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NR 223 State of Wisconsin \

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

L. P. Voigt Secretary

BOX 450 MADISON, WISCONSIN 53701

IN	RFPI	V I	REFER	TO:	
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STATE OF WISCONSIN

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETINGS:

I, L. P. Voigt, Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and custodian of the official records, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of Natural Resources Board Order No. W-79-74 (I) has been compared by me with the original order on file in this office of the Department of Natural Resources, Madison, Wisconsin, and that the same is a true copy thereof, and of the whole of such original order; that said order was duly passed and published as set forth therein.

> IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Department at the Pyare Square Building in the City of Madison, this 31st day of January, 1975.

(SEAL)

STATE OF WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD

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IN THE MATTER of repealing and recreating	•	
Chapter NR 223 of the Wisconsin Adminis-	•	
trative Code pertaining to Beverage	•	ORDER NO. W-79-74 (I)
Industry		

ORDER OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD REPEALING AND RECREATING RULES

Pursuant to authority vested in the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources
Board by section 147.04(5) and Chapter 227, Wisconsin Statutes, the
State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board hereby repeals and recreates
rules as follows:

CHAPTER NR 223

Interim Effluent Limitations for the Beverage Industry, Wines, Brandy, Brandy Spirits Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

- NR 223.01 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to establish interim effluent limitations for discharges from industrial point sources identified herein as authorized by section 147.04(5), Wisconsin Statutes.
 - 223.02 Applicability. These limitations apply to Standard Industrial Classification Codes 2084 and 2085, in the following subcategories;
 - (1) Distilled spirits
 - (2) Table wines
 - (a) In press season
 - (b) In process season
 - (3) Distilled wines and brandles

223.03 Operations Excluded

- (1) Rum distilleries are not covered by these limitations
- (2) Other interim effluent limitations in chapter NR 217, Wisconsin Administrative Code, are applicable to discharges from facilities which belong in the classifications of this section but are excluded from, or not specifically included in, its provisions.
- 223.04 Application of Interim Limitations
 - (1) The limitations are restricted to use for whiskey distilleries and wineries.
 - (2) Non-contact cooling water and boiler blowdown are not included.
 - (3) Wineries making table wines have two phases of operation;
 (1) the pressing of grapes into juice, and (2) the processing of juice into wine. During the pressing season, the tonnage of grapes processed is a significant production unit but during process season this unit is not valid. Many wineries produce products blended with purchased wine, so that wine production is the significant production unit during the non-pressing season.
- 223.05 Description of Abatement Models. The following paragraphs describe in general terms the type of treatment facilities considered to be best practicable treatment technology for the purpose of establishing the interim effluent limitations of this chapter. This description is included to illustrate the type of treatment required. Other treatment technology may be acceptable.
 - (1) Distilled Spirits (Distilleries) The following process considerations and treatment facilities can be used to achieve the "best practicable pollution control technology currently available":
 - (a) Recycle of cooling water;
 - (b) Maximum by-product recovery from stillage;
 - (c) Improved evaporator entrainment for better separation of organics contained in released water vapors in the feed recovery operation.

(d) Elimination of frequent and unnecessary spillage, overflows, dumps, and excess running water;

(e) Biological oxidation by trickling filters and/or activated

sludge.

The effluent limits are based on an effluent BOD5 and suspended solids concentration of 30 milligrams per liter. The process wastewaters from this industry are readily amenable to biological treatment.

- (2) Wineries The following elements were used to develop the best "practicable pollution control technology currently available" for "wineries":
 - (a) Wine recovery from "lees" and dry handling of the resulting waste solids;
 - (b) Elimination of frequent and unnecessary spillage, overflows, dumps, and excess running water;
 - (c) Elimination of cloth filters;
 - (d) Use of low-volume, high-pressure methods of cleaning process tanks;
 - (e) Maximum possible recirculation and reuse of cooling, washup and process water;
 - (f) Biological oxidation by activiated sludge or equivalent process.

(g) Disinfection, if necessary.

The effuent limits are based on BOD5 and suspended solids levels of 30 and 40 mg/l respectively.

223.06 Table of Interim Effluent Limitations In Pounds Per Unit Production(1)(2)

	Industry Class	Unit Production (3)	BOD5	Suspended Solids	Settleable Solids Not to Exceed
(1)	Distilled Spirits (Distilleries)	1000 Bushels of Grains Processed	11.5	11.5	0.1 m1/1 (4)
(2)	Wineries, Table Wines				
	(a) Press Season (b) Process Season	Tons of Grapes 1000 Gallons of Wine	0.15 5.8	0.20 7.8	0.1 ml/1 0.1 ml/1
(3)	Wineries, Distilled Wines and Brandies	Tons of Grapes	0.23	0.23	1/1 m1/1

NOTES:

- (1) Daily average for a period of 30 consecutive days
- (2) For kilograms/unit divide by 2.2
- (3) Based on daily raw material use or production, as indicated for average of highest 7 consecutive production days.
- (4) ml/l means milliliters per liter

The foregoing rules were approved and adopted by the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board on December 20, 1974.

The rules contained herein shall take effect upon publication in the official state newspaper.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin	n	January	31, 1975			
STATE	OF	WISCONSIN	DEPARTMENT	OF	NATURAL	RESOURCES
Ву		7.8	, Dr.		P	

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