

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)/
State Disposal System (SDS) Permit Program Fact Sheet
Permit Reissuance
MN0020567**

Permittee: City of Monticello
505 Walnut St
Monticello, MN 55362

Facility name: Monticello Wastewater Treatment Facility
1401 Hart Blvd
Monticello, MN 55362-8654

Current permit expiration date: May 31, 2025

Public comment period begins: April 23, 2026

Public comment period ends: June 22, 2026

Receiving water: Mississippi River - Class 1C, 2Bdg, 3, 4A, 4B, 5, 6 water

Permitting contact: Holly Mikkelson
7678 College Rd, Ste 105
Baxter, MN 56425
218-316-3860
holly.mikkelson@state.mn.us

Table of Contents

	Page
Purpose and participation.....	3
General information.....	5
Description of permitted facility.....	5
Map of permitted facility.....	6
Flow schematic.....	7
Historical changes to facility or operation.....	8
Significant changes from the previous permit.....	8
Special conditions.....	8
Tribal Engagement.....	8
Significant Industrial Users (SIUs).....	8
Recent compliance history.....	9
Recent and existing monitoring table.....	10
Receiving water.....	12
Use classification.....	12
Existing permit effluent limits.....	12
Technology-Based Effluent Limits (TBELs).....	13
Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs).....	13
State Discharge Restrictions (SDRs).....	13
Proposed permit effluent limits.....	13
Waste stream stations.....	14
Surface water discharge stations.....	14
Technology-Based Effluent Limits (TBELs).....	14
Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs).....	14
State Discharge Restrictions (SDRs).....	15
Summary of proposed effluent limit and monitoring requirements.....	16
Reasonable potential for chemical specific pollutants [40 C.F.R. § 122.44 (d)(1)].....	18
Pollutants of concern.....	20
Mercury.....	20
Nitrogen.....	20
Phosphorus.....	21
Salty discharge monitoring.....	22
Total Suspended Solids (TSS).....	22
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study.....	23
Impairments.....	23
Chemical additives.....	24
Biosolids and septage.....	24
Total facility requirements.....	24
Certified laboratory.....	24
Electronic Discharge Monitoring Reports (eDMRs).....	24
Antidegradation and anti-backsliding.....	25
Term of permit.....	25

Purpose and participation

Applicable statutes

This fact sheet has been prepared according to the 40 C.F.R. § 124.8 and 124.56 and Minn. R. 7001.0100, subp. 3, in regards to a draft National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)/State Disposal System (SDS) permit to construct and/or operate wastewater treatment facilities and to discharge into waters of the State of Minnesota.

Purpose

This fact sheet outlines the principal issues related to the preparation of this draft permit and documents the decisions that were made in the determination of the effluent limitations and conditions of this permit.

The primary reason for reissuing the permit is due to permit expiration.

Public participation

You may submit written comments on the terms of the draft permit or on the Commissioner's preliminary determination. Your written comments must include the following:

1. A statement of your interest in the permit application or the draft permit.
2. A statement of the action you wish the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) to take, including specific references to sections of the draft permit that you believe should be changed.
3. The reasons supporting your position, stated with sufficient specificity as to allow the Commissioner to investigate the merits of your position.

You may also request that the MPCA Commissioner hold a public informational meeting. A public informational meeting is an informal meeting which the MPCA may hold to help clarify and resolve issues.

In accordance with Minn. R. 7000.0650 and Minn. R. 7001.0110, your petition requesting a public informational meeting must identify the matter of concern and must include the following: items one through three identified above; a statement of the reasons the MPCA should hold the meeting; and the issues you would like the MPCA to address at the meeting.

In addition, you may submit a petition for a contested case hearing. A contested case hearing is a formal hearing before an administrative law judge. Your petition requesting a contested case hearing must include a statement of reasons or proposed findings supporting the MPCA decision to hold a contested case hearing pursuant to the criteria identified in Minn. R. 7000.1900, subp. 1, and a statement of the issues proposed to be addressed by a contested case hearing and the specific relief requested. To the extent known, your petition should include a proposed list of witnesses to be presented at the hearing, a proposed list of publications, references, or studies to be introduced at the hearing, and an estimate of time required for you to present the matter at hearing.

You must submit all comments, requests, and petitions during the public comment period identified on page one of this notice. All written comments, requests, and petitions received during the public comment period will be considered in the final decisions regarding the permit. If the MPCA does not receive any written comments, requests, or petitions during the public comment period, the Commissioner or other MPCA staff as authorized by the Commissioner will make the final decision concerning the draft permit.

Comments, petitions, and/or requests must be submitted by the last day of the public comment period to:

Holly Mikkelson
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
6768 College Rd, Ste 105
Baxter, MN 56425

The permit will be reissued if the MPCA determines that the proposed Permittee or Permittees will, with respect to the facility or activity to be permitted, comply or undertake a schedule to achieve compliance with all applicable state and federal pollution control statutes and rules administered by the MPCA and the conditions of the permit and that all applicable requirements of Minn. Stat. ch. 116D and the rules promulgated thereunder have been fulfilled.

More detail on all requirements placed on the facility may be found in the Permit document.

General information

The permit is based on an NPDES/SDS permit application dated 12/02/2024 and additional documents found in the Administrative record.

Description of permitted facility

The existing facility has a continuous discharge from SD 001. The facility is a Class A.

The facility is designed to treat:

- an average wet-weather (AWW) flow of 2.360 million gallons per day (mgd)
- an average dry-weather (ADW) flow of 1.790 mgd
- five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) of 9,211 pounds per day (lbs/day) at AWW flow

The facility consists of screening, grit removal, three sequencing batch reactors, chemical addition for phosphorus removal, and chlorination/dechlorination. Biosolids treatment consists of dissolved air flotation, primary and secondary anaerobic digestion, storage tanks, and screw press dewatering. Biosolids are land applied and landfilled.

The Mississippi River - Class 1C, 2Bdg, 3, 4A, 4B, 5, 6 water was designated an Outstanding Resource Value Water (ORVW) on November 5, 1984.

Facility location

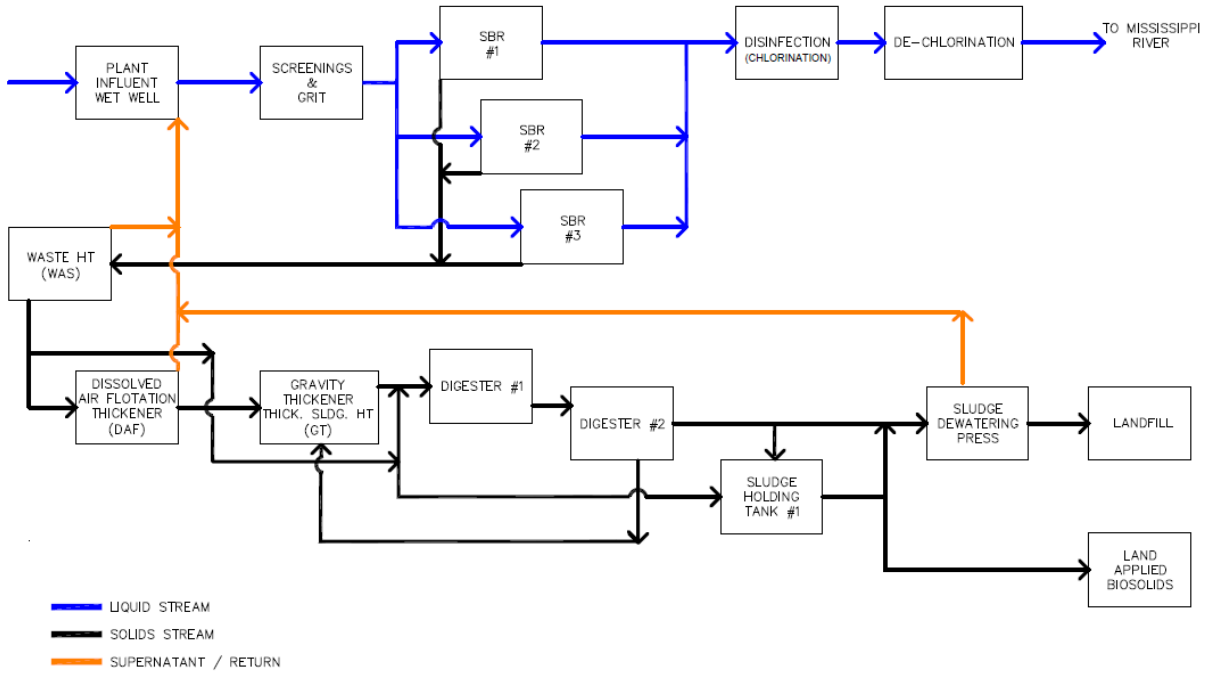
The facility is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Township 121 North, Range 25 West, Section 12, Wright County, Minnesota (latitude: 45.297745, longitude: -93.775021). The address of the facility is 1401 Hart Boulevard, Monticello, MN 55362-8654.

Outfall location

The outfall SD 001 for the facility is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Township 121 North, Range 25 West, Section 12, Wright County, Minnesota (latitude: 45.299242 and longitude: -93.774140). The outfall is northeast of the facility and has a continuous discharge to the Mississippi River - Class 1C, 2Bdg, 3, 4A, 4B, 5, 6 water.

Flow schematic

MONTICELLO WWTF FLOW CHART
PERMIT NO: MN0020567



Historical changes to facility or operation

There have been no changes to the facility since the last permit issuance. The Permittee does not propose any changes during the next permit issuance.

Significant changes from the previous permit

The draft permit contains the following changes from the last issued permit:

Limits and Monitoring Station SD 001

- Total copper monitoring is no longer required and has been removed.
- The sample type for total nitrogen has been changed from a 24-hour flow composite to a calculation.
- The following salty discharge monitoring parameters have been added: total chloride, specific conductivity, and total sulfate. Total dissolved solids is also a salty discharge parameter; however, it is already required in the permit. Monitoring is required once per month, January through December.
- The effective period of total residual chlorine has changed from January through December to April through October.

Limits and Monitoring Station WS 001

- The sample type for total nitrogen has been changed from a 24-hour flow composite to a calculation.

Special conditions

- Submit annual acute toxicity test battery results, due 180 days after permit reissuance and annually thereafter.
- Submit three priority pollutant monitoring reports, due two, three and four years after the permit reissuance date.
- Submit a Pretreatment Annual Report , due by January 31 each year.
- Submit a Biosolids Annual Report , due by December 31 each year.

Tribal Engagement

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) recognizes tribal sovereignty and is committed to honoring treaty rights. As such, MPCA is committed to ensuring that every person and community has healthy air, sustainable lands, and clean water. Additionally, MPCA is committed to making decisions that do not place disproportionate pollution burdens on any person or community. The MPCA expects regulated facilities to operate in compliance with environmental regulations designed to protect the environment and human health. When environmental regulations are violated, MPCA uses enforcement actions to hold regulated facilities accountable and require corrective action to identify and investigate actual and potential impacts and take remedial actions that will protect human health and the environment.

Significant Industrial Users (SIUs)

The facility has one SIU, which has a control mechanism associated with the facility. Cargill Kitchen Solutions processes eggs and contributes approximately 100,000 gallons per day (gpd) of continuously flowing process wastewater. The Facility has a pretreatment agreement, which includes pretreatment limits, with Cargill Kitchen Solutions. None of the permit limits are based on the SIU's wastewater contribution.

Table 1: Facility SIU's

Name	Total Average Flow (gpd)	Flow from Process Wastewater (gpd)	Flow from non-process wastewater (gpd)	Principal Products or raw materials used	Considered an SIU? (Y/N)	Is there currently a control mechanism and/or local limits? (Y/N)	Is the IU subject to Categorical Standards? (Y/N)
Cargill Kitchen Solutions	100,000	100,000	0	Egg Processing	Y	Y	Y

Recent compliance history

A Pretreatment Compliance Inspection (PCI) occurred on August 16, 2023, by Lauren Marshall and Jaramie Logelin of the MPCA. The PCI consisted of a visual inspection and discussions with Chris Gardner, Operator, Matt Leonard, Public Works Director, and Ross Stevens, Project Manager. Based on the results of the inspection, there were no violations of the pretreatment terms and conditions set forth in the NPDES/SDS permit.

A Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) occurred on November 16, 2023, by Cara Omana of the MPCA. The CEI consisted of a visual inspection of the facility and a discussion with Ross Stevens, Project Manager. There was also a review of the monthly discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) for the time-period of May 2022 to November 2023. Based on the results of the inspection, there were no violations of the terms and conditions set forth in the NPDES/SDS permit.

Recent and existing monitoring table

The table below lists the last 12 months of monitoring data submitted by the facility and the existing monitoring parameters.

Table 2: Recent monitoring history

Parameter	Limit Type	Limit	Units	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25
CBOD5	CalMoAvg	25	mg/L	0.9	0.7	1.2	8.6	8.1	1	2.3	1	0.8	1	1.1	0.9
		114	kg/d	4.4	0	0	42.1	32.8	4.1	10.1	4.4	3.1	4.1	4.8	3.9
	MxCalWkAvg	40	mg/L	1.2	1	1.5	2.6	59.7	1.2	3.4	3.4	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.6
		182	kg/d	5.3	0	0	10.4	237.1	4.9	15.2	15	4.3	4.8	7.4	7
CBOD5 % Removal	MnCalMoAvg	85	%	99.8	0	0	98.1	97.8	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.8
Chlorine, Total Residual	DailyMax	0.038	mg/L	0	0	0	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0	0
Copper, Total	CalQtrMax		mg/L			0			0			0			0.02
Fecal Coliform, MPN	CalMoGeoMn	200	#/100ml				105	0	17	32	24	70	81		
Flow	CalMoAvg		mgd	0	0	0	1	1.021	1.049	1.12	1.11	1.05	1.071	1.12	1.118
	CalMoMax		mgd	0	0	0	1.12	1.202	1.187	1.28	1.22	1.22	1.222	1.25	1.26
	CalMoTot		Mgal	0	0	0	25.07	31.663	31.479	34.59	34.43	31.47	33.189	33.57	34.672
Mercury, Dissolved	CalMoAvg		ng/L	0		0		0		0		0		0	
	DailyMax		ng/L	0		0		0		0		0		0	
Mercury, Total	CalMoAvg	10	ng/L	0		1.395		0		0		0		0	
	DailyMax	17	ng/L	5.46		1.45		2.38		0.558		0.768		2.88	
Nitrite Plus Nitrate, Total	CalMoAvg		mg/L	10.933	8.37	0.52	0.51	1.56	0.51	1.58	1.24	0.32	0.41	2.78	0.13
Nitrogen, Ammonia, Total	CalMoAvg		mg/L	0	0	0	0	0.21	0	0.42	0.21	0	0	0	0.17
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, Total	CalMoAvg		mg/L	1.181	2.15	1.26	0	1.83	0	1.13	1.25	0	0.42	1.33	0.25
Nitrogen, Total	CalMoAvg		mg/L	12.243	10.52	1.78	1.24	3.39	0	2.71	2.49	0	0.83	4.11	0.38
Oxygen, Dissolved	CalMoMin		mg/L	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.3	6	5.5	6	6	6	6.2
pH	CalMoMax	9	SU	8.2	10	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.1	8	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.5
	CalMoMin	6	SU	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.1	7.5
Phosphorus, Total	12MoTotal	2,608	kg/yr	1315	1315	0	0	0	0	1051	1643	1696	1748	1933	2067
	CalMoAvg		mg/L	0.867	0.955	0.368	2.154	1.17	0.868	2.776	1.935	1.265	1.802	2.46	2.114

Parameter	Limit Type	Limit	Units	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25
Solids, Total Dissolved	CalMoAvg		mg/L	929.333	836	1140	769.5	1210	396	1000	1020	370	397	1080	339
Solids, Total Suspended	CalMoAvg	30	mg/L	8.8	5.6	5	5.4	6.1	4.6	9.3	3.8	3.6	3	5.8	5.3
		136	kg/d	57.372	0	0	24.137	24.212	18.431	41.339	16.424	14.597	12.625	25.203	22.447
	MxCalWkAvg	45	mg/L	13.3	10	7.5	4.3	13.7	5.3	14.3	8.7	4.7	3.3	12	9.3
		204	kg/d	68.2	0	0	16.8	55.3	21.5	63.6	38.9	19.2	13.2	54.8	41.1
TSS % Removal	MnCalMoAvg	85	%	91.5	0	0	97.2	96.8	97.7	98.6	99	99	99.3	98.1	98.8
TSS, grab (Mercury)	CalMoAvg		mg/L	3		3		6.5		3.5		4		3	
	DailyMax		mg/L	3		3		8		4		4		3	

Receiving water

Use classification

The facility has a continuous discharge via surface discharge station SD 001 to the Mississippi River. This water is classified as a Class 1C, 2Bdg, 3, 4A, 4B, 5, 6 Water. All waters of the state of Minnesota must be classified based on considerations of best usage in the interest of the public and in conformance with the requirements of the applicable statutes, as described in Minn. R. 7050.0140.

The Mississippi River was designated an Outstanding Resource Value Water (ORVW) on November 5, 1984. The design average wet-weather flow of this Facility on the date of ORVW designation is 1,200,000 gpd.

Minn. R. 7053.0205, subp. 8, authorizes the MPCA to develop WQBELs for point source discharges to waters of the state of Minnesota to protect receiving waters for the applicable use classifications.

Class 1 waters, domestic consumption. Domestic consumption includes all waters of the state that are or may be used as a source of supply for drinking, culinary or food processing use, or other domestic purposes and for which quality control is or may be necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare.

Class 2 waters, aquatic life and recreation. Aquatic life and recreation includes all waters of the state that support or may support aquatic biota, bathing, boating, or other recreational purposes and for which quality control is or may be necessary to protect aquatic or terrestrial life or their habitats or the public health, safety, or welfare.

Class 3 water, industrial consumption. Industrial consumption includes all waters of the state that are or may be used as a source of supply for industrial process or cooling water, or any other industrial or commercial purposes, and for which quality control is or may be necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare.

Class 4 waters, agriculture and wildlife. Agriculture and wildlife includes all waters of the state that are or may be used for any agricultural purposes, including stock watering and irrigation, or by waterfowl or other wildlife and for which quality control is or may be necessary to protect terrestrial life and its habitat or the public health, safety, or welfare.

Class 5 waters, aesthetic enjoyment and navigation. Aesthetic enjoyment and navigation includes all waters of the state that are or may be used for any form of water transportation or navigation or fire prevention and for which quality control is or may be necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare.

Class 6 waters, other uses and protection of border wars. Other uses includes all waters of the state that serve or may serve the uses in subparts 2 to 6 or any other beneficial uses not listed in this part, including without limitation any such uses in this or any other state, province, or nation of any waters flowing through or originating in this state, and for which quality control is or may be necessary for the declared purposes in this part, to conform with the requirements of the legally constituted state or national agencies having jurisdiction over such waters, or for any other considerations the agency may deem proper.

The beneficial use subclass designators "e," "g," and "m" are added to the Class 2 designator as specific additional designators. The additional subclass designators do not replace the Class 2 designator. All requirements for Class 2 stream and river habitats in Minn. R. 7050.0222 and 7052.0100 continue to apply in addition to requirements for Class 2Bdg stream and river habitats in Minn. R. 7050.0222. These subclass designators are applied to lotic waters only.

There are no endangered or threatened species living in the receiving water.

More information on the classification of waters can be found in [Minn. R. 7050.0140](#).

Existing permit effluent limits

Please see the Recent and Existing Monitoring Table for a summary of existing permit effluent limits.

Technology-Based Effluent Limits (TBELs)

Limits are applied pursuant to Minn. R. 7053.0215, subp. 1, for 5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand CBOD₅, CBOD₅ percent removal, total suspended solids (TSS), TSS percent removal, and potential of hydrogen (pH). The CBOD₅ and the TSS monthly average limits are used to determine the calendar week average maximum limits.

Table 3: TBELs in existing permit

Pollutant	Calendar month average	Calendar week maximum	Calendar month max/min	Minimum calendar month average
CBOD ₅	25 mg/L 114 kg/day	40 mg/L 182 kg/day		
CBOD ₅ % Removal				85%
pH			9.0 SU 6.0 SU	
TSS	30 mg/L 136 kg/day	45 mg/L 204 kg/day		
TSS % Removal				85%

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs)

WQBELs for total residual chlorine are applied pursuant to Minn. R. 7053.0205, subp. 8. The limits for TP are applied pursuant to 7053.0205, subp. 8, 7050.0222 to protect for lake and/or river eutrophication standards. See the 'Explanation of Total Phosphorus Review' section below for additional information regarding the development of the total phosphorus limit.

Table 4: WQBELs in existing permit

Pollutant	Calendar month average	12 Month moving total	Daily maximum
Chlorine, Total Residual			0.038 mg/L ¹
Mercury, Total (as Hg)	10 ng/L ²		17 ng/L ²
Phosphorus, Total (as P)		2,608 kg/yr ³	

¹Limit applies April-October

²Limit applies January, March, May, July, September, November

³Limit applies January-December

State Discharge Restrictions (SDRs)

SDRs are not considered WQBELs. The MPCA requires secondary treatment or the equivalent as a minimum to protect water quality and maintain in-stream water quality standards (WQS)¹. Therefore, the restrictions are generally stringent enough to protect WQS, except where there is inadequate dispersion, or dilution at applicable minimum stream flows.

The 200 organisms per 100 milliliters (orgs/100mL) for fecal coliform is based on Minn. R. 7053.0215, subp.1.

¹Minnesota Regulation WPC 15, Criteria for the Classification of the Interstate Waters of the State and the Establishment of Standard of Quality and Purity. Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, April 8, 1969.

Table 5: SDRs in existing permit

Pollutant	Calendar month geometric mean
Fecal Coliform, MPN or Membrane Filter 44.5 C	200 orgs/100mL ¹

¹Limit applies April-October

Proposed permit effluent limits

Limits and monitoring requirements for surface water discharges are set in consideration of Minnesota state water discharge criteria also known as SDRs. SDRs are based on Minn. R. ch. 7053, Minnesota state WQBELs for the receiving

water use classification, federal TBEL limits applicable to specific discharge types, or a combination of these limits to regulate the discharge of wastewater. When limits overlap for a particular pollutant, the most restrictive limit is applied in the permit. In addition, MPCA may derive limits that are specific to a particular discharge. These limits may be based on toxicity studies, professional judgment analysis, technology-based standards, and in some instances, standards developed by other U.S. states or regulatory agencies.

Waste stream stations

Limits and monitoring requirements for waste streams are assigned to ascertain their impact on wastewater treatment processes, contributions to other treatment facilities, and/or land treatment/discharge sites. Requirements are based on Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) sampling policies and/or state health requirements.

This permit contains one waste stream station, which has been assigned monitoring. The influent wastewater will be monitored as WS 001. The proposed monitoring requirements for the waste stream station are found in the limits and monitoring table in the accompanying draft permit document.

Surface water discharge stations

The monitoring frequencies for outfall SD 001 are based on MPCA guidelines for Class A municipal discharges that are greater than one million gallons per day. The monitoring frequencies are set to achieve sufficient data to determine compliance with established limits. The proposed limit and monitoring requirements for the surface discharge stations are found in the limits and monitoring table in the accompanying draft permit document.

Technology-Based Effluent Limits (TBELs)

Limits are applied pursuant to Minn. R. 7053.0215, subp. 1, for CBOD₅, CBOD₅ percent removal, TSS, TSS percent removal, and pH.

Maximum calendar week average limits are calculated based on the facility type.

- Mechanical facilities’ limits are calculated using an equation that takes into consideration the facility’s average wet-weather design flow, the calendar month average concentration limits and a conversion factor.

Table 6: TBELs in proposed permit

Pollutant	Calendar month average	Calendar week maximum	Calendar month max/min	Minimum calendar month average
CBOD ₅	25 mg/L 114 kg/day	40 mg/L 182 kg/day		
CBOD ₅ % Removal				85%
pH			9.0 SU 6.0 SU	
TSS	30 mg/L 136 kg/day	45 mg/L 204 kg/day		
TSS % Removal				85%

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs)

Minn. R. 7053.0205, subp. 8, authorizes the MPCA to develop WQBELs for point source discharges to waters of the state of Minnesota to protect receiving waters for the applicable use classifications.

Minn. R. 7050.0155 requires that all waters must maintain a level of water quality that provides for the attainment and maintenance of the water quality standards of downstream waters, including the waters of another state.

The quality of Class 2Bd surface waters shall be such as to permit the propagation and maintenance of a healthy community of cool or warm water aquatic biota and their habitats. These waters shall be suitable for aquatic recreation of all kinds, including bathing, for which the waters may be usable. This class of surface waters is also protected as a source of drinking water (Minn. R. 7050.0222, subp. 3).

The beneficial use subclass designators "e," "g," and "m" are added to the Class 2 designator as specific additional designators. The additional subclass designators do not replace the Class 2 designator. All requirements for Class 2 stream and river habitats in Minn. R. 7050.0222 and 7052.0100 continue to apply in addition to requirements for Class 2Bdg stream and river habitats in Minn. R. 7050.0222. These subclass designators are applied to lotic, or flowing, waters only.

WQBELs for total residual chlorine are applied pursuant to Minn. R. 7053.0205, subp. 8. The limits for TP are applied pursuant to 7053.0205, subp. 8, 7050.0222 to protect for lake and/or river eutrophication standards. See the 'Explanation of Total Phosphorus Review' section below for additional information regarding the development of the total phosphorus limit.

Table 7: WQBELs in proposed permit

Pollutant	Calendar month average	12 Month moving total	Daily maximum
Chlorine, Total Residual			0.038 mg/L ¹
Mercury, Total (as Hg)	10 ng/L ²		17 ng/L ²
Phosphorus, Total (as P)		2,608 kg/yr ³	

¹Limit applies April-October

²Limit applies January, March, May, July, September, November

³Limit applies January-December

State Discharge Restrictions (SDRs)

SDRs are not considered WQBELs. The MPCA requires secondary treatment or the equivalent as a minimum to protect water quality and maintain in-stream WQS. Therefore, the restrictions are generally stringent enough to protect WQS, except where there is inadequate dispersion, or dilution at applicable minimum stream flows.

The 200 organisms per 100 milliliters (orgs/100mL) for fecal coliform is based on Minn. R. 7053.0215, subp. 1.

¹ Minnesota Regulation WPC 15, Criteria for the Classification of the Interstate Waters of the State and the Establishment of Standard of Quality and Purity. Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, April 8, 1969.

Table 8: SDRs in proposed permit

Pollutant	Calendar month geometric mean
Fecal Coliform, MPN or Membrane Filter 44.5 C	200 orgs/100mL ¹

¹ Limit applies April-October

Summary of proposed effluent limit and monitoring requirements

The following table lists all the proposed limits and monitoring requirements for station SD 001.

Table 9: Proposed Effluent Limit and Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Discharge limitations			Monitoring requirements		
	Limit and Units			Frequency	Sample type	Effective period
BOD, Carbonaceous 05 Day (20 Deg C)	25 calendar month average	40 maximum calendar week average	milligrams per liter	3 times per week	24-Hour Flow Composite	Jan-Dec
BOD, Carbonaceous 05 Day (20 Deg C)	114 calendar month average	182 maximum calendar week average	kilograms per day	3 times per week	24-Hour Flow Composite	Jan-Dec
BOD, Carbonaceous 05 Day % Removal	85 minimum calendar month average		percent	once per month	Calculation	Jan-Dec
Chloride, Total	Monitor only. calendar month maximum		milligrams per liter	once per month	24-Hour Flow Composite	Jan-Dec
Chlorine, Total Residual	0.038 daily maximum		milligrams per liter	once per day	Grab	Apr-Oct
Fecal Coliform, MPN or Membrane Filter 44.5C	200 calendar month geometric mean		organisms per 100 milliliter	3 times per week	Grab	Apr-Oct
Flow	Monitor only. calendar month average	Monitor only. calendar month maximum	million gallons per day	once per day	Measurement, Continuous	Jan-Dec
Flow	Monitor only. calendar month total		million gallons	once per day	Measurement, Continuous	Jan-Dec
Mercury, Dissolved (as Hg)	Monitor only. calendar month average	Monitor only. daily maximum	nanograms per liter	twice per month	Grab	Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Nov
Mercury, Total(as Hg)	10 calendar month average	17 daily maximum	nanograms per liter	twice per month	Grab	Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Nov
Nitrite Plus Nitrate, Total (as N)	Monitor only. calendar month average		milligrams per liter	once per month	24-Hour Flow Composite	Jan-Dec
Nitrogen, Ammonia, Total (as N)	Monitor only. calendar month average		milligrams per liter	once per month	24-Hour Flow Composite	Jan-Dec
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, Total	Monitor only. calendar month average		milligrams per liter	once per month	24-Hour Flow Composite	Jan-Dec
Nitrogen, Total (as N)	Monitor only. calendar month average		milligrams per liter	once per month	Calculation	Jan-Dec
Oxygen, Dissolved	Monitor only. calendar month minimum		milligrams per liter	once per day	Grab	Jan-Dec

pH	6.0 calendar month minimum	9.0 calendar month maximum	standard units	once per day	Grab	Jan-Dec	
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	Monitor only. calendar month average	kilograms per day	Monitor only. calendar month average	milligrams per liter	once per week	24-Hour Flow Composite	Jan-Dec
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	2608 12-month moving total		kilograms per year	once per month	Calculation	Jan-Dec	
Solids, Total Dissolved (TDS)	Monitor only. calendar month maximum		milligrams per liter	once per month	24-Hour Flow Composite	Jan-Dec	
Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)	30 calendar month average	45 maximum calendar week average	milligrams per liter	3 times per week	24-Hour Flow Composite	Jan-Dec	
TSS	136 calendar month average	204 maximum calendar week average	kilograms per day	3 times per week	24-Hour Flow Composite	Jan-Dec	
TSS % Removal	85 minimum calendar month average		percent	once per month	Calculation	Jan-Dec	
TSS, grab (Mercury)	Monitor only. calendar month average	Monitor only. daily maximum	milligrams per liter	twice per month	Grab	Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Nov	
Specific Conductance	Monitor only. calendar month maximum		micromhos per cm	once per month	Measurement	Jan-Dec	
Sulfate, Total (as SO4)	Monitor only. calendar month maximum		milligrams per liter	once per month	24-Hour Flow Composite	Jan-Dec	

Explanation of total phosphorus limit review

Total phosphorus WQBEL

Federal law [40 C.F.R. § 122.44(d)] restricts mass increases of pollutants upstream of an impaired water and requires WQBELs to be established for pollutant parameters where it is found that a NPDES/SDS discharger has the reasonable potential (RP) to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state WQS. An effluent limits analysis was completed to determine if the facility's discharge has RP to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a state WQS or contribute to any downstream impairment. As a result of the analysis, total phosphorus (TP) effluent limits were established for the facility to ensure protection of downstream waters and to comply with Lake Eutrophication Standards. A summary of the effluent limits analysis and the assigned TP limit are included below. For additional details regarding the effluent limits analysis, please see the "Total phosphorus effluent limit review: Mississippi River – St. Cloud Watershed" and the "Total phosphorus effluent limit review: Upper Subwatershed of the Mississippi River – St. Cloud Watershed" memoranda. Copies of the MPCA phosphorus memoranda are available upon request.

Lake Eutrophication Standards (LES)

Effluent from the facility is discharged upstream of Lake Pepin which currently exceeds numeric LES. Minn. R. 7050.0222 (<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=7050.0222>) details eutrophication standards for lakes, shallow lakes, and reservoirs. Federal law [40 C.F.R. § 122.44(d)] restricts mass increases upstream of impaired waters and states that NPDES/SDS permits for all dischargers that have the RP to cause or contribute to downstream impaired waters are required to contain WQBELs derived from the WQS. When determining RP, the Code of Federal Regulations also states that MPCA shall use procedures which account for existing controls on point and nonpoint sources of pollution. Permittees are found to have RP for TP if: 1) they discharge upstream of a nutrient impaired waterbody, 2) they discharge at TP concentrations greater than the ambient target, and 3) there is no geographical barrier capable of trapping a significant mass of nutrients between the outfall and the impairment. For all reasons listed above, the facility is found to have RP for TP upstream of Lake Pepin. Therefore, the facility is assigned a 12-month moving total mass TP WQBEL as a result of the Waste Load Allocation (WLA) derived from the WQS. WLAs in combination with other point and nonpoint allocations are calculated to achieve the nutrient/eutrophication WQS for Lake Pepin.

Currently there are over 500 dischargers upstream of Lake Pepin with RP. The gross WLA was split between the affected dischargers, in consideration of facility size and type. More detail regarding the method used to split the gross WLA into individual WLAs is provided in the MPCA memorandum for the watershed effluent limit analysis.

The TP effluent limit assigned to the facility to protect for eutrophication impairment in Lake Pepin is 2,608 kilograms per year (kg/yr) as a 12-month moving total.

Reasonable potential for chemical specific pollutants [40 C.F.R. § 122.44 (d)(1)]

Background for reasonable potential review

The discharge is located on the section of the Mississippi River which is an Outstanding Resource Value Water (ORVW)-Restricted reach. This is a class 1C, 2Bd, 3, 4A, 4B, 5, 6 water. This is a class A mechanical plant that is a continuous discharge. The discharger has submitted at least five acute whole effluent toxicity (WET) tests and three priority pollutant scans during their last permit cycle. The average dry weather design flow (ADWDF) is used to calculate WQBELs under critical low flow stream conditions. The ADWDF for this facility is 1.790 mgd. The low flow condition is defined by the once in ten year weekly average flow (7Q₁₀), which is determined to be 948 cubic feet per second (cfs). This facility has been monitoring total copper for the last permit cycle. The analysis below is based on data submitted to date.

This facility has one SIU, Cargill Kitchen Solutions. They discharge approximately 135,000 gal/day to the facility. This SIU processes eggs. Since this is a source of potential salty material, EAO staff recommend salty monitoring for the new permit cycle.

Federal regulations require the MPCA to evaluate the discharge to determine whether the discharge has the RP to cause or contribute to a violation of WQSs. The MPCA must use acceptable technical procedures, accounting for variability (coefficient of variation, or CV), when determining whether the effluent causes, has the RP to cause, or contribute to an excursion of an applicable WQS. Projected effluent quality (PEQ) derived from effluent monitoring data is compared to Preliminary Effluent Limits (PELs) determined from mass balance inputs. Both determinations account for effluent variability. Where PEQ exceeds the PEL, there is RP to cause or contribute to a WQSs excursion. When RP is indicated, the permit must contain a WQBEL for that pollutant.

Mercury- This facility has current mercury limits.

Reasonable Potential Analysis

Table 1 contains the inputs to the RP analysis for class 2B total copper WQS, the class 2Bd total nickel WQS, the class 2Bd total zinc WQS, the class 2Bd total aluminum WQS, the class 2Bd total antimony WQS, the class 2Bd total arsenic WQS, the class 2Bd chloroform WQS, and the class 2Bd trichloroethane WQS. These pollutants were evaluated on the basis of analytical measurements that made evident the need for a full determination. Where PEQs exceed PELs, a WQBEL is needed.

Table 10: 2025 Reasonable Potential – Monticello WWTP

Parameter	Cu	Ni	Zn	Al	Sb	As	Chloroform	Trichloroethane
Parameter Unit	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Plant flow ADW (mgd)	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79
Rec. water flow, 7Q10 (mgd)	612.80	612.80	612.80	612.80	612.80	612.80	612.80	612.80
Background concentration	0.95	1.50	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chronic standard (cs)	14.87	277.40	186.66	125.00	5.50	2.00	53.00	329.00
Stream hardness								
195 ppm	195.00	195.00	195.00	195.00	195.00	195.00	195.00	195.00
Maximum standard (ms)	33.26	2495.28	206.07	1072.00	90.00	360.00	1392.00	2957.00
Stream hardness								
195 ppm	195.00	195.00	195.00	195.00	195.00	195.00	195.00	195.00
Final acute value (FAV)	108.93	7767.98	642.01	2145.00	180.00	720.00	2784.00	5913.00
Effluent hardness								
329 ppm	329.00	329.00	329.00	329.00	329.00	329.00	329.00	329.00
Mass balance -cs	4779.88	94730.33	63268.82	42918.22	1888.40	686.69	18197.33	112960.77
Mass balance -ms	11092.91	856231.57	69931.40	368066.69	30901.12	123604.48	477937.34	1015273.50
Coefficient of variation	0.60000	0.60000	0.60000	0.60000	0.60000	0.60000	0.60000	0.60000
Long term avg-cs	2521.02912	49963.11839	33369.53891	22636.13265	1473.50978	535.82174	14199.27603	59578.30114
Long term avg-ms	3561.88163	274932.01824	22454.65008	118184.52081	9922.20790	39688.83161	#####	325999.65301
Preliminary eff. limits:								
Daily max.	7851.34	155602.10	69931.40	70496.60	4589.01	1668.73	44221.36	185547.04
Monthly avg. (2 x month)	4532.01	89817.90	40366.37	40692.62	2648.91	963.24	25525.81	107102.96
Max Measured Value	35.00	1.10	55.70	108.00	5.10	1.50	7.50	0.42
# data points	23	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
PEQ	45.68	3.30	167.07	323.95	15.30	4.50	22.50	1.26
Reasonable Potential								
PEQ > Daily max.	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
PEQ > Monthly avg.	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
PEQ > FAV	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Final Reasonable Potential	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Notes								
This section of the Mississippi River is a class 1C, 2Bd, 3, 4A, 4B, 5, 6 ORVV-restricted water								
Ave Dry Weather flow is 1.790 mgd								
The 7Q10 flow is 948 cfs.								
One high copper data point was removed from the copper data set.								
All acute WET tests were below 1.0TUa. No WET limit needed.								
Background concs. are based on the 2017 rpe valuation								

Reasonable Potential Summary

This facility illustrated no RP for any of the pollutants shown in Table 10. MPCA Environmental Analysis and Outcomes Division (EAO) staff removed one very high total copper data point from the copper data set. The March 2022 priority pollutant scan had a high result of 190 micrograms per liter (ug/L) for total copper. The next highest total copper data point was 35 ug/L. EAO staff have chosen to treat the 190 ug/L total copper data point as an outlier.

Copper Monitoring

This facility has shown no RP for total copper. The copper values are very low compared to the daily maximum potential WQBEL and the monthly average potential WQBEL. It is recommended that additional total copper monitoring be dropped.

Salty Monitoring Requirements

This facility has one SIU, an egg processor. As such, EAO staff are recommending salty monitoring for the next permit cycle. This facility will need to monitor salty parameters once a month for the life of the permit. After two years, they can request to discontinue sampling. The following salty parameters will be taken monthly: total chloride, total dissolved solids, specific conductivity, and total sulfate.

Mercury Limits and Monitoring

This facility has mercury limits. Following the November 2020 'Mercury Monitoring Guidance', EAO staff recommend total mercury, dissolved mercury and a grab TSS to be taken six times a year (Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Nov). Each month listed, two samples will be taken for dissolved mercury, total mercury and TSS at the final outfall (SD 001). All mercury samples and TSS samples associated with mercury will be taken as a grab sample.

Total mercury will be taken six times a year (Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Nov) at WS 001 at approximately the same time the final effluent samples are being taken. These mercury samples will also be taken as grab samples.

All mercury sampling will follow EPA Method 1669 (or an equivalent method). All mercury analyses will follow EPA Method 1631e (or an equivalent method) and have a reporting limit no greater than 0.5 ng/L.

Pollutants of concern

Mercury

This permit contains requirements for mercury monitoring and limits. These requirements were added in response to the EPA approval of the Minnesota statewide Mercury Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) plan. More information on the TMDL can be found on the MPCA's website at <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/business-with-us/statewide-mercury-tmdl>. Specific mercury monitoring requirements are found in the Waste Stream Station and Surface Discharge Station sections of this permit. Those requirements include sampling for TSS via a grab sample taken at the same time as the total and dissolved mercury grab samples are taken.

The mercury monitoring at outfall SD 001 is consistent with the MPCA *Permitting Strategy for Addressing Mercury in Municipal and Industrial Wastewater Permits* (2013) located on the MPCA's website at <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/wq-wwprm1-16.pdf>.

Nitrogen

Nitrogen is a pollutant that can negatively impact the quality of Minnesota's water resources, including water used for drinking. Studies have shown that nitrogen in lakes and streams has a toxic effect on aquatic life such as fish. Like phosphorus, nitrogen is a nutrient that promotes algae and aquatic plant growth, often resulting in decreased water clarity and oxygen levels. The Statewide Nutrient Reduction Strategy (<https://www.pca.state.mn.us/air-water-land-climate/reducing-nutrients-in-waters>) identifies goals and milestones for nitrogen reductions for both point and non-point nitrogen sources in Minnesota. To gain a better understanding of the current nitrogen concentrations and loadings

received by and discharged from the facility, effluent nitrogen monitoring is required in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 115.03.

The permit includes influent monitoring for total nitrogen, total nitrite plus nitrate-nitrogen, and total Kjeldahl nitrogen at a frequency of once per month January through December. The permit includes effluent monitoring for ammonia nitrogen, total dissolved solids, nitrite plus nitrate-nitrogen, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, and total nitrogen at a frequency of once per month January through December for the five-year term of the permit. There is no effluent nitrogen limit in the permit.

This nitrogen monitoring continues to provide the data necessary to develop a better understanding of the total nitrogen concentrations and loadings that are discharged. The changes and/or increases in total nitrogen monitoring in wastewater permits as a result of the *Statewide Nutrient Reduction Strategy* are outlined in the *Minnesota NPDES Wastewater Permit Nitrogen Monitoring Implementation Plan* document located on the MPCA's website at <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/wq-wwprm1-22.pdf>.

Voluntary Nitrogen Reduction Strategy Optimization Incentive

An optimization incentive is being offered to all NPDES/SDS permitted wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs) to encourage WWTFs to start making nitrogen reductions now. In return, pending successful rulemaking, implementation of a potential state discharge restriction limit (SDR) may be deferred within their individual permits.

Rulemaking efforts will be undertaken to adopt a 10 mg/L nitrogen SDR for all major municipal WWTFs, high concentration minor municipal WWTFs, and high concentration industrial dischargers. Permittees will need to optimize their existing plant operations to achieve a 15 mg/L total nitrogen concentration or lower, as a 12-month moving average, for a 12-month period, during the Nitrogen Reduction Strategy's phase 1 efforts (now until adoption of an SDR).

The success of optimization efforts will be determined post-SDR adoption during the effluent limit review process. The review will factor in the following:

- Beginning April 1, 2024, if the facility's effluent concentration is already at or below 15 mg/L, as a 12-month rolling average, that facility will need to operate below their existing levels consistently for a minimum of 12-months.
- Once facilities have started to optimize their wastewater treatment to reduce their nitrogen concentrations, they should continue optimization efforts until the SDR limit is applied in their permits.

The following should be noted:

- The SDR limit is proposed for all major municipal and high concentration industrial dischargers; if you are not currently a major facility but may be prior to SDR adoption, you may still have the opportunity to participate in this optimization incentive so long as the optimization period is at least 12-months long.
- The optimization incentive is included in the rulemaking effort for the SDR limit however, the deferral of the SDR limit for another permit cycle is dependent on successful rulemaking efforts. If this incentive is not successful during SDR rulemaking efforts, the SDR limit will not be deferred an additional permit cycle.

Phosphorus

Phosphorus is a common constituent in many wastewater discharges and a pollutant that has the potential to negatively impact the quality of Minnesota's lakes, wetlands, rivers, and streams. Phosphorus promotes algae and aquatic plant growth, often resulting in decreased water clarity and oxygen levels. In addition to creating general aesthetic problems, these conditions can also impact a water body's ability to support healthy fish and other aquatic species. Therefore, phosphorus discharges are being carefully evaluated throughout the state.

The Permittee is required to meet a phosphorus limit as specified in the limits and monitoring section of this permit. Although the Permittee is not required to prepare a Phosphorus Management Plan, elimination or reduction of phosphorus at the source will decrease the influent load to the wastewater treatment facility and has the potential to

improve treatment efficiency and reduce treatment costs. The MPCA strongly encourages the Permittee to identify and eliminate/reduce sources of phosphorus to, and optimize phosphorus management within, the facility.

All phosphorus samples must be analyzed by a certified laboratory and the data submitted to the MPCA. If the laboratory would like more information about becoming certified, please call the Environmental Laboratory Certification Unit at 612-676-5200. Samples must be collected in a clean bottle (preferably cleaned by a certified laboratory) that was not washed with phosphate detergent. Also, a sulfuric acid preservative must be added immediately after the sample is collected, and it must be stored at four degrees Celsius until analysis. If a contract laboratory is used, the bottle and preservative would typically be provided by the laboratory analyzing the sample.

Guidance for considering phosphorus in the wastewater treatment system can be found on the MPCA's website at <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/business-with-us/phosphorus-management-plans> or the University of Minnesota's website at <http://www.mntap.umn.edu/focusareas/water/phosphorus/>. For additional information about phosphorus reduction, please contact the MPCA at 651-282-6143 or 800-657-3864.

Salty discharge monitoring

In recent years, MPCA staff became aware of issues associated with "salty discharges." As a result, MPCA staff began to request monitoring for these facilities and began assigning effluent limits to facilities that already have data that show RP to exceed a WQS for classes 2, 3 and 4 water bodies.

Because of increased concern regarding salty discharges, MPCA staff determined that there is a need to obtain more information from dischargers. Facilities with continuous, periodic/seasonal, or intermittent waste flows where the receiving water stream flow to effluent design flow dilution ratio under low flow conditions is less than 5:1 (annual climatic 7Q₁₀: Maximum Daily Design Flow) will be required to monitor effluent for the following parameters: chloride, total dissolved solids, specific conductance, and sulfate.

Samples will be collected from one location at surface discharge station SD 001. Sampling frequency is once per month January through December.

Permittees may request a reduction in monitoring if after two years of data, the monitoring does not indicate RP to exceed a limit. If monitoring results indicate RP for any of the parameters, the Permittee will be required to apply for permit modification and, if necessary, a compliance schedule will be added to the permit to ensure progress towards meeting the WQS.

Sulfate

Sulfate monitoring for protection of wild rice waters

In 1973 Minnesota adopted a sulfate water quality standard to protect wild rice. In a February 16, 2022 letter to the MPCA, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) stated their expectations that MPCA issued NPDES/SDS permits are required to comply with the federally-approved sulfate water quality standard and Minnesota Rules.

In order to comply with the total sulfate water quality standard, MPCA is including total sulfate monitoring requirements in permits that are upstream of waters used for the production of wild rice. There are currently approximately 2400 waters within the state of Minnesota that have been identified as waters used for the production of wild rice (this includes the 35 waters identified on the 303(d) impaired waters list).

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Suspended solids may include both organic and inorganic matter. The inorganic compounds may include sand, silt, clay and precipitated metals. The organic fraction may include such materials as wood fibers and unsettled biomass from biological treatment systems.

These solids may settle out rapidly and bottom deposits are often a mixture of both organic and inorganic solids. Solids may be suspended in water for a time and then settle to the bed of the stream or lake. They may be inert, slowly

biodegradable materials, or rapidly decomposable substances. While in suspension they increase the turbidity of the water, reduce light penetration, and impair the photosynthetic activity of aquatic plants. Suspended solids may kill fish and shellfish by causing abrasive injuries, by clogging gills and respiratory passages, by screening out light and by promoting and maintaining the development of noxious conditions through oxygen depletion. Suspended solids also reduce the recreational value of water.

The South Metro Mississippi River Total Suspended Solids TMDL contains a WLA for the facility; the daily mass limit of 136 kg/day is applied at SD 001 in the permit.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study

To address water quality impairments, a TMDL study of the Mississippi River – St. Cloud Watershed may be conducted. The study will determine the capacity to assimilate pollutant loads as the basis for recommendations of WLA for point sources and load allocation for nonpoint sources in the watershed. An appropriate balance of point and nonpoint source controls that attain water quality objectives will be selected with full stakeholder involvement. Based on the results of the TMDL study, the permit may be reopened and effluent limitations for this facility may be re-examined. This permit will be modified or reissued as needed to incorporate effluent loading recommendations from the TMDL study.

Impairments

A recent impaired waters review was completed on January 9, 2026. The following information is a summary of the recent impaired waters review; the full impaired waters review memo is available upon request.

The facility discharges to the Mississippi River in the Mississippi River – St. Cloud Watershed. There are 31 impairments downstream for the following parameters: aluminum, fecal coliform, mercury in fish tissue, mercury in water column, nutrients, polychlorinated biphenyls – fish (PCB-F), perfluorooctane sulfonate in water (PFOS-W) and fish tissue (PFOS-F), sulfate, and total suspended solids (TSS).

Following are the TMDLs that are applicable to this facility's discharge.

Wasteload Allocations:

[Statewide Mercury TMDL](#) - Mercury in Fish Tissue and Mercury in Water Column Impairments

[South Metro Mississippi TMDL Turbidity Impairment \(TSS\)](#)

- TSS WLA = 49,640 kg/year and 136.00 kg/day (Appendix A, page 97)
- This WLA is equivalent to the current permitted effluent TSS mass limit of 136 kg/day.
- This facility is included in Appendix A, A.1, of the TMDL, Minnesota Wastewater Permits with TSS Limits of ≤ 32 mg/L and Eligible for Future WLA Increase.

[Lake Pepin and Mississippi River Eutrophication TMDL](#)

- TP WLA = 2,608 kg/yr and 7.15 kg/day (Appendix B, page 126)
- Note 4 of this table applies: "The Mississippi River upstream of the Crow River and the Rum River are meeting RES standards. Therefore, these areas are handled as a boundary condition for the 07010206-805 TMDL and no RES WLAs are needed for these facilities."
- The WLA is equivalent to the current permitted effluent TP mass limit of 2,608 kg/yr.

Additional Information:

This facility discharges upstream of waters used in the production of wild rice.

Table 11: 2025 Downstream Waters Used in the Production of Wild Rice

WID	Water Name	Reach Description
25-0017-01	Sturgeon	7 MI NW OF RED WING
07040003-627	Mississippi River	Chippewa R (WI) to L & D #6
79-0005-02	Robinson	AT WABASHA MN
28-0005-02	Target	0.7 MI S OF LA CRESCENT, MN
28-0005-01	Lawrence	AT BROWNSVILLE MN
07060001-509	Mississippi River	Root R to MN/IA border

There are aluminum, sulfate, PCB-F, and PFOS impairments that were not specifically outlined in this review. TMDLs are not underway for these impairments at this time.

Chemical additives

The disinfection process at this facility includes the addition of bleach and sodium bisulfite.

Biosolids and septage

Biosolids land application

This permit section requires biosolids to be treated to meet specific standards, and specifies monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, and general requirements for biosolids that are applied to the land. Unless they are exceptional quality biosolids, sites to which biosolids are applied are approved by the MPCA by the procedures found in Minn. R. 7041.0800.

Total facility requirements

Certified laboratory

Effective January 1, 2013, all Minnesota municipal, county, or industrial laboratories that analyze wastewater per Clean Water Act requirements must be certified by the MPCA or the Minnesota Department of Health. Information regarding MPCA laboratory certification is located on the MPCA’s website at <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/business-with-us/mpca-laboratory-certification>. If there are any questions concerning MPCA laboratory certification, please contact the MPCA at 800-657-3864 or by email at qa.questions.mPCA@state.mn.us. Commercial laboratories doing these analyses must maintain Minnesota Department of Health certification.

Electronic Discharge Monitoring Reports (eDMRs)

The eDMRs, Sample Values/Operational Spreadsheets, and related attachments shall be electronically submitted via the MPCA e-Services (https://rsp.pca.state.mn.us/TEMPO_RSP/Orchestrate.do?initiate=true). Paper copies of DMRs will no longer be accepted. The eDMR and Sample Value/Operational Spreadsheets are generated directly from the limits and monitoring requirements in permit for the facility. They are generated by the Pollution Control Data Specialist assigned to manage the data for the facility and will be available online within 30 days of the permit action, please make sure to download the most recent version of the eDMR and Sample Value/Operational Spreadsheet prior to submitting the next monthly eDMRs.

The MPCA wastewater program is finalizing its transition to electronic submissions only. This means all permit required submissions (excluding permit applications), such as pretreatment and biosolids annual reports, RSP account authorizations, and permit contact changes will only be accepted if received at the WQ Submittals inbox: wq.submittals.mPCA@state.mn.us. Any mailed submittals will be returned to sender and the permittee will be asked to submit them to the WQ Submittals email inbox.

Antidegradation and anti-backsliding

Antidegradation: Changes to the facility may result in an increase in pollutant loading to surface waters or other causes of degradation to surface waters. If a change to the facility results in a net increase in pollutant loading or other causes of degradation that exceed the maximum loading authorized through conditions specified in the existing permit, the changes to the facility are subject to antidegradation requirements found in Minn. R. 7050.0250 to 7050.0335. The permit does not propose to allow a new or increased discharge and does not trigger antidegradation.

Anti-backsliding: Any point source discharger of sewage, industrial, or other wastes for which a NPDES Permit has been issued by the MPCA that contains effluent limits more protective than those that would be established by Minn. R. 7053.0215 to 7053.0265 shall continue to meet the effluent limits established by the permit, unless the permittee establishes that less protective effluent limits are allowable pursuant to federal law, under section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act, United States Code, title 33, section 1342. The permit complies with Minn. R. 7053.0275 regarding anti-backsliding.

Term of permit

The MPCA has made a preliminary determination to reissue this NPDES/SDS permit for a term of approximately five years.

The effective date of the permit and the permit expiration date will be determined at the time of issuance.