

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF FINAL DETERMINATION TO REISSUE A WISCONSIN POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (WPDES) PERMIT No. WI-0062359-03-0

Permittee: Gordondale Farms Inc, Box 26, Nelsonville, WI, 54458

Facility Where Discharge Occurs: Gordondale Farms Inc, 9845 Hwy 161 Amherst, WI 54458

Receiving Water And Location: Unnamed tributary to Tomorrow River within the Waupaca River Watershed and groundwaters of the state.

Brief Facility Description: Gordondale Farms Inc is an existing Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO). Gordondale Farms Inc is owned and operated by Kyle Gordon. It currently has 2160 animal units. Gordondale Farms Inc has a total of 5000 acres available for land application of manure and process wastewater. Of this acreage, 1100 acres are owned and 3900 acres are rented.

Permit Drafter's Name, Address and Phone: Mark Kaczorowski, DNR, 5301 Rib Mountain Drive, Wausau, WI, 54401, (715) 218-0089

Date Permit Signed/Issued: July 31, 2020

Date of Effectiveness: August 1, 2020

Date of Expiration: July 31, 2025

Public Informational Hearing Held On: June 19, 2018

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

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

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

Permit issuance date was changed from May 1, 2018 to August 1, 2020.

Permit expiration date was changed from April 30, 2023 to July 31, 2025.

Due dates of items in the Schedules section of the permit were changed to reflect the new issuance date.

A requirement to submit a proposed methodology for Department review and approval that accounts for nitrogen applied to cropland through irrigation was added to the Nutrient Management Schedules section of the permit.

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

1. A number of comments received expressed concern about high nitrates in groundwater around Gordondale Farms Inc. and levels of high nitrates in private wells within the village of Nelsonville. Many citizens are worried about the health and cost effects associated with nitrates in well water.

Requests for the Department to investigate the source of nitrates in Nelsonville wells and to conduct a groundwater study.

Comments related to requiring groundwater monitoring near waste storage facilities (WSF) and abandonment of WSF's 004, 005, and 006.

Response:

At this time the Department is not recommending groundwater monitoring as part of the permit reissuance for Gordondale Farms. Site specific characteristics were reviewed and summarized by Zoe McManama (CAFO Hydrogeologist) in the attached memo and were the basis for the Departments recommendation.

All waste storage systems were built or have been evaluated to standards and permit conditions. WSF 3 is scheduled to have an engineering evaluation in the reissued permit to determine structural integrity after the barn roof collapse. If these structures are properly managed then they will comply with groundwater standards. WPDES permit conditions are intended to protect private wells and groundwater from becoming impacted from land spreading activities. The operation's WPDES permit and associated nutrient management plan contain conditions designed to protect groundwater quality. Examples of these conditions include:

- Manure or process wastewater may not be applied within 100 feet of a direct conduit to groundwater.
- Nutrients shall not be spread within 200 feet upslope of direct conduits to groundwater unless the nutrient is effectively incorporated within 48 hours.
- No manure application within 100 feet of direct conduits to groundwater (sinkholes, private wells).
- No causing fecal contamination of water in a well.
- No application on fields with soils that are 60 inches thick or less over fractured bedrock when ground is frozen or where snow is present.
- No application when snow is actively melting.
- No application on areas of fields that have less than 24 inches of soil to bedrock.
- Field verification procedures include ground depth evaluations on fields with mapped shallow soils. A detailed protocol for determining bedrock depth on fields with such soils is outlined in the NMP. All fields must be evaluated before applying manure.
- The operation is required to have an emergency response plan to help avoid impacts associated with spills.

2. Concerns regarding the accuracy and efficacy of self-reporting responsibilities of Gordondale Farms Inc. Citizens are concerned about the DNRs ability to enforce with low staff.

Response: Self-reporting is a key component of the federal NPDES permit program that serves as a basis for Wisconsin's WPDES permit program. The permit requires the operation complete ongoing self-monitoring and reporting of its production area and nutrient management activities. The permittee is required to report certain types of non-compliance within 24 hours to the DNR. In addition to self-monitoring/reporting by the permittee, the DNR (1) reviews annual reports summarizing self-monitoring activities and Nutrient Management Plan updates, (2) responds to citizen complaints, (3) may conduct a manure hauling audit on an operation's land application practices, (4) conducts a compliance inspection at least once every five-year permit term, typically during the last year of the permit term, (5) conducts more frequent inspections where warranted based compliance issues or construction activities and (6) responds to spills should they occur. Documented noncompliance is subject to DNR compliance and/or enforcement measures. The DNR is continually working to find ways to increase the amount of time staff can spend on compliance and enforcement activities.

3. Concerns regarding the reporting and cleanup of a manure spill which occurred in November 2017.

Response: The Department issued a Notice of Violation to Gordondale Farms Inc. on February 6, 2018. The Department alleged violations related to general spreading requirements, required spill reporting and duty to mitigate. In response to these violations Gordondale Farms submitted an updated emergency response plan and written report documenting the actions taken to mitigate the impacts of the manure spill. These actions resulted in the enforcement case being closed on February 22, 2018.

4. Comments expressed concerns that the DNR isn't working towards their mission statement.

Response: The DNR implements the CAFO WPDES permit program in accordance with the authority provided by the state legislature under ch. 283, Stats. and with oversight by US EPA. Conditions in CAFO WPDES permits are consistent with this authority and the requirements outlined in ch. NR 243, Wis. Adm. Code.

5. Comments requesting a limitation on the number of animal units related to the proposed expansion.

Response: The DNR does not prohibit operation expansion nor limit the number of animal units at a given operation under the WPDES permit program. Instead, the DNR monitors compliance with permit requirements to maintain adequate storage and land base for storing and land spreading manure and process wastewater.

At the time of application for permit reissuance, when submitting plans and specifications, when proposing a 20% expansion in animal units, and on an annual basis, animal unit numbers, associated manure and process wastewater generation, and available storage are reported to the DNR. The DNR reviews this information to determine if the facility has maintained enough spreadable acreage in the approved nutrient management plan and determines if the facility has a minimum of 180 days of storage for liquid manure.

When an operation proposes to expand during the permit term, they must confirm adequate land base and manure storage to support the addition of animal units. If the facility needs to build additional storage that requires a permit modification or add land base to support the expansion, those items are available for public review and comment and can be viewed online via the DNR's ePermitting system at <https://dnr.wi.gov/permits/water/>.

6. Comments about groundwater monitoring well requests related to land spreading.

Response: The Department does not require groundwater monitoring of land application practices except in the following circumstance where it is determined to be warranted: (1) a groundwater quality investigation under Chapter NR 140, Wis. Adm. Code, or (2) associated with a permanent spray irrigation or other land treatment systems subject to criteria in s. NR 243.15(6). The permittee is not subject to an NR 140 investigation and has not proposed permanent spray irrigation of manure or other land treatment system. In lieu of monitoring wells, the Department relies on implementation of land application practices outlined in s. NR 243.14 to protect water quality. Please see attached memo for additional information related to the Department recommendation on groundwater monitoring.

7. Comments related to Gordondale Farms providing monitoring of private wells.

Response: The Department does not require a permitted CAFO to perform monitoring of neighboring wells as part of a WPDES permit. The Department recommends that all private well owners have their well water tested at least annually. Information about this process is available through the DNR website at <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wells/privatewelltest.html>. If manure contamination of a well is suspected, contact Department regional staff immediately. Private well information is available on the Department web site at <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/dwg/>, as well as at local Department offices. The Department suggests that private well owners neighboring a CAFO document existing conditions by having the water quality and quantity in their wells measured by a licensed well driller or pump installer. Such documented impacts could result in the Department modifying well approval conditions (e.g., reducing pumping volume and/or providing modifications to existing wells) to address identified impacts.

8. Comments related to air quality and odor.

Response: The WPDES permit program is based on water quality protection and does not address air emissions or odor issues from CAFOs. The DNR has limited authority to regulate air emissions and odor from livestock operations. Information on the DNR's Air Program's efforts to address air emissions from livestock operations is located on the DNR's website at <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/airquality/toxics.html>.

The DNR has completed environmental analyses for many CAFO WPDES permit-related actions in the past. This includes the Environmental Assessment for the Large Dairy CAFO General Permit which can be found at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/AgBusiness/documents/LargeDairyCAFOGP-EnvironmentalAssessment.pdf>. This document provides additional information related to projects such as this one, including information related to emissions from larger-scale livestock operations.

9. Comments related to the use of agrichemicals (commercial fertilizers herbicides and pesticides). Some comments specifically stated Diominochlorotriazine found in wells.

Response: The DNR's CAFO WPDES permit does not regulate the application of pesticides. The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection's Bureau of Agrichemical Management regulates the manufacturing, sale and use of pesticides in Wisconsin. The DNR also does not regulate commercial fertilizer applications through a CAFO WPDES permit. However, CAFO applications of manure and process wastewater must account for other sources of nutrients (e.g., commercial fertilizer). CAFO nutrient management plans must account for other nutrient sources and reduce the amount of CAFO manure/process wastewater nutrients applied as needed to meet crop nutrient budgets.

10. Comments related to POWTS (Private onsite waste treatment systems) and identifying and correcting potentially failing systems.

Response: The WPDES permit does not have the authority to regulate POWTS. POWTS are regulated under County authority. Additional information can be found here - <https://www.co.portage.wi.us/departement/planning-zoning/on-site-waste>

11. Comments related to the integrity of WSF 3 due to barn collapse.

Response: The schedules section of the permit (permit section 2.5) includes a requirement to conduct an engineering evaluation of WSF 3 and to complete any necessary upgrades that may be warranted from the evaluation.

12. Comments related to sharing records with the public, including requests to share all annual reports and nutrient management plan updates with the village of Nelsonville.

Response: Annual reports (including self-monitoring and inspection of Waste Storage Facilities (WSF's) and NMP updates are available to the public on the DNR's ePermitting site - <https://permits.dnr.wi.gov/water>. Additional documents may be available through a public records request.

13. Comments suggesting that sandy soils in the area are a direct conduit to groundwater in relation to manure and process wastewater applications.

Response: While sandy soils are not defined as a direct conduit to groundwater under s. NR 243.03(20), the DNR recognizes potential groundwater concerns related to permeable soils. The Department is currently in the rule making process for a targeted performance standard related to Nitrates, see link for details on the process - <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nonpoint/nr151nitrate.html>. The permit and associated nutrient management plan contain protections for manure and process wastewater applications on all soils, including sandy soils. Examples of these WPDES requirements:

- Require compliance with water quality standards, groundwater standards and prohibit impairments of wetland functional values
- Require 180 days of storage for liquid manure
- Include proper operation and maintenance actions
- Require development of an emergency response plan for both production and land application areas

For land application areas, permittees must develop a nutrient management plan (NMP) that complies with ch. NR 243 and the permittee's WPDES permit and outlines how, when, where and in what amounts manure and process wastewater from the operation will be land applied on area cropland. CAFO WPDES permits require that operations have adequate land base to land apply their manure and process wastewater. NMP requirements include:

- Prohibiting the fecal contamination of water in a well
- No application when snow is actively melting
- All applications of manure and other nutrient sources must be consistent with UW crop recommendations (A2809), applicable sections of NRCS 590 and NR 243 land application requirements. The UW recommendations are written to avoid over-application of nutrients (Nitrogen and Phosphorus) above crop demand.
- Phosphorus-based nutrient management planning
- In addition, WPDES permit conditions require special practices when land applying manure on highly permeable soils when manure is applied in late summer or fall.

Taken together, NMP requirements help:

- Maximize use of available nutrients for crop production;
- Prevent delivery of manure and process wastewater to waters of the state;
- Minimize loss of nutrients to waters of the state to prevent exceedances of surface and ground water quality standard;
- Prevent impairment of wetland functional values;

Retain land applied manure on the soil where they are applied with minimal movement.

14. Comments related to the farms alleged property right violations due to nitrate contamination in private wells (section 3.1.3 of the permit) "No Agricultural entity has exclusive privilege to cause injury or damage to private property or cause illness to its citizens"

Response: The permit language related to property right violations ("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 or any invasion of personal rights, or any infringement

of federal, state or local laws or regulations”) is meant to identify that the permit does not allow property right violations based solely on the fact that the DNR has granted this permit. Remedy for such violations are outside of the scope of the WPDES permit program. WPDES permit requirements are intended to avoid exceedance of groundwater standards. If exceedances of groundwater standards are identified and are attributed to a WPDES permitted CAFO, that is subject to DNR enforcement. The Department is not aware of a private well contamination linked directly to Gordondale Farms.

Homeowners with levels of nitrates or other contaminants in exceedance of state drinking water standards should contact their local DNR private water supply specialist. If a homeowner suspects their well is contaminated with manure, they should immediately contact a regional DNR Private Water Supply specialist (see list at <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Wells/PrivateWaterSupply.html>) or CAFO specialist (see contact map at <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/AgBusiness/CAFO/Contacts.html>) to investigate the source of contamination. Where the source of the contamination can be identified, the DNR will determine the appropriate enforcement response. In some cases, the DNR can provide an emergency source of water, technical assistance for well treatment or replacement options and/or financial assistance for well replacement.

15. Comments related to requiring a more restrictive NMP and crop rotation requirements. Gordondale provide more appropriate crops on downslopes to village to reduce runoff.

Response: The permit and the practices set forth in the nutrient management plan are designed to be protective of water quality. The proposed permit reflects the best management practices and nutrient management planning requirements in ch. NR 243, Wis. Adm. Code and NRCS 590, designed to minimize impacts to surface and groundwater quality and avoid exceedances of water quality standards.

16. Comment requesting relocation of the farm. Extended set back area ½ mile between Gordon creek and home farm.

Response: Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permits for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO), do not prescribe where an operation may or may not locate. WPDES permits include requirements that are protective of water quality should a CAFO decide to locate at a given site. The permitting and associated review processes are intended to help ensure that CAFOs meet applicable design standards and permit requirements to protect water quality.

17. Comments requesting the Department to conduct an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Response: WPDES permit reissuance for Gordondale, an existing source CAFO, is exempt from s. 1.11, Stats., and the environmental analysis and review procedures in ch. NR 150, Wis. Adm. Code.

18. Comments related to the impact of High Capacity Wells, including concerns over increased water usage and the impact on local water resources.

Response: The Department does not regulate water quantity issues as part of the CAFO WPDES permit. Water quantity issues are addressed by the DNR’s Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater under the high capacity well permit program for a well that individually, or wells on the same property that in combination, have the capacity to withdraw more than 100,000 gallons per day. Based on water usage at Gordondale Farms, they have obtained a high capacity well permit. The Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater reviews each application for a new

high capacity well to determine whether well water withdrawals, along with other wells on the same property, would result in impacts to area groundwater and surface water – which includes all streams, lakes, wetlands and public and private wells. Well construction details and pumpage reporting for all registered wells can be located on the high capacity well database at: https://dnr.wi.gov/wateruse/pub_v3_ext/source/. More information on high capacity wells can be found at: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Wells/HighCap/>.

19. Comments suggesting the private wells in the village of Nelsonville be considered a community well.

Response: The DNR does not define well types via the WPDES permits. Community water systems are defined under NR 811.02(16) - "Community water system" means a public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents. Any water system serving 7 or more single family homes, 10 or more mobile homes, 10 or more apartment units, 10 or more duplex living units or 10 or more condominium units shall be considered a community water system unless information is provided by the owner indicating that 25 year-round residents will not be served. The private wells located within the village of Nelsonville do not meet the definition of a community water system.

20. Comments related to declining property values from the CAFO

Response: The DNR has completed environmental analyses for many CAFO WPDES permit-related actions in the past. This includes the Environmental Assessment for the Large Dairy CAFO General Permit which can be found at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/AgBusiness/documents/LargeDairyCAFOGP-EnvironmentalAssessment.pdf>. This document provides additional information related to projects such as this one, including discussions of issues related to the one identified in the comment.

21. In the proposed permit available online, the tables "Monitoring Requirements and Limitations" on pages 5 and 6 (pages 12 and 14 in old permit) do not contain limits. The "Limits and Units" column contains only units. This makes the permit difficult to assess or compare to best practices. I assume the DNR will be setting limits. Will the public have the opportunity to comment on the permit limits?

Response: The referenced tables are for sampling nutrient content of manure and process wastewater prior to landspreading. The sample results are used to determine the rate at which manure and wastewater can be applied. The DNR does not limit the nutrient content of manure or process wastewater. Limitations related to the amount of manure or process wastewater that can be land applied based on the material's nutrient content, are identified in the operation's nutrient management plan.

22. As land application areas are part of this permit, I request adding seasonal sample points wherever a significant volume of surface water flows off of land where nutrients are applied. The permit requires that runoff from land and frozen or snow-covered ground meet surface water quality standards, but there does not appear to be any sampling proposed to monitor compliance at these points (e.g. culverts or seasonal streams flowing onto other's property or into the Tomorrow River from land application areas). Indeed, no sampling at all related to runoff management seems to be required. To be clear, I am not suggesting that Gordondale Inc. is not complying with NR 243 but some sampling is required in this case to determine whether compliance with NR 243 is sufficient to maintain water quality. The permit requires inspections of fields each time manure or process wastewater is surface applied on frozen or snow-covered

ground to determine if applied materials have run off the application site. Inspections shall occur during and shortly after application. However, inspection during application is not the same as sampling for nutrient content during snowmelt and after runoff events, which may occur weeks later.

Response: There are practical limitations on requiring discharge monitoring from CAFO production areas and land application areas (e.g., unpredictable nature of potential discharges associated with precipitation events, challenges in obtaining representative samples at appropriate locations). In lieu of discharge monitoring, the CAFO WPDES permit program requires that permittees implement best management practices to avoid discharges that could cause exceedances of surface water, groundwater and wetland water quality standards. For land application areas, in addition to sampling manure, process wastewater and soil, permittees must submit a nutrient management plan for DNR approval that complies with the landspreading practices contained in ch. NR 243 and their WPDES permit. Discharge limitations specified in the permit allow the DNR to address identified discharges should they occur.

23. I request more information into the volume and rate at which land applied nutrients end up in groundwater at both minimum well depth in actual wells surrounding the permit area. Sandy soils in our area act as a conduit for runoff into our shallow groundwater, causing both manure and nutrients to be observed in well water. Samples of soils on fields receiving land applied materials may be insufficient to assess drainage and groundwater impacts when there is significant over-land flow and drainage in more sandy soils beyond nutrient application areas (for example, on our property and in the wetlands adjacent to the hog farm along Highway 161).

Response: See response to comment number 1, 6 and 13.

24. Meeting all permit sampling points designations 001-015, no later than 1/31/18 prior to expanding animal units/or adding a second digester and share information with Village Board.

Response: The sample points identified in the permit currently exist and are sampled and monitored in accordance with permit requirement. Storage of manure and process wastewater and the subsequent land application of these stored materials are considered the best technology for CAFOs under federal NPDES requirements. Pursuant to Chapter 283, Stats., the DNR cannot require more stringent technology-based limitations, such as requiring other methods of manure treatment, including digesters. Operations can voluntarily choose to install more advanced manure treatment technologies. Annual reports (including self-monitoring and inspection of Waste Storage Facilities (WSF's) and NMP updates are available to the public on the DNR's ePermitting site -<https://permits.dnr.wi.gov/water>. Additional documents or information may be obtained through an open records request.

25. Immediately, Gordon's in good faith share well testing for all Gordondale properties in and around Gordondale Farms

Response: The Department has not required testing of any private wells at the farms or homes associated with Gordondale Farms Inc. If in the future, testing is required, the information will be available to the public.

As part of the requirements of the reissued permit, Gordondale Farms will be required to submit a proposed methodology for Department review and approval that accounts for nitrogen applied to cropland through irrigation. Methodology must account for spatial and temporal variations in nitrogen concentration and irrigation volume. Approved methodology will be required to be implemented and included in future Management Plan Annual Updates.

Once implemented, nitrate concentrations in irrigation wells from Gordondale Farms will be included in the annual nutrient management plan update. This information is available to the public on the DNR's SharePoint website.

26. Correction of leaching from grain storage at home farm, repairing all cracks sited in last permit approval in their Annual report 2015.

Response: Based on the last DNR inspection conducted on June 17, 2020, no leachate was observed running off the feed storage pad and associated runoff controls and no apparent cracking to the point of having adverse impacts was observed.

27. Have an emergency plan on file with home-line security with Amherst fire department as well as DNR

Response: CAFO WPDES permits do not require a CAFO's emergency response plan be filed with other agencies or departments. These agencies or departments may have separate authority related to submittal of emergency response plans. NR 243.13 (6) identifies the requirements for a permittee's emergency response plan.

28. Not approving second digester increasing manure holding to 1,000,000 gallons until current problems are improved, and limit set on # cows/calves housed at the Nelsonville farm and Deer Ridge.

Response: Gordondale Farms is not proposing to construct a second digester at this time. If the permittee chooses to construct a second digester, they would need to obtain the proper engineering approvals. See the response to comment 5 regarding limiting the size of an operation.

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

Portage County Planning and Zoning Department and the Health and Human Services Department Comments:

1. We are writing to ask the DNR to include a routine visual inspection of the four concrete lined manure storage facilities listed in the WPDES permit to be completed by the producer on a regular basis. Visual inspections of the concrete lined manure storage facilities provide a measure of reassurance that the facilities are functioning correctly and pose no potential threat of failure or harm to natural resources. We would also request that the reports of these visual inspections are made available to the public.

Response: In accordance with section 1.7.1 of the permit, the permittee is required to conduct periodic visual inspections of the production area, which includes all manure storage facilities. Summaries of these inspections are included in the annual report that is submitted the DNR and available online at - <https://dnr.wi.gov/permits/water/>. WSF 3 is required to receive an engineering evaluation as part of the conditions of the reissued permit.

2. and to require groundwater monitoring wells in the vicinity of the manure storage facilities on the home farm and Deere Ridge Farm locations. Wisconsin State statute NR243.15 (7) allows the Wisconsin DNR to "require the installation of groundwater monitoring wells in the vicinity of manure storage facilities, runoff control systems, permanent spray irrigation systems and other treatment systems where the department determines monitoring is necessary to evaluate impacts to groundwater and geologic or construction conditions warrant monitoring". We request that

any required groundwater monitoring system follow the requirements outlined in state statute NR 214.21, including monitoring wells both up gradient and down gradient of the facilities identified above.

Due to the soils at these sites, the proximity to surface water bodies, shallow groundwater resources and locations either within or close to the boundary of the Village of Nelsonville we felt that groundwater monitoring of the manure storage facilities located at both the home farm and Deer Ridge Dairy sites are an appropriate measure. Establishing these monitoring wells and program now will allow for the establishment of baseline water quality data prior to any potential expansion slated to occur by 2020. This will also provide further reassurance that this facility is not having a detrimental impact on groundwater resources and that if something were to change, measures are in place that would provide a level of detection.

Response: At this time the Department is not recommending groundwater monitoring as part of the permit reissuance for Gordondale Farms. Site specific characteristics were reviewed and summarized by Zoe McManama (CAFO Hydrogeologist) in the attached memo and were the basis for the Departments recommendation.

All waste storage systems were built or have been evaluated to standards and permit conditions. WSF 3 is scheduled to have an engineering evaluation in the reissued permit, to determine structural integrity after barn roof collapse. If these structures are properly managed, then they will comply with groundwater standards.

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

Information on file for this permit action may be inspected and copied at either the above named permit drafter's address, Monday through Friday (except holidays), between 9:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Information on this permit action may also be obtained by calling the permit drafter at (715) 218-0089 or by writing to the Department. Reasonable costs (15 cents per page for copies and 7 cents per page for scanning) will be charged for copies of information in the file other than the public notice and fact sheet. Pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, reasonable accommodation, including the provision of informational material in an alternative format, will be made to qualified individuals upon request.

Attachments: Gordondale Farms Groundwater Monitoring Recommendation Memo from Zoe McManama (DNR CAFO Hydrogeologist).