction areas at finish grade.

Area A Final Cover Construction Activities

Site Preparation (Construction sequence may vary)

1 Install erosion control devices
2 Grade waste to proposed top of waste (base of final cover) elevations.
3 Construct the 2 foot thick clay, soil, or fly ash barrier layer.
4 Install GCL layer (if fly ash or soil barrier layer is utilized).
5 Install 40 mil geomembrane layer.
6 Install final cover drainage layer discharge piping.
7 Install geonet (geotextile/geonet/geotextile) or sand drainage layer.
8 Construct general fill rooting zone layer.
9 Install downslope flume pipe(s) and energy dissipater(s).
10 Install diversion berms.
11 Construct topsoil layer.
12 Seed, fertilize, and mulch construction areas at finish grade.

NOTE: THESE PLANS ARE ACCOMPANIED BY A REPORT OF THE SAME TITLE. THESE DOCUMENTS ARE INTERRELATED AND INTENDED TO BE USED AND REVIEWED TOGETHER. THESE DOCUMENTS ARE INTENDED TO BE USED FOR REGULATORY PURPOSES ONLY.

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NO.	BY	DATE:	REVISION	APPD:
3				
2				
1				

PROJECT: WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION
WESTON DISPOSAL SITE NO. 3 EXPANSION
PLAN OF OPERATION

SHEET TITLE: CELL 3 SITE PREPARATION, AREA A CLOSURE

DRAWN BY:	LSTORMER	SCALE:	PROJ. NO. 196089.0003
CHECKED BY:	TDH	1"=100'	FILE NO. 196089.0003.SHT07.PH.dwg
APPROVED BY:	CDM	DATE PRINTED:	SHEET 7 OF 29
DATE:	MARCH 2014		

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Suite 3000
Madison, WI 53717
Phone: 608.826.3600

File Location: J:\WPS\Weston Disposal Site\196089.0003 File Name: 196089 0003 SHT07-PH Layout Name: SHEET 7
Plot Information: NONE STORMER, LARRY — ANSI A (8.50 X 11.00 INCHES) March 13, 2014 0.3869 K:\AUTOCAD_CONFIG\PLOTTERS\PLOT STYLES\RMT COLOR.CTB

Weston Disposal Site #3 - Permanent Stormwater Management Features

SCALE IN FEET
100' 0 100'

STORM WATER BASIN NO. 7
STORM WATER BASIN NO. 5
STORM MANHOLE #5
ELECTRIC BOX
PERFORATED TOE DRAIN
STORM MANHOLE #1
STORM WATER BASIN NO. 1
CO & RISER & PIPE BOOTS SEE DETAILS 6/2 7/2
STORM MANHOLE #7
MWL 103P
MWL 103
6" DIA. NON-PERFORATED CORRUGATED POLYETHYLENE DRAIN PIPE
DIVERSION BERM SEE DETAIL 2/2
DRAIN PIPE & TOE DRAIN TEE CONNECTION SEE DETAIL 5/2
PERFORATED SIDESLOPE INTERCEPTOR DRAIN
LEACHATE HEADWELL PIPE BOOT SEE DETAILS 6/2 7/2
CELL 9
CELL 7A
CELL 6A
CELL 5A
CELL 4A
CELL 1
PROPOSED TOP OF FINAL COVER GRADES SEE DETAIL 1/2
CP3
STORM MANHOLE #2
TOE DRAIN OUTLET SEE DETAILS 2/2 8/2
INTERMEDIATE TERMINATION W/ V-NOTCH DITCH SEE DETAIL 4/2
STORM WATER BASIN NO. 2
PROPOSED TOP OF FINAL COVER GRADES SEE DETAIL 1/2
CELL 7B
CELL 6B
CELL 5B
CELL 4B
CELL 3
CELL 2
INTERMEDIATE TERMINATION W/ V-NOTCH DITCH SEE DETAIL 4/2
STORM MANHOLE #6
MWL 104
6" DIA. & 24" DIA. DRAIN PIPE AT 6' DIA. STORM MANHOLE CONNECTION (WATER TIGHT SEAL) SEE DETAIL 3/2
STORM WATER BASIN NO. 6
DRAIN PIPE & TOE DRAIN TEE CONNECTION SEE DETAIL 5/2
DIVERSION BERM SEE DETAIL 2/2
6" DIA. NON-PERFORATED CORRUGATED POLYETHYLENE DRAIN PIPE
SIDESLOPE INTERCEPTOR DRAIN & DRAIN PIPE CONNECTIONS SEE DETAIL 5/2
STORM MANHOLE #3
CP4
TOE DRAIN OUTLET SEE DETAILS 2/2 8/2
STORM MANHOLE #4
6" DIA. & 24" DIA. DRAIN PIPE AT 6' DIA. STORM MANHOLE CONNECTION (WATER TIGHT SEAL) SEE DETAIL 3/2
STORM WATER BASIN NO. 4
STORM WATER BASIN NO. 3

LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY LINE
- FENCE
- CP4 SURVEY CONTROL MONUMENT
- MW MONITORING WELL (MW)
- APPROXIMATE LANDFILL LIMIT OF WASTE
- APPROXIMATE LANDFILL CELL BOUNDARY
- FM LEACHATE FORCE MAIN
- LH2-2 LEACHATE HEADWELL
- C102 LEACHATE CLEANOUT
- P2B PERIMETER ACCESS MANHOLE
- T-202 TRANSFER MANHOLE
- STORM MANHOLE #3 STORM WATER MANHOLE DOWNSLOPE PIPE
- 1260 PROPOSED FINAL COVER CONTOUR (SEE DETAIL 1/2)
- PROPOSED CENTER LINE DITCH AT 3' HIGH DIVERSION BERM (SEE DETAILS 2/2 3/2)
- PROPOSED 6" DIA. NON-PERFORATED DRAIN PIPE
- PROPOSED 4" DIA. NON-PERFORATED TOE DRAIN OUTLET RIPRAP (SEE DETAILS 2/2, 5/2, /2)
- PROPOSED 4" DIA. PERFORATED SIDESLOPE INTERCEPT TOE DRAIN (SEE DETAILS 1/2, 2/2 4/2)
- PROPOSED 24" DIA. NON-PERFORATED DRAIN PIPE (SEE DETAIL 3/2)

NOTES:

1. THE TOPOGRAPHIC BASE MAP HAS BEEN CREATED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND LIDAR ACQUISITION BY AERO-METRIC, INC., SHEBOYGAN, WI. DATE FLOWN: NOVEMBER 5, 2010.
2. PLAN OF OPERATION, WESTON DISPOSAL SITE NO. 3 EXPANSION, BY BY TRC ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION, MADISON, WISCONSIN, MARCH 2014.
3. CELLS 1 2 LINER CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTATION, WESTON DISPOSAL SITE NO. 3, BY TRC ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION, MADISON, WISCONSIN, MARCH 2016.
4. HORIZONTAL DATUM IS REFERENCED TO WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, CENTRAL ZONE, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM (NAD 3/2007), US SURVEY FEET.
5. VERTICAL DATUM IS NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1 (NAVD). CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 2 FEET.
6. APPROXIMATE PROPERTY BOUNDARY IS BASED ON EXETER DESIGN, INC. GROUND SURVEY, DATED OCTOBER , 2014.
7. CONTOURS WITHIN THE LIMIT OF WASTE ARE PROPOSED TOP OF FINAL COVER GRADES.

CONTROL POINT COORDINATES AND ELEVATIONS

POINT I.D.	NORTH	EAST	ELEVATION	DESCRIPTION
CP1	325,993.77	2,061,281.40	1187.37	MONUMENT BRASS MHT-1000
CP2	325,688.83	2,062,529.07	1200.35	MONUMENT BRASS MHT-401
CP3	325,287.26	2,063,422.35	1202.18	MONUMENT BRASS MHT-101
CP4	324,365.46	2,062,993.43	1206.51	MONUMENT BRASS MHT-203

May 3, 2016

Attention:	NO.	DATE	ISSUE/REVISION	APP
If this scale bar does not measure 1" then drawing is not original scale.	0	X	X	X

Designed: XT
Checked: XT
Drawn: LC
Submittal Date: 11/4/2016

GEI Consultants
315 Woodlager Drive
Green Bay, Wisconsin 54311
920-455-0200

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE
700 NORTH ADAMS STREET
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN 54307

GEI Project 1600630

WPS WESTON DISPOSAL SITE NO. 3
TOWN OF KNOWLTON,
MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN
PLAN OF OPERATION MODIFICATION

FINAL GRADES

DWG. NO. C-1
SHEET NO. 1

Filename: \\LANDFILLS\WE - WESTON DISPOSAL SITE NO 3\1600630_STORM PLAN MOD\DWG\PLAN MOD.DWG Last saved by: CALAWAY Last Plotted: 2016-11-07

WESTON DISPOSAL SITE #3

APPENDIX B

INSPECTION FORMS

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources

Quarterly Visual Inspection - Field Sheet

Form 3400-176A (R 3/01)

This form is for your own use and should be kept as part of your Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. It **does not** have to be submitted to the Department unless requested. If false information from quarterly visual inspections is reported to the Department, you could be subject to penalties up to $10,000 pursuant to s. 283.91(4), Wis. Stats.

Use one form per outfall.

Quarterly Visual Inspections at each storm water discharge outfall on your site can be a valuable assessment tool and are required by the Tier 1 and Tier 2 Industrial Storm Water General Permits. This inspection should be performed when sufficient runoff occurs during daylight hours. Try to make observations within the first 30 minutes after runoff begins discharging from the outfall, or as soon as practical, but no later than 60 minutes. If you find visible pollution, note the probable source and list any possible Best Management Practices that could be used to reduce or eliminate the problem.

Make any necessary changes to your **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan** as needed.

Facility Name			
Street Address	City	State	ZIP Code
Name of Person Conducting Inspection		Inspection Date	
Employer		Telephone Number	
Outfall Number (make reference to site map)	Description of Outfall (e.g., ditch, concrete pipe, grassed swale, etc.)		
Time of Rainfall Event	Time of Visual Inspection	**Optional:** Amount of Rainfall at the Time of Observation (nearest tenth of an inch)	

Describe your observations. An easy way to conduct this inspection is to use a glass jar to collect a sample of the storm water being discharged from the facility and visually inspect the water. Include any observations of color, odor, turbidity, floating solids, foam, oil sheen or any other visual indicators of storm water pollution and the probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

Color:	☐ Clear	☐ Red	☐ Yellow	☐ Brown	☐ Other:
Odor:	☐ None	☐ Musty	☐ Sewage	☐ Rotten Egg	☐ Other:
Clarity:	☐ Clear	☐ Cloudy	☐ Opaque	☐ Suspended Solids	☐ Other:
Floatables:	☐ None	☐ Foam	☐ Garbage	☐ Oily Film	☐ Other:
Deposits / Stains:	☐ None	☐ Oily	☐ Sludge	☐ Sediments	☐ Other:

Comments:

This outfall could not be evaluated during this quarter due to the following reason:

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
dnr.wi.gov

Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection Report (AFSCI)

For Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity Under Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Permit

Form 3400-176 (R 5/14)

Notice: This form is authorized by s. NR 216.29(2), Wis. Adm. Code. Submittal of a completed form to the Department is mandatory for industrial facilities covered under a Tier 1 storm water general permit. Facilities covered under a Tier 1 permit are not required to submit AFSCI reports after submittal of the second AFSCI report, unless so directed by the Department. However, these inspections and quarterly visual inspections shall still be conducted and results shall be kept on site for Department inspection. Facilities covered under a Tier 2 storm water general, industry-specific general or individual permit shall keep the results of their AFSCI and quarterly visual inspections on site for Department inspection. Failure to comply with these regulations may result in fines up to $25,000 per day pursuant to s. 283.91, Wis. Stats.

Personally identifiable information on this form may be used for other water quality program purposes.

Please type or clearly print your answers to all questions.

Section I: Facility/Site Information

Facility/Site Name (As Appears on Permit Authorization)		County	
Location Address/Description (if different from mailing address below)		State: WI	ZIP Code
○ City ○ Township ○ Village of	Facility Identification Number (FID) and/or FIN Number if known: FID	FIN	

Section II: Facility/Site Contact Person

Local Contact Person	Mailing Address (if different than site location address)	
Title	Municipality (if different than above)	
Telephone (include area code)	State: WI	ZIP Code (if different from above)
E-mail address or Website (if applicable)		Fax (include area code)

Section III: Certification & Signature

(Person attesting to the accuracy and completeness of Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection Report.)

This form must be signed by an official representative of the permitted facility in accordance with s. NR 216.22(7), Wis. Adm. Code. See instructions on page 4. If this form is not signed, or is found to be incomplete, it will be returned.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signature of Authorized Representative	Telephone Number (include area code)		
Type or Print Name	Company Name		
Position Title	Mailing Address		
Date Signed	Municipality	State: WI	ZIP Code

How to Use this Form:

The first level of storm water monitoring consists of a comprehensive annual facility site compliance inspection (AFSCI) to determine if your facility is operating in compliance with your Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). You should use the results of this inspection to determine the extent to which your SWPPP needs to be updated to prevent pollution from new source areas, as well as to correct any inadequacies that the plan may have in handling existing source areas. This first level of monitoring is addressed in Section IV of this Annual Report on page 2.

The second level of storm water monitoring consists of quarterly visual observations of storm water leaving the site during runoff events caused by snow-melt or rainfall. This is a practical, low cost tool for identifying obvious contamination of storm water discharges, and can also help identify which practices are ineffective. The goal of quarterly inspections is to obtain results from a set of four inspections that are distributed as evenly as possible throughout the year and which depict runoff quality during each of the four seasons. This second level of monitoring is addressed in Section V of this Annual Report on page 3.

Section IV: Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection

The Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection shall be adequate to verify that: your Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) remains current; potential pollution sources at your facility are identified; the facility site map and drainage map remain accurate; and that the Best Management Practices prescribed in your SWPPP are being implemented, properly operated, and adequately maintained.

Name of Person Conducting Inspection	Inspection Date
Employer	Telephone Number

Your inspection should start with a review of your written SWPPP kept at your facility. The SWPPP should be amended if, through these inspections, you find that the provisions in your SWPPP are ineffective in controlling contaminated storm water from being discharged from your facility.

1.	Has your SWPPP been updated to include current Non-Storm Water Discharge Evaluation results?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
2.	Has your SWPPP been amended for any new construction that would affect the site map or drainage conditions at the facility?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
3.	Has your SWPPP been amended for any changes in facility operations that could be identified as new source areas for contamination of storm water?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
4.	Are there any materials at the facility that are handled, stored, or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water that are not currently addressed in your SWPPP?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
5.	Are there any maintenance or material handling activities conducted outdoors that have not been addressed in your SWPPP?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
6.	Are outside areas kept in a neat and orderly condition?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
7.	Are regular housekeeping inspections made?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
8.	Do you see spots, pools, puddles, or other traces of oils, grease, or other chemicals on the ground?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
9.	Are particulates on the ground from industrial operations or processes being controlled?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
10.	Do you see leaking equipment, pipes or containers?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
11.	Do drips, spills, or leaks occur when materials are being transferred from one source to another?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
12.	Are drips or leaks from equipment or machinery being controlled?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
13.	Are cleanup procedures used for spilled solids?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
14.	Are absorbent materials (floor dry, kitty litter, etc.) regularly used in certain areas to absorb spills?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
15.	Can you find discoloration, residue, or corrosion on the roof or around vents or pipes that ventilate or drain work areas?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
16.	Are Best Management Practices implemented to reduce or eliminate contamination of storm water from source areas at the facility?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
17.	Are Best Management Practices adequately maintained?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A
18.	Are there significant changes to your SWPPP needed to correct plan inadequacies to effectively control a discharge of contaminated storm water from your facility?	◯ Yes	◯ No ◯ N/A

Comments:

Section V: Quarterly Visual Inspection Reports

Quarterly Visual Inspections at each storm water discharge outfall on your site can be a valuable assessment tool and are required by the Tier 1, Tier 2, and Nonmetallic Mining Industrial Storm Water General Permits. These inspections should be performed when sufficient runoff occurs during daylight hours. Try to make observations within the first 30 minutes after runoff begins discharging from the outfall or soon thereafter as practical, but no later than 60 minutes. If you find visible pollution, note the probable source and list any possible Best Management Practices that could be used to reduce or eliminate the problem. Make any necessary changes to your Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan as needed. If you were unable to evaluate an outfall during a specific quarter, this should be indicated along with a reason as to why this could not be done.

	Date of Inspection			
Outfall Number	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter

Briefly summarize what you found when conducting your Quarterly Visual Inspections. (Include any observations of color, odor, turbidity, floating solids, foam, oil sheen, or any other indications of storm water pollution and the probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.)

Instructions

Section I: Facility/Site Information

Provide the name of the facility as it appears on the permit application or permit cover letter and location address. If known, provide the Facility Identification (FID) and/or FIN Number assigned by the WDNR.

Section II: Facility/Site Contact Person

Provide the local contact person information for the facility. The mailing address should be given for the facility contact person if it is different from the facility site location address information.

Section III: Certification & Signature

State Statutes provide for severe penalties for submitting false information on this AFSCI form. State regulations require this form be signed as follows:

1. For a corporation, by a principal executive officer of at least the level of Vice President, or a duly authorized representative having overall responsibility for the operation covered by this permit.
2. For a unit of government, a principal executive officer, a ranking elected official, or other duly authorized representative.
3. For a partnership, by a general partner; for a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
4. For a limited liability company, by member or manager.

Section IV: Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection

Provide the name of the person conducting the inspection, inspection date, name of employer, and telephone number. Check the appropriate box for each of the listed questions and provide explanations in the comment box as needed.

Section V: Quarterly Visual Inspection Reports

Provide the outfall number in the table and the dates of each quarterly visual inspection. Summarize the findings of your visual inspections below the table. Attach additional sheets if needed.

Mailing Address

Unless otherwise directed, mail this completed form to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) office associated with the county of the facility site location as follows:

NORTHERN REGION (NOR)

Ashland	Forest	Price	WDNR Baldwin Service Center 890 Spruce Street Baldwin, WI 54002 715-684-2914 ext. 109
Barron	Iron	Rusk	
Bayfield	Langlade	Sawyer	
Burnett	Lincoln	Taylor	
Douglas	Oneida	Vilas	
Florence	Polk	Washburn	

NORTHEAST REGION (NER)

Brown	Manitowoc	Shawano	WDNR Northeast Regional Headquarters 2984 Shawano Avenue Green Bay, WI 54313-6727 (920) 662-5100
Calumet	Marinette	Waupaca	
Door	Marquette	Waushara	
Fond du Lac	Menominee	Winnebago	
Green Lake	Oconto		
Kewaunee	Outagamie		

WEST CENTRAL REGION (WCR)

Adams	Jackson	Pierce	WDNR Baldwin Service Center 890 Spruce Street Baldwin, WI 54002 715-684-2914 ext. 109
Buffalo	Juneau	Portage	
Chippewa	La Crosse	St. Croix	
Clark	Marathon	Trempealeau	
Crawford	Monroe	Vernon	
Dunn	Pepin	Wood	
Eau Claire			

SOUTH CENTRAL REGION (SCR)

Columbia	Green	Richland	WDNR South Central Regional Headquarters 3911 Fish Hatchery Road Fitchburg, WI 53711 (608) 275-3266
Dane	Iowa	Rock	
Dodge	Jefferson	Sauk	
Grant	LaFayette		

SOUTHEAST REGION (SER)

Kenosha	Racine	Washington	WDNR Waukesha Service Center 141 N.W. Barstow Street, Room 180 Waukesha, WI 53188 (262) 574-2100
Milwaukee	Sheboygan	Waukesha	
Ozaukee	Walworth		

State of Wisconsin
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
101 South Webster Street
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

Scott Walker, Governor
Daniel L. Meyer, Secretary
Telephone (608) 266-2621
FAX (608) 267-3579
TDD (608) 267-6897

Tom Metcalfe
Executive Vice President
Wisconsin Public Service Corp
231 W Michigan Street
P454
Milwaukee, WI 53203-2918

SUBJECT: WPDES Permit Reissuance No. WI-0042765-08-0
Wisconsin Public Service Corp Weston, 2501 Morrison Avenue, Rothschild, WI

Dear Permittee:

Your Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Permit is enclosed. The conditions of the enclosed permit reissuance were determined using the permit application, information from your WPDES permit file, other information available to the Department, comments received during the public notice period, and applicable Wisconsin Administrative Codes. All discharges from this facility and actions or reports relating thereto shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the enclosed permit.

This enclosed permit requires you to submit monitoring results to the Department on a periodic basis. Monitoring forms, which must be submitted electronically, are available on the Department's web page. Go to the DNR Switchboard page at http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/switchboard/ to log in and access your monitoring forms. For your convenience, there is a 'Summary of Reports Due' at the end of the enclosed permit that shows a synopsis of the required reports and monitoring forms.

The Department has the authority under chs. 160 and 283, Wis. Stats., to establish effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other permit conditions for discharges to groundwater and surface waters of the State. The Department also has the authority to issue, reissue, modify, terminate, or revoke and reissue WPDES permits under ch. 283, Wis. Stats.

The enclosed permit contains water quality-based effluent limitations that are necessary to ensure the water quality standards for the Upper Wisconsin River are met. You may apply for a variance from the water quality standard used to derive the limitations pursuant to s. 283.15, Stats., by submitting an application to the Director of the Bureau of Water Quality, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, Wisconsin 53707 within 60 days of the date the permit was issued (see "Date Permit Signed/Issued" after the signature on the front page of the enclosed permit). This statute also allows the permittee to apply for a variance to the water quality standard when applying for reissuance of the permit. Subchapter III of ch. NR 200, Wis. Adm. Code, specifies the procedures that must be followed and the information that must be included when submitting an application for a variance.

If your permit contains a stringent Water Quality Based Effluent Limit for Phosphorus, there is a Compliance Schedule requirement to complete a Phosphorus Operational Evaluation and Optimization Report. To streamline the Report preparation and review process the Department has prepared a Worksheet which should be used to develop the report. The worksheet may be found at : http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/surfacewater/phosphorus.html.
To challenge the reasonableness of or necessity for any term or condition of the enclosed permit, s. 283.63, Stats., and ch. NR 203, Wis. Adm. Code, require that you file a verified petition for review with the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources within 60 days of the date the permit was issued (see "Date Permit Signed/Issued" after the signature on the front page of the enclosed permit). For permit-related decisions that are not reviewable pursuant to s. 283.63, Stats., it may be possible for permittees or other persons to obtain an administrative review pursuant to s. 227.42, Stats., and s. NR 2.05(5), Wis. Adm. Code, or a judicial review

pursuant to s. 227.52, Stats. If you choose to pursue one of these options, you should know that Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code establish time periods within which requests to review Department decisions must be filed.

Sincerely,

Sharon L. Gayan

Sharon L. Gayan, MPA
Director, Bureau of Water Quality

Dated: March 29, 2018

cc: Legal Permit File
Cyndi Barr, WT/3
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Electronic Copy via Email)
Lacey Hillman
EPA – Region V (Electronic Copy via Email)

file: Weston WPDES

February 13, 1991

Green Bay

Legner Ash Site Treatment

K J Mataczynski - WES

cc - T P Jensky - WES

Attached is approval from the WDNR which allows us to dump our leachate into the metal cleaning basin. Our only requirement was to do some preliminary monitoring which has now been completed. (We will continue to collect background data until we start dumping leachate). Therefore, we can now dump leachate into the metal cleaning basin.

There are no requirements on how to get the leachate into the basin. Therefore, pumping it into the demineralizer sump, as you proposed, would be acceptable.

Mark B. Vandenbusch

MBVandenbusch:plh

Attach.

cc - E N Newman A2
J H Reynard D2
1/17/91

Will you pls follow up. KAK

State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Carroll D. Besadny, Secretary
Box 7921
Madison, Wisconsin 53707
TELEFAX NO. 608-267-3579
TDD NO. 608-267-6897

January 11, 1991

IN REPLY REFER TO: 3430

Mr. Richard Krueger
Senior Vice President
Power Supply & Engineering
Wisconsin Public Service Corporation
P.O. Box 19002
Green Bay, WI 54307-9002

Dear Mr. Krueger:

This letter is a response to your request to use the industrial wastewater treatment system at Weston 3 to treat leachate from the new ash disposal facility. This practice is acceptable as long as the characteristics of outfall 002 do not change significantly.

Any necessary permit requirement can be addressed in the forth coming reissuance of the Weston 3 permit. Since the permit application has already been submitted you should update the application as soon as possible. The update should include any changes in flow and characteristics of the discharges through both sample point 102 and outfall 002 that occur as a result of this activity. An additional sample for the priority pollutant metals and aluminum should be performed at outfall 002 when this wastewater is being treated and discharged.

We also suggest that treatment system influent and effluent sampling be performed when the leachate is being treated since the treatment system may have been optimized for removal of iron and copper and may not necessarily be removing all of the metals that might be contained in the leachate.

Any information that you can provide from any initial leachate treatment and discharge may serve to reduce or eliminate monitoring requirements in the reissued permit that may otherwise be necessary without a clear picture of how this activity would affect the discharge to the river.

If you have any questions please contact me at (608) 266-8229.

Sincerely,

Larry L. Benson
Industrial Wastewater Section
Bureau of Wastewater Management

LLB:hf
v:\9102\ww9krege.11b

cc: Pete Hubbard - DNR, Wausau

WPDES PERMIT

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE WISCONSIN POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Wisconsin Public Service Corp- Weston Generating Station

is permitted, under the authority of Chapter 283, Wisconsin Statutes, to discharge from a facility located at
2501 Morrison Avenue, Rothschild, WI
to
The Upper Wisconsin River in Marathon County

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

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

State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
For the Secretary

By Sharon L. Gayan
Sharon L. Gayan, MPA
Director, Bureau of Water Quality

March 29, 2018
Date Permit Signed/Issued

PERMIT TERM: EFFECTIVE DATE - April 01, 2018 **EXPIRATION DATE - March 31, 2023**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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	River water intake sampling point for Wisconsin River supply for Weston units 3 and 4.
711	River water intake sampling point for Wisconsin River supply to Weston unit 2.

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 determinations listed below.

1.2.1 Sampling Point 701 - INTAKE WATER FOR UNITS 3 &4

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Continuous	
Mercury, Total Recoverable		ng/L	Monthly	Grab	Optional monitoring; see Influent Mercury Sampling below.
Phosphorus, Total		mg/L	Weekly	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Optional monitoring

1.2.1.1 Mercury Monitoring

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

1.2.1.2 Influent Mercury Sampling

The Department **highly recommends** that the permittee collect a monthly sample that is representative of the intake water from the river and have it analyzed for low level mercury to help determine the intake mercury contribution to the discharge. This permit does not **require** that the permittee report an influent mercury sample result for any month.

1.2.1.3 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 Weston Unit 3 &4 cooling water intake system which consists of the following:

- Location: 44.8618 Lat. -89.6551 Long; on the east bank of the Wisconsin River approximately 0.7 miles south of the U.S. Highway 51 bridge in Rothschild, WI
- General Description: The intake structure was constructed in the early 1980s and provides water for units three and four. The structure has two traveling water screens that measure 10' wide. At an assumed low water elevation of 1135' msl, the screen submergence depth is 7'. The intake screen flow through area at the low water depth is 79.35 sq. ft.
- Major Components: Water flows through trash racks and then 2 vertical traveling screens (in parallel). Both unit 3 and 4 have separate cooling towers. The mechanism for cleaning the screens on the intake structure is a rotating traveling water screen, which operates continuously. The material captured on the intake screens is removed by a high pressure backwash stream. A wire mesh basket is used to collect the coarse solids from the backwash stream and keep these materials from being discharged back into the river.
- Maximum Design Intake Flow (DIF): 14.4 MGD (22.3 cfs)
- Maximum Through-Screen Design Intake Velocity: **0.28 feet/second** [22.3cfs / (130sq. ft *0.61)]; 130sq.ft=(6.5*10*2)=total screen area; 0.61=screen open area percentage.

1.2.1.4 Cooling Water Intake BTA (Best Technology Available) Determination

The Department believes that the Weston Unit 3 &4 cooling water intake, as described above in subsection 1.2.1.3, represents BTA based on BPJ 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.

Note: This is an interim BTA determination based on the Department's February 2, 2009 guidance for evaluating cooling water intake structures using best professional judgment. Until the entrainment study is complete a final BTA determination will not be made. Because the Weston power plant has traditionally been split into two permits and the Weston Unit 1 and 2 permit expired before the October 14, 2014 effective date of the new federal regulations for existing facilities, the department determined that those requirements are not applicable until the next permit reissuance for the entire Weston facility. Nevertheless, for informational purposes this permit includes references to the new federal regulations in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 125, and some of the requirements are included at the Department's discretion to begin implementation of the new rule in this permit.

1.2.2 Sampling Point 711 - INTAKE WATER FOR UNIT 2

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

1.2.2.1 . 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 Weston Unit 2 cooling water intake system which consists of the following:

- Location: **44°51'41.3"N 89°39'18.3"W**; east bank of the WI River just south of intake unit 3 and 4

- General Description: The intake structure was constructed in 1952. The intake screen has two screen wells 9' wide and an effective screen height of 6' at lower water elevations (1136ft). The unit 2 intake and electric generating unit operates infrequently; the capacity utilization rate is <3%.
- Major Components: Water flows through trash racks and then 2 vertical traveling screens (in parallel). The mechanism for cleaning the screens on the intake structure is a rotating traveling water screen, which operates intermittently. The material captured on the intake screens is removed by a high pressure backwash stream. A wire mesh is used to collect the coarse solids from the intake screens and keep these materials from being discharged back into the river. Since this intake is used less frequently, the screen is usually cleaned once per shift on days that the unit is in operation.
- Maximum Design Intake Flow (DIF): 64.8 MGD (101 cfs)
- Maximum Through-Screen Design Intake Velocity: **1.53 feet/second** [101 cfs /(108sq.ft * 0.61)]; 108sq.ft.= 6*9*2=total screen area; 0.61=screen open area percentage

1.2.2.2 Cooling Water Intake BTA (Best Technology Available) Determination

The Department believes that the Weston Unit 2 cooling water intake, as described above in subsection 1.2.2.2, represents BTA based on BPJ 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.

Note: This is an interim BTA determination based on the Department's February 2, 2009 guidance for evaluating cooling water intake structures using best professional judgment. Because the WPS – Weston Unit 2 permit expired before the October 14, 2014 effective date of the new federal regulations for existing facilities, those requirements are not applicable until the next permit reissuance. Nevertheless, for informational purposes this permit includes references to the new federal regulations in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 125, and some of the requirements are included at the Department's discretion to begin implementation of the new rule in this permit.

1.3 Cooling Water Intake Structure Standard Requirements; 701 & 711

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 40 CFR §125.90-98. **In subsequent permit reissuance applications, the permittee shall provide all the information required in 40 CFR §122.21(r).**

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 in 40 CFR §125.98 (f) (2) and may consider the factors listed in 40 CFR § 125.98 (f) (3).

Exemptions from some permit application requirements are possible in accordance with 40 CFR §125.95(c) and §125.98(g), 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.

Note: The Department is in the process of promulgating ch. NR 111, Wis. Adm. Code, on cooling water intake structures. The objective of ch. NR 111 is to incorporate federal requirements for cooling water intake structures into the state's administrative code. If ch. NR 111 is promulgated prior to the expiration of this permit, the permittee may be subject to ch. NR 111 application requirements for the next permit reissuance.

1.3.2 Entrainment Monitoring

For the months of April-September biweekly entrainment monitoring is required to capture data during expected peak abundance months during the calendar year 2021.

This entails quantification and identification of all life stages of entrained fish and shellfish, including eggs, to the lowest taxon possible. The entrainment sampling point may not be at or immediately preceding the discharge.

1.3.3 Visual or Remote Inspections

The permittee shall conduct a weekly visual inspection or employ a remote monitoring device during periods when the cooling water intake is in operation. The inspection frequency shall be weekly to ensure the intakes are maintained and operated to function as designed.

1.3.4 Reporting Requirements for Cooling Water Intake

The permittee shall adhere to the reporting requirements listed below.

1.3.4.1 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 entrainment characterization in the year 2021 report.

1.3.5 Intake Screen Discharges and Removed Substances

Floating debris and accumulated trash collected on the cooling water intake system 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.

1.3.6 Endangered Species Act

Nothing in this permit authorizes take for the purpose of a facility's compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Refer to 40 CFR §125.98 (b) (1) and (2).

2 In-Plant Requirements

2.1 Sampling Point(s)

Sampling Point Designation	
Sampling Point Number	**Sampling Point Location, WasteType/Sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)**
112	Discharge from the coal pile runoff containment/detention pond that is treated for metals precipitation, suspended solids removal and pH control.
102	Discharge from the metal wastewater treatment pond that includes wastewaters from boiler water acid/caustic demineralizer regeneration, reverse osmosis membrane cleaning, and non-chemical metal surface cleaning that are equalized and treated for metals precipitation, suspended solids removal and pH control
103	Discharge from the Weston 3 bottom ash wastewater treatment pond that includes wastewater from bottom ash sluicing, floor & equipment drain water, and reverse osmosis reject water from groundwater (treated to supply the boiler), that is equalized, treated to remove solids and adjusted for pH control.
104	The blowdown discharge from the Weston 3 recycled water, condenser cooling tower system to control the concentration of dissolved solids
105	The blowdown discharge from the Weston 4 recycled water, condenser cooling tower system to control the concentration of dissolved solids
109	Effluent field blank sample needed to check for contamination of samples collected from outfall 002

2.2 Monitoring Requirements and Limitations

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

2.2.1 Sampling Point 112 - TREATED COAL PILE RUNOFF

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Total Daily	
Suspended Solids, Total	Daily Max	50 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Comp	
pH (Continuous)			Daily	Continuous	See "Continuous pH Monitoring" below for pH limits and allowed excursions

2.2.1.1 Continuous pH Monitoring

The permittee shall maintain the pH of the discharge within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 standard units (s.u.) except excursions are permitted subject to the following conditions:

- The pH is monitored continuously;
- The total time during which the pH is outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 s.u. shall not exceed 446 minutes in any calendar month;
- No individual pH excursion outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 s.u. shall exceed 60 minutes in duration;

- No individual pH excursion shall be outside the range of 4.0 to 11.0 s.u.; and
- On a daily basis, the permittee shall report the minimum and maximum pH, the total time that the pH is outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 s.u. and the number of pH excursions outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 that exceed 60 minutes in duration.

2.2.2 Sampling Point 102 - METAL TREATMENT WASTEWATER

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Total Daily	
Suspended Solids, Total	Daily Max	100 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Comp	
Suspended Solids, Total	Monthly Avg	30 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Comp	
Oil & Grease (Hexane)	Daily Max	20 mg/L	Weekly	Grab	
Oil & Grease (Hexane)	Monthly Avg	15 mg/L	Weekly	Grab	
Iron, Total Recoverable	Daily Max	1.0 mg/L	Weekly	24-Hr Comp	
Iron, Total Recoverable	Monthly Avg	1.0 mg/L	Weekly	24-Hr Comp	
Copper, Total Recoverable	Daily Max	1.0 mg/L	Weekly	24-Hr Comp	
Copper, Total Recoverable	Monthly Avg	1.0 mg/L	Weekly	24-Hr Comp	
pH (Continuous)			Daily	Continuous	See "Continuous pH Monitoring" below for pH limits and allowed excursions

2.2.2.1 Metals Analyses

Unless specified otherwise in the table above, metals analyses shall measure metals as total recoverable. Measurements of total metals and total recoverable metals shall be considered as equivalent.

2.2.2.2 Continuous pH Monitoring

The permittee shall maintain the pH of the discharge within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 standard units (s.u.) except excursions are permitted subject to the following conditions:

- The pH is monitored continuously;
- The total time during which the pH is outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 s.u. shall not exceed 446 minutes in any calendar month;
- No individual pH excursion outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 s.u. shall exceed 60 minutes in duration;
- No individual pH excursion shall be outside the range of 4.0 to 11.0 s.u.; and
- On a daily basis, the permittee shall report the minimum and maximum pH, the total time that the pH is outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 s.u. and the number of pH excursions outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 that exceed 60 minutes in duration.

2.2.3 Sampling Point 103 - BOTTOM ASH SLUICE WATER

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Total Daily	
Suspended Solids, Total	Daily Max	100 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Comp	
Suspended Solids, Total	Monthly Avg	30 mg/L	3/Week	24-Hr Comp	
Oil & Grease (Hexane)	Daily Max	20 mg/L	Weekly	Grab	
Oil & Grease (Hexane)	Monthly Avg	15 mg/L	Weekly	Grab	
pH (Continuous)			Daily	Continuous	See "Continuous pH Monitoring" below for pH limits and allowed excursions

2.2.3.1 Continuous pH Monitoring

The permittee shall maintain the pH of the discharge within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 standard units (s.u.) except excursions are permitted subject to the following conditions:

- The pH is monitored continuously;
- The total time during which the pH is outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 s.u. shall not exceed 446 minutes in any calendar month;
- No individual pH excursion outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 s.u. shall exceed 60 minutes in duration;
- No individual pH excursion shall be outside the range of 4.0 to 11.0 s.u.; and
- On a daily basis, the permittee shall report the minimum and maximum pH, the total time that the pH is outside the range of to 9.0 s.u. and the number of pH excursions outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 that exceed 60 minutes in duration.

2.2.3.2 Bottom Ash Transport Water

The permittee shall achieve compliance with the Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category best available technology economically achievable (BAT) effluent limitations for bottom ash transport water of 40 CFR 423 by no later than December 31, 2023 (see 80 Fed. Reg. 67,838 (Nov. 3, 2015) and 82 Fed. Reg. 43,494 (Sept. 18, 2017) for additional information).

2.2.4 Sampling Point 104 - COOLING TOWER 3 BLOWDOWN; 105 - COOLING TOWER 4 BLOWDOWN

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Total Daily	
pH Field	Daily Max	9.0 su	Daily	Grab	
pH Field	Daily Min	6.0 su	Daily	Grab	

Chlorine, Total Resdl Discharge Time	Daily Max	120 min/day	Daily	See Permit	See Time of Chlorine Discharge section
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Max - Variable	µg/L	Daily	Grab	See Chlorine Sampling Procedure section
Chlorine, Variable Limit		µg/L	Daily	Calculated	See Total Residual Chlorine Limits section

2.2.4.1 Time of Chlorine Discharge

Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine shall be discharged for more than 2 hours per unit per day, except when chlorinating for macro-invertebrate control (as allowed in s. NR 290.12(2)(c), Wisconsin Adm. Code) in accordance with a Department approved macro-invertebrate management plan. The time of chlorine discharge shall be reported as the time that detectable levels of chlorine, using the analysis methods specified in this permit's "Chlorine Compliance and Analysis Methods" Standard Condition, are present in the cooling water discharge. The time of total residual chlorine discharge shall be monitored and summed for each day that chlorine is added to the condenser cooling water system.

2.2.4.2 Chlorine Sampling Procedure

At least one grab sample for total residual chlorine shall be collected during the peak chlorine discharge of each chlorination event. The discharge monitoring reported value shall be the maximum of the chlorination events for that day. A continuous monitor may be used to determine the peak value and length of chlorine discharge as long as it duplicates the accuracy of a NR 219 approved method.

2.2.4.3 Total Residual Chlorine Limitations

The daily maximum limit for total residual chlorine is 200 µg/L when chlorine is discharged for 160 minutes per day or less. If chlorine is discharged for more than 160 minutes per day, the daily maximum limit is 38 µg/L.

2.2.4.4 Cooling Tower Maintenance Chemicals

This discharge may not contain detectable amounts of any of the 126 priority pollutants contained in cooling tower maintenance chemicals including Chromium and Zinc.

2.2.4.5 Use of Cooling System Water for Dust Suppression

Weston 3 & 4 condenser cooling water may be used for fugitive dust control on roads and parking lots within the Weston power plant site. The application of this water shall be limited so the dust control water seeps into the ground within the Weston power plant site.

2.2.5 Sampling Point 109 - EFFLUENT FIELD BLANK

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Mercury, Total Recoverable		ng/L	Monthly	Grab	

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.

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, WasteType/Sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)**
001	Condenser cooling water from unit 2 discharged to the Wisconsin River.
002	Wastewater discharge to the Wisconsin River that is a combination of the process wastewater discharges from sample points 112, 102, 103, 104, and 105
005	Discharge of once-through noncontact cooling water to the Wisconsin River
004	River water discharged while backwashing the water intake traveling screens for intake 701.
012	River water discharged while backwashing the cooling water intake traveling screens for intake 711.
003	Condenser cooling water from unit 2 that is used for the Weston 3 & 4 operation for dust suppression or to prevent ice formation on the intake screen
014	Condenser cooling water (from outfall 001) that is re-directed into the intake to prevent screen icing in the winter.

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 – UNIT 2 COOLING WATER

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Continuous	
Temperature Maximum		deg F	Daily	Continuous	
Chlorine, Total Resdl Discharge Time	Daily Max	120 min/day	Daily	See Permit	See Time of Chlorine Discharge section
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Max - Variable	µg/L	Daily	Grab	See Chlorine Sampling Procedure section
Chlorine, Variable Limit		µg/L	Daily	Calculated	See Total Residual Chlorine Limits section

3.2.1.1 Time of Chlorine Discharge

Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine shall be discharged for more than 2 hours per unit per day, except when chlorinating for macro-invertebrate control (as allowed in s. NR 290.12(2)(c), Wisconsin Adm. Code) in accordance with a Department approved macro-invertebrate management plan. The time of chlorine discharge shall be reported as the time that detectable levels of chlorine, using the analysis methods specified in this permit's "Chlorine Compliance and Analysis Methods" Standard Condition, are present in the cooling water discharge. The time of total residual chlorine discharge shall be monitored and summed for each day that chlorine is added to the condenser cooling water system.

3.2.1.2 Chlorine Sampling Procedure

At least one grab sample for total residual chlorine shall be collected during the peak chlorine discharge of each chlorination event. The discharge monitoring reported value shall be the maximum of the chlorination events for that day. A continuous monitor may be used to determine the peak value and length of chlorine discharge as long as it duplicates the accuracy of a NR 219 approved method.

3.2.1.3 Total Residual Chlorine Limitations

The daily maximum limit for total residual chlorine is 200 µg/L when chlorine is discharged for 160 minutes per day or less. If chlorine is discharged for more than 160 minutes per day, the daily maximum limit is 38 µg/L.

3.2.2 Sampling Point (Outfall) 002 - PROCESS WTR TO WIS RIVER

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Continuous	
Temperature Maximum		deg F	Weekly	Grab	See temperature monitoring paragraph below
Mercury, Total Recoverable	Daily Max	11 ng/L	Monthly	Grab	See mercury monitoring paragraph
Copper, Total Recoverable	Daily Max	47 µg/L	Quarterly	Composite	
Copper, Total Recoverable	Monthly Avg	47 µg/L	Quarterly	Composite	
Copper, Total Recoverable	Daily Max	1.5 lbs/day	Quarterly	Calculated	
Hardness, Total as $CaCO_3$		mg/L	Annual	24-Hr Comp	
Acute WET		TU_a	See Listed Qtr(s)	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	See WET paragraph for specfic quarters
Phosphorus, Total		mg/L	Weekly	24-Hr Comp	See TMDL section below
Phosphorus, Total		lbs/day	Weekly	Calculated	See TMDL section below

3.2.2.1 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.

3.2.2.2 Mercury Variance – Implement Pollutant Minimization Plan

This permit contains a variance to the water quality-based effluent limit (WQBEL) for mercury granted in accordance with s. 283.15, Stats. As conditions of this variance the permittee shall (a) maintain effluent quality at or below the interim effluent limitation specified in the table above, (b) follow the approved Pollutant Minimization Plan which is summarized below and (c) perform the actions listed in the compliance schedule. (See the Schedules section herein.):

- Conduct a mass balance analysis on the amount of mercury withdrawn from the Wisconsin River and compared to that in the discharge. See PMP for sampling schedule
- Continue previous PMP measures such as instrument and control equipment replacement, battery and florescent lamp recycling
- Continue staff training on mercury awareness and source reduction procedures

3.2.2.3 Temperature Monitoring

The amount of heat discharged to the Wisconsin River through outfall 002 shall be sampled at least weekly by (1) grab sample measurement of the 002 discharge temperature, or (2) grab or continuous measurement of the temperature of the cooling tower blowdown (sample point 104) from Weston unit 3 and the cooling tower blowdown (sample point 105) from Weston unit 4. Enter the maximum measured temperature for the day in the discharge monitoring report.

3.2.2.4 Copper Analysis Method

The permittee shall utilize test methods listed in Ch. NR 219, Wis. Adm. Code, when analyzing for Total Recoverable Copper, except that use of other equivalent analysis methods may be approved in writing by the Department. The selected Total Recoverable Copper test shall have a method detection level of 1 ug/L or less. Measurement of total metals and total recoverable metals shall be considered to be equivalent.

3.2.2.5 Composite Sample

A representative composite sample of the wastewater discharge shall be created by combining at least three individual grab samples of equal volume taken at approximately equal intervals over a 24 hour period. There shall be at least 1 hour between individual grab samples. The permittee may collect a 24 hour composite sample in lieu of a composite sample.

3.2.2.6 24 hour Composite Sample

A representative composite sample of the wastewater discharge shall be created by combining individual grab samples in proportion to the volume of discharge flow during the 24 hour period as specified in NR 218.04(12), Wisconsin Adm. Code.

3.2.2.7 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Limitations

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

3.2.2.8 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

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

3.2.2.9 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.

3.2.2.10 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

Primary Control Water: The Wisconsin River, upstream of the WPS Weston discharges. The control samples shall be collected from areas outside of the mixing zone of any other discharger, if possible.

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

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

WET Testing Frequency:

Acute tests shall be conducted once each year in rotating quarters in order to collect seasonal information about the discharge. Tests are required during the following quarters.

- **Acute:** 3rd quarter of 2018, 2nd quarter of 2019, 1st quarter of 2020, 2nd quarter of 2021, 4th quarter of 2022

  Acute WET testing shall continue after the permit expiration date (until the permit is reissued). The next test would be required in 3rd quarter of 2023.

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

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

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

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

3.2.3 Sampling Point (Outfall) 005 - NCCW TO WIS RIVER

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Total Daily	
Chlorine, Total Resdl Discharge Time	Daily Max	120 min/day	Daily	Record of Addition	See Time of Chlorine Discharge section
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Max - Variable	µg/L	Daily	Grab	
Chlorine, Variable Limit		µg/L	Daily	Calculated	See Total Residual Chlorine Limitations section
Temperature Maximum		deg F	Weekly	Grab	
Mercury, Total Recoverable		ng/L	Quarterly	Grab	

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Acute WET		TU_a	See Listed Qtr(s)	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	See WET Testing section

3.2.3.1 Time of Chlorine Discharge

Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine shall be discharged for more than 2 hours per unit per day, except when chlorinating for macro-invertebrate control (as allowed in s. NR 290.12(2)(c), Wisconsin Adm. Code) in accordance with a Department approved macro-invertebrate management plan. The time of chlorine discharge may be reported as being equivalent to the time of chlorine addition or, alternatively, as the time that detectable levels of chlorine, using the analysis methods specified in this permit's "Chlorine Compliance and Analysis Methods" Standard Condition, are present in the cooling water discharge. The time of total residual chlorine discharge shall be monitored and summed for each day that chlorine is added to the condenser cooling water system.

3.2.3.2 Chlorine Sampling Procedure

At least one grab sample for total residual chlorine shall be collected during the peak chlorine discharge of each chlorination event. The discharge monitoring reported value shall be the maximum of the chlorination events for that day. A continuous monitor may be used to determine the peak value and length of chlorine discharge as long as it duplicates the accuracy of a NR 219 approved method.

3.2.3.3 Total Residual Chlorine Limitations

The daily maximum limit for total residual chlorine is 200 µg/L when chlorine is discharged for 160 minutes per day or less. If chlorine is discharged for more than 160 minutes per day, the daily maximum limits are 38 µg/L and 1.1 lbs/day.

3.2.3.4 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.

3.2.3.5 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.

3.2.3.6 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

Primary Control Water: The Wisconsin River, upstream of the WPS Weston discharges. The control samples shall be collected from areas outside of the mixing zone of any other discharger, if possible.

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

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

WET Testing Frequency:

Acute tests shall be conducted twice during the permit term. Ideally the tests will be conducted in rotating quarters, but since the discharge is intermittent this may not be possible.

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

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

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

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

3.2.3.7 Use of Noncontact Cooling Water for Dust Suppression

Noncontact cooling water, including water allowed to be discharged through outfall 005, may be used for fugitive dust control on roads and parking lots within the Weston power plant site. The application of this water shall be limited so the dust control water seeps into the ground within the Weston power plant site.

3.2.4 Sampling Point (Outfall) 004 – UNIT 3&4 SCREEN BACKWASH WATER ; 012 – UNIT 2 SCREEN BACKWASH WATER

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

3.2.4.1 Intake Screen Backwash Discharges

Trash and coarse debris accumulated on the condenser cooling (river) water intake screen shall be captured so it is not returned to the river with the intake screen backwash discharge. The captured material shall be stored and disposed of in a manner to prevent any pollutant from the materials from entering the waters of the State pursuant to s. NR 205.07(3)(a), Wis. Adm. Code. Fine debris, aquatic organisms and vegetation may be returned to the river if they cannot reasonably be captured from the screen backwash water discharge.

3.2.5 Sampling Point (Outfall); 003 – UNIT 3&4 INTAKE DE-ICE WATER , and 014 – UNIT 2 INTAKE DE-ICE WATER

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Flow Rate		MGD	At Discharge	Estimated	

3.2.5.1 Use of Noncontact Cooling Water for Dust Suppression

Noncontact cooling water, including water allowed to be discharged through outfall 003 or 014, can be utilized as source water for dust suppression on roads within the Weston site.

4 Land Treatment Requirements

4.1 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 Description/Sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)**
015	Discharge to the absorption ponds of non-contact cooling waters with small amounts of boiler blow down and other low volume wastewaters.

4.2 Monitoring Requirements and Limitations

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

4.2.1 Sampling Point (Outfall) 015 - Unit 2 Absorption Pond, Absorption Pond (Seepage Cell)

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	**Limit Type**	**Limit and Units**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Notes**
Flow Rate		MGD	Weekly	Estimated	
Copper, Total Recoverable		µg/L	Annual	Grab	
pH Field		su	Annual	Grab	

4.2.1.1 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

The permittee shall manage polychlorinated biphenyl compounds (PCB's) used in the facility (such as in transformer fluid) so PCB's from the facility are not discharged to the infiltration ponds.

4.2.1.2 Metals Analyses

Unless specified otherwise in the table above, metals analyses shall measure metals as total recoverable. Measurements of total metals and total recoverable metals shall be considered as equivalent.

5 Groundwater Discharge Requirements

5.1 Permitted Discharges

The discharge(s) shall be limited to the waste type(s) designated.

5.1.1 Hydrant flushing/fire suppression testing discharged within proximity of the hydrants.

5.1.2 Service water used for outside building and equipment washing discharged to ground.

5.1.3 Service water used for hydroexcavation of buried pipes and electrical lines. Excavated soil is allowed to dewater before soil is replaced.

5.2 Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall comply with the following monitoring requirements.

5.2.1 HYDRANT WATER TO GROUND

5.2.1.1 Discharge Records

The permittee shall maintain records detailing the date, location, discharge volume, and any other monitoring of each discharge event. Records shall be available for inspection and submitted to the department upon request. Records shall be retained for a period of three years unless otherwise required by the department.

5.2.1.2 Discharge Rate

The discharge flow rate shall be limited to a rate that can infiltrate into the soil surface.

5.2.1.3 Runoff Control

The discharge flow rate shall be limited to prevent the runoff of any hydrostatic test water or water supply system water mixed with rainwater. The hydrostatic test water or water supply system water may not be discharged during any rainfall events that cause runoff from the site. Uncontaminated storm water may be allowed to drain from the site.

5.2.1.4 Erosion Control

The discharge flow rate shall be limited to prevent erosion when the vegetative cover has not developed sufficiently to anchor the soil and create the filter mat necessary for effective wastewater treatment. This condition may occur during original or springtime system startup.

5.2.1.5 Solids Removal

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

5.2.1.6 Winter Operations

Winter operation may be allowed as long as the soil surface remains unfrozen. Since treatment efficiency decreases in the winter, the department may require storage or additional treatment of the runoff during cold weather.

5.2.1.7 Approval of Water Treatment Additives for Groundwater Discharge

Permittees shall not place water treatment additives in hydrant test water that is not part of a water supply system unless the water treatment additive use is approved, in writing, by the Department. Whenever the quantity of a discharge containing additives is increased or the concentration of a water treatment additive is increased, the permittee shall obtain a separate written approval from the Department. The permittee shall maintain records of the monthly water treatment additive use including the additive name, manufacturer, and daily maximum amount used and such usage shall be reported as required by this permit. The permittee shall provide the following information regarding water treatment additives to receive Department approval:

- the commercial name of the additive and the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS);
- the proposed frequency of use;
- the amount or concentration to be used; and
- the anticipated discharge concentration

5.2.2 OUTSIDE WASHING WATER

5.2.2.1 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Activities covered by this permit shall implement applicable BMPs listed below to minimize or eliminate the discharge of contaminants to groundwater and/or surface waters. The permittee shall maintain a copy of BMPs at the site where washing is being performed.

5.2.2.1.1 Total Suspended Solids (TSS): TSS in discharges to surface waters shall not exceed 40 mg/L. The permitee may attain this limit by implementing one or more of the following BMPs:

- Washing activities shall occur on grass, soil, or gravel areas to the extent possible and infiltration of washwater shall be maximized.
- Washing activities that occur primarily on impervious surfaces shall;
    - Direct washwater to a settling basin, tank, or other settling device to remove suspended solids and particulates prior to discharge to surface waters or an infiltration area,
    - Temporarily block, barricade, or plug areas of channeled flow to surface waters, such as storm sewers, and allow suspended solids and particulate matter to settle prior to discharge to a surface water or an infiltration area or,
    - Direct washwater to grass, soil, or gravel areas where the water and accompanying material can infiltrate.
- Washing activities that produce solids or particulate matter such as dirt, paint, and other particles that may contain toxic substances from the washing of buildings shall:
    - To the maximum extent feasible, prevent direct discharges to surface waters (diverting this washwater to the sanitary sewers is an approved disposal practice), and
    - To the maximum extent feasible, separate and/or collect the solids from the washwater at the site of the washing activity and properly dispose of the solids as a solid waste.
- Solids and particulate matter collected in a settling device or area shall be periodically removed and properly managed to prevent discharge of this material to surface waters.

5.2.2.1.2 **Detergents:** Detergents in discharges to surface waters shall not be present in amounts that cause visible foam in other than trace amounts by implementing one or more of the following BMPs:

- Only biodegradable soaps and detergents shall be used; the quantity of soaps and detergents used shall be limited to the minimum amount needed to clean the object.
- Only low (less than 0.5%) phosphate or nonphosphate soaps and detergents shall be used if the wastewater discharges directly to surface waters.

5.2.2.1.3 **Degreasing chemicals:** Degreasing chemicals that contain halogenated hydrocarbons shall not be added to washing solutions.

5.2.2.1.4 **Chemical brighteners/cleaners:** Any such materials, such as hydrofluoric acid on stainless steel, shall be limited to maintain the pH of the washwater discharge between 6.0 and 9.0 standard units, inclusive.

5.2.2.1.5 **Oil and grease:** Oil and grease in discharges shall not exceed 15 mg/L (NOTE: visible oil sheen indicates the level of oil and grease has exceeded 15 mg/L). The permittee may attain this limit by implementing one or more of the following BMPs:

- Nonemergency steam or high-pressure water degreasing of engines or oily pieces of equipment shall occur on an impermeable surface (concrete, asphalt, or other impermeable barrier such as thick plastic sheeting). Washwater shall be retained and treated with an oil/water separator or oil absorbent material prior to discharge,
- Emergency degreasing of engines or oily pieces of equipment associated with equipment malfunction shall occur on an impervious surface (concrete, asphalt, or other barrier such as thick plastic sheeting) to the maximum extent feasible. Washwater retained shall be treated with an oil/water separator or oil absorbent material prior to discharge, and/or
- Grease and oil from other objects shall be physically removed to the maximum extent feasible and disposed of as a solid waste or recycled.

5.2.2.1.6 Road deicing agents: Deicing agents that have accumulated on vehicles and equipment associated with road deicing activities shall be physically removed to the extent practical and disposed as solid waste or returned to material storage. The number of vehicles and equipment containing significant amounts of these materials and washed at a site shall be limited to the maximum extent practicable.

5.2.3 – HYDROEXCAVATION DEWATERING

5.2.3.1 Discharge Records

The permittee shall maintain records detailing the date, location, discharge volume, and any other monitoring of each discharge event. Records shall be available for inspection and submitted to the department upon request. Records shall be retained for a period of three years unless otherwise required by the department.

5.2.3.2 Runoff Control

The discharge flow rate shall be limited to prevent the runoff of any hydrostatic test water or water supply system water mixed with rainwater. The hydrostatic test water or water supply system water may not be discharged during any rainfall events that cause runoff from the site. Uncontaminated storm water may be allowed to drain from the site.

5.2.3.3 Erosion Control

The discharge flow rate shall be limited to prevent erosion when the vegetative cover has not developed sufficiently to anchor the soil and create the filter mat necessary for effective wastewater treatment. This condition may occur during original or springtime system startup.

5.2.3.4 Oil and Grease

Any discharge to groundwater that contains oil or grease, based on test result(s) or as evident by an oil sheen or oil film on the surface of the water within the seepage area, or by an accumulation of oil or grease on the soil surface within the seepage area is prohibited by this permit. Dewatering activities shall be halted or reduced or alternative disposal methods shall be implemented immediately upon identification of the conditions stated in this section. The visible or physical presence of oil and grease shall be reported on a daily log.

5.2.3.5 Solids Removal

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

6 Schedules

6.1 Cooling Water Intake Structure

An Entrainment Characterization Monitoring Report is required for 701 and 711.

Required Action	Due Date
Submit An Entrainment Characterization Report: Submittal of an entrainment characterization monitoring report is required by Decemeber 31, 2021. The report shall quantify and identify all life stages of entrained fish and shellfish, including eggs, to the lowest taxon possible. Entrainment includes any organisms that pass through a sieve with a maximum opening dimension of 0.56 inches (e.g. 3/8" mesh) that pass through a cooling water intake structure and into a cooling water system.	12/31/2021
Alternatives Analysis Report: An alternatives analysis report shall be submitted by the due date of the next permit application. The alternatives analysis should include the requirements at 40 C.F.R. 122.21(r). and should suggest a BTA determination for entrainment at the Weston intake structures.	06/30/2022
Submit 122.21(r)(3) Cooling Water Intake Structure Data:	06/30/2022
Submit 122.21(r)(4) Source Water Baseline Biological Characterization Data:	06/30/2022
Submit 122.21(r)(5) Cooling Water System Data:	06/30/2022
Submit 122.21(r)(6) Chosen Methods of Compliance with Impingement Mortality Stan:	06/30/2022
Submit 122.21(r)(8) Operational Status:	06/30/2022

6.2 Mercury Pollutant Minimization Program

As a condition of the variance to the water quality based effluent limitation(s) for mercury granted in accordance with s. NR 106.145(6), Wis. Adm. Code, the permittee shall perform the following actions.

Required Action	Due Date
Annual Mercury Progress Reports: Submit an annual mercury progress report. The annual mercury progress report shall: Indicate which mercury pollutant minimization activities or activities outlined in the approved Pollutant Minimization Plan have been implemented; Include an analysis of trends in monthly and annual total effluent mercury concentrations based on mercury sampling; and Include an analysis of how influent and effluent mercury varies with time. The first annual mercury progress report is to be submitted by the September 30, 2018.	03/31/2019
Annual Mercury Progress Report #2: Submit a mercury progress report as defined above.	03/31/2020
Annual Mercury Progress Report #3: Submit a mercury progress report as defined above.	03/31/2021
Annual Mercury Progress Report #4: Submit a mercury progress report as defined above.	03/31/2022
Final Mercury Report: Submit a final report documenting the success in reducing mercury concentrations in the effluent, as well as the anticipated future reduction in mercury sources and mercury effluent concentrations. The report shall summarize mercury pollutant minimization activities that have been implemented during the current permit term and state which, if any, pollutant minimization activities from the approved pollutant minimization plan were not pursued and why.	03/31/2023

The report shall include an analysis of trends in quarterly and annual total effluent mercury concentrations based on mercury sampling during the current permit term. The report shall also include an analysis of how influent and effluent mercury varies with time. Additionally, the report shall include a proposed variance limit and pollutant minimization activities for negotiations with the department if the permittee intends to seek a renewed mercury variance per s. NR 106.145, Wis. Adm. Code, for the reissued permit.	
Annual Mercury Reports After Permit Expiration: In the event that this permit is not reissued on time, the permittee shall continue to submit annual mercury reports each year covering pollutant minimization activities implemented and mercury concentration trends.	

7 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).

7.1 Reporting and Monitoring Requirements

7.1.1 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.

7.1.2 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.

7.1.3 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.

7.1.4 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 BOD_5 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.

7.1.5 Records Retention

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

7.1.6 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.

7.1.7 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.

7.2 System Operating Requirements

7.2.1 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.**

7.2.2 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.

7.2.3 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.

7.2.4 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.

7.2.5 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. The wastewater treatment facility shall be under the direct supervision of a state certified operator as required in s. NR 108.06(2), Wis. Adm. Code. 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.

7.2.6 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.

7.2.7 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.

7.2.8 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.

7.3 Surface Water Requirements

7.3.1 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.

7.3.2 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.

7.3.3 Effluent Temperature Requirements

Weekly Average Temperature – The permittee shall use the following formula for calculating effluent results to determine compliance with the weekly average temperature limit (as applicable): Weekly Average Temperature = 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. '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.

7.3.4 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).

7.3.5 Visible Foam or Floating Solids

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

7.3.6 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.

7.3.7 Additives

In the event that the permittee wishes to commence use of a water treatment additive, or increase the usage of the additives greater than indicated in the permit application, the permittee must get a written approval from the Department prior to initiating such changes. This written approval shall provide authority to utilize the additives at the specific rates until the permit can be either reissued or modified in accordance with s. 283.53, Stats. Restrictions on the use of the additives may be included in the authorization letter.

7.3.8 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.

7.3.9 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 some or all of 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
  (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.

7.4 Land Treatment Requirements for Industrial Discharges

NR 214, Wisconsin Administrative Code: The requirements of this section are based on ss. NR 214.12-16, Wis. Adm. Code, and apply to wastewater discharges to designed and constructed absorption pond, ridge & furrow, spray irrigation, overland flow and subsurface absorption treatment systems.

7.4.1 Formulas for Land Treatment Calculations

The permittee shall use the following formulas for land treatment calculations, unless an alternate calculation method is approved by the Department in the Land Treatment Management Plan.

7.4.1.1 Monthly Average Hydraulic Application Rate

Determine the monthly average hydraulic application rate (in gal/acre/day) for each outfall by calculating the total gallons of wastewater applied onto the site for the month, dividing that total by the number of wetted acres loaded during the month, and then dividing this resulting value by the number of days in the month. Enter this calculated monthly value on the Discharge Monitoring Report form in the box for the last day of the month, in the "Hydraulic Application Rate" column.

7.4.1.2 Annual Total Nitrogen per Cell or per Zone

$$\frac{\text{(annual ave. concentration in mg/L) (tot. annual flow in million gallons per cell or zone) (8.34)}}{\text{acreage of cell or zone}} = \text{lbs/ac/yr}$$

7.4.1.3 Annual Total Chloride per Cell or per Zone

$$\frac{\text{(annual ave. concentration in mg/L) (tot. annual flow in million gallons per cell or zone) (8.34)}}{\text{acreage of cell or zone}} = \text{lbs/ac/yr}$$

7.4.2 Land Treatment Annual Report

Annual Land Treatment Reports are due by January 31st of each year for the previous calendar year.

7.4.3 Chloride Requirements for Land Treatment Systems

Since chloride is not significantly treated by the soil, the chloride level of the wastewater treated on land shall be minimized to the extent that is technically and economically feasible. The goal is to protect groundwater quality and prevent exceedance of the 125 mg/L groundwater preventive action limit.

7.4.4 Nitrogen Loading Requirements for Absorption Ponds

Since all forms of nitrogen in wastewater can be converted to nitrate nitrogen in the groundwater in the vicinity of an absorption pond, the average concentration of the sum of all nitrogen species in the absorption pond discharge shall be limited to minimize the concentration of nitrate+nitrite nitrogen in the groundwater to the extent that is technically and economically feasible and will prevent exceedance of the 2 mg/L groundwater preventive action limit.

7.4.5 Absorption Pond Discharge Restrictions

The volume of discharge to the absorption pond system shall be limited so that the discharge volume combined with the precipitation from a 10-year frequency, 24-hour duration rainfall event does not reduce the available freeboard to less than 1 foot below the top of the dike.

7.4.6 Discharges to the Absorption Pond System

No discharge to the absorption pond system may have physical or chemical characteristics which prevent the proper operation of the system.

7.4.7 Absorption Pond Management Plan

The absorption pond treatment system shall be operated and managed in accordance with a Department approved management plan. The management plan shall be consistent with the conditions listed in this permit and s. NR 214.12(5), Wis. Adm. Code which requires a load/rest schedule, weed control and removal, etc. If operational changes are needed, the management plan shall be amended by submitting a written request to the Department for approval.

8 Summary of Reports Due

FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

Description	Date	Page
Cooling Water Intake Structure -Submit An Entrainment Characterization Report	December 31, 2021	22
Cooling Water Intake Structure -Alternatives Analysis Report	June 30, 2022	22
Cooling Water Intake Structure -Submit 122.21(r)(3) Cooling Water Intake Structure Data	June 30, 2022	22
Cooling Water Intake Structure -Submit 122.21(r)(4) Source Water Baseline Biological Characterization Data	June 30, 2022	22
Cooling Water Intake Structure -Submit 122.21(r)(5) Cooling Water System Data	June 30, 2022	22
Cooling Water Intake Structure -Submit 122.21(r)(6) Chosen Methods of Compliance with Impingement Mortality Stan	June 30, 2022	22
Cooling Water Intake Structure -Submit 122.21(r)(8) Operational Status	June 30, 2022	22
Mercury Pollutant Minimization Program -Annual Mercury Progress Reports	March 31, 2019	22
Mercury Pollutant Minimization Program -Annual Mercury Progress Report #2	March 31, 2020	22
Mercury Pollutant Minimization Program -Annual Mercury Progress Report #3	March 31, 2021	22
Mercury Pollutant Minimization Program -Annual Mercury Progress Report #4	March 31, 2022	22
Mercury Pollutant Minimization Program -Final Mercury Report	March 31, 2023	23
Mercury Pollutant Minimization Program -Annual Mercury Reports After Permit Expiration	See Permit	23
Annual Land Treatment Reports	by January 31st of each year for the previous calendar year	31
Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Report	no later than the date indicated on the form	24

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

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF FINAL DETERMINATION TO ISSUE A WISCONSIN POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (WPDES) PERMIT No. WI-0042765-08-0

Permittee: Wisconsin Public Service Corp, PO Box 19002, Green Bay, WI, 54307-9002

Facility Where Discharge Occurs: Wisconsin Public Service Corp Weston 3 & 4, 2501 Morrison Avenue, Rothschild, WI

Receiving Water And Location: The Upper Wisconsin River in Marathon County; discharge location is seven miles south of Wausau; multiple outfalls on the east bank of the Wisconsin River roughly 0.75-1.25 miles downstream of the I39/US Hwy 51 bridge

Brief Facility Description: Historically this facility has been covered via two separate WPDES permits; one covering wastewater discharges associated with Weston units 1&2 (WI-0003131) and one covering wastewater discharges associated with Weston units 3&4 (WI-0042765). One WPDES permit will now cover all discharges of wastewater at the Weston facility and combine the two separate permits into one permit under the permit number WI-0042765-08.

The facility previously consisted of four coal fired steam electric generating units and two reciprocating internal combustion engines. However; there have been recent changes at the facility that have resulted in a change of operation of two of the coal fired generating units. On March 7, 2013, Wisconsin Public Service (WPS) entered into a consent decree with EPA over alleged violations of the clean air act and subsequently were required to makes changes to various plant operations. In June of 2015, under terms of the consent decree, Weston electric generating unit 1 was retired. Electric generating unit 2 ceased to operate on coal and now operates solely on natural gas. Unit 2 has a nameplate rating of 65MW. Previously unit 2 ran as a base load operation before the change in operation. Unit 2 has run as a peaking unit since June 2015; in 2016, the unit had a capacity utilization rate of 0.7 percent. Weston electric generating units 3 and 4 burn coal and have a nominal electrical generating rating of 350 MW and 595 MW, respectively. Units 3 and 4 operate on a more frequent basis and are considered "base load" generating units, supplying electricity to the grid. Unit 4 is the newest unit, installed in 2008 with an electric generator that uses clean coal technologies. A summary of current operating units can be viewed in the fact sheet that accompanies the public noticed permit.

The Weston Power Plant draws surface water from the Wisconsin River via two separate intake structures as well as three deep wells on site. The intake structures provide cooling and process water for separate generating units. The first intake structure primarily provides once-through condenser cooling water for unit 2. Water is also withdrawn and used for intake screen wash water along with other non-contact cooling for air compressors, bearing cooling, boiler feed pump and boiler seal water associated with unit 2 operations. River water withdrawn from the second intake structure provides condenser cooling water for units 3 and 4. The second intake also provides water for units 3 and 4 intake screen washing and plant processes such as ash handling, maintenance and oil room uses, turbine room uses, boiler room uses, air heater wash and the flue gas desulfurization for unit 4. The deep wells, collectively, provide up to 1.1 MGD but on average provide 0.34 MGD (annual average for 2015). The wells provide water for the boiler process. Water withdrawn from the Wisconsin River and the wells either returns to the atmosphere via evaporation, returns to groundwater via infiltration or returns to the river via one of the various outfalls on the Weston site. The groundwater and surface water outfalls are monitored in this permit. Each associated outfall is described in detail in the fact sheet.

The sanitary wastewater from the Unit 2 power plant bathrooms is kept separate from the power generation wastewater and is treated in an onsite septic/drain field system. Sanitary wastewater from units 3 and 4 is sent to a publicly owned treatment works.

Permit Drafter's Name, Address and Phone: Keith W. Pierce, 101 S. Webster St. PO Box 7921, , Madison, WI, 53707-7921, (608) 266-1198

Basin Engineer's Name, Address, and Phone: Lacey Hillman, 1300 W Clairemont Avenue, , Eau Claire, WI 54701, (715) 401-3170

Date Permit Signed/Issued: Anticipated March 2018
Date of Effectiveness: April 1, 2018

Date of Expiration: March 31, 2023

Public Informational Hearing Held On: August 8, 2017

Following the public notice period and informational hearing for the mercury variance the Department has made a final determination to issue the WPDES permit for the above-named permittee for this existing discharge. The permit application information from the WPDES permit file, comments received on the proposed permit and applicable Wis. Adm. Codes were used as a basis for this final determination.

The Department has the authority to issue, modify, suspend, revoke and reissue or terminate WPDES permits and to establish effluent limitations and permit conditions under ch. 283, Stats.

Following is a summary of significant comments and any significant changes which have been made in the terms and conditions set forth in the draft permit:

Changes That Are Not Based on Comments

- Effective date and expiration date are adjusted.
- Acute wet testing is not needed for outfall 001. This is based on the June 12, 2017 memo for revised water quality based effluent limitations, which updated the February 6, 2017 memo that was used for the public notice draft permit.
- Schedule for acute wet testing for outfall 002 is adjusted to reflect permit issuance by adding a test scheduled for the 4th quarter of 2022 (frequency remains as once per year).

Comments Received from the Applicant, Individuals or Groups and Any Permit Changes as Applicable

Comment:

DNR should revise the Draft Permit to require expeditious compliance with effluent limitations for elimination of all discharges of bottom ash transport waters.

WDNR Response:

On November 3, 2015, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the final rule *Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category* in the federal register (*see* 80 Fed. Reg. 67,838 (Nov. 3, 2015)) (hereafter 2015 update). The 2015 update affects 40 CFR Part 423 for certain wastewater streams at steam electric power plants. The United States Environmental Protection Agency changed some of the compliance dates in the 2015 update in final rule *Postponement of Certain Compliance Dates for the Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category* in the federal register (*see* 82 Fed. Reg. 43,494 (Sept. 18, 2017)).

The Department has not promulgated the 2015 update in the corresponding state administrative code at chapter NR 290, Wis. Adm. Code, but will implement the 2015 update in the WPDES permit. This permittee is subject to the 2015 update requirements for best available technology economically achievable (BAT) effluent limitations guidelines (ELG) for bottom ash transport water (BATW).

Dischargers must meet the BAT for BATW by a date determined by the permitting authority that is "as soon as possible" beginning November 1, 2020, but no later than December 31, 2023.

The 2015 update at 40 CFR 423.11(t) and 82 Fed. Reg. 43,494 (Sept. 18, 2017) defines "as soon as possible" as follows:

(t) The phrase "as soon as possible" means November 1, 2018 (except for purposes of § 423.13(g)(1)(i) and (k)(1)(i), and § 423.16(e) and (g), in which case it means November 1, 2020), unless the permitting authority establishes a later date, after receiving information from the discharger, which reflects a consideration of the following factors:

(1) Time to expeditiously plan (including to raise capital), design, procure, and install equipment to comply with the requirements of this part.

(2) Changes being made or planned at the plant in response to:

(i) New source performance standards for greenhouse gases from new fossil fuel-fired electric generating units, under sections 111, 301, 302, and 307(d)(1)(C) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7411, 7601, 7602, 7607(d)(1)(C);

(ii) Emission guidelines for greenhouse gases from existing fossil fuel-fired electric generating units, under sections 111, 301, 302, and 307(d) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7411, 7601, 7602, 7607(d); or

(iii) Regulations that address the disposal of coal combustion residuals as solid waste, under sections 1006(b), 1008(a), 2002(a), 3001, 4004, and 4005(a) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1970, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, 42 U.S.C. 6906(b), 6907(a), 6912(a), 6944, and 6945(a).

(3) For FGD wastewater requirements only, an initial commissioning period for the treatment system to optimize the installed equipment.

(4) Other factors as appropriateThe following summarizes the Department's consideration of factors that affect "as soon as possible" date for compliance with FGD wastewater BAT.

The permittee provided a rationale regarding an ''as soon as possible'' date in an October 17, 2017 letter to Department. The definition in the ELG includes two factors that are especially applicable to this permittee:

- 40 CFR 423.11(t)(1): Time to expeditiously plan (including to raise capital), design, procure, and install equipment to comply with the requirements of this part.
- 40 CFR 423.11(t)(2)(iii): Regulations that address the disposal of coal combustion residuals as solid waste, under sections 1006(b), 1008(a), 2002(a), 3001, 4004, and 4005(a) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1970, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, 42 U.S.C. 6906(b), 6907(a), 6912(a), 6944, and 6945(a).

The Department has determined that the rationale as provided by the permittee is reasonable and appropriate for this facility and is in alignment with the definition of ''as soon as possible''in 40 CFR 423.11(t). The following is from the permittee's October 17, 2017 letter.

WPS estimates it will take the company approximately 3.5 years to design, engineer, permit, procure equipment, and install a new bottom ash handling technology on Weston 3. While EPA is undertaking the new rulemaking, WPS will continue to evaluate options to meet the ELG limit for BATW and begin preliminary design engineering, based on the 2015 Rule, to support an application for a Certificate of Authority (CA) from the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSCW). Please note that until WPS receives regulatory approval from the PSCW to proceed, WPS will not be able to award contracts for the procurement of equipment. Once EPA's rulemaking is complete, WPS will need to re-evaluate how the company will comply with the revised rule before WPS purchases and installs any equipment. In the event EPA substantially modifies the BATW limit, WPS may need to evaluate alternate options to comply with the rule.

In addition to the potential need to install new wastewater treatment equipment, WPS also will need time to treat and discharge the BATW present in the on-site surface impoundments. While the surface impoundments are subject to the design requirements found in NR 213, the impoundments are also subject to the Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System; Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities rule (40 CFR Part 257), also known as the "CCR rule". To comply with the CCR rule, once the surface impoundments cease receiving coal combustion residuals the facility will be draining the impoundments and removing all CCR material.

Given the uncertainty in the timing of the new ELG rulemaking; the potentially different BATW limits that may be established under the new ELG rulemaking; the amount of time necessary to design, permit and install alternate bottom ash handling equipment; and the additional time necessary to comply with the CCR rule, WPS anticipates the company will need until sometime in 2023 to comply with the ELG rule. Establishing an effluent limitation applicability date at or near December 31, 2023 will allow some flexibility in the event that the EPA rulemaking takes longer than anticipated or if delays in the project occur. Assuming a WPDES permit reissuance date of January 1, 2018, the reissued permit would expire January 1, 2023. Therefore, because the EPA may revise the BATW Limit in the new ELG rule, it is prudent to refrain from including a BATW limit in the reissued permit and to include such compliance dates in the next permit term.

Comments Received from EPA or Other Government Agencies and Any Permit Changes as Applicable

Comment: In regards to the interim BTA determination for Weston's intake structures
Comments submitted by EPA Region 5, on June 22, 2017

The permit appropriately includes an interim best technology available (BTA) determination, but the basis for which this determination is made is not clear in the permit. Please add language to the permit indicating that the basis for the BTA determination is best professional judgment.

WDNR Response:

Language has been added to proposed permit to clarify that this is a BTA determination based on BPJ.

Comment: In regards to the future BTA determination for Weston's intake structures
Comments submitted by EPA Region 5, on June 22, 2017

Section 8.1 of the permit includes the descriptions for items to be submitted to support the final BTA determination the next time the permit is reissued. However, this section does not include the application requirements at 40 C.F.R. 122.21(r). We recognize these requirements are referenced in sections 3.1.2 and 3.2.2 where it is stated that an alternate schedule was granted for their submittal, but suggest adding the application requirements to Section 8.1 so that it includes all of the submittal requirements.

WDNR Response:

The schedule for 122.21(r) submittals has been added to section 8.1 of the proposed permit.

Comment: In regards to the mercury variance data sheet
Comment submitted by EPA Region 5, on August 10, 2017

The Facility Specific Mercury Variance Data Sheet (FSDS) that was submitted with this package references a variance start date of 10/1/2018, but EPA believes this to be a typo and that WNDR intends to adopt a five-year variance for Weston Generating Station that coincides with the term of the re-issued WPDES permit.

WDNR Response:

The above typo has been modified. No changes have been made to the proposed permit.

Comment: In regards to Weston's mercury PMP
Comment submitted by EPA Region 5, on August 10, 2017

Weston's PMP is dated March 30, 2010 through March 31, 2015, and it was last revised on September 26, 2014. Please ensure that Weston submits a PMP that reflects the projected dates of the Weston Generating Station's mercury variance term
(October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2022) and the proposed mercury reduction activities that the permittee plans to complete during the upcoming variance term. To comply with 40 CFR 131.14(b)(2)(iii), the duration of the variance shall be no longer than the time needed to complete the actions that will achieve the highest attainable condition; Weston's updated PMP should clearly document that the variance term is only as long as necessary to implement feasible actions to reduce mercury discharged from the facility. Please make sure that the updated PMP includes the revised permit number (WI-0042765-08) as well.

WDNR Response:

The permittee submitted a revised mercury PMP to the department. No changes were made to the proposed permit. It should be noted that the PMP submitted as part of the public notice was a revised plan, and the dates included may have caused confusion.

As provided by s. 283.63, Stats., and ch. 203, Wis. Adm. Code, persons desiring further adjudicative review of this final determination may request a public adjudicatory hearing. A request shall be made by filing a verified petition for review with the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources within 60 days of the date the permit was signed (see permit signature date above). Further information regarding the conduct and nature of public adjudicatory hearings may be found by reviewing ch. NR 203, Wis. Adm. Code, s. 283.63 Stats., and other applicable law, including s. 227.42, Stats.

Information on file for this permit action may be inspected and copied at either the above named permit drafter's address or the above named basin engineer's address, Monday through Friday (except holidays), between 9:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Information on this permit action may also be obtained by calling the permit drafter at (608) 267-7640 or by writing to the Department. Reasonable costs (usually 20 cents per page) will be charged for copies of information in the file other than the public notice and fact sheet. Pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, reasonable accommodation, including the provision of informational material in an alternative format, will be made to qualified individuals upon request.

Appendix D

Fault Areas Demonstration

U.S. Geological Survey Quaternary Faults

9/21/2022, 2:26:07 PM

Fault Areas

- Class B
- historic
- late Quaternary
- latest Quaternary
- middle and late Quaternary

National Database

- Historic (< 150 years), well constrained location
- Historic (< 150 years), moderately constrained location
- Historic (< 150 years), inferred location
- Latest Quaternary (<15,000 years), well constrained location
- Latest Quaternary (<15,000 years), moderately constrained location
- Latest Quaternary (<15,000 years), inferred location
- Late Quaternary (< 130,000 years), well constrained location
- Late Quaternary (< 130,000 years), moderately contrained location
- Late Quaternary (< 130,000 years), inferred location
- Middle and late Quaternary (< 750,000 years), well constrained location
- Middle and late Quaternary (< 750,000 years), moderately constrained location
- Middle and late Quaternary (< 750,000 years), inferred location
- Undifferentiated Quaternary (< 1.6 million years), well constrained location
- Undifferentiated Quaternary (< 1.6 million years), moderately constrained location
- Undifferentiated Quaternary (< 1.6 million years), inferred location

1:18,489,298

0 180 360 720 mi

0 285 570 1,140 km

Sources: Esri, USGS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA

USGS

Sources: Esri, USGS | Esri, USGS | Missouri DNR, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA | USGS |

Appendix E

Seismic Impact Zones Demonstration

GEI Consultants	**Client**	WEC Energy Group			**Page**	1 of 1
	Project	Weston Disposal Site No. 3 Plan of Operation Modification			**Rev.**	0
	By	A. Schwoerer	**Chk.**	J. Piaskowski	**App.**	J. Trast
	Date	12/13/2022	**Date**	1/6/2023	**Date**	1/17/2023
GEI Project No.	2203724	**Document No.**	N/A			
Subject	Probability of Exceedance and Return Calculations					

Purpose:

The purpose of this calculation is to demonstrate that the Weston Disposal Site No. 3 (WDS3) is not within a seismic impact zone as required by NR 504.04(3)(h) by calculating that the area has less than a two percent or greater probability that the maximum expected horizontal ground acceleration will exceed 10 percent of gravity (0.10g) in 50 years (return period of approximately 2,500 years). Using the USGS Unified Hazard Tool (2014), the annual frequency of exceedance was obtained, and the probability of exceedance and return period was calculated using equations from the USGS Earthquake Hazards 201 – Technical Q&A, August 6, 2019.

Calculations Criteria:

1. The annual frequency of exceedance with a horizontal ground acceleration of 0.10g is 3.13×10^{-5}. See Figure 1, taken from the USGS Unified Hazard Tool (2014).
2. The return period is calculated by taking the inverse of the annual frequency of exceedance:

   Return Period = 1/annual frequency of exceedance

3. The probability of exceedance in a 50-year period is calculated by:

   (50/return period) x 100 = probability of exceedance

Results:

The return period for WDS3 is calculated to be:

$1/3.13 \times 10^{-5} = 31{,}949$ years

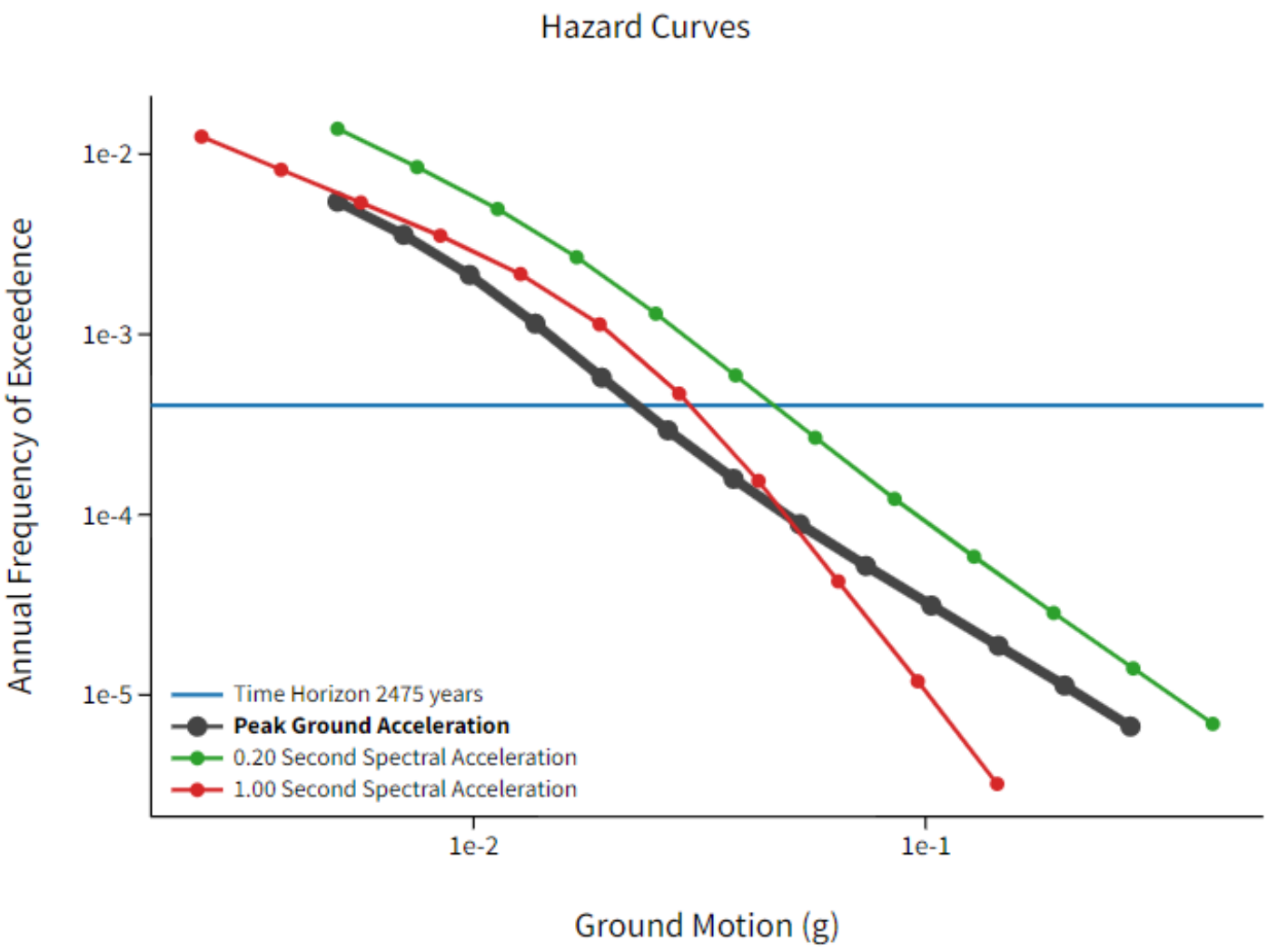
The probability of exceedance in a 50-year period at WDS3 is calculated to be:

(50/31,949 years) x 100 = 0.16% probabily of exceedance in 50 years

As demonstrated, the probability of exceedance is less than two percent in 50 years for a maximum expected horizontal ground acceleration of 0.10g, WDS3 is not located in a seismic impact zone as defined in 40 CFR § 257.53 and satisfies the requirements of NR 504.04(3)(h).

Attachments:

- Figure 1 – Annual Freqency of Exceedance



Peak Ground Acceleration
Ground Motion (g): 0.10
Annual Frequency of Exceedance: 3.13E-5

Plan of Operation Modification Weston Disposal Site No. 3 Wisconsin Public Service Corporation	GEI Consultants	Annual Frequency of Exceedance	
WEC Energy Group	Project 2203724	December 2022	Figure 1