

Permit Fact Sheet

DISCLAIMER: This fact sheet addresses conditions related to modifications made to Permit No. WI-0061514-04-0. For a complete explanation of other permit conditions, see the fact sheet for that permit.

General Information

Permit Number:	WI-0061514-04-1
Permittee Name:	UNITED LIQUID WASTE RECYCLING LLC
Address:	715 Morgan Street
City/State/Zip:	CLYMAN WI 53016
Discharge Location:	Approved Sites in Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, and Jefferson Counties
Receiving Water:	Groundwaters of the State via Landspreading on Approved Sites in Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, and Jefferson Counties

Facility Description

United Liquid Waste Recycling LLC (ULWR) is headquartered in in Clyman, Wisconsin (Dodge County). This company provides short-term storage and land application of industrial liquid waste, industrial by product solids, liquid industrial sludge, industrial cake sludge, sewage liquid sludge, sewage cake sludge, and septage (septage, holding tank, and grease trap wastes) for numerous municipalities and industrial clients. Definitions for all of these types of wastes can be found below. ULWR has two primary storage sites (Main Facility and CL Facility) in Dodge County. Currently, ULWR has 668 fields (approximately 19,600 acres) identified for the land application of waste, though it is noted that ULWR primarily uses the acreage directly adjacent to its facilities and most of these sites need to be reaproved.

Pursuant to s.

3.4.1 of the proposed permit, ULWR is required to notify the department of its intent to land apply waste on a field. There are several sites that haven't been used in the most recent permit term and changes may have occurred on those sites; that information would have to be provided to the department for approval prior to land applying on those fields. Waste is either hauled to the facility by the wastewater source or ULWR may pick up the waste from the source and haul it to its storage facilities prior to land application. ULWR also has the flexibility to directly land apply wastewater for approved municipal clients, though there are currently no municipal clients approved for the direct land application of waste. Under this permit, all industrial wastes are stored prior to land application. The permit contains monitoring requirements (influent and monitoring of land applied waste) and also loading limitations on land applied waste to protect groundwater and public health.

Each site/field must comply with ss. NR 113.07, NR 204.07, NR 214.17, and/or NR 214.18, Wis. Admin. Code, requirements for 1) separation distance from houses and wells, 2) separation distance from surface water and wetlands, 3) separation distance from bedrock and groundwater, and 4) available water holding capacity and soil permeability rate (sufficient to properly hold and treat the wastewater). Winter time land application of wastewater regulated under s. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Code, is permissible for sites/fields meeting the above conditions and that have slopes less than 2% or on a case by case basis 2-6%, per ss. NR 214.17(2)(f) and 214.18(2)(f), Wis. Adm. Code. No winter land application is permitted for sewage sludge, septage (septic tank, holding tank, sanitary grease interceptors, portable restrooms), or for mixed waste that contains sewage sludge and/or septage. Note: For landspreading of industrial wastes, winter conditions also include conditions in which soil temperatures are below freezing (see code references above). When soil temperatures are above freezing, all land application is limited to slopes of 12% or less. ULWR's approved sites/fields are located in Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, and Jefferson counties. **FIMPORTANT:** Any item within a table in this fact sheet highlighted in GRAY is a change from the previous permit. The acronym PH means PLACEHOLDER, DLA means DIRECT LAND APPLICATION, I means INDUSTRIAL (industrial liquid wastes, industrial liquid sludge,

industrial cake sludge, and/or industrial by-product solids), M means MUNICIPAL (sewage sludges), and S means SEPTAGE.

Waste Types

This permit specifically categorizes the waste types into one of 7 categories, based on how closely the characteristics align with definitions outlined in ch. NR 113, ch. NR 204, and ch. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Code. They are:

Combined/Mixed wastes: Some waste storage structures or outfalls have department approval to contain multiple types of waste. For example: Outfall 030 contains a mixture of sewage sludge (ch. NR 204, Wis. Adm. Code), septage (ch. NR 113, Wis. Adm. Code), industrial liquid wastes (ch. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Code), and industrial liquid sludge (ch. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Code). The permit provides ULWR with flexibility regarding the volume of each approved waste type that is approved for each mixed waste storage tank or mixed waste outfall. To ensure flexibility, this permit does not prescribe any specific ratios of industrial waste to sewage sludge or septage wastes in waste storage structures or outfalls.

Industrial Liquid Sludge* (from s. NR 214.03(34), Wis. Adm. Code): “the accumulated solids generated during the biological, physical or chemical treatment, coagulation or sedimentation of water or wastewater.” Process grease interceptor waste falls under this definition.

Industrial Cake Sludge* (from s. NR 214.03(34), Wis. Adm. Code): “the accumulated solids generated during the biological, physical or chemical treatment, coagulation or sedimentation of water or wastewater.”

**NOTE: The distinction between “Industrial Cake Sludge” and “Industrial Liquid Sludge” is a function of the extent that the sludge has been dewatered. Generally speaking, if a sludge is able to be pumped, it is considered a liquid sludge. Conversely, if a sludge can be stacked, it is considered a cake sludge.*

**NOTE: Industrial (process) grease is generated from large-scale food production. Numerous meat and poultry processors generate industrial/process grease. Grease generated by the industrial food production process enters a grease interceptor installed in or connected to process pipes, not sanitary plumbing pipes. Non-domestic septage (including process grease) is regulated pursuant to ch. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Code. In addition, process piping is not regulated by the plumbing code; therefore, this waste is exempt from ch. NR 113, Wis. Adm. Code requirements. This waste is regulated as an industrial sludge pursuant to s. NR 214.18, Wis. Adm. Code.*

Industrial By-Product Solids (from s. NR 214.03(4), Wis. Adm. Code): “waste materials from the animal product or food processing industry including, but not limited to: remains of butchered animals, paunch manure and vegetable waste materials such as leaves, cuttings, peelings and actively fermenting sweet corn silage.”

Industrial Liquid Waste (from s. NR 214.03(27), Wis. Adm. Code): “process wastewater and waste liquid products, including silage leachate, whey, whey permeate, whey filtrate, contact cooling water, cooling or boiler water containing water treatment additives, and wash water generated in industrial, commercial and agricultural operations...”

Sewage Liquid Sludge** (aka “municipal sludge” or “biosolids” from s. NR 204.03(55), Wis. Adm. Code): “the **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.”

Sewage Cake Sludge** (aka “municipal sludge” or “biosolids” from s. NR 204.03(55), Wis. Adm. Code): “the **solid** 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.”

***NOTE: The distinction between “Sewage Cake Sludge” and “Sewage Liquid Sludge” is a function of the extent that the sewage sludge has been dewatered. Generally speaking, if a sewage sludge is able to be pumped, it is considered a sewage liquid sludge. Conversely, if a sewage sludge can be stacked, it is considered a sewage cake sludge.*

Septage*** (from s. NR 113.03(55), Wis. Adm. Code): “means the wastewater or contents of septic or holding tanks, dosing chambers, grease interceptors, seepage beds, seepage pits, seepage trenches, privies or portable restrooms.”

Sanitary grease interceptor waste falls under this definition.

****NOTE: Sanitary grease interceptor: a watertight receptacle designed to intercept and retain grease that enters the interceptor from sanitary plumbing in or from kitchens and restaurants. Sanitary grease contains human pathogens. See ch. NR 113, Wis. Adm. Code.*

ULWR has indicated that, in practice, it is difficult to distinguish “Industrial Liquid Waste” from “Industrial Liquid Sludge,” based on the definitions in NR 214. ULWR is encouraged to use their best professional judgement when assessing both the volume of waste received by a particular client and the specific classification of that waste. If a particular industrial waste stream is hauled to the facility, and it’s determined that it overwhelmingly meets one classification of industrial waste over another, then ULWR should report that volume on the monthly eDMRs under the appropriate primary waste classification.

Influent Confidential Clients

ULWR has a confidentiality agreement with the State of Wisconsin. ULWR assigns a confidential client number to all industrial clients. The confidential number appears in the WPDES permit. The department maintains a list linking all client numbers to the waste generator (name, address, authorized representative, etc.). Although the industrial client name and address are confidential and are therefore not released to the public, any information on the type of waste, volume of waste and sampling data is accessible to the public. ULWR may receive approval of additional new clients throughout the term of the permit by providing the required information shown in Section 1.2 (New Waste Stream Requirements) of the WPDES permit. ULWR will update the facility’s land application management plan to reflect the addition of the new client(s).

NOTE: Municipal clients are also assigned client numbers.

Recycling Center

One other source of waste into the storage structures is the recycling center, where bottles and cans are crushed and disposed of, while the waste is routed to the storage structures and thereafter land applied. Previous permits did not required ULWR to track the waste that is routed through the recycling center. Given the fact that the department has very little information regarding the wastes that are routed through the recycling center and that the liquids/leachate from the recycling center are subsequently land applied, this reissued WPDES permit proposes to track this waste via submittal of a recycling center waste inventory.

Storage Structures

ULWR owns seven above-ground storage structures and three below-ground storage lagoons located in Dodge County (Main Facility and CL Facility). Waste receiving pits (influent discharge locations) are enclosed in order to help reduce nuisance odors. All structures, except for the CL-1, CL-2, CL-3, H-3, and “Big Pond” storage structures, have been enclosed to reduce nuisance odors. These tanks and lagoons have been previously approved by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in accordance with chs. NR 213, NR 108, and/or NR 110, Wis. Adm. Code. Wastewaters from various confidential industrial clients are mixed in these tanks and lagoons. Sewage sludge (NR 204 Wis. Adm. Code) is stored in the H-3, H-4, CL-1, and CL-2 tanks. Septage (septic tank, holding tank, sanitary grease interceptor, portable restroom) are also stored in these tanks. See the table below for more details.

ULWR also owns three cake storage pads (Main Facility: Pad #1 and CL Facility: Pad #2 and Pad #3). These pads are fully enclosed in order to reduce nuisance odors. Industrial cake sludges, industrial by-product solids, and sewage cake sludges are stored and often comingled. Leachate from these pads is pumped to nearby storage structures through influent sample points 784 and 785.

Wastes from the tanks are land applied on department approved sites/fields year-round. ULWR also has the flexibility to dispose of wastes by hauling them to a different facility; this type of disposal method is reported on the 3400-52 form. A sample point, labeled as ‘Outfall’, has been designated for most tanks to track the land application of wastes from that discharge location. ULWR has requested flexibility in its permit to mix wastewater from some of these tanks prior to land application so to accommodate this request, the department has created a separate outfall for this option.

Land Application Practices

ULWR has several Tanker Trucks with vacuum pumps and capacities of 4,500-gallons each, as well as several semi-tankers with capacities ranging from 5,500-gallons to 6,700-gallons. Vacuum tankers are constructed so that the liquid wastes may be vacuum loaded from the appropriate facility in a spill free manner. A gauge, located on the rear of the trucks, indicate when the tanker is fully loaded. Smoothbore tank trailers are also used for transporting material from sites that have their own pumps. Once loaded, the waste material is then transported to the specific landspreading site where it is land applied at the predetermined rates based upon waste characteristics and recommended nutrient loading requirements. The waste is land applied by injecting, panning, or spray irrigating the waste on field site. The application/methodology is adjusted for field conditions to avoid any ponding, runoff or misting of waste off-site. ULWR utilizes different types of spreading vehicles for the spreading of waste on the field sites. These include the following:

- **Drag Hose injection or panning.** Upon arrival at the site, the tanker is attached to a pump and hose system referred to as a “drag hose” or “dragline”. A tractor with an applicator tool bar is attached to the other end of the hose to either directly inject the material below ground or by panning the waste on the surface. A flow meter is used to measure volume discharged that is calibrated annually.
- **Tanker Trucks with a pan.** The trucks enter the landspreading sites with an attached six-inch spreading pan to the rear of the truck. Once the pan is attached the truck starts in motion and proceeds across the field. While moving, the tank on the vehicle is pressurized and the valve on the rear of the truck is opened. The liquid exits the vehicle across the spreading pan and is distributed approximately thirty feet wide behind the vehicle.
- **Tanker trucks with a spray irrigation gun connected to the truck.** This gun utilizes a 600-gallon per minute pump, which propels the waste liquids through a 1.5 inch diameter gun located on the rear of the truck. This gun spreads the waste liquid across the field in a 300-foot square pattern. The openings of the gun nozzles are sized to prevent plugging. ULWR is not currently using this method.
- **Balzer pan or injection.** The Balzer is attached to a tractor. It can either pan the surface of the field or inject the waste in the ground.
- **Traveling Gun.** The traveling gun system, which is another form of the spray irrigation gun, consists of a wheeled cart (“gun cart”) with a large sprinkler (“gun” or “big gun”), the main traveler machine (“traveler”) with a hose reel, and an irrigation hose. The gun cart is pulled either by a cable or a hard irrigation hose during operation. The “gun” travels while irrigating. The “big gun” sprays a stream of water high in the air during irrigation, which is susceptible to wind and evaporation losses - up to 30% or more in most cases. The hose is attached to the gun cart and is wound around a hose drum or reel on the gun cart. In operation, the gun cart (with the hose attached) is pulled out some distance from the traveler. The pump is then started, which provides wastewater to the “gun.” The hose reel then begins to slowly “reel in” the gun cart as the sprinkler operates. The flow rate in gallons per minute is adjustable by pressure setting and nozzle size, and rollup speed. There is a chart attached to the units to adjust for the proper loading rate. ULWR employs turbine drive and engine drive traveling gun systems. ULWR uses the following traveling gun systems:
 - **Turbine Drive:** This method places a small turbine on the traveler that is chained or geared to the hose reel. A portion or all of the irrigation water flows through this turbine on the way to the gun. The flow of the water pushes vanes or paddles on the turbine, which in turn powers the hose reel. The advantage of this system is that the traveler reels in the gun car any time water is moving through the system. ULWR has one large turbine that is adjustable up to a rate of 450 gallons per minute.
 - **Engine Drives:** A small gasoline engine (generally 5 hp) is mounted on the traveler. This engine is chained or geared to the hose reel and is operated during irrigation to reel in the gun cart. There are no close clearances inside the piping, so this system is ideal for slurries and effluent application. The engine must be started each time the pump is turned on, and stopped when the traveler had reeled in the gun cart. ULWR has one large engine with an adjustable rate up to 450 gallons per minute. ULWR also has one small unit adjustable up to 350 gallons per minute.

- **Knight spreaders.** The cake is gathered by a front-end loader and deposited into the knight spreader, which is then attached to a tractor of field gymmy to landspread cake.
- **Surface Application with Splash Plate General.** The splash pan: the rig is 23 feet wide, there are 12 pans per rig that are 12"x12".

Tank / Pad	Outfall	Tank Type	Waste Stored	Capacity	TRS	Q/Q	Township	Manure Stored?
H-1	001	Above Ground, Concrete Tank	Industrial	2.0 MG	10N,15E, S32	SW NE	Clyman	No
H-2	012, 030*	Above Ground, Stainless Steel Tank	Industrial	1.2 MG	10N,15E, S32	SW NE	Clyman	No
H-3	030*	Above Ground, Steel Glass Lined Tank	Municipal, Septage	0.14 MG	10N,15E, S32	SW NE	Clyman	No
H-4	030**	Above Ground, Steel Glass Lined Tank	Municipal, Septage	0.075 MG	10N,15E, S32	SW NE	Clyman	No
L1	019	Below-ground, Synthetic-Lined Lagoon	Industrial	3.7 MG	10N,15E, S32	SW NE	Clyman	No
L2	019	Below-ground, Synthetic-Lined Lagoons	Industrial	3.7 MG	10N,15E, S32	SW NE	Clyman	No
P1	050, 051*	Above Ground, Concrete Pad	Industrial, Municipal	1,200 yd ³	10N,15E, S32	SW NE	Clyman	No
Big Pond	020	Below-Ground, Synthetic-Lined Lagoon	Industrial	18.0 MG	10N,15E, S32	NW SE	Clyman	No
CL-1	101	Above Ground, Steel, Glass Lined Tank	Industrial, Municipal, Septage	1.2 MG	10N,15E, S33	SE SE	Clyman	No
CL-2	102	Above Ground, Steel, Glass, Lined Tank	Industrial, Municipal, Septage	1.2 MG	10N,15E, S33	SE SE	Clyman	No
CL-3	118	Above Ground, Steel, Glass, Lined Tank	Industrial, Municipal, Septage	1.2 MG	10N,15E, S33	SE SE	Clyman	No
P2	110*, 111*, 113	Above Ground, Concrete Pad	Municipal	1,100 yd ³	10N,15E, S33	SE SE	Clyman	No
P3	109, 110*, 111*	Above Ground, Concrete Pad	Industrial	2,900 yd ³	10N,15E, S33	SE SE	Clyman	No
CL Pond	105, 106*	Below-Ground, Synthetic-Lined Lagoon	Industrial, Municipal, Septage	8.0 MG	10N,15E, S33	SE SE	Clyman	No
P4	114, 115*, 116	Above Ground, Concrete Pad	Industrial, Municipal	3,000 yd ³	10N,15E, S26	SW NE	Clyman	No

* The department has permitted the discharge of comingled waste for the following outfalls:

- Industrial, sewage, and septage liquid wastes from the H-2 Tank and H-3 Tank under Outfall 030, the CL-1/CL-2/CL-3 tanks under Outfalls 101/102/118; ULWR can also discharge directly from the H-2 tank (via Outfall 012, industrial liquid wastes/sludges only).

- Industrial, sewage, and septage liquid wastes from the CL Pond Under Outfall 106. This is a placeholder outfall as, at the time that this permit is drafted, the permittee has requested but has not obtained department approval to store commingled wastes in this storage structure. Outfall 105 is for the land application of just industrial waste from the CL Pond. Language is included in the permit to ensure that either 105 or 106 is active in any given month of operation.
- Industrial cake sludge, industrial by-product solids, and sewage cake sludge from the Main Facility Cake Storage Pad under Outfall 051, from Pad #4 under Outfall 115 (placeholder effective), and from Pads #2 and #3 under Outfalls 111/110; ULWR can also discharge only industrial cake sludge and by-product solids from the cake pads under Outfalls 050 and 114, but placeholders are effective for both of these.

** The H-4 Tank serves as a storage tank for comingled sewage liquid sludge and septage. The waste from this tank is routed through the H-3 Tank and is eventually landspread through Outfall 030.

ULWR must submit plans and specifications to the department for review and approval prior to any new tank or storage structure being used to store wastewater under this WPDES permit. If any storage facilities are approved during this permit term, a permit modification is required to incorporate that storage structure and corresponding outfall into the WPDES permit.

1 Influent

Changes from Previous Permit:

None.

2 Groundwater Requirements

Changes from Previous Permit:

None.

3 Land Application

3.1 Outfall Sample Point Numbers

Sample Point Designation		
118		Direct Land Application of sewage sludge from a Municipal Client. PLACEHOLDER: DEPARTMENT APPROVAL REQUIRED PRIOR TO USE.

Changes from Previous Permit

Outfall 118 added to s. 3.2.5 for recently-approved CL-3 Tank.

3.2 Proposed Monitoring Requirements and Limitations

3.2.5 Sample Point Number: 106- PH: Mixed Wastes (M+I+S) - CL Pond; 118- Mixed Wastes (M+I+S) – CL-3

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow Rate		gal/month	Monthly	Estimated	Sewage Liquid Sludge, Industrial Liquid Waste, Industrial Liquid Sludge, and Septage
Solids, Total		Percent	Weekly	Composite	
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl		mg/L	Weekly	Composite	
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH3-N) Total		mg/L	Weekly	Composite	
Phosphorus, Total		mg/L	Weekly	Composite	
Phosphorus, Water Extractable		% of Tot P	Quarterly	Composite	
Potassium, Total Recoverable		mg/L	Weekly	Composite	
pH Field		su	Weekly	Grab	
COD		mg/L	Weekly	Composite	
Chloride		mg/L	Weekly	Composite	
Arsenic Dry Wt	Ceiling	75 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Arsenic Dry Wt	High Quality	41 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Cadmium Dry Wt	Ceiling	85 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Cadmium Dry Wt	High Quality	39 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Copper Dry Wt	Ceiling	4,300 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Copper Dry Wt	High Quality	1,500 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Lead Dry Wt	Ceiling	840 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Lead Dry Wt	High Quality	300 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Mercury Dry Wt	Ceiling	57 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Mercury Dry Wt	High Quality	17 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Molybdenum Dry Wt	Ceiling	75 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Nickel Dry Wt	Ceiling	420 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Nickel Dry Wt	High Quality	420 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Selenium Dry Wt	Ceiling	100 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Selenium Dry Wt	High Quality	100 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Zinc Dry Wt	Ceiling	7,500 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Zinc Dry Wt	High Quality	2,800 mg/kg	Quarterly	Composite	
Fecal Coliform	Geometric Mean - Monthly	2,000,000 MPN/g TS	Bimonthly	Grab	

Changes from Previous Permit

Monitoring requirements did not change, Outfall 118 is new and has been added to this subsection of the permit.

Explanation of Limits and Monitoring Requirements

The CL-3 tank will contain Sewage Liquid Sludge, Industrial Liquid Waste, Industrial Liquid Sludge, and Septage. Waste from this tank must be injected, satisfying the requirements of ss. NR 204.07(7) and NR 113.07(d)(2) Wis. Adm. Code. In addition, no winter land application is approved for this outfall. Winter is defined as frozen or snow-covered ground.

Flow rate monitoring is proposed in order to better track landspreading trends on a monthly basis. Under the current permit, the 3400-55 Annual Land Application Report is the only opportunity for the department to identify the volume of waste that is being applied to sites during the year. ULWR also frequently performs sampling for outfalls that are not used, monthly flow rate monitoring will allow the department to see which discharges are associated with which sample results.

Given that the CL-3 tank is identical to the CL-1 and CL-2 tanks, the sampling requirements are identical, save for the sampling for Radium, based on the nature of the specific waste stored in these tanks. Radium-containing wastes may not be stored in the CL-3 tank.

Section NR 204.07(6)(b), Wis. Adm. Code, outlines specific requirements for the landspreading of Class B biosolids. Within this section of NR 204 is a requirement that compliance with the 2,000,000 MPN/g TS limit shall be demonstrated by calculating the geometric mean of at least 7 separate samples.

The required information in the daily log and the annual report has been altered to align the information that is recorded with the information on the 3400-55 form.

4 Schedule

4.1 Land Application Management Plan

A management plan is required for the land application system.

Required Action	Due Date
<p>Land Management Plan Submittal: Submit an update to the management plan to optimize the land application system performance and demonstrate compliance with ch. NR 204, ch. NR 113, and ch. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Codes, by the Due Date. This management plan shall 1) specify information on pretreatment processes (if any); 2) identify land application sites; 3) describe site limitations; 4) address vegetative cover management and removal; 5) specify availability of storage; 6) describe the type of transporting and spreading vehicle(s); 7) specify sampling methods, procedures, and locations; 8) track site loading; 9) address contingency plans for adverse weather and odor/nuisance abatement; 10) spill notification and mitigation procedures; and 11) include any other pertinent information. Once approved, all landspreading activities shall be conducted in accordance with the plan. Any changes to the plan must be approved by the department prior to implementing the changes.</p>	02/28/2023
<p>Management Plan Update: Submit an update to the management plan to include operational procedures when managing waste from the CL-3 tank and optimize the land application system performance and demonstrate compliance with ch. NR 204, ch. NR 113, and ch. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Codes, by the Due Date.</p>	09/30/2026
<p>Ongoing Management Plan Updates: Updates are to be submitted and approved by the department when changes are made in land application practices. All updates should contain the latest colored aerial photos available. Applicable updates include, but are not limited to: new influent clients, new waste types from existing clients, new direct land application clients, new waste routing methods and new sampling procedures.</p>	

Explanation of Compliance Schedules

The Land Application Management Plan should be updated regularly to properly reflect current operations at ULWR. This schedule serves as a reminder for ULWR to update the management plan to incorporate changes in the reissued WPDES permit within 2 months of the date of this permit modification based on the addition of the CL-3 Tank. Any future changes to the management plan shall be approved by the department.

Expiration Date:

12/31/2027 (unchanged)

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AND

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Date: 06/15/2026