



WPDES PERMIT

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

Kimberly Clark Corporation

is permitted, under the authority of Chapter 283, Wisconsin Statutes, to discharge from a facility
located at
3120 Riverside Ave
to
the Menominee River, located in the Wausaukee and Lower Menominee River Watershed in the Menominee River
Basin

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

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

State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
For the Secretary

By _____
Jason Knutson, P.E.
Wastewater Section Chief

Date Permit Signed/Issued

PERMIT TERM: EFFECTIVE DATE - October 01, 2024

EXPIRATION DATE - September 30, 2029

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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)
702	Intake number 702 represents the surface water intake located at the Park Mill Powerhouse.

1.2 Monitoring Requirements and BTA Determinations

The permittee shall comply with the following monitoring requirements.

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

1.2.1 Sampling Point 702 - Intake 702

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Continuous	
Intake Water Used Exclusively For Cooling		Percent	Monthly	Calculated	

1.2.1.1 CWIS - Authority to Operate and Description

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

- Location:** The Marinette Mill obtains Menominee River water from the hydroelectric powerhouse located at Latitude 45°06'21.6", Longitude 87°39'05.7" (on the WKID: 4326 DMS datum) along the south bank of the Menominee River, upstream of the Hattie street bridge.
- General Description:** Two pumps are installed in the turbine room. The shallow well pump and the deep well pump are controlled with variable speed drives and can be operated at a time when necessary. The maximum design capacity of the larger, deep well pump is 11.5 MGD. The maximum design capacity of the smaller, shallow well pump is 2.6 MGD.
- Major Components:** The shallow pump intake opening has a 14-inch diameter, 8-inch tall basket strainer that leads into a 10 and 3/4 inch diameter vertical suction pipe. The deep well intake has a 20-inch diameter opening that feeds into a 16 inch suction pipe. The deep pump does not have a screen or filter.. Both pumps withdraw water from within the turbine room. The facility' intake does feature a fish guidance rack installed at a 45 degree angle that is owned and operated by Eagle Creek Renewable Energy and includes a rack cleaning system to provide mechanical assist to the manual cleaning process.
- Maximum Design Intake Flow (DIF):** 14.1 MGD

- **Maximum Through-Screen Design Intake Velocity:** The intake velocity at the mouth of the Deep Well Pump's section pipe equals 0.09 fps (11.5 MGD/201 square inch pipe). The intake velocity at the mouth of the Shallow Well Pump's section pipe equals 0.01 fps (2.6 MGD/316 square inch open area).
- The estimated harmonic mean flow of the Menominee River is 2,650 cfs with a 7Q10 flow of 1240 cfs. The design intake flow from the two pumps combined is 14.1 MGD= 21.8 cfs, which is equivalent to approximately **0.82%** of the harmonic mean flow and approximately **1.7%** of the 7Q10.

1.2.1.2 Cooling Water Intake BTA (Best Technology Available) Determination

The Department has determined that the water intake structure, as described above in subsection 1.2.1.2, represents BTA for minimizing adverse environmental impact in accordance with the requirements in section s. 283.31(6), Wis. Stats. and section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act. This is a best professional judgment BTA determination made in accordance with s. NR 111.02(7), Wis. Adm. Code, and s. 283.31(6), Wis. Stats. See the BTA Determination in the Fact Sheet for more information on complying with BTA standards.

1.3 Cooling Water Intake Structure Standard Requirements

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

1.3.1 Future BTA for Cooling Water Intake Structure

BTA determinations for entrainment and impingement mortality at cooling water intake structures will be made in each permit reissuance, in accordance with ch. NR 111, Wis. Adm. Code. **In subsequent permit reissuance applications, the permittee shall provide all the information required in ss. NR 111.41(1), (2), and (13) and applicable provisions of ss. NR 111.41 (3) to (7) if the amount of water used exclusively for cooling is above 25% on an AIF-basis and the design intake flow exceeds 2 MGD at the time of permit application submittal.**

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

1.3.2 Intake Screen Discharges and Removed Substances

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

1.3.3 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)
106	DMR Sample Point for Reporting Mercury And PFAS Field Blank Results

2.2 Monitoring Requirements and Limitations

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

2.2.1 Sampling Point 106 - Field Blank Results

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Mercury, Total Recoverable		ng/L	Quarterly	Blank	
PFOS		ng/L	Monthly	Blank	
PFOA		ng/L	Monthly	Blank	

2.2.1.1 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.

2.2.1.2 PFOS/PFOA Sampling and Reporting Requirements

When effluent PFOS and PFOA samples are collected using a composite sample, per s. NR 106.995, Wis. Adm. Code, an equipment blank shall be collected by passing laboratory-verified PFAS-free water over or through field sampling equipment before the collection of field samples to evaluate potential contamination from the equipment used during sample. An equipment blank only needs to be collected once per sampling setup. Additional equipment blanks will only need to be collected when any portion of the sampling equipment that comes in contact with the sample is replaced. The permittee shall notify the department in the comment section of the DMR if sampling equipment is/isn't changed during the reporting period.

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	Contributing water sources include continuous discharge of uncontaminated groundwater seepage, stormwater and infrequent Filtered River Water Tank emergency overflow. Mill steam condensate and noncontact cooling water are recycled back to the Filtered River Water Tank. At Sampling Point 001, overflow from the Filtered River Water Tank shall be monitored prior to combining with groundwater seepage and stormwater and prior to discharge via Outfall 001 to the Menominee River.
004	Combined process wastewaters are treated and sampled prior to discharge. Discharge sources include papermaking and converting operations wastewater, Kimberly-Clark Oconto Falls Landfill leachate, steam plant and utilities operations water, groundwater and any other auxiliary mill process water and stormwater. At Sampling Point 004, wastewater treatment system lagoon effluent shall be monitored, after combining with clarifier effluent if bypassing of the lagoon occurs, but prior to discharge to the Menominee River via Outfall 004.

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 - Filtered Water Tank

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

3.2.2 Sampling Point (Outfall) 004 - Treated Process WW

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow Rate		MGD	Daily	Continuous	
BOD ₅ , Total		mg/L	5/Week	24-Hr Comp	
BOD ₅ , Total	Daily Max	4,400 lbs/day	5/Week	Calculated	
BOD ₅ , Total	Monthly Avg	2,413 lbs/day	5/Week	Calculated	
Suspended Solids, Total		mg/L	5/Week	24-Hr Comp	
Suspended Solids, Total	Daily Max	3,957 lbs/day	5/Week	Calculated	
Suspended Solids, Total	Monthly Avg	1,930 lbs/day	5/Week	Calculated	

Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Temperature Maximum		deg F	Daily	Continuous	
Mercury, Total Recoverable		ng/L	Quarterly	Grab	
pH (Maximum)	Daily Max	9.0 su	Daily	Continuous	
pH (Minimum)	Daily Min	5.0 su	Daily	Continuous	
pH Exceedances Greater Than 60 Minutes	Monthly Total	0 Number	Daily	Calculated	
pH Total Exceedance Time Minutes	Monthly Avg	446 minutes	Daily	Calculated	
Phosphorus, Total		mg/L	Quarterly	24-Hr Comp	
PFOS		ng/L	Monthly	Grab	
PFOA		ng/L	Monthly	Grab	
Acute WET		rTuA	See Listed Qtr(s)	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	

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), Wis. Adm. 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 Effluent Temperature Monitoring

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

3.2.2.3 PFOS/PFOA Sampling and Reporting Requirements

For composite samples, per s. NR 106.995, Wis. Adm. Code, an equipment blank shall be collected by passing laboratory-verified PFAS-free water over or through field sampling equipment before the collection of field samples to evaluate potential contamination from the equipment used during sample. An equipment blank only needs to be collected once per sampling setup. Additional equipment blanks will only need to be collected when any portion of the sampling equipment that comes in contact with the sample is replaced.

The result of the equipment blank shall be reported under an in-plant sample point and documented in the reports submitted as part of the PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need schedule of the permit.

3.2.2.4 PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need

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

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

a PFOS and PFOA minimization plan that satisfies the requirements in s. NR 106.99, Wis. Adm. Code, is required. The permittee shall submit an initial plan for Department approval no later than 90 days after written notification was sent from the Department in accordance with s. NR 106.985(2)(a), Wis. Adm. Code. Pursuant to s. NR 106.985(2)(b), Wis. Adm. Code, as soon as possible after Department approval of the PFOS and PFOA minimization plan, the Department will modify or revoke and reissue the permit in accordance with public notice procedures under ch. 283, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 203, Wis. Adm. Code, to include the PFOS and PFOA minimization plan and other related terms and condition.

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

3.2.2.5 Continuous pH Monitoring

The permittee shall maintain the pH of the discharge within the range of 5.0 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 5.0 to 9.0 s.u. shall not exceed 446 minutes in any calendar month;
- No individual pH excursion outside the range of 5.0 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 5.0 to 9.0 s.u. and the number of pH excursions outside the range of 5.0 to 9.0 that exceed 60 minutes in duration.

3.2.2.6 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

Primary Control Water: Menominee River

Acute Mixing Zone Concentration: 9%

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 are required during the following quarters:

- **Acute:** 4th quarter 2024, 1st quarter 2025, 2nd quarter 2026, 3rd quarter 2027, 4th quarter 2028

Acute WET testing shall continue after the permit expiration date (until the permit is reissued) in accordance with the WET requirements specified for the last full calendar year of this permit. For example, the next test would be required in 4th **quarter 2029**.

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

Reporting: The permittee shall report test results on the Discharge Monitoring Report form, and also complete the "Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Report Form" (Section 6, "State of Wisconsin Aquatic Life Toxicity Testing Methods

Manual, 2nd Edition"), for each test. The original, complete, signed version of the Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Report Form shall be sent to the Biomonitoring Coordinator, Bureau of Water Quality, 101 S. Webster St., P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921, within 45 days of test completion. The Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form shall be submitted electronically by the required deadline.

Determination of Positive Results: An acute toxicity test shall be considered positive if the Toxic Unit - Acute (TU_a) is greater than $100/AMZ = 100/9 = 11.1$ 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).

4 Off-site Disposal Requirements

4.1 Sampling Point(s)

Sampling Point Designation	
Sampling Point Number	Sampling Point Location, Waste Type/Sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)
006	This outfall tracks the sludge generated from the treatment system that the facility sends to a landfill.

4.2 Monitoring Requirements and Limitations

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

4.2.1 Sampling Point (Outfall) 006 - Offsite Disposal

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
PFAS Dry Wt			Annual	Grab	Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances based on updated DNR PFAS List. See PFAS Permit Sections for more information.

4.2.1.1 Sludge Monitoring for PFAS

Sampling shall occur for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl compounds (PFAS) listed in the table below and as indicated in sampling point sections above. Monitoring shall occur at each sample point when sludge is generated regardless of the end use.

PERFLUOROALKYLCARBOXILIC Acids (PFCAs)	
PFBA	Perfluorobutanoic acid
PFPeA	Perfluroropentanoic acid
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid
PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid
PFUnA	Perfluroundecanoic acid
PFDoA	Perfluorododecanoic acid
PFTriA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid
PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid
PERFLUOROALKYLSULFONIC Acids (PFSAs)	

PFBS	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid
PFPeS	Perfluoropentane sulfonic acid
PFHxS	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid
PFHpS	Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
PFNS	Perfluorononane sulfonic acid
PFDS	Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid
PFDoS	Perfluorododecane sulfonic acid
TELOMER SULFONIC Acids	
4:2 FTSA	4:2 fluorotelomersulfonic acid
6:2 FTSA	6:2 fluorotelomersulfonic acid
8:2 FTSA	8:2 fluorotelomersulfonic acid
PERFLUOROOCETANESULFONAMIDES (FOSAs)	
PFOSA	Perfluorooctane sulfonamide
N-MeFOSA	N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide
N-EtFOSA	N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide
PERFLUOROOCETANESULFONAMIDOACETIC Acids	
N-MeFOSAA	N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid
N-EtFOSAA	N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid
NATIVE PERFLUOROOCETANESULFONAMIDOETHANOLS (FOSEs)	
N-MeFOSE	N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoethanol
N-EtFOSE	N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoethanol
PERFLUOROALKYLETHERCARBOXYLIC Acids (PFECAs)	
HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid
DONA	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid
CHLORO-PERFLUOROALKYLSULFONATE	
F-53B Major	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid
F-53B Minor	11-chloroelcosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid

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

4.2.1.2 Sampling and Reporting Sludge Samples for PFAS

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

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

and PFOA on this same form. All results shall be reported in dry weight. The annual Sludge Characteristics and Monitoring Form (3400-049) are due January 31, of the year following the collection of the sludge samples. The laboratory performing the analysis on any samples shall be certified for the applicable PFAS compounds in the solids matrix by the Wisconsin Laboratory Certification Program established under s. 299.11, Wis. Stats., and in accordance with s. NR 149.41, Wis. Adm. Code. If the EPA Office of Water publishes a 1600 series isotope dilution method for the analysis of PFAS in solids, the department recommends the use of the EPA method. The department may reject any sample results if results are produced by a laboratory that is not in compliance with certification requirements under ch. NR 149, Wis. Adm. Code.

4.3 Monitoring Requirements and Limitations

The permittee shall comply with the following monitoring requirements and limitations

4.3.1 Sampling Point (Outfall) 006 – Offsite Disposal

4.3.1.1 Landspreading or Discharge to Manure Pit(s) Prohibition

The permittee is not authorized under this permit to landspread any of the wastes associated with Outfalls 006 and is not authorized to store these wastes in manure storage structure(s).

4.4 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

The permittee shall comply with the following reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

4.4.1 Other Methods of Disposal or Distribution Report

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

4.4.2 Daily Disposal Log

The permittee shall maintain a daily disposal log of all waste(s) hauled to another facility, landfill, or incinerator for disposal.

5 Schedules

5.1 Annual chlorophenolic-containing biocides Cert

The Permittee must submit a signed certification statement no later than January 31 for the previous year certifying that the facility did not use chlorophenolic-containing biocides.

Required Action	Due Date
<p>Annual Intake Certification Statement: The Permittee must submit a signed certification statement no later than January 31 for the previous year certifying that the facility did not use chlorophenolic-containing biocides. See the Standard Requirements section of the permit for details on notification requirements if the permittee desires to use additional additives.</p>	

5.2 PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need

Submit sampling data to be used to determine the need for PFOS and PFOA monitoring and limits.

Required Action	Due Date
<p>Report on Effluent Discharge: Submit a report on effluent PFOS and PFOA concentrations and include an analysis of trends in monthly and annual average PFOS and PFOA concentrations. This analysis should also include a comparison to the applicable narrative standard in s. NR 102.04(8)(d), Wis. Adm. Code.</p> <p>This report shall include all additional PFOS and PFOA data that may be collected including any influent, intake, in-plant, collection system sampling, and blank sample results.</p>	03/31/2026
<p>Report on Effluent Discharge and Evaluation of Need: Submit a final report on effluent PFOS and PFOA concentrations and include an analysis of trends in monthly and annual average PFOS and PFOA concentrations of data collected over the last 24 months. The report shall also provide a comparison on the likelihood of the facility needing to develop a PFOS/PFOA minimization plan.</p> <p>This report shall include all additional PFOS and PFOA data that may be collected including any influent, intake, in-plant, collection system sampling, and blank sample results.</p> <p>The permittee shall also submit a request to the department to evaluate the need for a PFOS/PFOA minimization plan.</p> <p>If the Department determines a PFOS/PFOA minimization plan is needed based on a reasonable potential evaluation, the permittee will be required to develop a minimization plan for Department approval no later than 90 days after written notification was sent from the Department. The Department will modify or revoke and reissue the permit to include PFOS/PFOA minimization plan reporting requirements along with a schedule of compliance to meet WQBELs. Effluent monitoring of PFOS and PFOA shall continue as specified in the permit until the modified permit is issued.</p> <p>If, however, the Department determines there is no reasonable potential for the facility to discharge PFOS or PFOA above the narrative standard in s. NR 102.04(8)(d), Wis. Adm. Code, no further action is required and effluent monitoring of PFOS and PFOA shall continue as specified in the permit.</p>	03/31/2027

5.3 Sludge Management Plan

A management plan is required for the sludge management system.

Required Action	Due Date
Sludge Management Plan: Submit a management plan to optimize the land application performance and demonstrate compliance with Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 214.	03/31/2027

6 Standard Requirements

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

6.1 Reporting and Monitoring Requirements

6.1.1 Monitoring Results

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

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

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

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

6.1.2 Sampling and Testing Procedures

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

6.1.3 Recording of Results

The permittee shall maintain records which provide the following information for each effluent measurement or sample taken:

- the date, exact place, method and time of sampling or measurements;
- the individual who performed the sampling or measurements;
- the date the analysis was performed;
- the individual who performed the analysis;
- the analytical techniques or methods used; and
- the results of the analysis.

6.1.4 Reporting of Monitoring Results

The permittee shall use the following conventions when reporting effluent monitoring results:

- Pollutant concentrations less than the limit of detection shall be reported as < (less than) the value of the limit of detection. For example, if a substance is not detected at a detection limit of 0.1 mg/L, report the pollutant concentration as < 0.1 mg/L.
- Pollutant concentrations equal to or greater than the limit of detection, but less than the limit of quantitation, shall be reported and the limit of quantitation shall be specified.
- For purposes of calculating NR 101 fees, the 2 mg/l lower reporting limits for BOD5 and Total Suspended Solids shall be considered to be limits of quantitation
- For the purposes of reporting a calculated result, average or a mass discharge value, the permittee may substitute a “0” (zero) for any pollutant concentration that is less than the limit of detection. However, if the effluent limitation is less than the limit of detection, the department may substitute a value other than zero for results less than the limit of detection, after considering the number of monitoring results that are greater than the limit of detection and if warranted when applying appropriate statistical techniques.
- If no discharge occurs through an outfall, flow related parameters (e.g. flow rate, hydraulic application rate, volume, etc.) should be reported as “0” (zero) at the required sample frequency specified for the outfall. For example: if the sample frequency is daily, “0” would be reported for any day during the month that no discharge occurred.

6.1.5 Records Retention

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings or electronic data records for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by the permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for the permit for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application, except for sludge management forms and records, which shall be kept for a period of at least 5 years.

6.1.6 Other Information

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

6.1.7 Reporting Requirements – Alterations or Additions

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

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

6.2 System Operating Requirements

6.2.1 Noncompliance Reporting

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

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

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

A scheduled bypass approved by the Department under the 'Scheduled Bypass' section of this permit shall not be subject to the reporting required under this section.

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

6.2.2 Bypass

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

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

6.2.3 Scheduled Bypass

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

6.2.4 Controlled Diversions

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

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

6.2.5 Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

6.2.6 Operator Certification

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

6.2.7 Spill Reporting

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

6.2.8 Planned Changes

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

6.2.9 Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity

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

6.3 Surface Water Requirements

6.3.1 Permittee-Determined Limit of Quantitation Incorporated into this Permit

For pollutants with water quality-based effluent limits below the Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) in this permit, the LOQ calculated by the permittee and reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) is incorporated by reference into this permit. The LOQ shall be reported on the DMRs, shall be the lowest quantifiable level practicable, and shall be no greater than the minimum level (ML) specified in or approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for the pollutant at the time this permit was issued, unless this permit specifies a higher LOQ.

6.3.2 Appropriate Formulas for Effluent Calculations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.3.3 Effluent Temperature Requirements

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

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

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

6.3.4 Visible Foam or Floating Solids

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

6.3.5 Surface Water Uses and Criteria

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

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

6.3.6 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Monitoring Requirements

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

6.3.7 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Identification and Reduction

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

- A description of actions the permittee has taken or will take to remove toxicity and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity;
- A description of toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) investigations that have been or will be done to identify potential sources of toxicity, including the following actions:
 - a) Evaluate the performance of the treatment system to identify deficiencies contributing to effluent toxicity (e.g., operational problems, chemical additives, incomplete treatment)
 - b) Identify the compound(s) causing toxicity. Conduct toxicity screening tests on the effluent at a minimum of once per month for six months to determine if toxicity recurs. Screening tests are WET tests using fewer effluent concentrations conducted on the most sensitive species. If any of the screening tests contain toxicity, conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) to determine the cause. TIE methods are available from USEPA "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures (EPA/600/6-91/003) and "Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA/600/6-91/005F).
 - c) Trace the compound(s) causing toxicity to their sources (e.g., industrial, commercial, domestic)

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

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

6.3.8 PFOS and PFOA Requirements

The laboratory performing the analysis on any samples shall be certified for the applicable PFAS compounds in the aqueous matrix by the Wisconsin Laboratory Certification Program established under s. 299.11, Wis. Stats., in accordance with s. NR 149.41, Wis. Adm. Code. If the EPA Office of Water publishes a 1600 series isotope dilution method for the analysis of PFAS in wastewater, the department recommends the use of the EPA method.

The Department may reject any sample results if results are produced by a laboratory that is not in compliance with certification requirements under ch. NR 149, Wis. Adm. Code.

7 Summary of Reports Due

FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

Description	Date	Page
Annual chlorophenolic-containing biocides Cert -Annual Intake Certification Statement	See Permit	11
PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need -Report on Effluent Discharge	March 31, 2026	11
PFOS/PFOA Minimization Plan Determination of Need -Report on Effluent Discharge and Evaluation of Need	March 31, 2027	11
Sludge Management Plan -Sludge Management Plan	March 31, 2027	12
Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Report	no later than the date indicated on the form	13

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 S Webster St, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921