

Extramural Research

Final Report: Full Scale Anemometer

Research Project Search

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EPA Contract Number: EPD11050

Title: Full Scale Anemometer

Investigators: [McCammon, Patrick](#)

Small Business: [SkySight Technologies LLC](#)

EPA Contact: [Manager, SBIR Program](#)

Phase: I

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Description:

This research has developed an innovative anemometer that fills the technological gap for measuring real time airflow exhaust rates from large diameter fans used in Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) and other industrial applications. This small, lightweight, and inexpensive anemometer is intended for permanent installation on the fans to provide continuous high-precision airflow measurements.

Summary/Accomplishments (Outputs/Outcomes):

Testing conducted throughout the Phase I study has convincingly demonstrated that the SkySight Technologies' Full Scale Anemometer (FSA) is indeed technically feasible and is comparable in accuracy with the industry standard Fan Assessment Numeration System (FANS). During three independent test events, three prototypes demonstrated that the FSA is a high-precision airflow measurement device for single-speed fans.

Conclusions:

The SkySight Technologies' Full Scale Anemometer development has been accomplished with an anemometer system projected to cost less than 1/10th of the current commercially available system. Further, it provides continuous flow data rather than the one-time spot data currently possible using the industry standard FANS system. The SkySight Technologies' Full Scale Anemometer is a step function improvement in the current technology. Its low cost and its small profile create possibilities for more thorough and less intrusive airflow measurements in Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) and industrial applications.

Commercialization

Based on external market analysis, it is estimated there will be a market of 1,806 units for the Full Scale Anemometer in 2014; at the current estimated cost of \$800 per FSA; that is a 2014 market opportunity of more than \$1.4 million in sales. The estimated need increases to 55,299 units in 2018 (\$44.2M sales). It is expected that gains can be made against the initial projected \$800 per unit target, in response to identified possible commercial barriers. Potential partners for production and distribution of the FSA have been identified as well.



Reporting air emissions from animal production activities in the United States

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ABSTRACT

Major releases of airborne ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from the decomposition of animal waste have the American public concerned about the health of persons near farms. Emissions of these hazardous substances are regulated by the US Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). Moreover, federal regulatory provisions delineate thresholds for reporting hazardous pollutants being released into the air. In 2008, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopted a reporting exemption under which all farms were exempted from reporting air emissions under CERCLA and small farms were exempted under EPCRA. The US EPA's exemption poses questions about whether the rule is contrary to congressional mandates. Environmental and industry groups have challenged this exemption in federal circuit court, and the judiciary will need to decide whether the agency had authority to adopt the rule. To accord protection to humans from hazardous airborne emissions from farms producing livestock, state agencies may want to adopt scientifically-justified ambient air quality standards.

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1. Introduction

The rise of large-scale animal production in the United States has revolutionized the production of animal food products and has been accompanied by controversies about accompanying negative externalities (Centner, 2004a). Issues include nutrient contamination (Burkholder et al., 2007), animal suffering (Haynes, 2008), overuse of non-therapeutic antibiotics (World Health Organization, 1997), and air contamination (Donham et al., 2007). As citizens and legislative bodies become more aware of some of these issues, new restrictions may be placed on persons and firms causing the problems. Most prominent during the last 10 years have been judicial pronouncements on the insufficiency of the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) regulatory controls over water pollutants coming from animal production facilities (US EPA, 2003). With success in regulating water pollution, environmentalists are turning their attention to the health issues accompanying air pollution.

At issue for many of these negative externalities are property rights of landowners and firms producing animal products versus the rights of neighbors and society to be free from pollutants. Changing beliefs about responsibilities for pollutants mean that citizens are petitioning their legislators to adopt rules under which producers internalize more of the costs of pollution damages arising from their activities. Governmental agencies are authorized to develop rules and regulations to implement the legislative directives. As agencies

consider restricting individual liberties and placing additional limitations on polluting activities, they have choices in selecting scientific and social information for the justification of their decisions. Often, there are conflicting arguments based on different evidence. How should conflicting scientific facts, economic factors, and social beliefs be reconciled in regulatory pronouncements?

This paper addresses reporting requirements for emissions of hazardous air contaminants from farms and from concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs). CAFOs are large farms delineated using numbers of animals for different species at a facility as defined by regulations adopted pursuant to the US Clean Water Act (US Code of Federal Regulations, 2009). Under federal regulations, a CAFO needs to have a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit or comparable state permit (Centner, 2004b). The differentiation of CAFOs from small farms is also recognized in the regulation of air emissions of hazardous substances (US EPA, 2008b). Thus, differentiating between farms and CAFOs when discussing water and air regulatory requirements is imperative. CAFOs may be required to secure permits and make reports whereas other farms are not.

Farms raising animals emit ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, particulate matter, volatile organic compounds, and other hazardous air pollutants. Research suggests that substantial quantities of air pollutants from CAFOs can harm workers and neighbors in the vicinity. Based on these data, CAFOs need to comply with applicable provisions of the US air pollution laws. The US EPA has been challenged in reconciling data with federal laws to address air emissions from farms raising livestock. Environmental groups and citizens feel the US EPA is failing to provide a healthy environment for persons near farms with animals. One controversy involves the

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9.1 Introduction

Models have been used for decades to approximate physical systems and make estimates about the nature of the system under study. The types of models most frequently used in air toxics exposure assessments are mathematically-based models, which attempt to approximate all of the important physical and chemical processes affecting contaminant fate and transport within the environment. The physical and chemical processes are described as a set of mathematical expressions which characterize the behavior of contaminants released into the environment.

One specific type of model, called an **air quality model**, is used by EPA to understand the impact of pollution on air quality for a variety of purposes. For example, under the Clean Air Act (CAA), EPA uses air quality models to facilitate the regulatory permitting of industrial facilities, demonstrate the adequacy of emission limits, and project conditions into future years. For several of the criteria pollutants, regulatory requirements call for the application of air quality models to evaluate future year conditions as part of State Implementation Plans to achieve and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Model simulations are also used to assist in the selection of monitoring locations.

Air quality models, when combined with emissions inventory and meteorological data, can be used as part of risk assessments that may lead to the development and implementation of regulations or voluntary reduction measures. For example, under National Air Toxics Assessments (NATA), EPA has conducted a national-scale assessment using air quality models for some 33 priority air toxics (see Chapter 2) to identify broad national air toxics issues and to help focus efforts. This Chapter provides an overview of air quality modeling used in air toxics risk assessments.

9.2 Air Quality Modeling

A variety of methods, data, and tools used for modeling the fate and transport of air toxics released to the environment have been developed; for a summary of methods, the reader can refer to Chapter 3 and other parts of EPA's *Residual Risk Report to Congress*.⁽¹⁾ While the Report to Congress is oriented toward assessment of residual (i.e., post-Maximum Achievable Control Technology [MACT]) risks from facilities regulated by the Clean Air Act, it also provides a good, general overview of general modeling procedures for air toxics assessments at the local scale. Another key reference for air quality models is the EPA's Support Center for Regulatory Air Models (SCRAM) website (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/scram/>).⁽²⁾

9.2.1 The Overall Structure of an Air Quality Model

Air quality models provide estimates of ambient air concentrations and/or deposition rates for one or more chemicals emitted from one or more sources. All air quality modeling systems are comprised of three major components (see Exhibit 9-1) which, when combined, provide a picture of predicted fate and transport of air toxics once released into the environment:

- An emissions (release) model (Chapter 7 discusses developing the emissions inventory);
- A meteorology model (Chapter 8 discusses atmospheric phenomena and physical properties that affect the fate and transport of air toxics after release); and

Concentrations of airborne endotoxin and microorganisms at a 10,000-cow open-freestall dairy¹

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ABSTRACT: Confined animal production systems produce increased bioaerosol concentrations, which are a potential respiratory health risk to individuals on site and downwind. In this longitudinal study, airborne endotoxin and microorganisms were collected during the spring, summer, and fall at a large, open-freestall dairy in southern Idaho. Compared with the background ambient atmosphere, both endotoxin and culturable heterotrophic bacteria concentrations were up to several-hundred-fold greater 50 m downwind from the facility, then decreased to near background concentrations at 200 m. However, downwind fungi concentrations were not increased above background concentrations. At 50 m downwind, the average inhalable endotoxin concentration ranged from 5 to 4,243 endotoxin units per m⁻³,

whereas bacteria concentrations ranged from 10² to 10⁴ cfu per m⁻³ of air. Although the bioaerosol concentrations did not follow a seasonal trend, they did significantly correlate with meteorological factors. Increasing temperature was found to be positively correlated with increasing bacteria ($r = 0.15$, $P < 0.05$), fungi ($r = 0.14$, $P < 0.05$), and inhalable endotoxin ($r = 0.32$, $P < 0.001$) concentrations, whereas an inverse relationship occurred between the concentration and solar radiation. The airborne concentrations at 50 m were also found to be greatest at night, which can likely be attributed to changes in animal activity and wind speed and reduced exposure of the airborne microorganisms to UV radiation.

Key words: airborne, bioaerosol, concentrated animal-feeding operation, dairy, endotoxin, manure

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INTRODUCTION

Bioaerosols are airborne viable and nonviable biological particles (e.g., bacteria, fungi, virus) and their by-products and fragments (e.g., endotoxin). Bioaerosols generated at concentrated animal-feeding operations (CAFO) may cause adverse health effects such as allergy and toxicosis in animals, workers, and residents in nearby communities (Dungan, 2010). To date, most CAFO studies have investigated bioaerosols within animal housing units, near mechanical ventilation systems, downwind of the facility, or all 3 (Chang et al., 2001; Wilson et al., 2002; Schulze et al., 2006; Chinivasagan

et al., 2009). The general trend is that bioaerosol concentrations are typically the greatest indoors, less near the exhaust of the ventilation systems, and decrease with distance to background concentrations within a few hundred meters of the animal production facilities.

Data are limited that describe the diurnal and seasonal effects on CAFO bioaerosol emissions. In addition to meteorological effects, the management of animals, housing, and manure at CAFO can have an impact on bioaerosol emissions. In the western United States, the predominant dairy systems are open-lot, where cattle are housed in large pens, or open-freestall, where the cows are housed indoors for much of the time. Because these management systems are very different, there is potential for large differences in bioaerosol emissions at these 2 types of production facilities (Dungan and Leytem, 2011).

The objective of this longitudinal study was to measure airborne endotoxins and culturable microorganisms over 3 seasons (i.e., fall, spring, and summer) at a large open-freestall dairy. Bioaerosol samples were collected at upwind and downwind sites (outdoors only) and at select times during the day and night to assess diurnal effects upon emissions. This study compliments a previous study by the authors, who quantified bio-

¹The authors thank Sheryl Verwey, Myles Miller, Susie Hansen, and Petuecia Heinemann of the USDA-ARS in Kimberly, Idaho, for collecting and analyzing the samples. Mention of trade names or commercial products in this publication is solely for the purpose of providing specific information and does not imply recommendation or endorsement by the USDA. The USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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Methane Digesters and Biogas Recovery—Masking the Environmental Consequences of Industrial Concentrated Livestock Production

*Nicole G. Di Camillo**

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* J.D., UCLA School of Law, 2011; B.S., B.A., Indiana University, 2006. I would like to thank Sean B. Hecht, UCLA School of Law, for his guidance and mentorship. I would also like to thank Michael S. Cagle and Andreas Rechtsteiner for their support, proof-reading, and invaluable feedback.

Airborne Particulate Contamination

While there are significant water quality and quantity risks associated with the proposed CAFO/potato farm planned for Saratoga, we should be deeply concerned about the health risks that may be produced and transmitted in the air; specifically, the particulate matter in the dust from disturbed agricultural fields and huge barn exhaust fans, which may be carried in the wind.

Through the Clean Air Act, the EPA regulates ambient air quality and airborne particulate. According to the EPA Particulate Matter Fact Sheet, particles fewer than 10 microns are regulated by the EPA.

10 microns is equal to roughly 1/7th diameter of a human hair. Particles less than 10 microns are capable of bypassing our physical defenses, such as the nose and throat, and entering our lungs. This particulate matter can be carried by wind long distances of up to 25 to 30 miles; especially in a dust storm like the one's Central Wisconsin experienced this past May (May 25).

Dust in these storms may contain: antibiotic resistant bacteria, mutated viruses, animal dander, insecticides, herbicides, pesticides, fungicides, molds, disinfectants, fumigants, cleaning solvents, and antibiotics; all frequently used by, or produced by a CAFO.

In addition the stench, emanating from a CAFO, can be carried on these same winds. It could contain amounts of methane and hydrogen sulfide significant enough to cause nausea, vomiting, eye irritation, and trigger allergic reactions, memory impairment, and neurological damage.

If this CAFO is allowed to continue, we insist that the DNR require Golden Sands Dairy to install air monitors inside their barns and full scale anemometers on every barn fan. To allow proper evaluation of the emissions from these fans. And that Golden Sands Dairy be required to obtain a Title V, New Point Source Pollution Operating Permit.

Temperature inversions could increase these hazards. During spring planting and fall harvest, the dangers increase exponentially.

WAOW Meteorologist, Justin Lowe, found Wisconsin is in the midst of a 25 year drought. With global climate change, (Natl. Geographic Sept. 2012) he postulated, this may be the norm. Dry summers and increased crop dusting can provide additional risks to our community. Even short term exposure to particulate pollution may cause incidents of allergic reactions, asthma, and bronchitis, and aggravate chronic heart disease, angina, and respiratory failure.

Susceptibility to respiratory infection is especially prevalent in children, older adults and people with impaired immune function. These people are likely to feel the effects sooner than others and at a lower particulate level. Even minute amounts could cause seizures or even death.

The Town of Rome has a significant population of older, retired adults (65% of the population) who will be at risk. Many retirees have sold their former home and have nowhere else to go. Many are living on a fixed income and do not have the financial resources to cope with a serious illness.

In women of child bearing age, the risks include low birth rates, infertility, birth defects, and premature delivery.

The Town of Saratoga consists of 5,500 residents. Approximately 1,600 are children under 18, who could be at greater risk at lower concentrations of pollutants. In children, heavy particulate matter in the air can cause brain damage, neurological disorders, and irreversible lung damage.

State of Wisconsin codes require an REI (Restricted Entry Interval) for crop dusting. Young children & pets cannot read warning signs.

The National Safety Council advises those exposed to airborne agricultural dust to wear a respirator!

In addition, this dust settles on the ground and in our water. Streams can become acidic, nutrient balances in wetlands can be irrecoverably damaged, and the very biodiversity of our ecosystem could be irrecoverably altered.

There are also the community's municipal and social costs to consider. Labor costs to repair roads and buildings damaged by acid rain, and heavy truck use, can increase. Hospitalization needs may increase, and insurance costs could rise. Dust and haze can lower visibility, cause prolonged reaction time, and cause auto and motorcycle accidents, leading to the need for more first responders. In addition the lower property values may lead to abandoned homes and increased crime; necessitating additional police personnel. The chemical used by CAFOs present a serious risk to firefighter, and would necessitate special Haz Met training, and equipment.

Residents may experience, depression from loss of work. School absences may put children at risk. Restricted activity in the elderly could lead to isolation and belligerent reclusive behavior. Putting agricultural fields in close proximity to residential homes poses a definite threat to the health and safety of the community.

In addition, there are several potential point source polluters located within five miles of the proposed CAFO site. Please refer to Exhibit A.

A preliminary point source pollution risk assessment, based on the EPA's "Citizen's Guide to Evaluating Exposures to Toxic Air Pollutants", has been performed, and we now ask the DNR to include the cumulative effects that these additional potential polluters may have when combined with the potential air emissions from the proposed CAFO, on the health and safety of the community. We respectfully request that the DNR ask the U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention to perform a Health Impact Survey on the cumulative effects these industries & the CAFO may have on the health of residents within a ten mile radius of the proposed CAFO site.

We hope the DNR will consider our comments carefully, and deny any and all permits necessary for this CAFO project to be constructed. The threat to the ambient air quality of the community is overwhelming, and could cause irreparable damage to the residents.

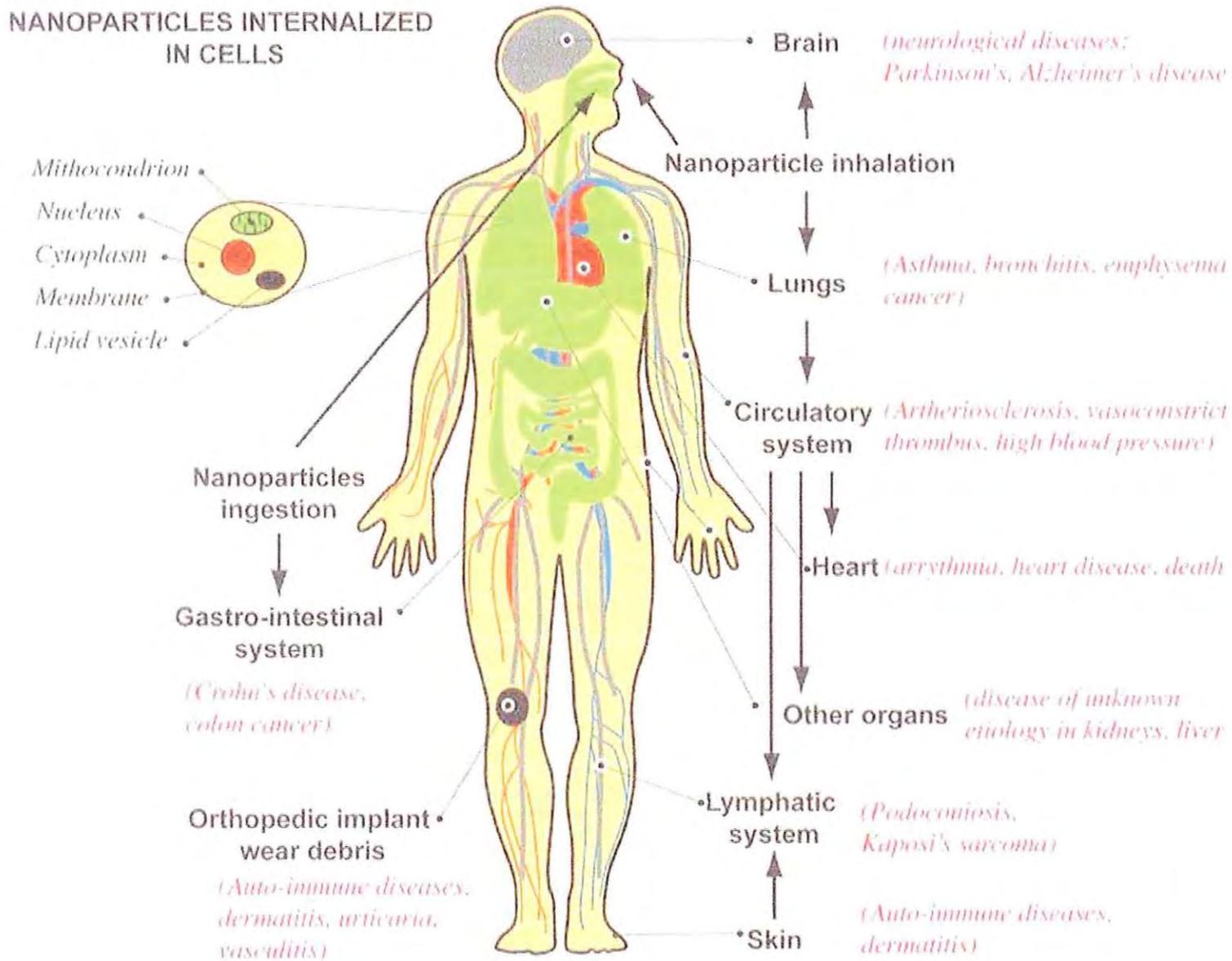


Figure 7. Schematics of human body with pathways of exposure to nanoparticles, affected organ associated diseases from epidemiological, in vivo and in vitro studies.

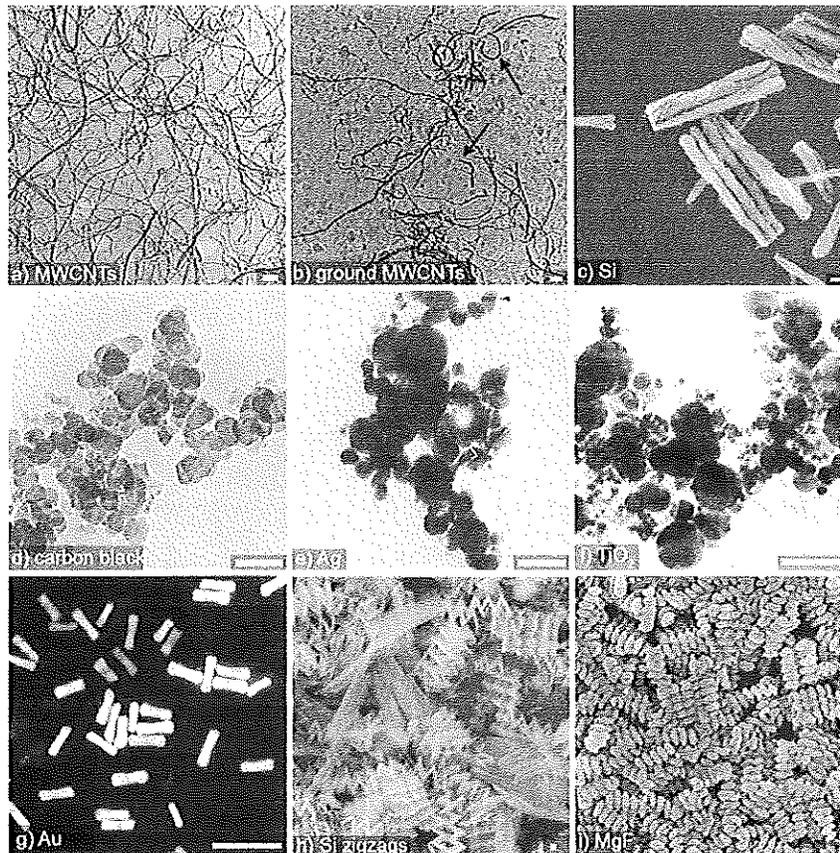


Figure 20. Examples of free nanoparticles. (a) MWCNTs and (b) ground MWCNTs, [159], reproduced with permission from Elsevier. (c) Silicon rods (Kevin Robbie, unpublished). (d) Carbon black, (e) silver, (f) and titanium dioxide [113], reproduced with permission from Springer Science and Business Media. (g) Gold nanorods [160], courtesy of National Academy of Sciences of US. (h) Silicon zigzags (Kevin Robbie, unpublished). (i) Magnesium fluoride helices (Kevin Robbie, unpublished). The scale bar represents 100 nm.

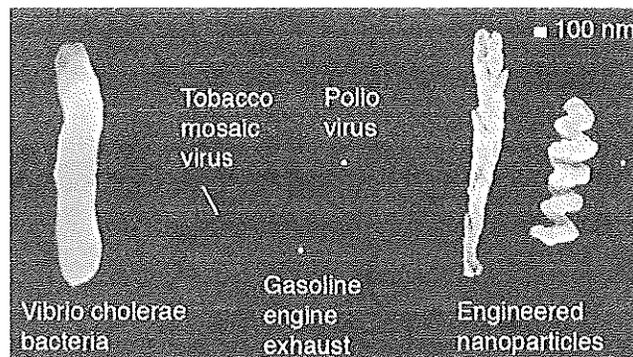


Figure 21. Engineered nanoparticles [64] together with selected microorganisms, shown at equal magnification.

(f) green algae, credit Elizabeth Smith, Louisa Howard, Erin Dymek, Public Health Image Library [21];
 (g) Gecko nano-adhesive system, with increasing magnification from left to right: gecko climbing vertical glass, adhesive surface microstructure, individual setae, nanostructure of spatular endings, courtesy of PNAS [23].

The new terminology of 'nano' has united previously seemingly disparate fields, and a lexicon is needed to find and appreciate the great wealth of existing nano research, not conveniently labeled with the nano keyword.

Health sciences epidemiology terminology. In existing medical and toxicological terminology, nanoparticles having a diameter smaller than 100 nm are often called ultrafine particles (UFP) or ultrafine particulate matter. Ultrafine particles are labeled as a function of their size. For example, particulate matter with constituents having diameters smaller than 10 microns is abbreviated PM_{10} . Particulate matter having a size smaller than 100 nm is labeled as $PM_{0.1}$.

Environmental sciences terminology. Ambient particulate matter is categorized in three size distributions: ultrafine particles less than 0.1 μm in diameter (mainly resulting from combustion), accumulation mode particles between 0.1 and 2.5 μm in diameter (resulting from aggregation of ultrafine particles and vapors), and coarse-mode particles larger than 2.5 μm (mostly mechanically generated) [24].

Proposed terminology. It is important, and timely, to unify the terminology used for describing particle size in nanotechnology, health, and environmental sciences.

The materials under discussion can be classified as particles, regardless of their source. The size of these particles varies between 1 nm to several microns, and they can therefore be classified as

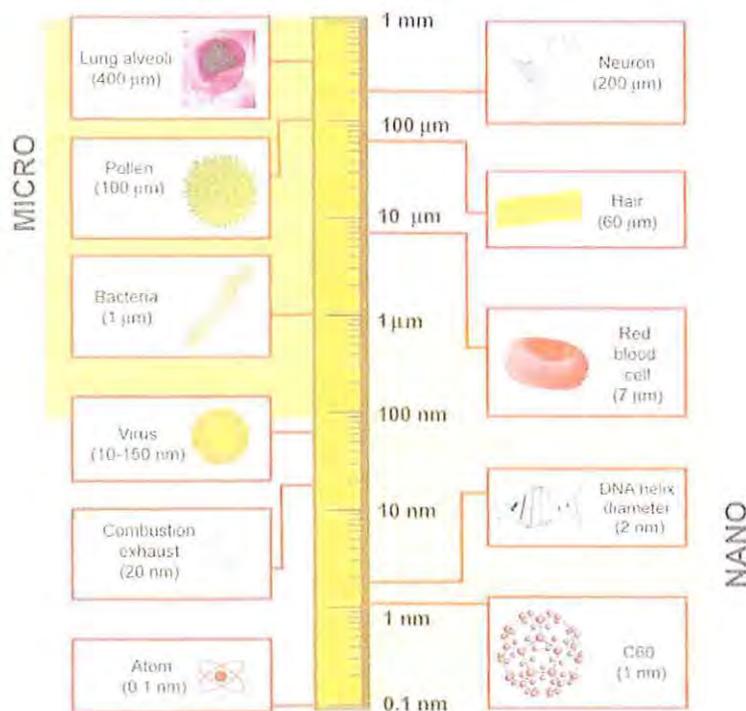


Figure 2. Logarithmical length scale showing size of nanomaterials compared to biological components and definition of 'nano' and 'micro' sizes.

Potential Point Source Polluters within a 10 mile Radius of Proposed Saratoga CAFO

Landfills		
Adams County Landfill	Hydrogen Sulfide	Similar to Cyanide
Veolia Environmental (hazmet incineration)	Particulates PM 10s	
	Dust	Respiratory Distress
	Soot	Respiratory Distress
	Ashes	Respiratory Distress
	Odors	
	Cadmium	Carcinogen
	Mercury	Impaired Kidney Function
	Dioxins	Carcinogen
	Lead	Carcinogen
	PCBs	Carcinogen
Hot Mix Plants		
Wood County Plant		
	Sulphur Dioxide	Respiratory, Pulmonary Edema
	Carbon Monoxide	Suffocation
	NO2	
	Particulates PM 10s	
	Benzene	Tremors, confusion, bleeding
	Heavy Metals	
Gasoline Service Stations	VOCs	
Saratoga	Gasoline fumes	flammable, disorientation, nausea
Pritzil's Trading Post BP		
Nieman's		
Kwik Trip-Grand Avenue		
Super Lube		
Rapids Shell		
Tiger Mart		
Kwik Trip - 8th St		
Bread & Butter-8th st		
Kwik Trip - lover rd		
Bread & Butter -17th av		
Buds Corner Mart		
Wisc. Fuel LLC-Baker		
Westside Express Mart		
K Mini Mart		
Wisc. Fuel-Grand		
Auto Body Shops		
	PM 10s	
ABRA Body & Glass Rp	Buffing	Respiratory
Heinrich's Auto Body	Spray painting	flammable
Dave's Body Shop	sanding	
MACCO Colision		
Ironside GMC		
Skyline Auto Center		

Potential Point Source Polluters within a 10 mile Radius of Proposed Saratoga CAFO

V & D Auto Body		
Jack's Body Shop		
Parkinsons Auto Body		
Dent Pro		
Larry's Auto		
TJ's Auto Collision		
Dates Auto Body		
Zolnik's Auto Body		
Rapids Ford		
A Plus Auto Body		
Marke's Automotive		
Lowkey Rollers		
Frank's Automotive		
B & G Customs		
AC Delco Auto Body		
Sewage Treatment Plants		
	Aerosol Viruses	
Wisconsin Rapids	Aerosol Fungi	
	Aerosol Bacteria	
	Amines	
	Hydrogen Sulfide	flammable, similar to Cyanide
	Endotoxins	
	Microbiological Organisms	
	Mercaptans	Headache, nausea, incoordination
	Sulfides	similar to Cyanide
	Indole	
	Cadavarine	
Dry Cleaning Plants		
Potato Processing Plants		
McCains	Perchloroethylene	Carcinogenic
Okray	Methylene Chloride	Carcinogenic
	Endotoxins	
	Fungus-Aspergillus Niger	hearing loss
	Dust	Respiratory
	potato flakes	
	Meal	
	Starch	
	Yeast	
	Mold	
	Mesophilic Bacteria	Staphylococcus, Salmonella
	Corynebacterium	Toxic
	Arthrobacter	Severe irritant
	Microbacterium	
	Agropyces Ramosus	
	Endospore Forming Bacilli	

Get The Facts! A Methane Digester doesn't make Traditions Green!

Although touted as “green power”, this is not. There is nothing green and sustainable when you are losing your clean water and fresh air.

Methane Digester Basics

Manure and water is added to a sealed container where anaerobic bacteria break it down (digest it) if the temperature, pH, and time are monitored correctly. After digestion, a liquid slurry of manure must still be stored. Methane, Ammonia, Hydrogen Sulfide, Sulfur Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide are given off. Ammonia is given off at a rate that is illegal for industry in all fifty states! Methane may be burned to heat either the methane digester or the barn. Or it may be burned to produce some electricity. If the methane is cleaned and compressed (expensive processes) it may be sold, but the costs of doing this exceed the return from the methane (unless heavily subsidized). The other gasses are all toxic and there is odor.

Manure + Water  { in the presence of two kinds of bacteria,
if the temperature, pH, and timing are correct

Methane + Ammonia + Hydrogen Sulfide + Sulfur Dioxide + Carbon Monoxide

Experts say NO:

Dr. Weida of GRACE states, “Odor from manure generated by CAFOs has become a major issue in many rural areas. It ruins people’s ability to use their own property, causes health problems, and lowers property values. Because manure must be covered to capture the methane generated by anaerobic digesters, they (and their subsidies) are touted as a way to clean up the air in rural areas. Unfortunately, this is largely false. Sixty percent of the odor from a CAFO comes from the barns, not the manure lagoons where digestion takes place. And methane digesters emit ammonia at rates that exceed the industrial pollution standards of every state. The National Academy of Sciences recently released a report on the dangers of agricultural-related greenhouse gasses and sessions held at the NCRS Anaerobic Digester Conference last June stressed the unsolved problems in this area.”

Western Dairy News (September, 2006) says that, “The technology doesn’t do away with odors, however, because cow housing and long term effluent storage can still be sources of gases and particulates.” And there are still plenty of dangerous bacteria and viruses in that manure. Again, Western Dairy News says, “Don’t believe the folks who tell you that all the bacteria are gone.... When you start with millions there are still a lot left, including some pathogens.”

According to a 1998 DOE study, failure rates (defined as no longer in service) among farm-based digesters are staggering: Plug flow digesters had failure rates of 63%. This is the type of digester proposed for Traditions South.

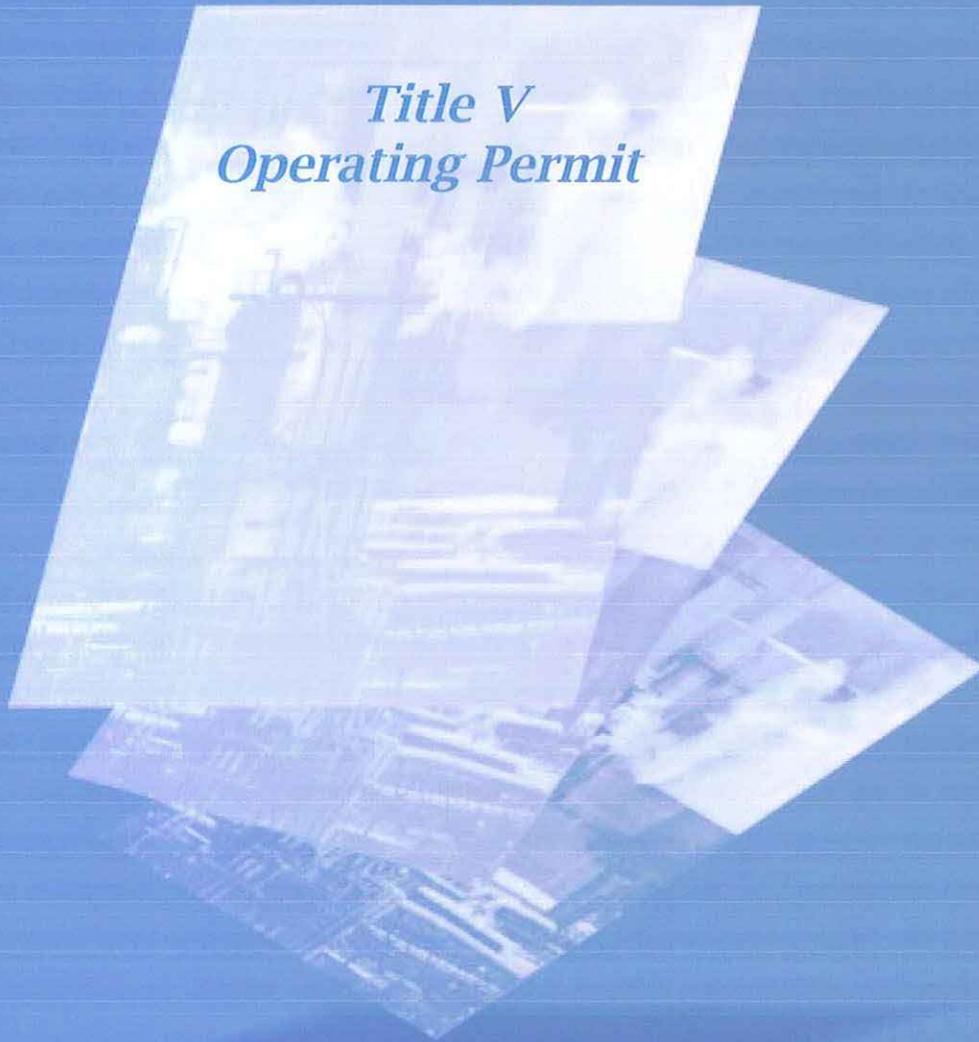
Testimony at the public hearing revealed that there would be fewer solids to seal the already inadequate manure ponds, while also providing less cover for the stench of 43 acres of waste!

Karen, who lives 4 ½ miles from 8 acres of manure (instead of the over 40 that Bos proposes), says, “the urine stench here at our farm has been terrible the last few weeks.” As we have said all along, the odor from this carbuncle will drive people away. A methane digester will not fix that.



Air Pollution Operating Permit Program Update

Key Features and Benefits



Printed on paper that contains at least
20 percent postconsumer fiber.



Air Pollution Operating Permit Program Update

Key Features and Benefits



What Is the Operating Permit Program?

Each year in the United States, industrial operations emit nearly 100 million tons of pollutants into the air. These include pollutants that make breathing difficult, form urban smog, impair visibility, and attack ecosystems. Some of these pollutants also cause cancer or other serious health effects. Among the many pollutants emitted into the air each year are sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxides, carbon monoxide, benzene, mercury, and dioxin. Many of the sources of this air pollution are large facilities, such as petroleum refineries and chemical plants, that can have literally thousands of potential emission points. Finding common-sense solutions to reduce this air pollution is a constant challenge to local communities and federal, state, and tribal governments.

In 1990, Congress established one such innovative program under Title V of the Clean Air Act Amendments. The operating permit program

streamlines the way federal, state, tribal, and local authorities regulate air pollution by consolidating all air pollution control requirements into a single, comprehensive “operating permit” that covers all aspects of a source’s year-to-year air pollution activities. The program is designed to make it easier for sources to understand and comply with control requirements, and results in improved air quality. Over the past several years, EPA worked with state and local governments to establish operating permit programs in every state, including 60 local programs, as well as programs in the District of Columbia and other territories. EPA, working with industry, state and local governments, and others, also initiated efforts to streamline and substantially simplify the permit program requirements, which resulted in increased flexibility to industry and states. Through these efforts, state and local agencies have already issued thousands of permits nationwide.

Why Is the Program Necessary?

Congress created the operating permit program to ensure better compliance and to allow for more thorough air pollution control. Prior to 1990, the federal Clean Air Act required permits only for new construction. It required that states issue air pollution permits to businesses that build new pollution sources or modify existing pollution sources. In creating these permit programs—known as “preconstruction” or “new source review” permit programs—some states also chose to establish enhanced programs for regulating air pollution emissions from sources already in operation. These “operating permit programs,” though not uniform in requirements or other characteristics, proved to be effective tools for air pollution control. With Title V of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, Congress adopted measures that require *all* states to develop and implement

operating permit programs. In doing so, Congress hoped to eliminate any potential confusion associated with the various air pollution emission reduction programs required by the federal Clean Air Act and different state and local regulations. Under Title V, EPA must establish minimum elements to be included in all state and local operating permit programs, and then assist the state and local governments in developing their programs. EPA modeled its air pollution operating permit program after pre-existing state and local operating permit programs and after a similar program which has proven successful

The operating permit program is an innovative national permitting system that streamlines the regulation of air emissions.

under the Clean Water Act for permitting the discharge of water pollutants. EPA officially launched the operating permit effort in 1992 with regulations for implementing such programs.

The goals of the permit program include:

- Develop a comprehensive permit system that identifies and implements the Clean Air Act requirements for air pollution sources.
- Provide an opportunity for citizens to be involved in the permit review process.

- Improve compliance with emissions control requirements.

The operating permit program is meeting these goals and is achieving enhanced compliance with air pollution requirements for industrial and commercial sources. Nationally, an estimated 22,000 sources of air pollution are required to obtain permits under operating permit programs administered by 113 state, territory, and local permitting authorities.

How Does the Program Work?

The Clean Air Act requires all states to develop and implement an operating permit program that meets minimum federal requirements. Most of the significant air pollution sources throughout the country must obtain a permit from their respective state, tribal, or local permitting authority.

All “major” stationary sources (primarily industrial facilities and large commercial operations) emitting certain air pollutants are required to obtain operating permits. Whether a source

Each state and local government can tailor its permit program to its individual needs, while meeting minimum federal requirements.

meets the definition of “major” depends on the type and amount of air pollutants it emits and, to some degree, on the overall air quality in its vicinity. Generally, major sources include those stationary facilities that emit 100 tons or more per year of a regulated air pollutant. Regulated pollutants include compounds such as carbon monoxide, particulates,

volatile organics, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides. Smaller sources are considered “major” in areas that are not meeting the national air quality standards for a particular pollutant. For example, certain sources releasing 25 or even

10 tons of pollutant emissions per year are considered “major” in areas with extreme ozone (urban smog) problems.

The operating permit program also covers a variety of other significant operations, including:

- Large coal-burning utility boilers and industrial boilers subject to control requirements under the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act.
- Sources that are subject to requirements under New Source Performance Standards and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.
- Sources of toxic air pollutants (i.e., any source that emits more than 10 tons per year of an individual toxic air pollutant or more than 25 tons per year of any combination of toxic air pollutants).
- Sources required to have pre-construction or new source permits (under New Source Review or Prevention of Significant Deterioration requirements).

Often these facilities can be very large with a wide variety of process operations and hundreds of emission sources. Examples include chemical plants, petroleum refineries, and large manufacturing facilities.



The operating permit program covers most significant sources of air pollution in the United States. The more complex sources, such as large petroleum refineries and chemical production plants, can have hundreds or even thousands of emission points.

Photo: S.C. Delaney/EP1

Other key provisions of the operating permit program are as follows:

- Sources are required to provide emissions reports to their permitting authorities at least semiannually and must certify their compliance status annually.
- Sources must periodically renew their operating permit, generally every 5 years.
- To fund their programs, permitting authorities are required to collect permit fees from sources subject to the operating permit program. Fees are most frequently based on the amount of air pollutants that a source may emit.
- Public notification and opportunity for comment must be provided during the

permit review process for every new permit and when permits are renewed or significantly revised.

- EPA is responsible for overseeing the implementation of permit programs and may object to a permit that fails to comply with program requirements.
- EPA is also required to establish a federal permit program in any area where the permitting authority fails to develop and maintain an adequate program of its own.

It is also important to note that state and local governments can and do implement separate requirements that are appropriate for their unique local conditions.

Who Benefits From the Program?

The operating permit program is a dynamic program that offers significant benefits for the public, state and local governments, and industry.

The Public

Members of the public benefit from improved air quality, increased access to information about pollution control equipment, and enhanced opportunities for active participation in the permitting process:

- While developing permit applications for the operating permit program, a number of companies discovered control requirements of which they were unaware and subsequently took steps to comply with these requirements.
- Improved air quality is expected to result from improved compliance with emissions requirements.
- Permits and compliance monitoring records are available for public review.
- Before a permit is issued, renewed, or significantly revised, the public is provided an opportunity for review and input during a notification and comment period, which may include a public hearing.

State and Local Governments

State and local governments benefit from the operating permit program in several ways:



The operating permit program provides many opportunities for public input during the permitting process.

- The operating permit program provides a uniform and efficient mechanism that state and local agencies can use to consolidate and administer provisions of the Clean Air Act, as well as their own laws.
- The program provides all state and local permitting agencies with the authority to sustain their operations using direct permit fees, rather than general tax revenues.
- Improved industrial compliance with emission standards is expected to help state and local governments meet the national ambient air quality standards and possibly even avoid additional local emission controls.

Industry

Industrial facilities subject to the operating permit program also enjoy a number of important benefits:

- The permitting process resolves questions about what state, local, or federal requirements apply at a given emission point, enables industrial facilities to understand fully their compliance obligations, and assures that issued permits cover all applicable Clean Air Act requirements.
- The program reduces the waste and confusion inherent in redundant and/or contradictory requirements issued by state, local, and federal authorities. The operating permit consolidates multiple permit requirements into a single document to minimize duplicative requirements.
- The operating permit program can make it easier to incorporate flexible approaches to operations and to foster use of market-based emissions trading programs as a compliance tool. This reduces the burden of time-consuming permit amendments for facilities needing to make changes quickly or wishing to make emissions allowance trades.

How Is the Program Doing?

Since the official launch of the operating permit program in 1992, substantial progress exists on many fronts:

- EPA has approved permit programs for all 113 state, territorial, and local permitting authorities in the nation. EPA is also working with tribal governments to develop tribal permit programs. In the next few years, EPA expects several tribes to submit program plans for approval.
- As of January 1998, state and local permitting authorities received nearly 14,000 applications for operating permits—representing more than 60 percent of the estimated 22,000 sources subject to the program nationwide.
- State and local permitting authorities have issued nearly 3,000 Title V operating permits and hundreds of draft permits.
- Several thousand companies that would otherwise qualify as “major” sources have agreed to comply with air pollution emissions limits to maintain operations below levels that would trigger the operating permit program requirements. Some of these companies downsized and re-engineered their operations to reduce their emissions levels.

How Is EPA Improving the Program?

EPA, state, and local authorities continue to work closely with industry to improve the operating permit program. EPA is committed to achieving the following:

- Simplify the permit application process and permit content requirements.
- Streamline permit revision requirements.
- Increase the operational flexibility available to regulated businesses via flexible, facility-wide permitting.

Simplify Permit Applications and Content

Soon after the state and local permitting authorities began to implement their operating permit programs, EPA found that many of the first permit applications filed by industry were far more complex than intended. To address this problem, EPA worked with industry and state and local officials to develop two guidance documents that clarify the scope and intent of the operating permit program:

- The first document outlined minimum federal requirements governing the permitting process. It streamlined the permitting process and enabled permitting authorities to quickly implement adjustments that reduced the complexity and cost of permit applications.
- A second document provided guidance on ways to reconcile and eliminate redundant and conflicting permit requirements. This helped clarify which permit requirements applied to a given facility. It also reduced industry’s burden of documentation and reporting without reducing the level of environmental protection attained.

Both guidance documents are available on the World Wide Web at the address provided on page 6.

The permit program reduces industry’s reporting burden without reducing environmental protection.

Streamline Permit Revisions

No matter how well designed a permit might be, the potential always remains for unexpected operational changes within the permitted facility that might, for example, increase the facility's regulated emissions beyond its permitted allowances, or add new units that are not covered in the permit. In streamlining the permit revisions process, EPA's goals are to minimize the costs and administrative delays associated with permit revisions and to create incentives favoring pollution prevention techniques over source control. EPA expects to issue final procedures for permit revisions in 1998. These procedures will continue to provide for appropriate public review of permit changes without placing an unnecessary burden on a permittee.

Flexible, Facility-Wide Permitting

One company estimates that the added operational flexibility of its pilot permit can help save up to \$1 million a day.

Flexible, facility-wide permitting represents the frontline of innovation in the operating permit program. The concept involves developing permits that allow certain classes of pre-approved operational changes to occur without further regulatory review, provided that:

- Emissions from the facility do not exceed those allowed by a total emissions cap.
- The facility uses pre-approved pollution prevention technologies to reduce emissions when possible.

Under flexible, facility-wide permitting, companies benefit from enhanced operational autonomy and competitiveness; state and local permitting authorities benefit from reduced auditing and paperwork requirements; and the public benefits from cleaner air.

To develop the flexible, facility-wide permitting concept, EPA initiated the pollution prevention permitting pilot (P4) program. Based on the success of the first pilot permit issued to a computer chip manufacturing facility, other companies are participating in the pilot program. It promises to significantly enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the operating permit program.

A Commitment to Continuous Improvement

The success of the operating permit program must finally be measured in terms of improved compliance with air pollution regulations and, ultimately, improved air quality. EPA is committed to continue working with state, tribal, and local governments and with industries to implement innovative advancements that will help industries meet their requirements as efficiently and flexibly as possible.

For More Information

For more information about the operating permit program, visit the EPA Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/permits> or contact your state or local air pollution control agency.

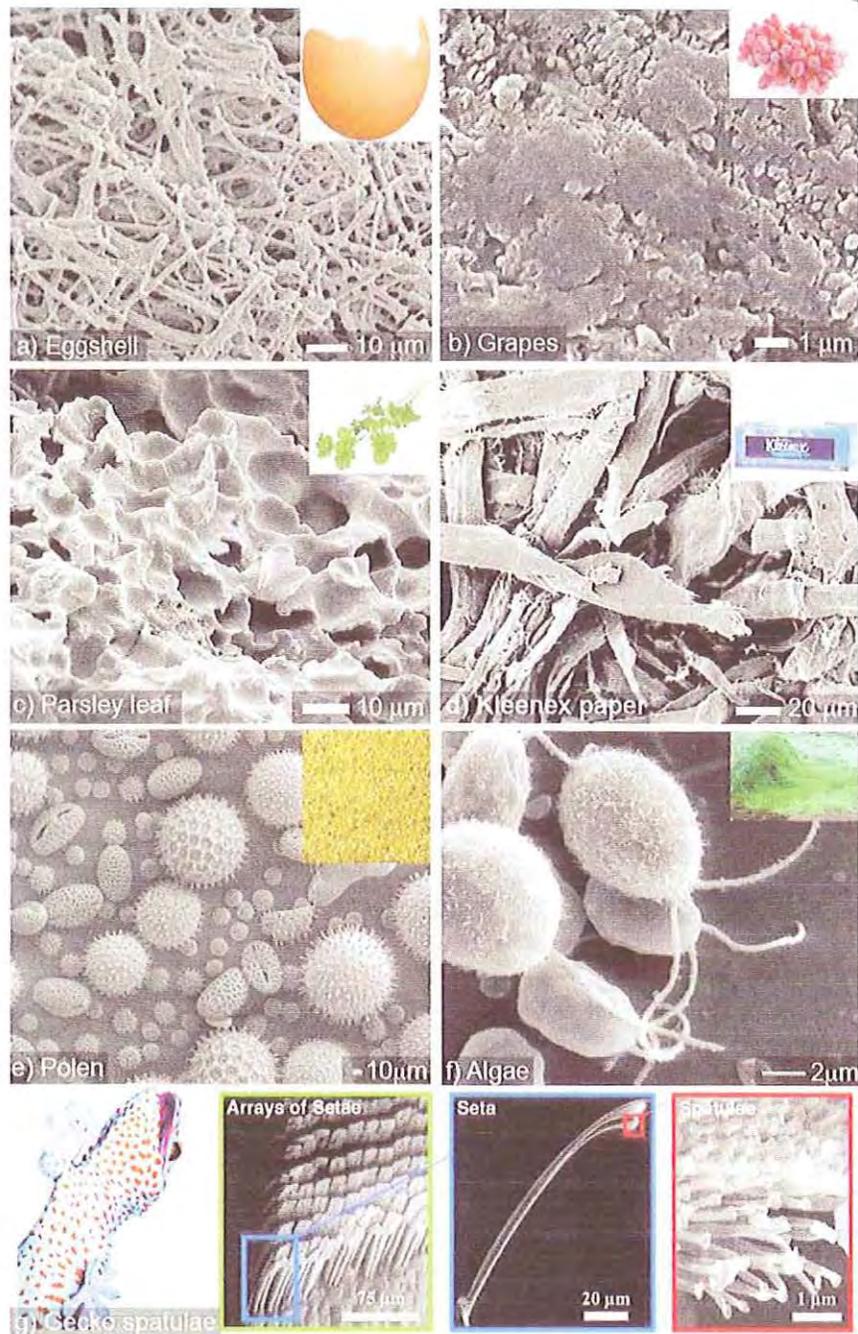
PRELIMINARY¹³

Figure 1. SEM images showing the complexity of the world at the micro and nanoscale: (a) the inner surface of a bird's eggshell, credit: Janice Carr, Sandra L. Westmoreland, courtesy Public Health Image Library [21]; (b) the rough surface of table grape, credit: Janice Carr, courtesy Public Health Image Library [21]; (c) the textured surface of a parsley leaf, credit Janice Carr, courtesy Public Health Image Library [21]; (d) Kleenex paper, courtesy of Jim Ekstrom [22]; (e) pollen from a variety of common plants, credit Louisa Howard, Charles Daghljan, courtesy Public Health Image Library [21];



Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

I think the DNR should study the air and water pollution put out by the farms the Wysocki's already own, especially as regards the growing area of green slime in Lake Petenwell.

Another concern is the damage this factory farm will do to the cranberry marshes in the area. Cranberries provide hundreds of jobs here, unlike Golden Sands Dairy which will bring perhaps 35 low-paying, menial jobs. And any organic farm or organic cranberry marsh in this area, won't be organic any more once they're polluted. Cranberries also use a lot of water. What's going to happen to them if their water supply dries up?

Completion of this form and inclusion of personal information is voluntary. We will use your contact information to seek clarification of your comments, if necessary. All comments subject to Wisconsin's Open Records Law.

Name: _____

Contact Information: _____

To:
 Russ Anderson
 3911 Fish Hatchery Road
 Fitchburg, WI 53711

Re: Scope of Issues for Golden Sands Dairy

The sheer size and demands on the environment of Golden Sands Dairy creates a multitude of potential issues requiring investigation. It could include:

1. The impact of drawing water out of the ground via 49 high capacity wells on the aquifer, the two creeks (Ten Mile and Seven Mile), on the Petenwell Flowage.
2. The impact on groundwater of herbicides and fertilizers when an extensive area is irrigated.
3. It appears that the liquid manure will be spread on the land using pipes and an irrigation type of process. What runoff occurs in this situation and where does the polluting "water" end up?
4. When manure spreading is followed by heavy rain, what is the implication?
5. What is the implication for Ten Mile and Seven Mile Creeks due to water extraction and polluted run-off?
6. What land and water animals and insects presently reside on the lands. How will the water withdrawal and manure spreading affect them?
7. What effect will the large number of high capacity wells have on neighboring wells?
8. What effect will the large amount of manure applied to the land have on the water in neighboring wells?
9. What will be the effect on the air for neighbors? Air with high ammonia content causes health problems.
10. What will be Golden Sands responsibility for polluted air and wells that neighbors endure?
11. A large portion of a township will be composed of only ONE industry. What impact will that have? What will happen to home values in the area?
12. What non-biased party will be monitoring pollution and water usage? Does Golden Sands pay for that monitoring? Who follows up on violations?
13. What type of run-off control systems will be built?
14. Large confined animals spread diseases easily among the herds, the caretakers, and through the environment. What controls will be implemented to contain disease?
15. Who will be paying for all the monitoring?
16. Will the dairy be using GM seeds?
17. Will the milk contain BHA?
18. How will ill and dying animals be taken care of? Disposed of?

The unspoken problem is to determine if this is what Wisconsin wants and must have. This is an industrial operation demanding huge resources. At what point do those demands simply cost more than citizens are willing to pay? Golden Sands will make money, but the neighbors will face health problems

and lowered value of their residences. All taxpayers will pay for DNR monitoring and time. The loss of water and potential for pollution affects everyone.

[REDACTED]

Eau Claire, WI 54701

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, August 15, 2012 3:24 PM
To: Wheat, Gretchen S - DNR
Subject: Re: Saratoga Dairy (aka Central Sands Dairy) - Digester Information Request

Dear Gretchen,

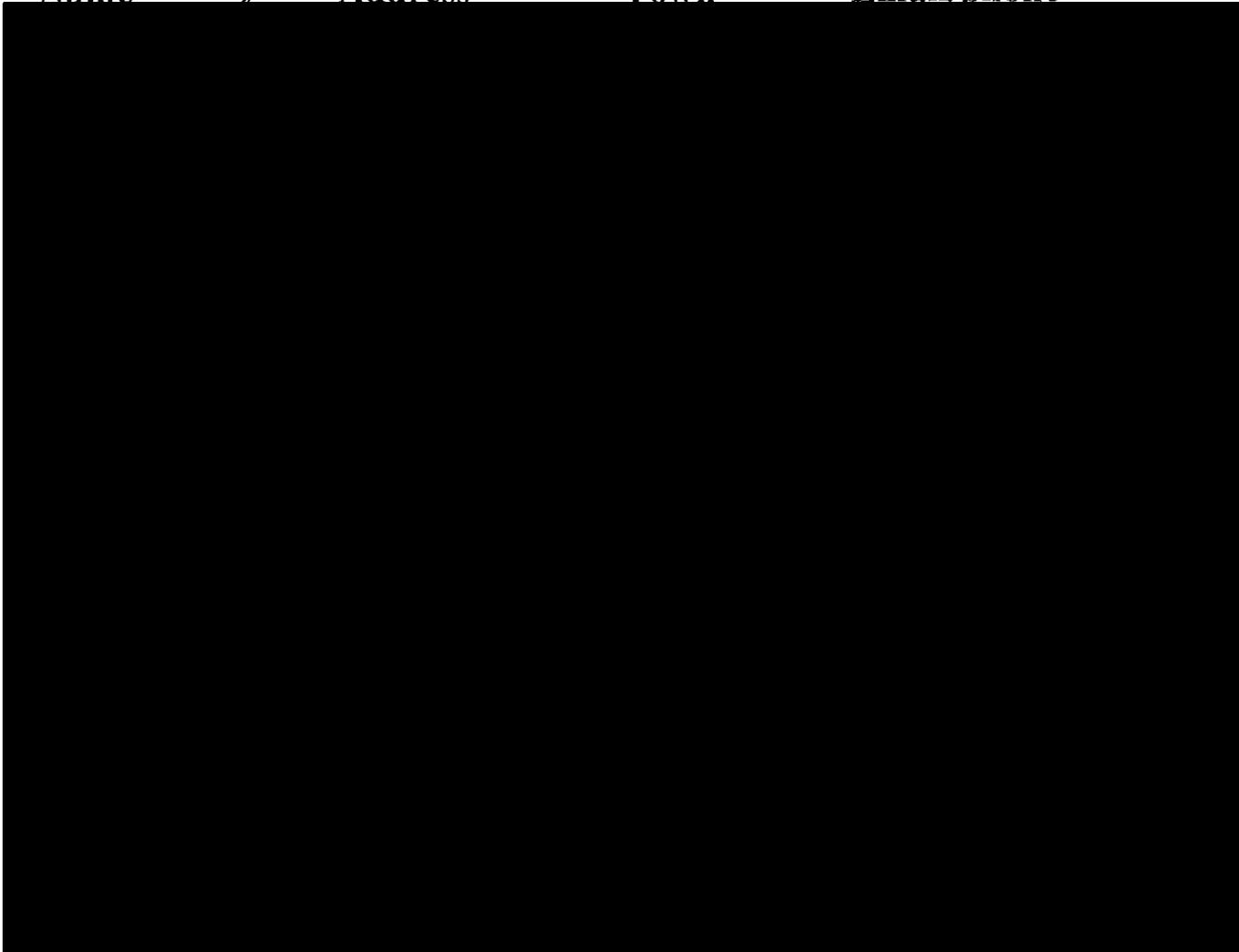
Thank you for getting back to me. I do realize that construction standards may be in place for the proposed Golden Sands Digester, however I am interested in knowing specific details when and if they become available to establish design flaws and also gain knowledge on the number of head cows' manure the proposed Digester can hold to insure the Dairy cannot grow in numbers. WE have access to a qualified Engineer to do this free of charge to you. In researching existing Digesters, it has been noted that many CAFO's with Digesters emit dangerous levels of ammonia gas, release powerful greenhouse gas directly into the environment, consume as much energy as they produce, cost millions in public subsidies and are not a solution to toxic manure run-off. The DNR has a responsibility to we as land owners close to this proposed Dairy, to honor your Mission Statement To PROTECT AND ENHANCE OUR NATURAL RESOURCES... our goal is to aid you in fulfilling this promise.

Should the Dairy be allowed to build, I would expect permits of the proposed Digester be held until proper research can be done to insure just that. Thank you.

[REDACTED]
Protect Wood County

We, the residents of the Central Sands of Wisconsin, fearing for our health and the safety of our water supply, do hereby petition the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to deny any and all permits to the proposed Golden Sands Dairy operation.

Name Address Town Email/phone



From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, August 09, 2012 10:40 AM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: NO to Golden Sands Dairy

Mr. Anderson:

I have lived in WI all my life and I also am a certified water operator.
I am against the proposed Golden Sands Dairy.
Please pay attention to the citizens of WI, not large business interests.
I will pay more for food to not have it be provided in this large scale
manner.

PROTECT OUR RESOURCES.

WE CAN FIND BETTER WAYS TO EAT AND LIVE IN HARMONY WITH OUR
ENVIRONMENT. THINK LONG TERM.

Thank you.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, August 07, 2012 2:34 PM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: proposed 8,000 acre "dairy farm"

I heard about this proposed so-called dairy farm through Wisconsin League of Conservation Voters - haven't any of you people there seen the documentary Food, Inc., or River of Waste? Don't you know anything about the horrible affect of this kind of factory farm? If I can understand it, you should be able to. Please use the common sense and decency that all humans possess, and don't pursue this, money isn't the only thing in this world.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, August 07, 2012 6:38 PM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: Proposed CAFO

This is such a bad idea on SO many levels. A cow factory this large is a drain on our natural resources.

There is no reason to have a cow factory this large.

My real concern is increased air pollution, strain on the aquifer and water shed. Not to mention that those cows are continually in a barn and not grazed, which to me is inhumane. Please don't allow this blight on the Wisconsin dairy industry.

Have a great day!

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, August 09, 2012 9:24 PM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: proposed dairy farm

Russell: This is [REDACTED], I used to be President of Wisconsin River Power Co. years ago. I guess you will be one of the experts in the study for or against the proposed dairy farm, that is going to be a tough exercise. I think most people are worried about lowering the water table due to some forty or fifty deep wells for irrigation. Myself, I do not think that will be a problem but the locals do. I remember when we built the Petenwell Dam and Powerhouse. Harza Engineering Co. out of Chicago were the engineers. It was first thought that building on bed rock would be a good idea, but when they took soundings they found that bed rock was some 250 feet down so they decided on a concrete floating foundation. The entire concrete foundation for the power house and dam is completely surrounded by heavy sheet piling driven into the sand. Has worked fine so far after some fifty years.- I relate this information to you to show what a tremendous water aquifer lies below the surface, now as one goes further north I think bed rock in parts of Adams County may be some 100 feet or more. This of course is due to the Old Glacial Lake Wisconsin that flooded much of this area some thousand or so years ago. In my estimation there is a tremendously large water source below the surface. It would be my guess that the 40 or 50 deep wells will not lower the water table only a slight amount, added to that is the water in the PetenwellFlowage.--This area and now due to economics is hurting for some large project such as the Dairy farm. Just think of the amount of work and jobs will be created in just clear cutting this area. add to that all of the related smaller projects that will come along with the Dairy and the hundreds of jobs when it comes to seeding and harvesting all this area. This area is slowly dying economically speaking and this large project will be a blessing. I am sure the New Owners will financially take care of all the damage to some of the surrounding homes and farms. If the protesters sue this project it will be a lot of wasted money for as I read the existing laws that will govern these types of large farm projects will be on the side of the proposed new owners. I trust that the hydrology study made I think by the University at ST. Point will address all the concerns of the public. This is a big project and only a few people could understand the tremendous water aquifer area that you are dealing with. Good luck in your presentation-I think this project will be a wonderful asset to Wisconsin Rapids and the surrounding area in Wood and Adams County. Thank you for listening to my thoughts on this project.

[REDACTED] Wisconsin Rapids, WI
54494

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, August 21, 2012 4:23 PM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: Proposed Dairy in Saratoga

Although there are many issues with the proposed Golden Sands Dairy Corporation, my main concern is with the watershed. Certainly the possibility of polluted ground water and contaminated private well is a major concern to all parties involved. No good can possibly come from this.

The one concern I have, for which there can be no remedy once it happens, is the Ten Mile Trout Stream. These high capacity wells will turn it into a muddy trickle. The upper portion in Portage County is already under severe distress from cranberry marshes and irrigation systems. Anyone old enough to remember what it used to be like can tell you this.

These proposed "high capacity wells" will impact the stream in the areas where there are still fish. Please don't abandon this trout stream. Once lost, it will be lost forever.

Too much of our natural environment has already been ruined for future generations by corporate greed, and the almighty dollar. Maybe it will never change, but I hope someone will stand up for the land ethics Aldo Leopold espoused.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]
Land owner and Sportsman

[REDACTED]
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495
[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2012 10:30 AM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: Proposed Golden Sands Dairy in Saratoga

Mr. Russell

The following are issues that I feel should be addressed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in the EIS study for the proposed CAFO in the Township of Saratoga:

-The proposed crop fields for the CAFO are between private residences and will have high capacity wells that will irrigate the hay and corn crops grown on the land. What is being done to insure the residences in the area do not lose their water supply and that the water is not contaminated with nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, herbicides, pathogens, and antibiotics that are found in the manure that will be placed on these fields?

-Could the DNR study the effects of the ground water and water run-off in the township of Armenia, where Golden Sands is currently operating a CAFO before allowing a new CAFO to go into the township of Saratoga?

-The proposed CAFO will clear cut 6000 plus acres of woodlands (approx. 10 and 1/3 square miles) of woodlands and only provide 25-30 new jobs. This is an area that is used for recreational purposes including hiking, biking, snowmobiling, horseback riding, ATVing, hunting, trapping and fishing. Is someone looking at the economic and business impact that the devastation of these woodlands will bring to this area?

-What will the environmental impact be on wildlife and aquatic life? The DNR has spent a lot of money stocking trout in the 10 Mile Creek and building habitat in that area. What will be the impact on the fish?

-Since there are so many residences affected in this proposal, will crop dusting be allowed?

-What will be the affect of ground water run-off on the Wisconsin River?

Thank you for addressing my concerns.

[REDACTED]
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, August 07, 2012 2:40 PM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: proposed Golden Sands Dairy in the Town of Saratoga

Dear Mr. Anderson,

I strongly object to the proposal for "The dairy, as proposed, would encompass 8,000 acres with 6,400 in cropland. The dairy operation would involve approximately 5,300 cows. The proposal calls for 49 high capacity wells."

I worry that it would deplete the water resources for surrounding areas and that the water quality from run off would be negatively impacted. I further am concerned about the air quality of the people who have to live near such an entity and the overall degradation to the land from such a high-intensity operation.

That is too too large a concentration of large animals.

I Strongly oppose this proposal. I know I am not living in the surrounding township, but this type of operation is not just a local issue.

[REDACTED]
Madison, WI 53704



Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

I am very concerned about the cutting of 6000⁺ acres of forest land/woodlands. This is an area that is used for recreational purposes including: hiking, biking, snowmobiling, horseback riding, ATVing, hunting, trapping, fishing, cross country skiing, etc. The cutting will take away tourism for the area.

Trees serve as natural cleansers of water, filtering out pollutants and stabilizing the soil. They also take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen.

Completion of this form and inclusion of personal information is voluntary. We will use your contact information to seek clarification of your comments, if necessary. All comments subject to Wisconsin's Open Records Law.

Name: _____

Contact Information: _____

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, August 07, 2012 8:38 PM
To: Rohland, Robert F - DNR
Cc: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: Re: central sands dairy

We have a report done with the help of [REDACTED] of thw Wood County Court House. Specifically the soil is extremelhy sandy and suggests no side support or sustainable support for a lagoon of that size. Also the report seriously suggests the extreme susceptibility to contanimation of the soil of this ares. We have also had 2 floods on the 7 mile one in 1997 and a major one i n 1993. Also a tornado last year 2011. These should be major concerns for the engineering area as well as nutrietn management. We will give the report to Dan Baumann 8-8-2012. Thanks [REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, August 14, 2012 11:50 AM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: RE: Dairy Farm/Wysocki's CAFO.

It's my understanding that the Wisconsin law favors the farmer even to the detriment of existing residents. Can you shed some light on this fact for me?

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, August 10, 2012 11:50 PM
To: Baumann, Dan G - DNR
Subject: DNR Environmental Studies / CAFO's

Mr. Baumann,

Being a resident of Rome, Wi I have obvious concerns dealing with the negative environmental impacts that not only the proposed CAFO in Saratoga will have on our local wells, community lakes, and water ways feeding them, but also the overall impacts that they are having on our lovely state's natural environment.

I understand that there are approximately 200 CAFO's in Wisconsin alone. Question: Is this not a national issue as well that could and most definitely should get federal attention?

With respect to impact study(ies):

Having what I consider a large number of CAFO's located in our state, it seems to me (and many individuals that I have spoken to) that there is an adequate cross section of individual environments very much like ours that would be conducive to a detailed "experience" impact study that can indicate what we all need to know about CAFO affected environmental conditions. May I assume that something of this nature is under way?

I am not naive enough to think that this particular CAFO can be halted, although I would love to see it. However, I do feel very strongly that it should be strictly controlled (ie: number of wells, how much water they can pump, concentrations of chemicals emitted into the ground and air, and anything else a study may indicate has to be addressed).

In conclusion, I am in total favor of stopping and/or controlling further degradation of our natural resources and environment of which CAFO's appear to be taking an active part in.

[REDACTED]
Nekoosa, Wi. 54457
Town of Rome

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, August 10, 2012 6:56 PM
To: Baumann, Dan G - DNR
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: full scale anemometer study final report

Dan,

The link is:

http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer_abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.abstractdetail/abstract/9491/report/f

I know the EPA has no regulations for CAFOs air emissions, but everything we have read indicates that putting a CAFO so close to families is extremely dangerous.

In addition, the Adams County Health Department is finding areas in southern Adams that are Atrazine saturated, and unuseable for agriculture. In the Health department, an unusual number of serious atrazine related illnesses are showing up for the same area. It is an intensive agricultural area with a lot of HCWs. Atrazine is a known pesticide used in potato and corn growing. I am concerned about the safety of people if those 6,000 acres of cropland are sited so close to residential.

Also, the NAEMS study is complete. Do you have a copy of the finished study and its conclusions regarding dairy CAFOs?

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
To: William Spaulding/R5/USEPA/US@EPA,
Cc: [REDACTED]
Date: 08/26/2012 01:22 PM
Subject:

SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER R5 contact
Bill Spaulding
312-886-9262

Dear Mr. Spaulding. According to George Kraft a hydrogeologist from UWSP-WI we are using a sole source aquifer in the township of Saratoga Wi. Golden Sands Dairy- Jim Wysocki- is planning to build a CAFO consisting of 49 High Capacity Wells and 5,300 cows. This is in and around a township of 5,300 people just a few miles south of is is Rome with 7,000 people. Evidently we need to petition the EPA to demonstrate that this is a sole source aquifer. can you assist us in this. My name is [REDACTED] Phone [REDACTED] [REDACTED] We have organized an opposition group against the proposed dairy as it will adversely impact 5,300 immediate residents with sand and drilled wells...no other water source. (and a majority of wells are sand points not more than 30 feet down). Any assistance would be greatly appreciated.
[REDACTED] Portect Wood County & Its Neighbors- [REDACTED]

SARA Title III Request

(Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act)

Although big agriculture is exempt from most of EPCRA regulations, we feel that if this project is allowed to go ahead. The DNR must insist that Wysocki Farms agrees to follow ALL of the basic tenants of SARA Title III.

This project is proposed to be sited in the middle of highly residential, well populated, rural residential use. The proposed CAFO, and adjacent agricultural fields will utilize a plethora of dangerous toxic chemicals.

Crop dusting, field application, and irrigation additives, will put the residents at serious risk. The companies currently patronized by Wysocki Family Farms have indicated they spray crops at least once a week. People must be alerted as to what chemicals are used, and if they might be hazardous to themselves and their children. Field application of manure from the CAFO will contain chemicals, antibiotics, and animal debris that could trigger all manner of allergic reactions; especially in children..

The CAFO itself, will be emitting fumes from a variety of pollutants through its large barn fans. The public has a RIGHT TO KNOW what these emissions could contain, and how dangerous they could be.

Saratoga does not have any first responders of its own, and has to rely on other communities for help in an emergency such as a spill or a fire. Mr. Wysocki's other facility-Central Sands Dairy- had a huge hay fire which necessitated calling for firefighters from several communities. (Exhibit A) It is imperative that the Town have an inventory of every chemical, pesticide, etc. used by the proposed CAFO and agricultural fields, to prevent a disaster from happening.

Mr. Wysocki has promised to be a good neighbor. Therefore, we propose he offer to comply with SARA Title III, even if he does not have to by law, as a show of good faith on his part, and that he allow placement of sensors in his barn and in his agricultural fields, to assure compliance of his agreement.



The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) establishes requirements for Federal, State and local governments, Indian Tribes, and industry regarding emergency planning and "Community Right-to-Know" reporting on hazardous and toxic chemicals. The Community Right-to-Know provisions help increase the public's knowledge and access to information on chemicals at individual facilities, their uses, and releases into the environment. States and communities, working with facilities, can use the information to improve chemical safety and protect public health and the environment.

What Does EPCRA Cover?

EPCRA has four major provisions:

- Emergency planning (Section 301-303),
- Emergency release notification (Section 304),
- Hazardous chemical storage reporting requirements (Sections 311-312), and
- Toxic chemical release inventory (Section 313).

Information gleaned from these four requirements will help States and communities develop a broad perspective of chemical hazards for the entire community as well as for individual facilities. Regulations implementing EPCRA are codified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 350 to 372. The chemicals covered by each of the sections are different, as are the quantities that trigger reporting. Table 1 on the next page summarizes the chemicals and thresholds.

What Are Emergency Response Plans (Sections 301-303)?

Emergency Response plans contain information that community officials can use at the time of a chemical accident. Community emergency response plans for chemical accidents were developed under

section 303. The plans must:

- Identify facilities and transportation routes of extremely hazardous substances;
- Describe emergency response procedures, on and off site;
- Designate a community coordinator and facility coordinator(s) to implement the plan;
- Outline emergency notification procedures;
- Describe how to determine the probable affected area and population by releases;
- Describe local emergency equipment and facilities and the persons responsible for them;
- Outline evacuation plans;
- Provide a training program for emergency responders (including schedules); and,
- Provide methods and schedules for exercising emergency response plans.

Planning activities of LEPCs and facilities initially focused on, but were not limited to, the 356 extremely hazardous substances listed by EPA. The list includes the threshold planning quantities (minimum limits) for each substance. Any facility that has any of the listed chemicals at or above its threshold planning quantity must notify the SERC and LEPC within 60 days after they first receive a shipment or produce the substance on site.



What Are the Emergency Notification Requirements (Section 304)?

Facilities must immediately notify the LEPC and the SERC if there is a release into the environment of a hazardous substance that is equal to or exceeds the minimum reportable quantity set in the regulations. This requirement covers the 356 extremely hazardous substances as well as the more than 700 hazardous substances subject to the emergency notification requirements under CERCLA Section 103(a)(40 CFR 302.4). Some chemicals are common to both lists. Initial notification can be made by telephone, radio, or in person. Emergency notification requirements involving transportation incidents can be met by dialing 911, or in the absence of a 911 emergency number, calling the operator. This emergency notification needs to include:

- The chemical name;
- An indication of whether the substance is extremely hazardous;
- An estimate of the quantity released into the environment;
- The time and duration of the release;
- Whether the release occurred into air, water, and/or land;
- Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency, and where necessary, advice regarding medical attention for exposed individuals;
- Proper precautions, such as evacuation or sheltering in place; and,

What Are SERCs and LEPCs?

The Governor of each state designated a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). The SERCs, in turn, designated about 3,500 local emergency planning districts and appointed Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) for each district. The SERC supervises and coordinates the activities of the LEPC, establishes procedures for receiving and processing public requests for information collected under EPCRA, and reviews local emergency response plans.

The LEPC membership must include, at a minimum, local officials including police, fire, civil defense, public health, transportation, and environmental professionals, as well as representatives of facilities subject to the emergency planning requirements, community groups, and the media. The LEPCs must develop an emergency response plan, review it at least annually, and provide information about chemicals in the community to citizens.

- Name and telephone number of contact person.

A written follow-up notice must be submitted to the SERC and LEPC as soon as practicable after the release. The follow-up notice must update information included in the initial notice and provide information on actual response actions taken and advice regarding medical attention necessary for citizens exposed.

Table 1: EPCRA Chemicals and Reporting Thresholds

	Section 302	Section 304	Sections 311/312	Section 313
Chemicals Covered	356 extremely hazardous substances	>1,000 substances	500,000 products	650 toxic chemicals and categories
Thresholds	Threshold Planning Quantity 1-10,000 pounds on site at any one time	Reportable quantity, 1-5,000 pounds, released in a 24-hour period	TPQ or 500 pounds for Section 302 chemicals; 10,000 pounds on site at any one time for other chemicals	25,000 pounds per year manufactured or processed; 10,000 pounds a year used; certain persistent bioaccumulative toxics have lower thresholds

What Are the Community Right-to-know Requirements (Sections 311/312)?

Under Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations, employers must maintain a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for any hazardous chemicals stored or used in the work place. Approximately 500,000 products have MSDSs.

Section 311 requires facilities that have MSDSs for chemicals held above certain quantities to submit either copies of their MSDSs or a list of MSDS chemicals to the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department. If the facility owner or operator chooses to submit a list of MSDS chemicals, the list must include the chemical or common name of each substance and must identify the applicable hazard categories. These hazard categories are:

- Immediate (acute) health hazard;
- Delayed (chronic) health hazard;
- Fire hazard;
- Sudden release of pressure hazard; and
- Reactive hazard.

If a list is submitted, the facility must submit a copy of the MSDSs for any chemical on the list upon the request of the LEPC or SERC.

Facilities that start using a chemical or increase the quantity to exceed the thresholds must submit MSDSs or a list of MSDSs chemicals within three months after they become covered. Facilities must provide a revised MSDS to update the original MSDS if significant new information is discovered about the hazardous chemical.

Facilities covered by section 311 must, under section 312, submit annually an emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form to the LEPC, the SERC, and the local fire department. Facilities provide either a Tier I or Tier II form. Tier I forms include the following aggregate information for each applicable hazard category:

- An estimate (in ranges) of the maximum amount of chemicals for each category present at the facility at any time during the preceding calendar year;
- An estimate (in ranges) of the average daily amount of chemicals in each category; and,
- The general location of hazardous chemicals in each category.

The Tier II report contains basically the same information as the Tier I, but it must name the specific chemicals. Many states require Tier II information under state law. Tier II forms provide the following information for each substance:

- The chemical name or the common name as indicated on the MSDS;
- An estimate (in ranges) of the maximum amount of the chemical present at any time during the preceding calendar year and the average daily amount;
- A brief description of the manner of storage of the chemical;
- The location of the chemical at the facility; and
- An indication of whether the owner elects to withhold location information from disclosure to the public.

Because many SERCs have added requirements or incorporated the Federal contents in their own forms, Tier I/II forms should be obtained from the SERC. Section 312 information must be submitted on or before March 1 each year. The information submitted under sections 311 and 312 is available to the public from LEPCs and SERCs.

In 1999, EPA excluded gasoline held at most retail gas stations from EPCRA 311/312 reporting. EPA estimates that about 550,000 facilities are now covered by EPCRA 311/312 requirements.

Reporting Schedules

Section

302	One time notification to SERC
304	Each time a release above a reportable quantity occurs; to LEPC and SERC
311	One time submission; update only for new chemicals or information; to SERC, LEPC, fire department
312	Annually, by March 1 to SERC, LEPC, fire department
313	Annually, by July 1, to EPA and State

What is the Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313)?

EPCRA section 313 (commonly referred to as the Toxics Release Inventory or TRI) requires certain facilities (see box) to complete a Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Form annually for specified chemicals. The form must be submitted to EPA and the State on July 1 and cover releases and other waste management of toxic chemicals that occurred during the preceding calendar year. One purpose of this reporting requirement is to inform the public and government officials about releases and other waste management of toxic chemicals. The following information is required on the form:

- The name, location and type of business;
- Whether the chemical is manufactured (including importation), processed, or otherwise used and the general categories of use of the chemical;
- An estimate (in ranges) of the maximum amounts of the toxic chemical present at the facility at any time during the preceding year;
- Quantity of the chemical entering the air, land, and water annually;
- Off-site locations to which the facility transfers toxic chemicals in waste for recycling, energy recovery, treatment or disposal; and
- Waste treatment/disposal methods and efficiency of methods for each waste stream;

In addition, the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 requires collection of information on source reduction, recycling, and treatment. EPA maintains a national TRI database, available on the Internet (see the Where Can I Find EPCRA Information? section for further details).

What Else Does EPCRA Require?

Trade Secrets. EPCRA section 322 addresses trade secrets as they apply EPCRA sections 303, 311, 312, and 313 reporting; a facility cannot claim trade secrets under section 304 of the statute. Only chemical identity may be claimed as a trade secret, though a generic class for the chemical must be provided. The criteria a facility must meet to claim a chemical identity as a trade secret are in 40 CFR part 350. In practice, less than one percent of facilities have filed such claims.

Even if chemical identity information can be legally withheld from the public, EPCRA section 323 allows the

Who's Covered by TRI?

The TRI reporting requirement applies to facilities that have 10 or more full-time employees, that manufacture (including importing), process, or otherwise use a listed toxic chemical above threshold quantities, and that are in one of the following sectors:

- Manufacturing (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 20 through 39)
- Metal mining (SIC code 10, except for SIC codes 1011, 1081, and 1094)
- Coal mining (SIC code 12, except for 1241 and extraction activities)
- Electrical utilities that combust coal and/or oil (SIC codes 4911, 4931, and 4939)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities (SIC code 4953)
- Chemicals and allied products wholesale distributors (SIC code 5169)
- Petroleum bulk plants and terminals (SIC code 5171)
- Solvent recovery services (SIC code 7389)

information to be disclosed to health professionals who need the information for diagnostic and treatment purposes or local health officials who need the information for prevention and treatment activities. In non-emergency cases, the health professional must sign a confidentiality agreement with the facility and provide a written statement of need. In medical emergencies, the health professional, if requested by the facility, provides these documents as soon as circumstances permit.

Any person may challenge trade secret claims by petitioning EPA. The Agency must then review the claim and rule on its validity.

EPCRA Penalties. EPCRA Section 325 allows civil and administrative penalties ranging up to \$10,000-\$75,000 per violation or per day per violation when facilities fail to comply with the reporting requirements. Criminal penalties up to \$50,000 or five years in prison apply to any person who knowingly and willfully fails to provide emergency release notification. Penalties of not more than \$20,000 and/or up to one year in prison apply to any person who knowingly and willfully discloses any information entitled to protection as a trade secret.

Citizens Suits. EPCRA section 326 allows citizens to initiate civil actions against EPA, SERCs, and the owner or operator of a facility for failure to meet the EPCRA requirements. A SERC, LEPC, and State or local government may institute actions against facility owner/operators for failure to comply with EPCRA requirements. In addition, States may sue EPA for failure to provide trade secret information.

Where Can You Find EPCRA Information?

MSDSs, hazardous chemical inventory forms, follow-up emergency notices, and the emergency response plan are available from the SERC and LEPC.

MSDSs on hazardous chemicals are maintained by a number of universities and can be accessed through www.hazard.com.

EPA also provides fact sheets and other information on chemical properties through its website: www.epa.gov. EPA has compiled a list of all chemicals covered by name under these regulations into a single list and published them as The Title III List of Lists available at www.epa.gov/swercepp/ds-epds.htm#title3.

Profiles of extremely hazardous substances are available at www.epa.gov/ceppo/ep_chda.htm#ehs

Each year, EPA publishes a report summarizing the TRI information that was submitted to EPA and States during the previous year. In addition, TRI data are available through EPA's Envirofacts database at www.epa.gov/enviro. TRI data are also available at www.epa.gov/tri, www.rtk.net, and www.scorecard.org.

All of these sites can be searched by facility, city, county, and state and provide access to basic TRI emissions data. The RTK-Net site, maintained by the public advocacy group OMB Watch, provides copies of the full TRI form for each facility. The Scorecard site, maintained by the Environmental Defense public advocacy group, ranks facilities, States, and counties on a number of parameters (e.g., total quantities of carcinogens released) as well as maps that show the locations of facilities in a county or city.

Initial emergency release notifications made to the National Response Center or EPA are available on line at www.epa.gov/ernsacct/pdf/index.html.

A list of LEPCs and SERCs is available at <http://www.RTK.NET:80/lepc/>.

Many of these sites can also be accessed through www.epa.gov/ceppo/.

Are There Other Laws That Provide Similar Information?

The Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 includes national planning and preparedness provisions for oil spills that are similar to EPCRA provisions for extremely hazardous substances. Plans are developed at the local, State and Federal levels. The OPA plans offer an opportunity for LEPCs to coordinate their plans with area and facility oil spill plans covering the same geographical area.

The 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments require the EPA and OSHA to issue regulations for chemical accident prevention. Facilities that have certain chemical above specified threshold quantities are required to develop a risk management program to identify and evaluate hazards and manage those hazards safely. Facilities subject to EPA's risk management program rules must submit a risk management plan (RMP) summarizing its program. Most RMP information is available through RMP*Info, which can be accessed through www.epa.gov/enviro.

For More Information

Contact the EPCRA Hotline at:
(800)424-9346 or (703)412-9810
TDD (800)553-7672
Monday -Friday, 9 AM to 6 PM, EST

Visit the CEPPPO Home Page at:
WWW.EPA.GOV/CEPPO/

For EPA EPCRA contacts, check the CEPPPO home page.
For TRI program officials and EPA TRI regional contacts, check www.epa.gov/tri/statecon.htm.

The following requests have been submitted to the DNR on August 23, 2012:

An Endangered Species Inventory of the entire proposed area of the project.

EPA Preliminary Point Source Pollution Risk Assessment for the CAFO.

Sara Title III, Right To Know Compliance, for all chemicals used in the CAFO and on the Agricultural fields.

CDC Health Impact Survey on the Cumulative Effects of Industries within a ten mile radius combined with the emissions from the CAFO and the Agricultural Fields.

Title V New Point Source Polluter Operating Permit for the CAFO.

Install emission sensors inside the barns, and full scale anemometers on all barn fans.

Put a stationary, air emissions sensing device in Wisconsin Rapids, Saratoga, and the Town of Rome to monitor air quality.

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, August 11, 2012 1:27 PM
To: Baumann, Dan G - DNR
Subject: Proposed Dairy Farm in Saratoga

Hi Dan, I am a retired resident of Illinois. I have a home on Lake Arrowhead in Rome, WI. I have been hearing all kinds of horror stories about what is going to happen to our Lakes, Air, and Water Supply if the proposed Dairy Farm is allowed to be built. I would hate to see something happen to the environment in the community I have chosen to spend my time in. Please don't let the environment be ruined.

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, August 10, 2012 5:03 PM
To: Baumann, Dan G - DNR
Subject: proposed factory farm in Saratoga WI

I am sending this email to note that all eight of the [REDACTED] family strongly object to the effort to build this facility in the proposed location. We purchased property on Lake Camelot to recreate and enjoy the natural beauty of central Wisconsin. The water quality of the lakes area has already been compromised due to existing farming and cranberry bogs. While the DNR has attempted to place dramatic restrictions on individual property owners by requiring them to install buffer zones, it is an insult that the DNR can okay a factory farm that will compromise the quality of the lake water, lake levels, and personal wells. As ever, big business is threatening the primary resource in the state of WI...it's natural beauty.

Thank you for considering the concerns of people living in this area

[REDACTED]
Nekoosa, WI

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, August 28, 2012 6:53 PM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: FW: Saratoga CAFO info

Russ, more to be included in the EIS...

See the emails below and the attached letter. The proposed 49 high capacity wells would use over 7 billion gallons of water per year. How much rain would it take per year to replenish even PART of that groundwater loss?

The fact that the Water Supply Specialist has concerns over the water usage proposed by Wysocki should be included in the Environmental Impact Statement.

Thanks.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, August 26, 2012 6:03 PM
To: Baumann, Dan G - DNR
Subject: Fw: Saratoga Proposed CAFO

Dan, the digester if running properly may reduce e-coli type pathogens in the solids if you look at the report of Mark Borschardt's the Liquids are not reduced by much. Also there is the runoff from the dairy site itself and the sands used in the birthing and feed and sleeping areas are not purified. They are allowed to be spread on the fields without cleansing. Mark Borschardt DID find E - Coli in private wells near CAFO's. That is what we are concerned about as well as other Pathogens, Pesticides, Antibiotics, Bovine Growth Hormone among many others like heavy metal contaminants.

----- Original Message -----

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, August 17, 2012 9:15 AM
Subject: FW: Saratoga Proposed CAFO

From: Baumann, Dan G - DNR [<mailto:Dan.Baumann@Wisconsin.gov>]
Sent: Friday, August 17, 2012 8:38 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Saratoga Proposed CAFO

And acceptable to who? I think you'll find that the standards are a blend of what may be acceptable to the producer balanced with what is acceptable to the public. Most standards are based on a reasonable expectation that if applied correctly, the environment and the public are protected.

Back to your first question, yes, typically agricultural waste is not as tightly regulated as industrial or municipal waste.

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, August 17, 2012 8:32 AM
To: Baumann, Dan G - DNR
Subject: RE: Saratoga Proposed CAFO

From some of the things I have read, the chemicals, metals are in the manure as well. The digesters eliminate most of the pathogens but not all. Some is more than we have today, so the question is what is the "acceptable" level.

Best regards,

[REDACTED]

From: Baumann, Dan G - DNR [<mailto:Dan.Baumann@Wisconsin.gov>]
Sent: Friday, August 17, 2012 8:15 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: Baumann, Dan G - DNR
Subject: RE: Saratoga Proposed CAFO

Understood. City's and Villages have much greater volume of flow than most CAFOs. The waste stream is also much different. Residential and industrial/commercial wastewater has lots and lots of different pollutants (chemicals/metals) in it that need greater treatment in order to not pollute the environment. Once the municipal waste is treated for the pollutants, the nutrients (solids, or sludge) are also land applied as fertilizer. Animal waste is pretty uniform, does not contain a lot of the chemicals that residential/industrial waste does, and has nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) that make it ideal for fertilizing crops.

The purpose of a digester is to capture methane from manure that can be used as an energy source. As you heard last Thursday, digesters also eliminate pathogens.

We have had one CAFO in the state that has tried to develop a wastewater treatment process similar to what cities and villages use, but due to a number of differences in the waste stream, it has not been very successful.

I hope this helps answer your questions.

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, August 17, 2012 8:01 AM
To: Baumann, Dan G - DNR
Subject: RE: Saratoga Proposed CAFO

Sorry, maybe it is the water treatment center (unlimitedly where all the town residents of Wis Rapids water and toilets flow to).

Best regards,

[REDACTED]

From: Baumann, Dan G - DNR [<mailto:Dan.Baumann@Wisconsin.gov>]
Sent: Friday, August 17, 2012 7:58 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Saratoga Proposed CAFO

I'm not sure what a "water quality center" is. Can you provide any clarification?

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, August 17, 2012 7:45 AM
To: Baumann, Dan G - DNR
Subject: Saratoga Proposed CAFO

Hello Dan,

I have a simple question that I am trying to get answered and hope you could help or point me in a direction. It relates to the pumping/spraying/spreading of manure on the soil. If this is acceptable, why does the city and residents need to have water quality centers to clean the water? Do digesters such as what is being proposed do the same thing as the water quality centers? Why do the paper mills need water quality centers?

I guess my questions go back to the heart of the issue on why are Ag companies treated different, doesn't seem right.

I understand you cannot provide your opinion on the matter.

Best regards,

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, August 07, 2012 8:32 AM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: Topic

I'm sure one of the most suggested topics for consideration on the proposed Saratoga c
is WATER.

Will Wysocki guarantee their wells won't be detrimental to the QUALITY and QUAN
water in all the residential wells adjacent to their operations? Or..can the DNR regulat
enough to achieve the same goal?

Thanks much,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494
[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, August 24, 2012 10:25 AM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: wysoki farm

Russell; I am a long time resident in the town of saratoga. I live at [REDACTED] and what concerns me is the volume of water used in this farm application. Not only that but removal of waste to where? I was raised on a farm and dont get me wrong Farming is a nobel job but not in this capaity.

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, August 19, 2012 10:04 AM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: Saratoga topic ideas

Hi Mr. Anderson, at the Saratoga meeting will you please explain to the public how the DNR miscalculated the water calculations on the Richfield dairy site and what measures are being taken to prevent this from happening again?

With the recent EPA rulings on phosphorus entering streams and water ways what impact study will be done on this?

Thank you, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Wis Rapids
[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, August 14, 2012 10:14 AM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR

Having lived in the town of Rome for over 30 years, I have seen a steady decline of the lakes. Especially over the last 10 years the algae and weeds have become such a problem that after July 4th, we no longer swim or boat on the lakes.

A month ago, I didn't even know what a CAFO was, unfortunately, I've learned rather quickly what they are and how they operate, I realize they produce a lot of milk, but I'm not impressed, and if there is reincarnation, I definitely do not want to come back as a CAFO cow!

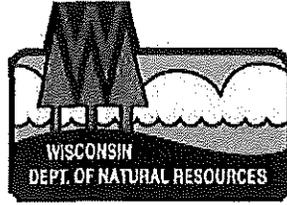
That being said, if CAFO's are the wave of the future, I'll deal with it. However, I do feel there is a place for everything, and putting a CAFO in the middle of a recreational area, surrounded by lakes, flowages and streams is NOT the ideal place. One can only hope that the Saratoga CAFO is not allowed, if it is, I fear the steady decline of a beautiful area, say good bye to fishing, swimming, hunting, ATVing, the lakes area in general. I pray the DNR can somehow stop this and save a beautiful area, save our way of life, save our water and air!

Thank you for your time in this matter, good luck!

[REDACTED]
Nekoosa, WI

6-8 pm Air

unknown



Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

If they spray there liquids threw there
 irrigation system what will this deep to
 the air particles in the air. Is this safe?

Completion of this form and inclusion of personal information is voluntary. We will use your contact information to seek clarification of your comments, if necessary. All comments subject to Wisconsin's Open Records Law.

Name: _____

Contact Information: _____

3-5 pm Air



Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

Please protect our air

from rich farmers + WALKER

Completion of this form and inclusion of personal information is voluntary. We will use your contact information to seek clarification of your comments, if necessary. All comments subject to Wisconsin's Open Records Law.

Name: _____

Contact Information: _____



Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

How do we protect ourselves from contamination
of our well water? Isn't it the DNR's job to
protect the ^{lands} people? Laws are passed to promote/
this dairy - but right is right - we need
to be protected as these laws are "protecting"
Wysocki? People before greed!

Completion of this form and inclusion of personal information is voluntary. We will use your contact information to seek clarification of your comments, if necessary. All comments subject to Wisconsin's Open Records Law.

Name: _____

Contact Information: _____

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, October 01, 2012 9:10 AM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: Concern over CAFO

My husband and I moved to Lake Arrowhead 12 years ago because of the extensive woodland and lakes. We are extremely concerned over the possibility of a CAFO not only ruining our pristine water, but we believe that the animals forced to live in the conditions provided to them by the CAFO are unacceptable and we cannot support the development of a CAFO in our backyard.

Please consider the adverse impact the development of a CAFO will have on the environment and the ethical implications of how a CAFO is managed -- the negatives of allowing a CAFO far outweigh any benefits.

Thank you

[REDACTED]

Nekoosa, WI

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, September 30, 2012 12:48 PM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: Proposed CAFO

My name is [REDACTED] and I reside in the town of Rome. I am writing this message in protest to the proposed dairy/CAFO farm in Saratoga, WI. The environmental impact will be devastating if allowed to be built this close to numerous communities.

I grew up on a farm in Winnebago County, and am fully aware of the issues. Once housing development encroached on the farm, my family was forced to sell because of the environmental restrictions/laws that were put on us. The crop watering, pesticide use & the manure spreading issues raised due to the fact that all new homes were drilling their own residential wells, was the reason given. Well, we have the very same (and more) situation facing us here in Central Wisconsin right now.

I'm sure the old expression NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard) is heard by your department on a regular basis. I am not one of those individuals unless there is a solid reason, and this is one very solid reason. Promises are always given by the developers regarding environmental issues, but after the project is completed, they walk away with their pockets bulging. When a situation later arises, (manure pool seepage, dropping water tables etc), we are left holding the proverbial bag. We end up spending our hard earned dollars making lawyers wealthier just to right the wrongs incurred.

Please consider the major impact on the miles and miles surrounding & impacted by this proposed project. I strongly urge you to vote against building the farm/CAFO in Saratoga.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Nekoosa, WI 54457
[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, September 25, 2012 8:47 AM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Cc: [REDACTED]; Baumann, Dan G - DNR; [REDACTED]
Subject: Golden Sands Dairy

Mr. Anderson -

Valid points from a local resident on the ill-advised Golden Sands Dairy in Saratoga township.
<http://www.wisconsinrapidtribune.com/article/20120915/WRT06/309150012/Letter-Why-should-Saratoga-share-water-?odysey=obinsite>

Furthermore, as per EPA numbers, this factory dairy would produce the manure/urine equivalent of over a million people (given this EPA estimate that 1000 animal units is equivalent to 164,500 people, and the 6130 proposed animal units).

<http://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyNET.exe/901V0100.txt?ZyActionD=ZyDocument&Client=EPA&Index=2000%20Thru%202005&Docs=&Query=&Time=&EndTime=&SearchMethod=1&TocRestrict=n&Toc=&TocEntry=&QField=&QFieldYear=&QFieldMonth=&QFieldDay=&UseQField=&IntQFieldOp=0&ExtQFieldOp=0&XmlQuery=&File=D%3A%5CZYFILES%5CINDEX%20DATA%5C00THRU05%5C TXT%5C00000011%5C901V0100.txt&User=ANONYMOUS&Password=anonymous&SortMethod=h%7C-&MaximumDocuments=1&FuzzyDegree=0&ImageQuality=r75g8/r75g8/x150y150g16/i425&Display=p%7Cf&DefSeekPage=x&SearchBack=ZyActionL&Back=ZyActionS&BackDesc=Results%20page&MaximumPages=1&ZyEntry=23>

It is not acceptable to permit an activity of this magnitude and type in an area previously designated by Saratoga essentially for preservation of current uses, especially forest preservation. Or in the midst of rural residences, and on the very edge of a prominent Central Wisconsin city.

[REDACTED]

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Letter: Why should Saratoga share water?

8:57 AM, Sep 13, 2012 | Comments

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The Wysocki [organization](#) is planning on purchasing a reported 8,000 forested acres in Saratoga, clearing most of the forest and replacing it with 6,400 acres of irrigated cropland in conjunction with a large CAFO. The Wysocki organization has filed 10 high-capacity well applications with the Wisconsin DNR for a total of 49 high-capacity wells, two of which will be located just east of Highway U in Portage County. The remaining 47 wells will be located in Saratoga.

According to the applications, 47 of these wells will draw on average 720,000 [gallons](#)/day for seven months of the year. Two wells will be devoted to the CAFO dairy and draw considerably less water, 137,000 and 144,000 gallons/day for 12 months/year. The average yearly consumption of water is calculated to be 7,344,325,000 gallons.

The average rainfall in southern Wood county is approximately 31 inches and the [high end](#) of the recharge rate (the amount of water that actually returns to the water table) is 12 inches/year.

What this translates to is that the 8,000 acres that Wysocki plans on purchasing will return 2,606,811,429 net gallons/year to the water table or reservoir. So they are only "supplying" 35 percent of their water needs. The rest of the water, a total of 4,737,53,571 gallons/year will come from the rest of us in the watershed.

There are approximately 32,778 acres in Saratoga, so the Wysocki organization will end up owning and irrigating about one-fourth of the total land area of Saratoga. There are approximately 5,102 people in the town and approximately 2,011 households. Almost everyone has their own well and many of them, such as mine, are shallow well sand-points. We will all have water problems in the not too distant [future](#). In addition the 7 Mile, 10 Mile, and 14 Mile Creeks will be adversely affected if this enterprise is allowed to

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proceed.

Why should we, the residents of Saratoga and neighboring communities in the watershed, be forced to subsidize the Wysocki CAFO with our water, a precious resource that we all treasure?

Wisconsin Rapids

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Table 3.3 Manure production per 1000 pounds live weight, on an annual basis.

Animal Species	Manure produced lbs./yr	Typical Handling System	Tons per Year for 1000 Animal Unit CAFO
Swine	29,000	Liquid	14,500
Poultry			
Broilers	28,000	Solid	14,000
Layers	22,000	Liquid	11,000
Turkeys	16,000	Solid	8,000
Beef	21,000	Solid	10,500
Dairy	30,000	Liquid	15,000
Humans	1,223 ¹	Liquid	611

¹Based on 150 lb avg. wt. per person producing 0.5 lb of fecal material per day

On a 1000 pound live weight basis, each of these animals produces more waste than a human. A CAFO with 1000 animal units of turkeys produces a waste load comparable to a city of 87,700 people. A dairy CAFO with 1000 animal units is equivalent to a city of 164,500 people. The important difference lies in the fact that human waste is treated before discharge into the environment, but animal waste is either not treated at all or minimally treated by virtue of the storage methods used before disposal.

3.1.1 Poultry

Poultry production (broilers, roasters, turkeys and eggs) is heavily concentrated in relatively few states. Chicken production occurs in Georgia, Arkansas, Alabama, Michigan, North Carolina, Missouri, Texas, and Delaware. Egg production occurs in Ohio, California, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas, and North Carolina. Turkey production occurs in North Carolina, Minnesota, Virginia, Arkansas, California, Missouri, and Texas. These states are those with the largest facilities. Other states may have CAFO sized production units, but not be among the largest. Poultry are not usually calculated as animal units due to the composition of their manure. Broiler manure has a N:P ratio of 3.6:1 and layer manure has a N:P ratio of 2.7:1. The N:P ratio of turkey manure is about 2.7:1. Poultry manure is quite high in phosphorus compared with other animal species. In some cases N and P are almost equal in concentration.

The total quantity of 120 million wet tons of poultry manure was estimated for 2001, and this figure represents an increase of more than 80 % compared to 1982. Clearly, this quantitative increase is the greatest change for all categories of animal fecal production. Some of the largest poultry operations are now located in North Carolina, Arkansas, and the Delmarva peninsula. Today, most poultry production comes from large concentrated egg or broiler operations. Delaware, as one example, may produce up to 250,000,000 chickens or more in one year. The waste generated contains more nitrogen and phosphorus than may possibly be used as fertilizer in Delaware for crop production.

Manure production and manure handling is similar in broilers and turkeys, resulting in similar nutrient concentrations. The floor is covered with moisture absorbing bedding and is ventilated. This airflow removes ammonia and other gases leaving a nitrogen-depleted manure. Broiler manure as excreted has a nitrogen content of 401 lb/yr/1,000 lbs of animal weight (USDA, 1998); broiler house litter has a nitrogen content of 27 lb/yr/1,000 lbs of animal weight (USDA, 1992). Some of this decrease in nitrogen may be explained by solubilization as when bedding is washed off the floor rather than scraped, as shown by the decrease in phosphorus and potassium from 117 and 157, respectively, to 113 and 111 lb/yr/1,000 lbs of animal weight. The much larger percent loss of nitrogen results from off-gassing of ammonia.

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From: Kafka, Terence - DNR
Sent: Monday, August 27, 2012 1:08 PM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR; Hershfield, Marc J - DNR
Cc: Kafka, Terence - DNR
Subject: RE: GSD Public Comments

Russ and Marc,

The majority of individuals I spoke to during the EIR completed comment sheets. I noted two comments, which stood out among all others:

The first notable comment received from a Saratoga resident during the EIR session related to a concern about a closed town dump in the immediate vicinity of a GSD cropfield – which would have a high capacity well. The resident believed the dump was closed more than 20 years ago. Since this was new information and town dumps in that era were subject to receipt of an array of materials, I thought it important to pass on to you. The resident believed the dump was located on South Hollywood Road. The comment was related to having concerns about the potential effects of locating a high capacity well near a closed town dump.

The second notable comment was related to concerns about clear cutting, stump removal and then cultivating within the gas / oil pipeline easement (Enbridge?) that runs through many of the currently forested tracks. The local resident wanted to know if the facility needed to take precautions for any of the activities within the immediate vicinity of the pipeline.

From: Kafka, Terence - DNR
From: Lynch, Lawrence J - DNR
Sent: Wednesday, August 29, 2012 1:03 PM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR
Subject: RE: GSD Public Comments

Russ – I am not sure you need these, but in looking over my notes from last week, I noticed that a couple of people offered some specific recommendations regarding our regulation of the high capacity wells. One person said the Department should require the operator to post a liability insurance policy to cover damages to wells in the area and another suggested we require “real-time” monitoring of pumping from the wells. Again, these were the only specific comments I noted – most everything else was more general in nature , e.g. what do I do when my well goes dry or is contaminated and how does the DNR evaluate the potential for these occurrences?
Larry

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, September 22, 2012 6:27 PM
To: Anderson, Russell A - DNR; Baumann, Dan G - DNR
Subject: Fw: INSTALL MONITORING FOR H2S- State cites dairy for odor levels - Dairy VIOLATES Hydrogen Sulfide Standard Minnesota

We propose the GSD proposal to include Monitoring of Hydrogen Sulfide.

----- Original Message -----

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, September 20, 2012 9:48 AM
Subject: INSTALL MONITORING FOR H2S- State cites dairy for odor levels - Dairy VIOLATES Hydrogen Sulfide Standard Minnesota

Install monitoring equipment for measuring Hydrogen SULFIDE.

<http://www.winonadailynews.com/articles/2005/06/10/news/1news10.txt>

y

Published - Friday, June 10, 2005

State cites dairy for odor levels

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency fined Diamond K Dairy north of Altura \$5,000 for violating **hydrogen sulfide** emission standards.

The dairy has undertaken measures to reduce odor because of the agency's enforcement action, the **MPCA** announced Thursday.

In response to complaints, the **MPCA** installed a continuous air monitor to record the farm's **hydrogen sulfide** emissions. After 138 days, the monitor measured 230 values exceeding 30 parts per billion and 69 values exceeding 50 parts per billion.

Chuck Peterson, **MPCA** feedlot specialist, said the emission **violations** occurred in the summer of 2003. The state standard allows emissions to exceed 30 parts per billion twice in five days, and 50 parts per billion twice in one year.

The **MPCA** notified the dairy of the **violations** and worked with the farm to change maintenance and manure handling to reduce **hydrogen sulfide** emissions.

The dairy installed air-monitoring equipment costing \$10,000 to detect **hydrogen sulfide** and help determine if existing measures are adequately reducing **hydrogen sulfide** emissions or if additional environmental protections are required, the **MPCA** said.

Diamond K Dairy LLP has 1,190 head of dairy cattle and three earthen manure storage basins. Last year the farm's owners, Al and Jeremy Kreidermacher, began pursuing a methane digester, mainly to control odor and quell complaints, they said at the time.

Peterson said **hydrogen sulfide** is produced in anaerobic conditions (without oxygen). In addition to being a nuisance, the gas can have negative health effects, he said.

The owners could not be reached for comment on Thursday.

The **MPCA** took similar action against a 2,200-head cattle farm near Fairmont, Minn., Triple J Land and Livestock LLP

[REDACTED]
Farmer

Socially Responsible Agricultural Project consultant www.sraproject.org

Illinois Citizens for Clean Air and Water www.iccaw.org

Families Against Rural Messes FARM

Elmwood, Illinois 61529
[REDACTED]

6-8 pm Air



Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

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For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

If they spray there liquids threw there irrigation system what will this deep to the air particulates in the air. Is this safe?

Completion of this form and inclusion of personal information is voluntary. We will use your contact information to seek clarification of your comments, if necessary. All comments subject to Wisconsin's Open Records Law.

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Contact Information: _____

6-8pm Air



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What is the emissions off of a generator burning gas from a digester of manure.

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Contact Information: _____



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Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

Is there enough bacteria & chemicals in liquid fertilizer to destroy the very air we breath? While its being sprayed numerous times during the warm weather when most people are outside.

** If its true that cows in CAFO farms live only 3 years, when normal age is 20 yrs.*

Then thousand of pounds of waste from thousands of carcass's are going somewhere's.

Can we still have fresh breeze coming across our faces? And blue skies reaching to the heavens, roasted dinners over campfires, Can we still give our children clean air into their

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Name: _____

Contact Information: ** computer 20 yrs. CAFO farms said 3 years at the pack center.*

483 vibrant lungs?

God gave us this beautiful creation, life in people, life in Air, life in Plants and animals and we are never going to get another earth if this one is destroyed.

Does it not matter if 20 wells pierce the earth in one place beside my home.

Its not possible to Chase after the wind to clean it up, Or to dig up 6,000 acres and do it over, Or to replace God given creeks, when you can't even find them. How do you Kill the noise and vibration from 20 pumped wells in your back yard.



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If it's true, that cows in CAFO farms live only 3 yrs? when normal age is 20 yrs. Then thousands of pounds of waste from thousands of cows are going some where's.

Can we still have clean fresh breeze coming across our faces? and blue skies reaching to the heavens? roasted dinners over a camp fire? Can we still give our children clean air into their vibrant lungs.

Completion of this form and inclusion of personal information is voluntary. We will use your contact information to seek clarification of your comments, if necessary. All comments subject to Wisconsin's Open Records Law. →

Name: _____

Contact Information: *Some gathered from computer.*

God gave us this beautiful creation, life in people, life in air, life in plants and animals and were never going to get another earth if this one is destroyed.

It dose matter if 20 wells pierce the earth in one place behind my house.

Its not passible to chase after the air to clear it up, Or dig up 6,000 acres to fix the soil, Or to replace God given creeks if you'll even be able to find them.

How do you shut out the noise from 20 pumps? in your back yard?

3-5 pm Air



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For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

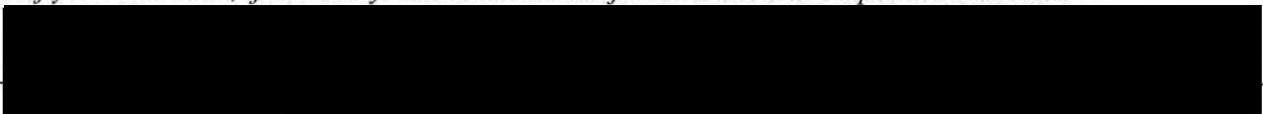
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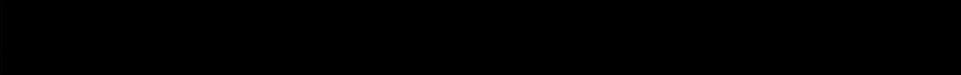
I want to know what chemicals are put on the crops, + aerial sprays used - I have a swimming pool + grandkids 500 yds from the proposed agriculture land - they said they will let the neighbors know when they do it, what god does that do me. Just tape my house up + drain my pool the grandkids are swimming in !!!

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Name:



Contact Information:



3-5 pm Air



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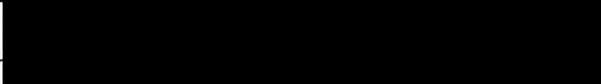
Air Control of crop dusting
 acres sprayed at one time
 5,000 + or no more than
 600

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Name:



Contact Information:



3-5pm Air



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Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

We would like to know what laws they are exempt from such as air or water pollutants

For instance, the law in 2010 that exempts them from ammonia levels.

Is there a list of laws exempting pollutants for air + water?

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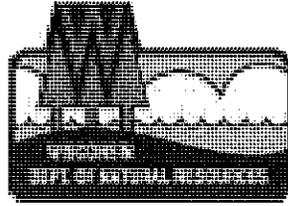
Name:



Contact Information:



6-8pm Air



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August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

What is the emissions off of a generator burning gas from a digester of manure.

Completion of this form and inclusion of personal information is voluntary. We will use your contact information to seek clarification of your comments, if necessary. All comments subject to Wisconsin's Open Records Law.

Name: [Redacted]

Contact Information: [Redacted]

3-5pm AM



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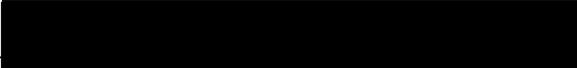
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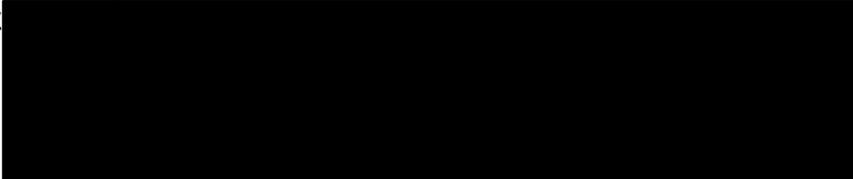
August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

Concerns about spraying the manure, other industries (Septic pumps can't spray) what pathogens chemicals? Will they let us know when they are spraying?

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Name: 

Contact Information: 

3-5 pm Air



Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

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For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

I own property in township of Port Edwards northeast of the CAFO in Armenia. I have on numerous occasions recieved offensive odors possibly generated by the CAFO. I have a home in Saratoga that will be northeast of the purposed New CAFO. Can I expect offensive odors as the proximities of both my properties will be similar? Can I get information from the DNR CAFO air contaminants?

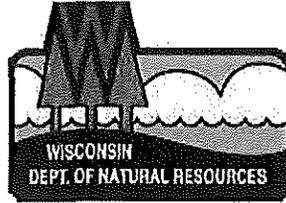
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Name: [Redacted]

Contact Information: [Redacted]

6-8 pm Air

unknown



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Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

If they spray there liquids throo there irrigation system what will this deep to the air particles in the air. Is this safe?

Multiple horizontal lines for writing additional comments.

Completion of this form and inclusion of personal information is voluntary. We will use your contact information to seek clarification of your comments, if necessary. All comments subject to Wisconsin's Open Records Law.

Name: _____

Contact Information: _____



Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

I have a great concern for the quality of air and the pollution CAFO's bring to the air.

- gaseous emissions (ammonia, hydrogen sulfide & methane)
- particulate matter - fecal matter, bacteria, pollen, fungi, feed materials, bedding dust, etc
- greenhouse gases (nitrous oxide, methane)
- odors from anaerobic reactions can travel 50 to 60 miles
- strong evidence that CAFO's increase asthma in neighboring communities
- asthma, bronchitis, and organic dust toxic syndrome can be as high as 30% in CAFO workers
- other health effects (headaches, respiratory problems, etc)

Completion of this form and inclusion of personal information is voluntary. We will use your contact information to seek clarification of your comments, if necessary. All comments subject to Wisconsin's Open Records Law.

Name: _____

Contact Information: _____



ANIMAL
CARE

Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

What impact to humans is there from the hormones & other things that are injected/given to the cows? What studies?
• Super Bugs

My drive way goes through the middle of their fields, my kids walk up & down daily (Ages 9, 14, 15) to school, what impact will there be to them? Spraying what etc.

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Name: _____

Contact Information: _____



ER/AIR
Forest
GNDH20

Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

1) Will this CAFO and supporting agriculture jeopardize the habitat of the 5 lined (striped) skink (Newt)? If so, are other habitats available in the area

2) Concerns over ammonia levels in air quality and the lack of requirements to monitor this contaminant

3) Removal of all the trees and the impact that results in lack of air quality filtration through the forestry.

4) If the water table is lowered does this impact the concentration of nitrates and pesticides that could enter the stream.

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Name: [Redacted]

Contact Information: [Redacted]



Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

What's highest + best use for the land?

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

What about our rights!

more animal deprivation on private property

deer / car accidents

lower water table

contaminated ground water

We are not a farming community

lower already low creeks

animal / plant extinction + loss of habitat

E. coli threat

lower property values (stigma to area)

fish loss in creeks

odor !!

loose tourism

Will they get farm subsidies?

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Name: *what if we need to replace pt. or drill well for more water - who pays?*

Contact Information: *we are sand country here not fertile soil for farming*

1 from the little Plover River?

To Whom It May Concern:

Subject: Concerned about Saratoga Water & Air Quality

I have a couple of issues that I would like to have clarified. I would like to know who would be the party responsible and liable if the people of the Town of Saratoga have issues with Golden Sands Dairy. Such as water levels going down, contamination of our water, air quality, and stream levels. Someone should be held liable and responsible if these issues occur. Would it be the WI .DNR for issuing these permits or Golden Sands Dairy?

I have not seen where anyone will take the responsibility and be open to any law suits that may occur if these issues happen. I would like to see a reply from the WI .DNR and Golden Sands Dairy on these issues. I would also recommend the people of the Town of Saratoga have their water levels and water tested before these permits are issued.

Respectively,

[Redacted signature]

[Redacted signature]

CC: WI. DNR
Golden Sands Dairy
Gov. Scott Walker
State Sen. Julie Lassa
State Rep. Amy Sue Vruwink
State Rep. Scott Krug



[Redacted signature]

Wisc Rapids, WI 54494-8575

RECEIVED
SEP 4 2012
AIR MANAGEMENT



*HEALTH
Gen 7. seeds*

Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

*What seeds - Genetically Modified Seeds
Crop Dusting? - What if you get sprayed, who
do I call, what do I do.
My Husband has CLL (Leukemia) How will it affect him,
Can I have MSDS sheets so I can help him stay healthy.*

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Name: _____

Contact Information: _____



Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

Air Quality & Pollution

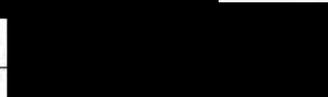
From what I know trees clean our air, so from that stand point with Wysocki's pretty much clear cutting this 6,000-8,000 acres this is going to impact our area quite a bit. 1. Dust from All the BIG FIELDS 2. Smell from the solid manure put on these fields. 3. Smell and contamination from their irrigation systems - ~~no~~ water mixed with liquid manure. 4. Noise and Pollution from All the farm equipment and from the crop spraying air planes. 5. In the overall picture of the planet earth this is small but it is still another factor in Global Warming. 6. Then there is the Pollution of our streams and ground water from crop dusting, irrigation, manure spreading, and ect.

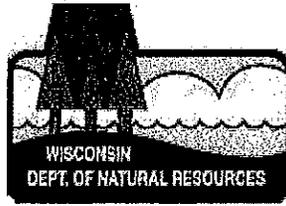
Completion of this form and inclusion of personal information is voluntary. We will use your contact information to seek clarification of your comments, if necessary. All comments subject to Wisconsin's Open Records Law.

Name:



Contact Information:





Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

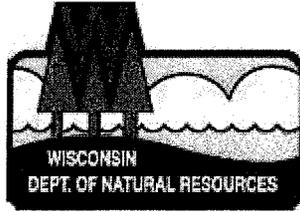
Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

- ① Air Quality
- ② water table level
- ③ Quality of water
- ④ The land where the farm will be located is recreation land close to many private residents. Why didn't they expand the farm in Juneau county.

Completion of this form and inclusion of personal information is voluntary. We will use your contact information to seek clarification of your comments, if necessary. All comments subject to Wisconsin's Open Records Law.

Name: [REDACTED]

Contact Information: [REDACTED]



Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

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Completion of this form and inclusion of personal information is voluntary. We will use your contact information to seek clarification of your comments, if necessary. All comments subject to Wisconsin's Open Records Law.

Name: [REDACTED]

Contact Information: [REDACTED]



- water quality
- air
- wildlife

Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

We have lived here for 38 1/2 years and enjoy our good water, beautiful trees and our wildlife and now Wysocki is gonna come in here and pollute our water, cut down the trees and force are wild life out of the area. It will also destroy are streams and the air we breath all with out thinking of all the people it is gonna harm. The DNR says we have a say in them getting the permits. but do we really? I can't believe that Wysocki's and the DNR is gonna destroy 5,000 people way of life. Please give this a lot of thought before you make your decision because it ^{affects} all of us. I bet you (DNR) people wouldn't want to live next to one of the farms.

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Name: _____

Contact Information: _____



Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

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Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

(1) my biggest concern is losing water table both in my well + the streams like 5, 7, 10 mile, I live on the 5 mile,

(2) Last Sunday on Hwy 21 between Redgranite & Omro I passed a factory farm. Smelled to high heavens for miles.

(3) Economic development, Real Estate Value & Investment will all be adversely affected. Some homes around the factory are recently listed.

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Name:

Contact Information:

→ Tax bases will be affected/reduced!

(AC) Air
Water testing Unknown



Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

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Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

Who would do the monitoring of the effect on our water and how often? An article in an Iowa paper says the dairy there has not done the testing they had committed to.

There is a federal Clean Water Act which protects America's streams, wetlands, and rivers from the impacts of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations.

I am also concerned about the air and breath if planes will dust the fields so close to so many people. Has the air quality been tested?

I am a very concerned citizen who feels this is a democracy and all our votes on this dairy should be considered.

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Name: _____

Contact Information: _____



- Water Quality
- Air Quality
- Land Value Decline
- Road Damage
- Endangered Species
- Recreation & Hunting

Saratoga Town Hall Public Listening Session

Issues Identification Comment Form

For the Proposed

Golden Sands Dairy

August 23, 2012 Meeting

Public information gathering for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Please clearly state the issue(s) you feel should be addressed by WI Department of Natural Resources in the EIS:

- 1- Concerned about future water quality.
What are options once water is polluted w/ nitrates
- 2- Concerned about air quality, and how this will impact my family members w/ pulmonary disease.
- 3- Concerned about future land values. With recession and property values decline in WI - last 4 years.
- 4- Concerned about road damage that would be caused by heavy equipment
- 5- concerned about endangered species - animal and plant.
- 6- concerned about recreational - hunting.

Completion of this form and inclusion of personal information is voluntary. We will use your contact information to seek clarification of your comments, if necessary. All comments subject to Wisconsin's Open Records Law.

- land owner in Saratoga for over 21 years.

Contact Information:

