WPDES PERMIT

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

GENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE

WISCONSIN POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 283, Wisconsin Statutes, any facility engaged in

PFAS MONITORING FOR SEWAGE SLUDGE (BIOSOLIDS) GENERATORS

located in the State of Wisconsin and meeting the applicability criteria listed in this General Permit, is permitted to discharge sewage sludge to approved land application sites or other approved distribution/disposal methods in the state of Wisconsin in accordance with the reporting requirements and other conditions set forth in this general permit.

State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (hereafter department)

For the Secretary

By _____

Adrian Stocks (Director, Bureau of Water Quality)

_____ Date Permit Signed/Issued

PERMIT TERM: EFFECTIVE DATE – July 1, 2026 **EXPIRATION DATE – June 30, 2031**

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1 Requirements of 2025 Act 201

On April 6, 2026, 2025 Act 201 was enacted creating s. 283.82(4), Wis. Stats., which directed the department to issue a Wisconsin Pollution Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) general permit (GP) requiring perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) monitoring conditions for sewage sludge. This GP applies to all sewage sludge generators with valid WPDES individual permits that do not have limitations or conditions addressing PFAS.

In addition, s. 283.82(4)(b), Wis. Stats. requires the department to modify a WPDES individual permit (IP) assigned to a sewage sludge generator if sample results conducted under the GP exceed a 20 µg/kg concentration for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) combined.

If the average of at least two sample results exceeds 20 µg/kg concentration for PFOA+PFOS combined, the department shall include limitations and conditions for PFAS in the reissued WPDES IP.

The department created WPDES GP (WI-0012345-01-0) to cover sewage sludge generators (generators) which do not have PFAS conditions in the WPDES IP assigned to the generator. A sewage sludge generator is no longer eligible for coverage under this GP upon modification or reissuance of the generator’s WPDES IP assigned to include PFAS monitoring and conditions.

2 Applicability Criteria

2.1 Definitions and Responsibility

Section NR 204.03(55), Wis. Adm. Code defines “sewage sludge” or “sludge” or “biosolids” as “the solid, semi-solid or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes scum or solids removed in primary; secondary or advanced wastewater treatment processes and material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.”

Section NR 204.03(24), Wis. Adm. Code defines “generator” as “either the person who generates or prepares sludge during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works or the person who derives a material from sludge or the person who changes the sludge characteristics either through treatment, mixing or any other process.”

Section NR 204.09(41), Wis. Adm. Code defines “person” as “an individual, owner, operator, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, interstate agency, state agency or federal agency.”

Section NR 204.03(19), Wis. Adm. Code defines “exceptional quality sludge” (EQ) as “sludge that meets the class A requirements for pathogens, as specified in s. NR 204.07(6)(a), Wis. Adm. Code, the high-quality pollutant concentrations, as specified in s. NR 204.07(5)(c), Wis. Adm. Code, and one of the pre-land application processes to reduce vector attraction, as specified in s. NR 204.07(7)(a) to (i), Wis. Adm. Code.”

Section NR 204.02(2), Wis. Adm. Code explains sewage sludge generators responsibility for land application and disposal of sewage sludge, specifically:

> “RESPONSIBILITY: A facility that generates sludge is ultimately responsible for the handling, transporting, storage and land application or disposal of the sludge and grit and screenings. A generator is responsible for compliance with its WPDES permit and all applicable provisions of this chapter. In the event a generator sends its sludge to another person for final land application or disposal and that person alters the characteristics of the sludge by mixing it with other wastes or substances or by treating it in some other manner, then the person who receives the sludge shall also be considered a generator and shall assume primary responsibility for compliance with this chapter. If a generator gives the sludge to another person to land apply, but that person does not alter the characteristics of the sludge, then that person is also responsible for complying with applicable provisions in this chapter, such as the land management practices specified in s. NR 204.07, Wis. Adm. Code.”

Section NR 204.05(2)(a), Wis. Adm. Code, specifies WPDES permit requirements when sewage sludge is sent to another facility for treatment or storage, specifically:

> "If a treatment works sends its sludge to another treatment or storage facility for final treatment prior to land application, and at that facility, the sludge is mixed with other materials such as, but not limited to another municipal sludge, industrial sludge, animal manure or septage, or if the characteristics of the sludge are altered in any other manner, the owner of the receiving facility shall apply for a separate WPDES permit and shall assume primary responsibility for compliance with this chapter."

2.2 Sewage Sludge Generators Covered

This WPDES GP is applicable to any generator of sewage sludge (or "sludge" or "biosolids") that do not currently have PFAS monitoring conditions in their WPDES IP. This GP applies to the following sewage sludge generators:

1. Sewage sludge generators that produce Exceptional Quality (EQ) sewage sludge and do not currently have PFAS monitoring conditions required in the WPDES IP assigned to the generator. The GP applies to all EQ generators that meet any of the following conditions:
    a. Sell or give sewage sludge away in a bag;
    b. Sell or give sewage sludge away in bulk;
    c. Direct land apply sewage sludge by staff of the generator;
    d. Transfer sewage sludge to a designated non-WPDES permitted contract hauler for direct land application under the WPDES IP assigned to the generator (reference: s. NR 204.05(3), Wis. Adm. Code);
    e. Transfer sewage sludge to a designated WPDES IP contract hauler for direct land application under the WPDES IP assigned to the generator;
    f. Produce non-EQ sewage sludge during unanticipated cleanouts due to facility repairs, maintenance, or similar;
    g. Produce non-EQ sewage sludge when pathogen densities and treatment processes and/or vector attraction reduction treatment processes do not meet EQ standards;

       Note: *Se*wage sludge that does not meet EQ standards is non-EQ, or Class B, sewage sludge.
    h. Transfer sewage sludge to another WPDES IP wastewater treatment facility (WWTF), WPDES IP contract hauler, licensed incinerator, licensed landfill for further treatment, land application, or disposal.

2. Sewage sludge generators producing a non-EQ sludge (commonly known as Class B sludge) and do not currently have PFAS monitoring conditions required in the WPDES IP assigned to the generator. The GP applies to all non-EQ generators that meet any of the following conditions:
    a. Sell or give sewage sludge away in a bag;
    b. Sell or give sewage sludge away in bulk;
    c. Direct land apply sewage sludge by the staff of the generator;
    d. Transfer sewage sludge to a designated non-WPDES permitted contract hauler for direct land application under the WPDES IP assigned to the generator (reference: s. NR 204.05(3), Wis. Adm. Code);
    e. Transfer sewage sludge to a designated WPDES IP contract hauler for direct land application under the WPDES IP assigned to the generator;
    f. Produce sewage sludge during unanticipated cleanouts due to facility repairs, maintenance or similar;
    g. Transfer sewage sludge to another WPDES IP WWTF, WPDES IP contract hauler, licensed incinerator, licensed landfill for further treatment, land application, or disposal.
3. Sewage sludge generators located outside of the state of Wisconsin that generate a non-EQ sewage sludge, land apply sewage sludge in Wisconsin, and do not currently have PFAS sampling requirements in the WPDES IP assigned to the generator (reference: s. NR 204.05(4), Wis. Adm. Code).
4. Centralized septage treatment facilities which accept septage from multiple sources and treat septage prior to discharge or disposal (reference: s. NR 204.03(11), Wis. Adm. Code).
5. WPDES IP contract haulers or other persons that store and mix sewage sludges or mix sewage sludges with other materials are considered sludge generators pursuant to s. NR 204.02(2), Wis. Adm. Code. The GP shall be required when these haulers or persons land apply sewage sludge and do not have PFAS sampling required in the person's WPDES IP. The GP applies to all WPDES IP contract haulers that meet any of the following conditions including but not limited to:
    a. Mixing sewage sludges together within storage units;
    b. Mixing sewage sludge with septage wastes (ch. NR 113, Wis. Adm. Code) within storage units;
    c. Mixing sewage sludge with industrial wastes (ch. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Code) within storage units;
    d. Mixing sewage sludge with septage and industrial wastes within storage units;

e. Combining wastes from different storage units together under a WPDES permitted sample point (Outfall) and at least one storage unit contains sewage sludge.

2.3 Alternative Uses of Sewage Sludge

Alternative uses of sewage sludge such as land application on sod farms, nurseries, Christmas tree plantations, mined land reclamation sites, restoration of construction sites or other drastically disturbed sites, research plots, highway right-of-ways and medians, fallow lands, set-aside lands as covered by the Acreage Conservation Reserve (ACR) program, final cover at landfills and use in building materials may not be conducted unless department approval is obtained pursuant to s. NR 204.09, Wis. Adm. Code. The department may provide coverage under this GP or require the modification of the WDPES IP assigned to the generator (including PFAS monitoring conditions) for these alternative uses.

2.4 Activities and Wastes Not Covered

This WPDES GP is not applicable to facilities, activities, and wastes that meet any of the following conditions:

1. Facilities that generate EQ sewage sludge and have PFAS monitoring requirements for sewage sludge in the WPDES IP assigned to the generator (s. 283.82(4), Wis. Stats.);
2. Facilities that generate non-EQ sewage sludge and have PFAS monitoring requirements for sewage sludge in the WPDES IP assigned to the generator (s. 283.82(4), Wis. Stats.);
3. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works (reference s. NR 204.03(55), Wis. Adm. Code);
4. Bagged EQ sewage sludge originating from outside the State of Wisconsin pursuant to s. NR 204.04(1), Wis. Adm. Code;

   Note: A WPDES permit is not required for imported bulk or bagged EQ sewage sludge generated outside the State of Wisconsin, but submitting a sludge management plan is required of the person responsible for importing bulk EQ sludge;
5. Landspreading of industrial liquid wastes, industrial sludges, and industrial by-product solids regulated under ch. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Code;
6. Land application of septage (examples: contents of septic tanks, holding tanks, sanitary grease interceptors, and portable restrooms) by a licensed septage business regulated under ch. NR 113, Wis. Adm. Code;
7. Facilities that temporarily store and land apply septage under s. NR 113.12, Wis. Adm. Code, including septage storage facilities regulated under the “Storage of Domestic Septage” WPDES general permit (permit number WI-0066435);

8. WPDES permitted contractors that temporarily store, mix, and landspread industrial wastes (regulated under ch. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Code);
9. WPDES permitted contractors that temporarily store, mix, and landspread septage (ch. NR 113, Wis. Adm. Code) with industrial (ch. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Code) wastes.
10. Septage removed from the primary treatment tank(s) of a recirculating sand filter treatment process or similar process, and then land applied and disposed under ch. NR 113, Wis. Adm. Code;
11. Land application of manure regulated under chs. NR 151 and/or NR 243, Wis. Adm. Code;
12. Land application of sludge generated from drinking water treatment (reference: s. NR 204.02(1)(b), Wis. Adm. Code);

3 Sewage Sludge Sample Point Outfall Monitoring Specifics

This WPDES GP has been developed as a supplemental permit for all applicable WPDES IP sewage sludge generators. Generators shall refer to the sewage sludge Outfalls designated under the WPDES IP. PFAS monitoring data shall be recorded on Characteristic Reports (Form 3400-49) under the Switchboard account of the WPDES IP sewage sludge generator.

3.1 Sewage Sludge Outfalls: General

Most sewage sludge WPDES IPs have one or two sewage sludge sample point Outfalls to discharge sludge. Some sewage sludge WPDES IPs have additional Outfalls to accommodate EQ sewage sludge treatment processes along with pre- and post- processes necessary for the EQ sewage sludge treatment process.

Typical sewage sludge discharge is from one primary sample point or Outfall. In most cases, the annual PFAS monitoring will be performed at a single Outfall. However, annual PFAS monitoring is required from all sewage sludge Outfalls when sewage sludge is discharged from those Outfalls during the calendar year.

Sections 3.2 and 3.3 outline the procedures or situations where PFAS monitoring conditions would apply to sewage sludge Outfalls.

3.2 WPDES IPs with Single Sewage Sludge Outfalls

Generators with a single sewage sludge Outfall identified in the WPDES IP shall monitor that sewage sludge Outfall pursuant to Sections 4, 5, and 6 of this WPDES GP. Annual PFAS monitoring is required from a sewage sludge sample point Outfall when sewage sludge is discharged from those Outfalls during the calendar year.

3.3 WPDES IPs with Multiple Sewage Sludge Outfalls

Generators may discharge sewage sludge via multiple Outfalls identified in the WPDES IP assigned to the generator. In many cases, all required PFAS monitoring will be performed at a single Outfall only when sewage sludge is discharged from that Outfall.

When sewage sludge is discharged from multiple Outfalls in a calendar year, PFAS monitoring is required from each of the Outfalls that discharge occurred.

Many WDPES IP have Outfalls where discharges do not routinely occur (example: a lagoon facility may discharge sewage sludge once per 20 years). These infrequently used Outfalls provide flexibility in the WPDES IP for using dormant, inactive or emergency Outfalls. The generator must contact the department to report PFAS monitoring results if there is a discharge from a dormant, inactive, or emergency Outfall.

3.4 WPDES IPs without a Sewage Sludge Outfall

In some unique situations, a WPDES IP may not include a sewage sludge discharge Outfall. These unique situations may include, but are not limited to, generators that infrequently discharge (example: once per 20 years) or generators that discharge sludge to another facility for treatment and that treatment facility has a WPDES IP.

Generators shall notify the assigned department compliance staff within 90 days if the generator intends to discharge sewage sludge from a location that has not been covered as a sample point (Outfall) under the assigned WPDES IP. The department may provide coverage under this GP or require the modification of the WDPES IP assigned to the generator to include PFAS monitoring conditions.

4 PFAS Monitoring Requirements for Sewage Sludge Generators

The following requirements shall apply to all EQ and non-EQ sewage sludge generators covered under this GP except those that apply under Sections 5 and 6.

4.1 Sampling Point(s)

Sampling Point Designation
Monitoring shall occur at all sewage sludge sample point Outfalls prior to discharge of sewage sludge via land application, distribution to other WPDES permitted facilities, or disposal at licensed incinerator or licensed landfill. The generator shall refer to the WPDES IP for the appropriate Outfall identification number(s) needed to complete the electronic Characteristic Report (Form 3400-49). Note: This section does not apply to WPDES permitted contract haulers, facilities with lagoon treatment processes, and facilities with reedbed treatment processes.

4.1.1 Land Application of Sludge Containing PFAS

The sewage sludge generator shall monitor PFAS concentrations in the sewage sludge prior to the sewage sludge being discharged from all Outfalls. The department recommends the land application of sewage sludge be completed in a manner consistent with the most recent version of the "Interim Strategy for Land Application of Biosolids and Industrial Sludges containing PFAS" (https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/sites/default/files/topic/PFAS/PFAS_BiosolidsInterimStrategy.pdf).

Note: The department intends to periodically review and update this interim strategy.

4.1.2 Monitoring Requirements

The generator shall comply with the following monitoring requirements.

Parameter	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Solids, Total	Percent	Annual	Composite	
PFOA + PFOS	µg /kg	Annual	Calculated	Report the sum of PFOA and PFOS. Results greater than 20 µg/kg. See Section 4.4
PFAS Dry Wt.	µg/kg	Annual	Composite	See Section 7.1 for Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl substances.

4.2 PFAS Monitoring Frequencies

4.2.1 All Sewage Sludge Generators: PFAS Monitoring Requirements Between July 1, 2026 and June 30, 2027

Each sewage sludge generator granted coverage under this GP shall conduct PFAS monitoring for all sewage sludge Outfalls in which sludge is discharged between July 1, 2026, and June 30, 2027.

4.2.2 Minor Sewage Sludge Generators: PFAS Monitoring 2026 & Subsequent Years

Each sewage sludge generator classified as a minor municipal discharge shall:

1. Conduct PFAS sewage sludge monitoring from each sewage sludge Outfall from which sewage sludge is discharged between July 1, 2026, and June 30, 2027.

   Note: Additional PFAS monitoring is required if the generator utilizes additional unanticipated Outfalls. The generator may need to request additional Characteristic Reports (Form 3400-49). See Section 4.3 for additional information.

2. Conduct annual PFAS sewage sludge monitoring at each sewage sludge Outfall from which sewage sludge is discharged in subsequent calendar years beginning January 1, 2027, and until sewage sludge generator is issued a WPDES IP with PFAS monitoring requirements.

   Note: The reissued WPDES IP may contain more stringent PFAS monitoring requirements as needed.

4.2.3 Major Sewage Sludge Generators: PFAS Monitoring Requirements 2026 & Subsequent Years

Each sewage sludge generator granted coverage under this GP and classified as a major municipal discharge shall:

1. Conduct PFAS sewage sludge monitoring prior to December 31, 2026, for each Outfall from which sewage sludge is discharged between July 1, 2026, and December 31, 2026.

   Note: Additional PFAS monitoring is required if the generator utilizes additional unanticipated Outfalls. The generator may need to request additional Characteristic Reports (Form 3400-49). See Section 4.3 for additional information.

2. Continue annual PFAS sewage sludge monitoring from each Outfall from which sewage sludge is discharged in subsequent calendar years beginning January 1, 2027, and until the sewage sludge generator is issued a WPDES IP with PFAS monitoring requirements.

Note: The reissued WPDES IP may contain more stringent PFAS monitoring requirements as needed.

4.3 Reporting PFAS Monitoring

When the sewage sludge generator is required to monitor PFAS from unanticipated Outfalls the generator shall contact the assigned department compliance staff for additional Characteristic Reports (Form 3400-49).

4.3.1 Reporting 2026 PFAS Monitoring Results

The 2026 PFAS sewage sludge laboratory reports shall be provided (by email) within 14 days of receipt of laboratory results to both:

1. DNRWYPFASSludgeMonitoring@wisconsin.gov
2. Assigned department compliance staff for the corresponding WPDES IP for the sewage sludge generator.

4.3.2 Reporting 2027 and Subsequent Years PFAS Monitoring Results

Annual Characteristic Reports (Form 3400-49): The reports for the PFAS monitoring results will be created for sewage sludge generators that have coverage under this GP. These forms will be created for 2027 and subsequent years. Sewage sludge generators shall complete the appropriate Characteristic Reports (Form 3400-49).

Laboratory reports: Laboratory results shall be provided (by email) to both:

1. DNRWYPFASSludgeMonitoring@wisconsin.gov
2. Assigned department compliance staff for the corresponding WPDES IP for the sewage sludge generator.

4.3.3 Reporting PFOA + PFOS Concentrations That Exceed 20 µg/kg

Subsequent monitoring will continue annually unless the sum of the PFOA and PFOS concentration value exceeds 20 µg/kg. If the sum of the PFOA and PFOS is above 20 µg/kg concentration value for any sampling event, the generator shall:

1. Notify the assigned department compliance staff within 5 business days of receiving the sample results.
2. Certify the monitoring data to the department via electronic Characteristic Report (Form 3400-49) within 14 days.
3. If the laboratory results list a value that exceeds 20 µg/kg the generator shall within 90 days of receiving the initial laboratory results shall collect a new sample and retest the sewage sludge.

4. Report the second sample results within 14 days of receipt of the laboratory results. The generator may need to contact the assigned department compliance staff to create an additional Characteristic Report.

The department will initiate modification of the WPDES IP assigned to the generator if the retest exceeds 20 µg/kg.

The department may request additional PFAS monitoring on a case-by-case basis if results appear non-representative. If the average of at least two sample results exceeds 20 µg/kg concentration for PFOA+PFOS combined, the department shall include limitations and conditions for PFAS in the reissued WPDES IP.

The department may require the generator to develop a sludge management plan to detail PFAS sampling procedures per s. NR. 204.11, Wis. Adm. Code.

Note: If the generator is required to collect a PFAS sample in 2026 as part of the WPDES IP application process that result may be used as the first monitoring event.

5 Lagoons and/or Reedbeds Sewage Sludge PFAS Monitoring Requirements

5.1 Sampling Point(s)

Sampling Point Designation
For WWTFs that utilize lagoons or reed beds as sewage sludge treatment processes, monitoring shall occur from all lagoons or reed bed treatment between July 1, 2026, and June 30, 2027. After January 1, 2027, sewage sludge generators shall monitor at all Outfalls prior to discharge of sewage sludge via land application, distribution to other WPDES facilities, or disposal at licensed incinerator or licensed landfill. The generator shall refer to the WPDES IP for the appropriate Outfall identification number(s) needed to complete electronic Characteristic Report Form 3400-49.

5.1.1 Land Application of Sludge Containing PFAS

The sewage sludge generator shall monitor PFAS concentrations in the sewage sludge prior to the sewage sludge being discharged from all Outfalls. The department recommends the land application of sewage sludge be completed in a manner consistent with the most recent version of the "Interim Strategy for Land Application of Biosolids and Industrial Sludges containing PFAS" at: "Interim Strategy for Land Application of Biosolids and Industrial Sludges containing PFAS" (https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/sites/default/files/topic/PFAS/PFAS_BiosolidsInterimStrategy.pdf).

Note: The department intends to periodically review and update this interim strategy.

5.1.2 Monitoring Requirements

The generator shall comply with the following monitoring requirements.

Parameter	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Solids, Total	Percent	See Section 5.2.2	Composite	
PFOA + PFOS	µg /kg	See Section 5.2.2	Calculated	Report the sum of PFOA and PFOS. Results greater than 20 µg/kg. See Section 5.4.

Parameter	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
PFAS Dry Wt.	µg/kg	See Section 5.2.2	Composite	See Section 7.1 for Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl substances.

5.2 PFAS Monitoring Frequencies

5.2.1 Lagoon or Reed Bed: PFAS Monitoring Requirements Between July 1, 2026, and June 30, 2027

At WWTFs that utilize lagoons or reed beds sewage sludge treatment processes, PFAS sewage sludge monitoring shall occur from all lagoons or reed bed treatment between July 1, 2026, and June 30, 2027.

5.2.2 Lagoon and Reed Bed Sewage Sludge Generators: PFAS Monitoring 2026 & Subsequent Years

Each sewage sludge generator classified as a lagoon or reed bed storage facility shall:

1. Conduct PFAS sewage sludge monitoring from each sewage sludge Outfall from which sewage sludge is discharged between July 1, 2026, and June 30, 2027. If no sewage sludge discharge occurs between July 1, 2026, and June 30, 2027, the generator shall collect a representative sample from the treatment processes no later than June 30, 2027.

   Note: Additional PFAS monitoring may be necessary if the generator utilizes additional unanticipated Outfalls. The generator may need to request additional Characteristic Reports (Form 3400-49).

2. Conduct PFAS sewage sludge monitoring at each sewage sludge outfall from which sewage sludge is discharged in subsequent calendar years beginning in 2027 and until the sewage sludge generator is issued a WPDES IP with PFAS monitoring requirements.

5.3 Reporting PFAS Monitoring

When the sewage sludge generator is required to monitor PFAS from unanticipated Outfalls the generator shall contact the assigned department compliance staff for additional Characteristic Reports (Form 3400-49).

5.3.1 Reporting 2026 PFAS Monitoring Results

The 2026 PFAS sewage sludge laboratory reports shall be provided (by email) within 14 days of receipt of laboratory results to both:

1. DNRWYPFASSludgeMonitoring@wisconsin.gov
2. Assigned department compliance staff for the corresponding WPDES IP for the sewage sludge generator.

5.4 Reporting PFOA + PFOS Concentrations That Exceed 20 µg/kg

Subsequent monitoring will continue per Section 5.2.2 unless the sum of the PFOA and PFOS concentration values exceed 20 µg/kg. If the sum of the PFOA and PFOS concentration value is above 20 µg/kg for any sampling event, the generator shall:

1. Notify the assigned department compliance staff within 5 business days of receiving the sample results. Certify the monitoring data to the department via electronic Characteristic Report (Form 3400-49) within 14 days.
2. Collect a new sample and retest the sewage sludge within 90 days of notification if the value exceeds 20 µg/kg.
3. Report the second sample results within 14 days of receipt of the laboratory results. The generator may need to contact the assigned department compliance staff to create an additional Characteristic Report.

The department will initiate modification of the WPDES IP assigned to the generator if the retest exceeds 20 µg/kg.

The department may request additional PFAS monitoring on a case-by-case basis if results appear non-representative. If the average of at least two sample results exceeds 20 µg/kg concentration for PFOA+PFOS combined, the department shall include limitations and conditions for PFAS in the reissued WPDES IP.

The department may require the generator to develop a sludge management plan to detail PFAS sampling procedures per s. NR. 204.11, Wis. Adm. Code.

Note: If the generator is required to collect a PFAS sample in 2026 as part of the WPDES IP application process that result may be used as the first monitoring event.

6 WPDES Permitted Contract Hauler PFAS Monitoring Requirements

The generator shall comply with the following requirements.

6.1 Sampling Point(s)

Sampling Point Designation
Monitoring shall occur at all sewage sludge and mixed waste sewage sludge Outfalls prior to discharge of sewage sludge via land application, distribution to other WPDES facilities, disposal at a licensed incinerator or licensed landfill, except sewage sludge direct land application Outfalls. The generator shall refer to the WPDES IP for the appropriate sampling point number and sampling location. Note: PFAS monitoring for municipal sewage sludge that is directly land applied is the responsibility of the sewage sludge generator. WPDES permitted contract haulers are not required to monitor direct land application sewage sludge outfalls. The department recommends WPDES permitted contract haulers coordinate with WPDES GP and IP sewage sludge generators prior to direct land applications to obtain PFAS laboratory results.

6.1.1 Land Application of Sludge Containing PFAS

The sewage sludge generator shall monitor PFAS concentrations in the sewage sludge prior to the sewage sludge being discharged from all Outfalls. The department recommends the land application of sewage sludge be completed in a manner consistent with the most recent version of the "Interim Strategy for Land Application of Biosolids and Industrial Sludges containing PFAS" (https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/sites/default/files/topic/PFAS/PFAS_BiosolidsInterimStrategy.pdf).

Note: The department intends to periodically review and update this interim strategy.

6.1.2 Monitoring Requirements

The generator shall comply with the following monitoring requirements.

Parameter	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Solids, Total	Percent	Annual	Composite	
PFOA + PFOS	µg /kg	Annual	Calculated	Report the sum of PFOA and PFOS. Results greater than 20 µg/kg. See Section 6.4

Parameter	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
PFAS Dry Wt.	µg/kg	Annual	Composite	See Section 7.1 for Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl substances.

6.2 PFAS Monitoring Frequencies

6.2.1 All Sewage Sludge Generators: PFAS Monitoring Requirements Between July 1, 2026, and June 30, 2027

Each sewage sludge generator granted coverage under this GP shall conduct PFAS monitoring for all sewage sludge Outfalls in which sludge is discharged between July 1, 2026, and June 30, 2027.

6.2.2 Sewage Sludge Generators: PFAS Monitoring 2026 & Subsequent Years

Each contract hauler identified as a sewage sludge generator shall:

1. Conduct PFAS sewage sludge monitoring from each mixed sewage sludge Outfall from which sewage sludge is discharged between July 1, 2026, and June 30, 2027.

   Note: Additional PFAS monitoring is required if the generator utilizes additional unanticipated Outfalls. The generator must request additional Characteristic Reports (Form 3400-49). See Section 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 for additional details.

2. Conduct annual PFAS sewage sludge monitoring at each mixed sewage sludge Outfall from which sewage sludge is discharged in subsequent calendar years beginning in 2027, and until this GP is discontinued and the sewage sludge generator is issued a WPDES IP with PFAS monitoring requirements.

   Note: The reissued WPDES IP may contain more stringent PFAS monitoring requirements as needed.

6.3 Reporting PFAS Monitoring

When the sewage sludge generator is required to monitor PFAS from unanticipated Outfalls the generator shall contact the assigned department compliance staff for reporting onto additional Characteristic Reports (Form 3400-49).

6.3.1 Reporting 2026 PFAS Monitoring Results

The 2026 PFAS sewage sludge laboratory reports shall be provided (by email) within 14 days of receipt of laboratory results to both:

1. DNRWYPFASSludgeMonitoring@wisconsin.gov

2. Assigned department compliance staff for the corresponding WPDES IP for the sewage sludge generator.

6.3.2 Reporting 2027 and Subsequent Years PFAS Monitoring Results

Annual Characteristic Reports (Form 3400-49): The reports for the PFAS monitoring results will be created for sewage sludge generators that have coverage under this GP. These forms will be created for 2027 and subsequent years. Sewage sludge generators shall complete the appropriate Characteristic Reports (Form 3400-49).

Laboratory reports: Laboratory results shall be provided (by email) to both:

1. DNRWYPFASSludgeMonitoring@wisconsin.gov
2. Assigned department compliance staff for the corresponding WPDES IP for the sewage sludge generator.

6.4 Reporting PFOA + PFOS Concentrations That Exceed 20 µg/kg

Subsequent monitoring will continue annually unless the sum of the PFOA and PFOS concentration values exceed 20 µg/kg. If the sum of the PFOA and PFOS concentration value is above 20 µg/kg for any sampling event, the generator shall:

1. Notify the assigned department compliance staff within 5 business days of receiving the sample results.
2. Certify the monitoring data to the department via electronic Characteristic Report (Form 3400-49) within 14 days.
3. Collect a new sample and retest the sewage sludge within 90 days of notification if the value exceeds 20 µg/kg.
4. Report the second sample results within 14 days of receipt of the laboratory results. The generator may need to contact the assigned department compliance staff to create an additional Characteristic Report.

The department will initiate modification of the WPDES IP assigned to the generator if the retest exceeds 20 µg/kg.

The department may request additional PFAS monitoring on a case-by-case basis if results appear non-representative. If the average of at least two sample results exceeds 20 µg/kg concentration for PFOA+PFOS combined, the department shall include limitations and conditions for PFAS in the reissued WPDES IP.

The department may require the generator to develop a sludge management plan to detail PFAS sampling procedures per s. NR. 204.11, Wis. Adm. Code.

Note: If the generator is required to collect a PFAS sample in 2026 as part of the WPDES IP application process that result may be used as the first monitoring event.

7 General PFAS Conditions

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

7.1 Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

PERFLUOROALKYLCARBOXILIC Acids (PFCAs)

PFBA	Perfluorobutanoic acid
PFPeA	Perfluoropentanoic acid
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid
PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid
PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid
PFDoA	Perfluorododecanoic acid
PFTrDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid
PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid

PERFLUOROALKYLSULFONIC Acids (PFSAs)

PFBS	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid
PFPeS	Perfluroropentane sulfonic acid
PFHxS	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid
PFHpS	Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
PFNS	Perfluorononane sulfonic acid
PFDS	Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid
PFDoS	Perfluorododecane sulfonic acid

TELOMER SULFONIC Acids

4:2FTSA	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid
6:2FTSA	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
8:2FTSA	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid

PERFLUOROOCTANCESULFONAMIDES (FOSAs)

PFOSA	Perfluorooctane sulfonamide
NMeFOSA	N-Methyl perfluoroocatane sulfonamide

NEtFOSA	N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide

PERFLUOROOCTANCESULFONAMIDOACETIC Acids

NMeFOSAA	N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid
NEtFOSAA	N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid

NATIVE PERFLUOROOCTANCESULFONAMIDOETHANOLS (FOSEs)

NMeFOSE	N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamideoethanol
NEtFOSE	N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoethanol

PERFLUOROALKYLETHERCARBOXYLIC Acids (PFECAs)

HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid
ADONA	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid
PFMPA	Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid
PFMBA	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid
NFDHA	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptaoic acid

CHLORO-PERFLUOROALKYLSULFONATE

9Cl-PF3ONS	9-chloroehexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid
11Cl-PF3OUdS	11-chloroelcosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid
PFEESA	Perfluroro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid

TELOMER SULFONIC Acids

3:3FTCA	3-Perfluoropropyl propanoic acid
5:3FTCA	2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic acid
7:3FTCA	3-Perfluoroheptyl propanoic acid

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

7.2 Sludge Sampling

The sewage sludge generator shall complete and certify the Characteristic Report (Form 3400-49) within 14 days of receipt of the laboratory results.

Note: As part of this GP the department has created a dedicated Characteristic Report (Form 3400-49) to record all PFAS sewage sludge monitoring results. This form identifies the due date of January 31 following the year of analysis. The requirement to complete and certify the form within 14 days of receipt of PFAS laboratory results supersedes the date listed on the form. The sewage sludge generator may request additional Characteristic Reports to record PFAS monitoring results.

Representative sludge samples shall be collected at each Outfall. The 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. The department may require representative sampling procedures to be detailed in a sludge management plan pursuant to s. NR 204.11, Wis. Adm. Code.

Note: If additional equipment is used for collecting sewage 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 Characteristic Report (Form 3400-49) in the comment section when reporting PFAS concentrations in the sludge.

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

7.3 Sludge Testing Procedures

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. 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. A list of DNR accredited laboratories is found in PFAS Lab Analysis in Wisconsin "https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/PFAS/Labs.html"

8 Standard Requirements

The conditions in ss. NR 205.07(1), NR 205.07(3), and NR 205.08(3), Wis. Adm. Code and 40 CFR 122 are included by reference in this permit. Some of these requirements are outlined in the Standard Requirements section of this permit. Requirements not specifically outlined in the Standard Requirements can be found in ss. NR 205.07(1), 205.07(3), and NR 205.08, Wis. Adm. Code and 40 CFR 122.

8.1 Monitoring, Reporting, and Record Keeping Requirements

8.1.1 Sampling and Testing Procedures

The permittee shall take samples and measurements that are representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge at points specified in the permit using sample types specified in the permit. The permittee shall also follow the effluent flow measurement and sample collection procedures in ch. NR 218, Wis. Adm. Code.

Samples collected under this permit shall be tested for the parameters listed in this permit and follow approved test methods and procedures specified in ch. NR 219, Wis. Adm. Code. If the required level cannot be met by any of the methods available in ch. NR 219, Wis. Adm. Code, then the method with the lowest limit of detection shall be selected. Additional test procedures may be specified in the permit.

8.1.2 Laboratory Certification or Registration

Samples collected under this permit shall be tested and analyzed by a laboratory certified or registered under ch. NR 149, Wis. Adm. Code. A list of Wisconsin DNR accredited laboratories can be found in the Certified Lab List (https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/labCert/certified-lab-lists).

8.1.3 Recording of Results

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

1. The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. The individual who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. The date the analysis was performed;
4. The individual who performed the analysis;
5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
6. The results of the analysis.

8.1.4 Reporting of Monitoring Results

The permittee shall submit wastewater discharge monitoring data as required by Sections 4, 5 and 6 on an electronic Characteristics Report (Form 3400-49) in accordance with s. NR 205.07(1)(r), Wis. Adm. Code upon the **Effective Date** of this general permit. The form is available through the DNR Switchboard: https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Switchboard. The forms are due 14 days following lab notification. The form shall be submitted to the department regardless of whether or not there is a discharge during any report frequency. Paper copies are no longer accepted.

To access the forms, the permittee must have a MyWisconsin ID and request access for each facility for which they intend to submit data. The Switchboard can be used to create a MyWisconsin ID and register with contact information and user roles. If the permittee already has a MyWisconsin ID, then they do not need to create a new one. However, they must still request access to each facility for which they intend to submit data.

8.1.5 More Frequent Monitoring

As specified in s. NR 205.07(1)(r), Wis. Adm. Code if the permittee monitors any parameter more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures specified in chs. NR 204 or NR 219, Wis. Adm. Code or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report.

8.1.6 Records Retention

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including daily logs, calibration and maintenance records, 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. All pertinent sludge information, including permit application information and other documents specified in the permit or ch. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Code, shall be retained for a minimum of 5 years.

8.1.7 Other Information

When a permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a notice of intent or submitted incorrect information in a notice of intent or in any report to the department, it shall promptly submit such facts or correct information to the department.

8.2 General Conditions for General Permits

8.2.1 Signatory Requirement

All permit notices of intent, reports, and other information requested by the department shall be signed by a responsible executive or municipal officer, manager, partner, or proprietor as specified in s. 283.37(3), Wis. Stats., or a duly authorized representative of the officer, manager partner or proprietor that has been delegated signature authority pursuant to s. NR 205.07(1)(g)2, Wis. Adm. Code.

8.2.2 Delegation of Signature Authority

The permittee must submit a completed Delegation of Signature Authority (DSA, Form 3400-220) or equivalent to the department for a duly authorized representative to submit specific permit documents on the behalf of the responsible executive or municipal officer, manager, partner, or proprietor of a permitted discharge. A responsible executive or municipal officer, manager, partner, or proprietor can only delegate signature authority to a duly authorized representative if that person is responsible for the overall operation of the facility or activity regulated by this general permit. The permittee shall specify the name of the individual or the employment position that has the signature authority and responsibility on the DSA. The permittee must submit an updated DSA to the department with the NOI unless a DSA was previously submitted to the department or together with the submittal of any required documents. If there are any changes to this request, the permittee shall submit a new DSA to the department.

Note: The DSA (Form 3400-220) is available at Wastewater General Permits (https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Wastewater/GeneralPermits.html).

8.2.3 Permit Coverage Transfers

A permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the department. Permittees that wish to transfer general permit coverage to a new permittee must submit a Transfer of Coverage (TOC, Form 3400-222) to the department. The TOC must be submitted at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date. All TOCs shall be completed by both the existing and new permittees, including the “Certification & Signature” section, and sent via mail or email to the department. The department will then send a letter to the existing permittee stating that their coverage is terminated under this general permit.

If the quality or quantity of the discharge has not changed at the facility, the department will send a letter of determination that grants coverage to the new permittee under this general permit. If there have been significant changes at the permitted facility, the new permittee shall submit a new eNOI to the department.

Note: The TOC (Form 3400-222) is available at Wastewater General Permits (https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Wastewater/GeneralPermits.html).

8.2.4 Permit Coverage Terminations

Permittees that wish to terminate their general permit coverage must submit an electronic Notice of Termination (eNOT) to the department. All eNOTs must be completed by the permittee or duly authorized representative including the "Certification & Signature" section and submitted to the department via the online Water Permit Applications system. The department will then send a termination letter to the permittee stating that their coverage is terminated under this general permit.

Note: The eNOT is available at the department's ePermitting website available via Water Permit Applications (https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/permits/water).

8.2.5 Continuation of an Expired General Permit

If a permittee submitted a complete and timely eNOI to be covered by this general permit, all conditions of an expired general permit shall continue to apply until the effective date of a new general permit.

8.2.6 Duty to Comply

The permittee shall comply with all conditions of the permit. Any permit noncompliance is a violation of the permit and is grounds for enforcement action, permit coverage termination, or denial of reapplying for permit coverage. If a permittee violates any terms of the permit, the permittee is subject to the penalties established in ch. 283, Wis. Stats.

8.2.7 Property Rights

The permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege. The permit does not authorize any injury or damage to private property, invasion of personal rights, or any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

8.2.8 Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the department, upon the presentation of credentials, to:

1. Enter the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are required under the conditions of the permit;
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are required under the conditions of the permit;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under the permit; and
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance, any substances or parameters at any location.

8.2.9 Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the likelihood of any adverse impacts to public health, the waters of the state, or the environment resulting from noncompliance with the permit.

8.2.10 Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish the department, within a reasonable time, any information which the department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, terminating, suspending, revoking, or reissuing the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall give advance notice to the department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. The permittee shall also furnish the department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permittee.

8.2.11 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It is not a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action to claim that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.

8.3 System Operating Requirements

8.3.1 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 the 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.

8.3.2 Noncompliance and Other 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:

1. Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment;
2. Any violation of an effluent limitation resulting from a bypass;
3. Any violation of an effluent limitation resulting from an upset; and
4. Any violation of a maximum discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the department in the permit.

A written report describing the noncompliance shall also be submitted to the department as directed in the Summary of Reports Due within 5 days after the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance. The written report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the length of time it is expected to continue.

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

8.3.3 Bypass

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

1. The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.
2. 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.
3. The bypass was reported in accordance with the 'Noncompliance Reporting' section of this permit.

8.3.4 Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash or other pollutants removed from or resulting from treatment or control of wastewaters or intake waters shall be stored and disposed of in a manner to prevent any pollutant from the materials from entering the waters of the state. Land disposal or application of treatment plant solids and sludges shall be at a site or operation licensed by the department under chs. NR 500 to 538, Wis. Adm. Code or chs. NR 660 to 670, Wis. Adm. Code or in accordance with ch. NR 204 or 214, Wis. Adm. Code.

8.3.5 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 the permit, or the spill or accidental release of the material is unregulated in the permit, unless the spill or release of pollutants has been reported to the department under this section.

Note: Section 292.11(2)(a), Wis. Stats., requires any person who possesses or controls a hazardous substance or who causes the discharge of a hazardous substance to notify the department 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.

8.3.6 Planned Changes

In accordance with ss. 283.31(4)(b) and 283.59(1), Wis. Stats., the permittee shall report to the department any facility expansion, production increase or process modifications which will result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants. The report shall either be a new general permit notice of intent or, if the new discharge will not violate the effluent limitations of the general 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 the general permit coverage letter to specify any discharges of pollutants not previously covered by the general permit.

8.3.7 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.

8.3.8 Enforcement

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

8.3.9 Permit as Enforcement Shield

Compliance with a permit during its term constitutes compliance for purposes of enforcement with 33 USC 1311, 1312, 1316, 1317, 1328, and 1345 (a) and (b), except for any toxic effluent

standard or prohibition, and standards for sewage sludge use or disposal. If a new or revised toxic effluent standard or toxic prohibition becomes effective during the term of the permit, the permittee may be subject to enforcement action if the discharge exceeds the new or revised effluent standard for the toxic pollutant even though the discharge is in compliance with the existing permit. The permittee may also be subject to enforcement action standards for sewage sludge use or disposal. However, a permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated during its term for cause as set forth in ch. 283, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 203, Wis. Adm. Code.

8.3.10 Severability

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

9 Summary of Reports Due and Actions

FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

Description	Date
Laboratory Report: Calendar Year 2026 and Subsequent Years	14 days after receiving PFAS laboratory results
Characteristic Report (Form 3400-49): Calendar Year 2027 and Subsequent Years.	14 days after receiving PFAS laboratory results
Exceedance Notification: Required when PFOA+PFOS exceeds 20 µg/kg	5 days after receiving PFAS laboratory results.
Sewage Sludge Retest: Required when PFOA+PFOS exceeds 20 µg/kg	Retest within 90 days after receiving initial PFAS laboratory results.

Appendix A

Below is the table of all major municipal dischargers in the State of Wisconsin.

Note: At the time of this WPDES GP effective date, some facilities included on the list may have been modified or reissued to include sewage sludge PFAS monitoring requirements in the WPDES IP.

WPDES IP Number	Facility Name
0022144-10-0	Antigo City Of
0023221-09-0	Appleton Wastewater Treatment Facility
0023230-11-0	Arcadia Wastewater Treatment Facility
0030767-10-0	Ashland Sewage Utility
0020605-10-0	Baraboo Wastewater Treatment Facility
0023345-10-0	Beaver Dam Wastewater Treatment Facility
0023370-10-4	Beloit Wastewater Treatment Facility
0023469-10-1	Brookfield, City Of
0022926-10-2	Burlington Water Pollution Control
0020222-10-0	Cedarburg Wastewater Treatment Facility
0023604-10-0	Chippewa Falls WWTP
0021008-10-1	Columbus Wastewater Treatment Facility
0032026-09-0	Delafield Hartland Water Pollution Control Commission
0023850-10-0	Eau Claire Wastewater Treatment Facility
0023990-09-0	Fond Du Lac WTRRF
0036021-08-0	Fontana Walworth Water Pollution Control Commission
0022489-11-0	Fort Atkinson Wastewater Treatment Facility
0024686-09-0	Fox West Regional Sewerage Commission
0020184-11-0	Grafton Water & Wastewater Utility
0065251-02-1	Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District Combined
0020192-10-0	Hartford Water Pollution Control Facility
0031232-10-0	Heart Of The Valley Metro Sewerage District
0024279-10-1	Hudson Wastewater Treatment Facility
0021806-08-0	Jackson Wastewater Treatment Plant
0030350-09-2	Janesville Wastewater Utility
0024333-10-0	Jefferson Wastewater Treatment Facility
0028703-11-1	Kenosha Wastewater Treatment Facility
0020141-10-0	Kiel Wastewater Treatment Facility
0029581-10-0	La Crosse City

0021130-10-0	Lake Geneva Wastewater Treatment Plt
0031194-10-1	Lake Mills Wastewater Treatment Facility
0024597-09-2	Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District WWTF
0024601-10-0	Manitowoc Wastewater Treatment Facility
0026182-10-0	Marinette Wastewater Utility
0021024-09-1	Marshfield Wastewater Treatment Facility
0024643-11-0	Mayville Wastewater Treatment Facility
0024708-10-1	Menomonie Wastewater Treatment Facility
0020150-11-0	Merrill City Of
0036820-04-0	Milwaukee Metro Sew Dist Combined
0020362-09-2	Monroe Wastewater Treatment Facility
0020265-10-0	Mukwonago Wastewater Treatment Plant
0026085-10-0	Neenah Menasha Sewerage Commission WWTF
0024929-10-0	New London Wastewater Treatment Facility
0031470-08-1	Norway Tn Sanitary District 1 WWTF
0021181-10-0	Oconomowoc Wastewater Treatment Plnt
0020681-09-0	Oregon Wastewater Treatment Facility
0025038-10-1	Oshkosh Wastewater Treatment Plant
0030651-09-1	Peshtigo Wastewater Treatment Facility
0020435-10-1	Platteville Wastewater Treatment Facility
0027995-11-0	Plover Wastewater Treatment Facility
0030031-08-1	Plymouth Utilities WWTF
0020460-09-0	Port Washington WWTF
0020427-11-1	Portage Wastewater Treatment Facility
0020257-09-0	Prairie Du Chien Wastewater Treatment Facility
0025194-10-0	Racine Wastewater Utility
0020371-10-1	Reedsburg Wastewater Treatment Facility
0020044-10-0	Rhinelander City Of
0035581-08-0	Rib Mountain Metro Sewerage District WWTF
0021865-10-0	Rice Lake Utilities City Of
0020109-10-0	Richland Center Wastewater Treatment Facility
0021032-09-1	Ripon Wastewater Treatment Facility
0029394-11-0	River Falls Municipal Utility WWTF
0031496-08-0	Salem Lakes, Village - Salem WWTP
0021555-11-0	Saukville Village Sewer Utility
0025411-10-0	Sheboygan Wastewater Treatment Plant

0020290-10-0	Slinger Wastewater Treatment Facility
0028819-09-1	South Milwaukee Wastewater Treat Facility
0020737-10-0	Sparta Wastewater Treatment Facility
0029572-10-0	Stevens Point Wastewater Treatment Facility
0020338-09-0	Stoughton Wastewater Treatment Facility
0021113-11-0	Sturgeon Bay Utilities Wastewater Treatment Facility
0020478-11-0	Sun Prairie Wastewater Treatment Facility
0025593-09-0	Superior Sewage Disposal System
0020559-09-0	Sussex Wastewater Treatment Facility
0021318-09-0	Tomah Wastewater Treatment Facility
0021695-10-0	Twin Lakes Wastewater Treatment Fac
0026590-10-0	Two Rivers Wastewater Treatment Facility
0028291-10-0	Union Grove Village
0031461-08-0	Walworth County Metro
0028541-09-3	Watertown Wastewater Treatment Facility
0029971-10-0	Waukesha City
0030490-08-0	Waupaca Wastewater Treatment Facility
0022772-10-2	Waupun Wastewater Treatment Facility
0025739-09-2	Wausau Water Works Ww Treatment Facility
0025763-11-0	West Bend City
0028754-10-0	Western Racine County Sewerage District
0020001-10-2	Whitewater Wastewater Treatment Facil
0031402-08-1	Wi Dells Lk Delton Sewerage Commission WWTF
0025844-10-1	Wisconsin Rapids WWTF
0028452-09-0	Wolf Treatment Plant