Issuance Date: December 16, 2015
Effective Date: April 1, 2016
Expiration Date: March 31, 2021

UPLAND FIN-FISH HATCHING AND REARING GENERAL PERMIT

A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
and State Waste Discharge General Permit

State of Washington
Department of Ecology
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

In compliance with the provisions of
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA)
(The Clean Water Act)
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.

Until this permit expires, is modified or revoked, Permittees that have properly obtained coverage under this general permit are authorized to discharge in accordance with the special and general conditions which follow.

Heather R. Bartlett
Water Quality Program Manager
Washington State Department of Ecology

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Summary of Permit Report Submittals

Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this permit for additional submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S5.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Quarterly	July 30, 2016
S5.A	Electronic Signature Account Form	Once	By April 1, 2016
S5.A	Disease Control Chemical Use Report	Annually	By January 30th of the following calendar year.
S5.C	Facility Sampling Plan-New Permittees	1/permit cycle. Updates submitted as necessary.	With application
S5.C	Facility Sampling Plan Update	1/permit cycle. Updates submitted as necessary.	January 30, 2017
S5.H-I	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S6.C.1.a.	Paint and Caulk Assessment Report	Once	December 30, 2016
S6.C.1.b.	Paint and Caulk Removal Plan		By March 1, 2017
S6.C.1.c.	Documentation of Paint and Caulk Removal	Within 30 days of completion	By December 31, 2017
S6.C.2	PCB Feed Reduction Plan	Once	March 1, 2017
S6.C.2	PCB Feed Reduction Plan (new facilities)	Once	Within 60 days of permit coverage
S6.D	Significant Production Increase	As necessary	
S6.D.	Request for Sampling Suspension	When production falls below 20,000 pounds for a full year	
S7	Solid Waste Management Plan or Update	1/permit cycle. Updates submitted as necessary	January 30, 2017
S8	Pollution Prevention Plan	1/permit cycle. Updates submitted as necessary.	January 30, 2017
S9	Spill Control Plan	1/permit cycle, updates submitted as necessary	January 30, 2017
S10	Engineering Report- Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
S11	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	September 30, 2020
G6	Reporting a Cause for Modification	As necessary	
G8	Duty to Reapply		
G10	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	
G19	Reporting Planned Changes		

Summary of Required Onsite Documentation

Permit Condition(s)	Document Title
S4,G.	Maintain any flow calibration records for at least 3 years
S5.C.	Facility Sampling Plan
S5.D.	Operational Log – Disease Control Chemicals, Loading and Feeding Records
S5.E.	Copies of DMRs, Original Sampling Records (Field Notes and Laboratory Reports)
S5.J.	Copy of Permit and Permit Coverage Letter
S7.C.	Copy of Solid Waste Plan
S8.	Copy of Pollution Prevention Plan
S9.A.	Copy of Spill Prevention and Response Plan

Special Conditions

S1. PERMIT COVERAGE

S1.A. Facilities Required to Seek Coverage Under This General Permit

This statewide permit applies to upland aquaculture facilities or operations that discharge fish rearing water to a surface water body or a system that drains to a surface water body. Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through its expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge hatchery and aquaculture related discharge water to waters of the state. All discharges and activities authorized by this permit must be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

The permit requires coverage for private entities, state, and local government facilities, and includes both existing and new facilities. The Department of Ecology (Ecology) may also require permit coverage for any facility on a case-by-case basis in order to protect waters of the state (Condition S1.A.1.c). Facilities required so seek coverage under this general permit include but are not limited to:

1. Every upland fin-fish hatching or rearing facility within the jurisdiction of Ecology that discharges at least 30 days a year, and:
   a. Produces more than 20,000 pounds of fish a year, or
   b. Feeds more than 5,000 pounds of fish food in any one calendar month, or
   c. That Ecology determines is a significant contributor of pollution to waters of the state. To determine this, Ecology will consider the following factors:
      (i) The location, quantity, and quality of the receiving waters of the state.
      (ii) The holding, feeding, and production capacities of the facility.
      (iii) The quantity and nature of the pollutants reaching waters of the state.
      (iv) Other relevant factors (40 CFR 122.24).

S1.B. Eligibility for Coverage of New Discharges to Impaired Waters

Facilities that meet the definition of "*new discharger*" and *discharge* to a *303(d)-listed water body* (Category 5) or an impaired water body with an *applicable TMDL* (Category 4A) are not eligible for coverage under this permit unless the *facility*:

1. Documents that the *pollutant*(s) for which the water body is impaired is not present at the *facility*, and submits the documentation of this finding to the applicable regional office; or
2. Provides *Ecology* with data or an explanation to support a determination that the *discharge* is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, and submit such determination to Ecology. The *facility* must provide data or other technical information to *Ecology* sufficient to demonstrate:

a. For discharges to waters without an *EPA* approved or established *TMDL*, that the *discharge* of the *pollutant* for which the water is impaired will meet instream water quality criteria at the point of discharge to the water body; or

b. For discharges to waters with an *EPA* approved or established *TMDL*, that there are sufficient remaining *wasteload allocations* in an *EPA* approved or established *TMDL* to allow hatchery discharges.

Facilities are eligible for coverage under this permit if *Ecology* issues permit coverage based upon an affirmative determination that the *discharge* will not cause or contribute to the existing impairment.

S1.C. Facilities Excluded from Coverage

Ecology will not provide coverage under this general permit when:

1. Facilities discharging to a water body with a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) water clean-up plan or other control plan **unless**

   (i) This general permit is adequate to provide the level of protection required by the TMDL or control plan.

   (ii) The Permittee documents that the pollutants for which the water body is impaired is not present at the facility, and submits that documentation to Ecology.

   (iii) The Permittee provides Ecology with data to support a showing that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard.

   (iv) Ecology issues a companion document with the specific facility WLA requirements listed.

2. New facilities or existing facilities with expansions, production increases, or process modifications which will result in new or substantially increased discharges of pollutants or a change in the nature of the discharge of pollutants that discharge to a water body listed pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act unless Ecology has determined that the discharge will not cause or contribute to the water quality impairment.

3. Facilities which do not meet the definition for an upland fin-fish facility. This includes marine and freshwater net pens located within waters of the state, and facilities used to rear fish in waters of the state, which are not located in an upland setting (Chapter 173-221A WAC).

4. Federally owned or operated fish hatcheries or fish farms and discharges from fish hatcheries and fish farms to surface water on Federal Land or land within Indian Country, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151, except the Puyallup Exception: Following the Puyallup Tribes of Indians Land Settlement Act of 1898, 25 U.S.C. §1973; the permit does apply to land within the Puyallup Reservation except for discharges to surface water on land held in trust by the federal government.

Indian Country includes:

- All land within any Indian Reservation notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation. This includes all federal, tribal, and Indian and non-Indian privately owned land within the reservation.
- All off-reservation Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.
- All off-reservation federal trust lands held for Native American Tribes.

5. Facilities operating without coverage under this General Permit (for example, those exempt according to the conditions in S1.A.) must meet the discharge standards in WAC 173-221A, including numeric discharge limits and solid waste management, and must not violate the state water quality and ground water standards (Chapters 173-200 and 201A).

S1.D. Discharges to Ground

1. For sites that discharge to both surface water and ground water, the permit terms and conditions also apply to all groundwater discharges. Permittees must comply with surface and groundwater standards (WAC 173-221A, WAC 173-200).
2. Facilities that discharge to ground water through an underground injection control well must comply with any applicable requirements of the Underground Injection Control (UIC) regulations, Chapter 173-218 WAC.

S1.E. Inactive Status

A Permittee may request inactive status if either of the following conditions apply;

1. There are no fish on station for at least one fiscal year (July 1 - June 30), or
2. The facility has less than 20,000 pounds of fish on station and feeds less than 5,000 pounds of feed in any calendar month, for the duration of at least one fiscal year (July 1-June 30).

The Permittee must submit a written request to Ecology, and be approved, to be considered “Inactive”. In addition to the conditions above, there can be no discharge of waste from a Pollution Abatement or off-line settling pond at any time during the “inactive” status. If the PA pond or off-line settling pond have been emptied and discharge only clean, flow through water, sampling may be suspended.

The Permittee must still submit DMRs indicating that the facility is inactive.

S2. APPLICATION FOR PERMIT COVERAGE

S2.A. Obtaining Permit Coverage

1. <u>For Permitted Facilities</u>:

   Permittees with coverage under the existing Upland Fin-Fish Hatching and Rearing General Permit (effective April 1, 2016) must submit a complete permit application to Ecology as follows:

a. Notify Ecology by submitting a completed application form by September 30, 2020 (at least 180 days prior to general permit expiration in 2020).

b. Unless Ecology responds in writing to the notification, coverage of a discharger under this permit will commence on the effective date of the permit.

2. For Unpermitted Facilities:

Unpermitted facilities that require coverage under this permit must submit a complete and accurate permit application to Ecology as follows:

a. Existing Facilities

i. Unpermitted existing facilities that require coverage under this permit must electronically submit a complete and accurate permit application to Ecology using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Coverage Notice of Intent (NOI) application, unless the applicant applies for and receives an *Electronic Reporting Waiver* from Ecology. Applicants that have received a waiver from Ecology must submit a completed and signed *application* to the appropriate regional Ecology office.

ii. Existing facilities are facilities in operation prior to the effective date of this permit, April 1, 2016.

b. New Facilities

New facilities are facilities that begin operation on or after the effective date of this permit, April 1, 2016. All unpermitted new facilities must:

i. Submit a complete and accurate engineering report and plans and specifications to Ecology at least 180 days before beginning the planned activity that will result in the discharge to waters of the state (WAC 173-240-110). The engineering report and plans and specifications must be submitted as an attachment to the electronic application described below in permit condition S2.A.2(b)(ii). In addition to the electronic copy, the applicant must submit one full-size paper copy of plans and specifications to the appropriate Ecology regional office. If the applicant wants Ecology to provide a stamped approved copy, it must submit an additional paper copy (total of 2 paper copies). Prior to constructing any wastewater control facilities (including Pollution Abatement structures), new facilities must:

a. Submit an engineering report and detailed plans and specifications to Ecology for review and approval in accordance with Chapter 173-240 WAC.

b. Submit engineering reports, plans, and specifications at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction unless Ecology approves a shorter time interval.

c. Construct and operate wastewater control facilities in accordance with the approved plans.

ii. Submit a complete and accurate permit application to Ecology at least 180 days before the planned activity that will result in the discharge to waters of the state. Applicants must submit applications electronically using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Coverage Notice of Intent (NOI) application, unless the applicant applies for and receives an *Electronic Reporting Waiver* from Ecology. Applicants that have received a waiver from Ecology must submit a completed and signed *application* to the appropriate Ecology regional office.

iii. The applicant will publish twice in a local newspaper of general circulation a notice that an application for coverage has been made pursuant to Section 173-226-130(5) WAC. This notice must specify the last day of the 30-day public comment period. At the end of the 30-day comment period, Ecology will accept the application and review all comments prior to making a determination on whether to grant general permit coverage.

iv. The application must include certification that the facility has met the applicable public notice and State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requirements in WAC 173-226-200(f) which propose to begin activities which will result in a discharge or potential discharge to waters of the state on or after the effective date of this general permit.

3. Ecology intends to notify applicants by mail of their status concerning coverage under this general permit. If the applicant does not receive notification of the coverage decision from Ecology, permit coverage automatically commences on whichever of the following dates occurs last:

   a. The 30th day following receipt by Ecology of a completed application for coverage.

   b. The 30th day following the end of a 30-day public comment period.

   c. The effective date of the general permit.

   Ecology may need additional time to review the application:

   a. If the application is incomplete.

   b. If it requires additional site-specific information

   c. If the public requests a public hearing.

   d. If members of the public file comments

   e. When more information is necessary to determine whether coverage under the general permit is appropriate.

   When Ecology needs additional time to review the application:

   a. Ecology will notify the applicant in writing within 30 days and identify the issues that the applicant must resolve before a decision can be reached.

b. Ecology will submit the final decision to the applicant in writing. If Ecology approves the application for coverage, coverage begins on the date specified in the permit coverage letter.

S2.B. Transfer of Permit Coverage

Coverage under this general permit automatically transfers to a new discharger, if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The Permittee (existing discharger) and new discharger submit to Ecology a complete, written, and signed agreement (Transfer of Coverage Form) containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability.
2. Ecology does not notify the Permittee of the need to submit a new application for coverage under the general permit or for an individual permit pursuant to Chapters 173-216, 173-220, and 173-226 WAC.
3. Ecology does not notify the existing discharger and new discharger of its intent to revoke coverage under the general permit. The transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement unless Ecology gives this notice.

S3. DISCHARGE LIMITS

S3.A. Process Wastewater Discharges

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit must be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge the following waste streams at the permitted locations, as specified in the site-specific Sampling Plan (S5.C) subject to complying with the following limits. (New dischargers must submit a Sampling Plan with permit application). The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a level in excess of, that identified and authorized by this permit constitutes a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

S3.B. Rearing Pond or Raceway Discharges

These limits apply to flow-through settling rearing pond or raceway discharges, and all other discharges **except** offline settling basin discharges and rearing pond or raceway drawdown for fish release discharges. These limits apply to pond drawdown discharges when drawdown occurs for reasons other than fish release.

Parameter	Monthly Average	Instantaneous Maximum[2]
Settleable Solids (SS) (net[1] mL/L)	0.1	--
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (net[1] mg/L)	5.0	15.0

[1] Net values apply when influent and effluent solids are comparable (see Section S4.A). Ecology will accept net values if both influent and effluent values are reported on the DMR.

[2] If more than one grab sample is taken, the Permittee must report the highest sample value and not average the sample results.

S3.C. Offline Settling Basin Discharges

Parameter	Monthly Average	Instantaneous Maximum
Settleable Solids (mL/L)	--	1.0
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	--	100

S3.D. Rearing Pond or Raceway Drawdown for Release Discharges

Parameter	Instantaneous Maximum
Settleable Solids (mL/L)	1.0
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	100

S3.E. Rearing Vessel Disinfection Water

Parameter	Daily Maximum (into Fresh Water)	Daily Maximum (into Marine Water)
Total Residual Chlorine (µg/L)	(19.0) µg/L [1]	(13.0) µg/L [1]

[1] Chlorine limits only apply when chlorine or Chloramine-T are being used. Ecology will consider the Permittee in compliance with the effluent limits for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine levels reported on the DMR are at or below the Method Detection Limit (MDL) of **50 µg/L.**

S3.F. Municipal Sewer System Discharges

The Permittee is authorized to discharge cleaning wastewaters to a sewage treatment plant (POTW) subject to the following limits:

1. The Permittee must get signed approval from the POTW to discharge wastewater to the treatment plant. The Permittee must demonstrate authorization to discharge to a POTW every permit coverage term.

S3.G. Prohibitions

The discharge of any pollutant not specifically authorized by this permit in concentrations that cause or contribute to an exceedance of receiving water quality standards established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act or Chapter 173-201A WAC, or groundwater standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC) constitutes a violation of this permit and the Clean Water Act.

The Permittee must not discharge to water of the state from the hatchery complex:

1. Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) unless the Permittee received prior written approval from the Director of the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).
2. Solids, including sludge and grit that accumulate in raceways or ponds, in off-line settling basins, or in other components of the production facility in excess of the applicable limits in this permit.
3. Hazardous substances, unless authorized by this permit.

4. Visible foam or floating, suspended or submerged matter, including fish mortalities, kill spawning, processing wastes, and leachate from these materials, in amounts causing, or contributing to a nuisance or objectionable condition in the receiving water or that may impair designated beneficial uses in the receiving water. This does not apply to approved nutrient enhancement efforts.
5. Disease control chemicals and drugs except those approved by the Food and Drug Administration and/or the EPA for hatchery use or approved as an Investigational New Animal Drug (INAD)(see S6.B).
6. Toxic substances, including drugs, pesticides or other chemicals in toxic amounts that will impair designated uses or violate water quality standards of the receiving water.

S3.H. Discharges to Impaired Waters

Permittees that discharge to an impaired water body must evaluate their final effluent discharge for the listed parameters in accordance with S1.B and S1.C, above. Applicability for existing Permittees is based on the 2012 EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment, and are listed in Appendix E of the Fact Sheet.

For Permittees that discharge to a 303(d) listed water body, the discharge of the pollutant for which the water is impaired must comply with the applicable sampling requirements and effluent limits listed below.

1. Requirements in Table 1 are applicable when they correspond to the specific parameter(s) the receiving water is 303(d) listed for at the time of permit coverage. When the 303(d) listings are for turbidity or fine sediment, compliance with the effluent limits in S3.B, S3.C, and S3.D above meets the requirements of this subsection.

Table 1.

Parameter (units)	Sample Points	Limit [a]	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample
Temperature	Effluent (and receiving water if indicated by 2-year sample results)	0.3 °C over receiving water	Continuous, from May thru October	Meter

[a] *Temperature monitoring will begin in May 2017. If data collected shows reasonable potential to violate WQ standards, further effluent and receiving water monitoring will be required by Ecology.*

Permittees must comply with any applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) determination. Applicable TMDLs or TMDL determinations are TMDLs which have been completed by the issuance date of this permit, or which have been completed prior to the date that the Permittee's application is received by Ecology, whichever is later. Ecology will list the Permittee's requirements to comply with this condition on the letter of permit coverage.

a. TMDL requirements associated with TMDLs completed after the issuance date of this permit only become effective if they are imposed through an administrative order issued by Ecology.

b. Where Ecology has established a TMDL wasteload allocation (WLA) and sampling requirements for the Permittee's discharge, the Permittee shall comply with all requirements of the TMDL.

c. If a TMDL is in process, Ecology will require sampling for dissolved oxygen or surrogates, if indicated, in the TMDL study plan. This may be required through an Order on a case-by-case basis.

S4. TESTING SCHEDULE

Permittees must collect and analyze samples and measure flow as described in the site-specific Facility Sampling Plan (S5.C) according to the following schedules.

S4.A. Rearing Pond or Raceway Discharges

Flow-through settling rearing pond or raceway discharges (effluent), and all other effluent discharges **except** offline settling basin effluent discharges and rearing pond or raceway drawdown for fish release discharges.

Parameter	Sample Point [a]	Sampling Frequency	Type of Samples
Flow (MGD) [e]	I or E	Daily	Daily total, calculated
Settleable Solids (net mL/L) [b]	I & E	1/week	Grab [d]
Total Suspended Solids (net mg/L) [b]	I & E	1/month	Composite [c]

I = Hatchery or rearing facility influent. Permittees do not need to collect an influent sample if they assume the influent concentration is zero. Permittees may only use net calculations if the influent and effluent solids are characteristically similar. Permittees can use influent and effluent total volatile suspended solids (TVSS) measurements to demonstrate comparability.

E = Hatchery or rearing facility effluent prior to mixing with the receiving waters or any other flow.

[a] *Refer to site-specific Sampling Plan for appropriate sampling locations.*

[b] *For reporting **net** settleable solids, the Permittee must collect influent and effluent grab samples on the same day. Permittees must take effluent samples during rearing pond or raceway cleaning. If the Permittee cleans the rearing pond or raceway less often than twice per week, they must collect a settleable solids sample immediately following fish feeding. If the Permittee did not collect or analyze an influent sample, it must assume an influent sample concentration of zero. Ecology will only accept net values if the Permittee reports both influent and effluent sample values on the DMR form.*

For reporting net values, the Permittee must report influent and effluent values on the DMR form. Ecology may require further characterization of the influent and effluent solids to demonstrate comparability. Permittees can use influent and effluent total volatile suspended solids (TVSS) measurements to demonstrate comparability.

[c] *Permittees must collect total suspended solids influent samples of all influent water sources using flow proportional composite samples. Permittees must collect and combine at least six representative grab samples of effluent throughout the normal working day to measure the effluent total suspended solids. The Permittee must collect at least one sample while it feeds the fish and another while it cleans the rearing pond or raceway. The Permittee must combine equal volumes of each of six grab samples to constitute the total suspended solids composite sample. The Permittee may use the same total suspended solids composite sample to determine compliance with the monthly average and the instantaneous maximum limits. If necessary, the Permittee may take additional composite sample(s) to reach compliance with the monthly average limit.*

[d] *All effluent grab samples must be representative samples of all outfalls which discharge rearing pond or raceway water to waters of the state.*

[e] *Flow values shall be calculated using acceptable aquaculture practices. Flow can be recorded as a monthly, daily summary, meaning individual daily values are not required to be entered on the electronic DMR form, just a monthly, daily summary.*

S4.B. Offline Settling Basin Discharges

Permittees must monitor offline settling basin effluent discharges at the sampling frequency specified in the following table during every month that the settling basin discharges.

Parameter	Sample Point [a]	Sampling Frequency [b]	Type of Samples [c]
Flow (Gallons)	EW	Per discharge	Daily Total [d]
Settleable Solids (mL/L)	EW	1/month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	EW	1/month	Grab

EW = Offline settling basin effluent sample taken prior to mixing with any other hatchery or rearing flows or receiving waters.

[a] *Refer to site-specific Sampling Plan for sampling locations.*

[b] *If the offline settling basin discharges less frequently than 1/week, the Permittee must measure flow at the discharge frequency. If the offline settling basin does not discharge during a reporting period, the Permittee must report "No Discharge" on the DMR form. If there is more than one discharge a day, the Permittee only needs to sample one discharge, but must record the total daily volume.*

[c] *Offline settling basin effluent samples must be collected during the last quarter of a rearing pond or raceway cleaning event. (For batch type settling basins, the Permittee must collect a representative sample of the effluent at the time of discharge.)*

[d] *Flow must be monitored and recorded on the DMR as a daily total discharge.* ***Offline settling basin discharges must be monitored 12 months out of the year if there is a discharge, regardless of pounds of fish on station.***

S4.C. Rearing Pond or Raceway Drawdown for Fish Release Discharges

Permittees must collect samples for rearing pond or raceway drawdown for fish release regardless of pounds of fish on-hand.

The rearing pond drawdown for fish release effluent limits do not apply to pond drawdown for purposes other than fish release. Pond drawdowns for reasons other than fish release are subject to the effluent limits in S4.A of this permit.

Parameter	Sample Point [a]	Sampling Frequency [b]	Type of Samples [b]
Settleable Solids (mL/L)	E	1/drawdown	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E	1/drawdown	Grab

E = Effluent. Permittees must collect grab samples of rearing pond or raceway effluent prior to mixing with receiving waters or any other flow.

[a] *Refer to site-specific Sampling Plan (S5.C) for appropriate sampling locations.*

[b] *Rearing pond drawdown for fish release sample(s) must be collected during the last quarter of the volume of the rearing pond or raceway drawdown for release event. If releasing multiple raceways or rearing ponds at the same time, Permittees may combine grab samples from individual discharges into a flow proportional composite sample for analysis.*

S4.D. Cleaning Wastewater Discharge to Municipal Sewer System (POTW)

Parameter	Sample Point [a]	Sampling Frequency	Type of Samples
Flow (GPD)	E	Per discharge	Daily total, calculated
Total Suspended Solids-TSS (mg/L)	E	1/month	Grab [b]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand - BOD_5 (mg/L)	E	1/month	Grab [b]

E = Effluent. Permittees must collect grab samples of hatchery or pond cleaning water discharges to a municipal sewage treatment plant prior to mixing with any other lows.

[a] *Refer to site-specific Sampling Plan (S5.C) for appropriate sampling locations.*

[b] *All effluent grab samples must be representative samples of all outfalls which discharge rearing pond or raceway cleaning water to a POTW.*

S4.E. Rearing Vessel Disinfection Water

Parameter	Sample Point [a]	Sampling Frequency [b]	Type of Samples [b]
Total Residual Chlorine	E	1/Discharge	Grab

E = Effluent. Permittees must collect grab samples of rearing pond or raceway disinfection water prior to mixing with receiving waters or any other flow.

[a] *Refer to site-specific Sampling Plan (S5.C) for appropriate sampling locations.*

[b] *Sampling must be representative of the highest calculated concentration discharged to surface waters.*

Permittees must neutralize water chlorinated for rearing vessel disinfection so that the total residual chlorine is less than 18 µg/L for fresh water discharges, and 12.3 µg/L for marine discharges (S3.E). 50 µg/L is the Quantitation Level (QL) for chlorine. Ecology will consider the Permittee in compliance with the effluent limit for chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine levels reported on the discharge monitoring report are at or below the QL of 50 µg/L.

Permittees must monitor for total chlorine residual when Chloramine-T is used. Permittees must report analytical results for halogen-based disinfectants other than chlorine as the equivalent concentration of chlorine.

The Permittee is not required to monitor chlorine or Chloramine-T if it does not reach surface water. The Permittee is still required to enter the amount used on the Chemical Operational Log, Appendix E. Enter a zero in Estimated Concentration Discharged column.

S4.F. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

The Permittee must collect effluent samples to comply with the monitoring and testing requirements established in this permit from the effluent stream prior to discharge into the receiving waters. The Permittee must collect influent samples at the point where the water enters the facility or settling pond. Facilities must sample at the locations designated in their site-specific Sampling Plan (S5.C).

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit must represent the volume and nature of the monitored parameters, including representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets, and maintenance-related conditions affecting effluent quality.

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 CFR Part 136.

S4.G. Flow Measurement

The Permittee must select appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted aquaculture practice to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the quantity of monitored flows.

When monitoring devices are used, the Permittee must install, calibrate (if appropriate), and maintain and flow measurement devices so that accuracy of the measurements is consistent with accepted industry standard for that type of device. Frequency of calibration must be in conformance with the manufacturer's recommendation (where applicable) and at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year. The Permittee must maintain calibration records for at least three years.

S4.H. Laboratory Accreditation

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of Chapter 173-50 WAC, *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories.* Flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement.

S5. REPORTING AND RECORDING REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee must monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. Falsification of information submitted to Ecology is a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

S5.A. Discharge Monitoring Reports

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit (unless otherwise specified). The Permittee must:

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic discharge monitoring report (DMR) form provided by Ecology within the Water Quality Permitting Portal, unless the Permittee applies for and Ecology approves an *Electronic Reporting Waiver*.[1] Permittees that have received an *Electronic Reporting Waiver* from Ecology must submit their DMRs to the appropriate regional Ecology office. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Condition S3 and S4 and as required by the form. Report a value for each day sampling occurred (unless specifically exempted in the permit) and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the electronic form.

   To find out more information and to sign up for the Water Quality Permitting Portal go to: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/webdmr.html

2. Permittees must submit an "Electronic Signature Account Form" or an "Electronic Reporting Waiver Request" form (ECY 070-381) to Ecology by April 1, 2016. Permittees that have an existing electronic signature account do not need to resubmit this form.

3. Enter the "No Discharge" reporting code or check box for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.

4. Report single analytical values below detection as "less than the detection level" (DL) by entering < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. < 2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and quantitation level (QL) identified in the permit, report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the space provided.

5. Report the average pounds of fish on station and the total pounds of food fed during the calendar month on the DMR form in the space provided.

6. If net values are calculated (for TSS or SS), both influent and effluent values must be reported on the DMR form, in addition to the calculated net value. If the Permittee is reporting net values, they will need to enter the M code (monitoring is conditional and not required for this monitoring period) into the TSS or SS field on the DMR form for the effluent monitoring point and enter the measured effluent value and the net value in the appropriate column associated with the monitoring point included for the net value data.

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[1] For DMRs due after April 30, 2016, Permittees must submit their DMRs electronically per this requirement.

7. Calculate average values and calculated total values (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:

   a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the agency-required detection value and the agency-required quantitation value.

   b. One-half the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample from the same monitoring point for the reporting period.

   c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.

8. Ensure that DMRs are electronically submitted no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.

9. **Annual Reports:** Report the use of any disease control chemicals on the Chemical Operational Log and on the form supplied by Ecology (Appendix E of the permit or fact sheet Appendix D). Submit the Disease Control and Chemical Use Report **annually**, unless Ecology requests this information on a more frequent basis. Each annual report must cover the amounts of chemicals used during the previous calendar year. Each annual report must be submitted by the 30th day of January following the annual reporting period.

   Formalin Reporting: Calculations for formalin usage in each facility must be completed and recorded in the Chemical and Operational Log. The Permittee must account for dosage concentration and quantity applied, volume, velocity (when possible) and flow of receiving pond/raceway/trough/egg tray, detention time, and calculate discharge concentration to the receiving water. The Permittee must follow label directions.

10. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in S4 and S5 at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:

    a. **Quarterly DMRs** must be postmarked or received, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by the 30th day of the month following the quarterly monitoring period. Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.

    b. Submit **annual reports and DMRs**, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by January 30 for the previous calendar year. The annual sampling period is the calendar year.

S5.B. Permit Submittals and Schedules

The Permittee must use the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application (unless otherwise specified in the permit or if Ecology grants an electronic reporting waiver) to submit all other written permit-required reports by the date specified in the permit.

When another permit condition requires submittal of a paper (hard-copy) report or if Ecology has granted an electronic reporting waiver, the Permittee must ensure that submittals are postmarked or received by Ecology no later than the dates specified by this permit. Send these paper reports to the address indicated below for the respective location of the upland fin-fish facility.

Northwest Regional Office
(425) 649-7000
Department of Ecology
3190 – 160th Avenue SE
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452
For: King, Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, Kitsap, and Island Counties

Southwest Regional Office
(360) 407-6300
Department of Ecology
P.O. Box 47775
Olympia, WA 98504-7775
For: Thurston, Clallam, Jefferson, Grays Harbor, Mason, Pierce, Lewis, Skamania, Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Clark, and Pacific Counties

Central Regional Office
(509) 575-2490
Department of Ecology
1250 W. Alder Street
Union Gap, WA 98903-0009
For: Yakima, Benton, Klickitat, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, and Okanogan Counties

Eastern Regional Office
(509) 329-3400
Department of Ecology
4601 North Monroe Street
Spokane, WA 99205-1295
For: Spokane, Grant, Adams, Whitman, Ferry, Franklin, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Garfield, Columbia, Asotin, Lincoln, and Walla Walla Counties

S5.C. Facility Sampling Plan

Each Permittee must update their site-specific Sampling Plan. The plan must describe:

1. All discharge points (outfalls) to surface water or land.
2. The ponds or raceways that contribute to each discharge point.
3. How the Permittee measures or calculates flow at each outfall.
4. How the Permittee will compound a flow proportional composite sample from the individual grab samples, if it plans to combine grab samples from different outfalls into a composite sample.
5. The source(s) of water for the influent and the receiving water(s).

The Permittee must keep a copy of the facility sampling plan on site and available to staff and Ecology upon request.

New Permittees must submit the Facility Sampling Plan to Ecology with permit application. Existing Permittees must submit the Facility Sampling Plan update to Ecology by January 30, 2017. The Permittee may combine the plan with the Solid Waste Management Plan (S7) and the Pollution Prevention Plan (S8) but must enter them into the electronic submittal portal separately. The updated plans are due January 30, 2017.

S5.D. Operational Log

1. The Permittee must keep records on all **disease control chemicals** used at the facility, on the Chemical Operational Log Form (Appendix E) provided by or approved by Ecology. All variances from the disease control chemical use procedures contained in the facility Pollution Prevention Plan must be noted.

   In addition to the Operational Log, records must include the:

   a. Person responsible for the administration of the disease control chemical if different from the individual identified in the facility Pollution Prevention Plan.

   b. Date of application of the disease control chemical used. For disease chemicals that are used on a routine basis the frequency of application may be recorded in place of each individual application date.

   c. Trade name of the disease control chemical used.

   d. Pond or raceway treatment concentration of the active ingredient, duration of treatment, and amount in gallons or pounds of the chemical.

   e. Estimated concentration of the active ingredient in the hatchery or rearing facility effluent at the point of discharge to the receiving waters.

   f. Reason for use and method of application.

   g. Quantity, type (trade name), method of disposal, and location of any disposed spent chemical dip solutions.

2. The Permittee must keep records of the **average and maximum loading** in pounds of fish and the **total amount of food fed** in pounds for each calendar month at the facility. The Permittee must provide a copy of loading and feeding records to Ecology upon request.

S5.E. Records Retention

The Permittee must retain records (paper or electronic) of all monitoring and sampling information for a minimum of three (3) years. Such information must include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation (used at the site), copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. The Permittee must extend this period of retention during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by Ecology.

S5.F. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee must record the following information:

1. The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling or measurement.
2. The individual who performed the sampling or measurement.
3. The dates the analyses were performed.
4. The individual who performed the analyses.
5. The analytical techniques or methods used.
6. The results of all analyses.

S5.G. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by Special Condition S4 of this permit, then the Permittee must include the results of such monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR unless otherwise specified by Special Condition S3 or S4.

S5.H. Reporting Permit Violations

The Permittee must take the following actions when it violates or is unable to comply with any permit condition:

1. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.
2. If applicable, immediately repeat sampling and analysis. Submit the results of any repeat sampling to Ecology within thirty (30) days of sampling.

a. Twenty-four-hour reporting

The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone, to Ecology at the telephone numbers listed in S5B above, within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of any of the following circumstances:

1. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.
2. Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of any effluent limit in the permit.
3. Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (See G.14, “Upset”).
4. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Sections S3 and S4 of this permit.
5. Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit. This requirement does not include industrial process wastewater overflows to impermeable surfaces which are collected and routed to the treatment works.

b. Report within five days

The Permittee must also submit a written report within five days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any reportable event under subparts a or b, above. The report must contain:

1. A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
3. The estimated time the Permittee expects the noncompliance to continue if not yet corrected.

4. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

5. If the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimate of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

c. Waiver of written reports

Ecology may waive the written report required above, on a case-by-case basis, upon request if the Permittee has submitted a timely oral report.

d. All other permit violation reporting

The Permittee must report all permit violations, which do not require immediate or within 24 hours reporting, when it submits monitoring reports for S5.A and B ("Reporting"). The reports must contain the information listed in subpart c, above. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

S5.I. Other Reporting

a. Spills of oil or hazardous materials

The Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of RCW 90.56.280 and chapter 173-303-145. You can obtain further instructions at the following website: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/other/reportaspill.htm.

b. Failure to submit relevant or correct facts

Where the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to Ecology, it must submit such facts or information promptly.

S5.J. Maintaining a Copy of this Permit and Coverage Letter

The Permittee must keep a copy of this permit and the permit coverage letter at the facility and make them available upon request to Ecology inspectors.

S6. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Permittee must, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities or systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances), which are installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes keeping a daily operation logbook (paper or electronic), adequate laboratory controls, and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision of the permit requires the Permittee to operate backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

S6.A. General Operating Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Properly handle and dispose of sand, silt, mud, solids, sludges, filter backwash, debris, or other pollutants deposited or removed in the course of treatment or control of water supply and wastewaters in a manner so as to prevent such materials or leachate from such materials entering waters of the state, including ground water.
2. Not discharge untreated cleaning wastes (for example, obtained from a vacuum or standpipe bottom drain system) to waters of the state (including ground water) without prior treatment.
3. Not sweep or intentionally discharge accumulated solids from raceways or ponds to waters of the state without prior treatment.
4. Not remove dam boards in raceways or ponds that allow accumulated solids to discharge to waters of the state.
5. Clean rearing ponds and raceways within one week prior to drawdown for fish release, where practical.
6. Implement all aspects of the Pollution Prevention Plan required in Section S8, during all phases of operation of the facility.
7. Keep a copy of this permit and the Operational Log at the facility at all times and make it available to all employees and to Ecology upon request.
8. Dispose of fish mortalities, egg taking, or processing wastes in a manner so as to prevent such materials, including leachate, from entering the waters of the state. (For approved carcass placement and nutrient enhancement activities, refer to solid waste section, S7.C.)
9. Conduct phased reductions of the amount of water discharged prior to complete shutdown, if supplied with ground water and discharging to surface receiving waters.
10. Prevent the discharge of floating solids to surface waters to the extent possible.
11. Ensure proper storage, containment, and disposing of drugs, pesticides, and feed to prevent such materials from entering waters of the state.
12. Dispose of excess/unused disinfectants in a way that does not allow them to enter waters of the state.
13. Treat any water used in the rearing and holding units or hauling trucks that is disinfected with chlorine or other chemicals before it is discharged to waters of the state.
14. At all times comply with applicable water quality standards.

S6.B. Disease Control Chemicals

Unless approved by Ecology, the Permittee may only use disease control chemicals and drugs approved for hatchery use by the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) or the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Permittees may use USFDA approved Investigational New Animal

Drugs (INADs) provided it meets the conditions detailed in a facility's INAD permit application and it reports the use on the Disease Control Chemical Use Form required in Section S5.A.4.

Permittees must use disease control chemicals in conformance with product label instructions or approved INAD protocols, or use a licensed veterinarian to administer the disease control chemical. Permittees must document the disposal of all spent chemical bath, drip and dip treatment solutions in the Chemical Operational Log in accordance with the provisions of S5.D.1. The Permittee must record amount used, estimated concentration, detention time, type of treatment (bath, flush, dip), facility flow, and receiving water (Appendix E).

1. Non-Emergency Extra-Label Drug and Chemical Use

   Ecology recognizes that there are many situations where the extra-label use of disease control chemicals could occur with little or no reasonable potential to impact water quality. If administered by or under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian, Permittees may use:

   a. Disease control chemicals or drugs through injection, by the use of a drip, dip, or as an additive to feed.

   b. Any drugs classified by USFDA as a low priority aquaculture drug (Appendix D).

2. Emergency Drug and Chemical Use

   Ecology recognizes that an emergency epizootic disease may require the use of a drug or chemical not approved by either the USFDA or the USEPA, and not in conformance with S6.B.1, above.

   The use of disease control chemicals not otherwise approved by Ecology is approved for the treatment of an emergency epizootic disease provided:

   a. A licensed veterinarian administers or directly supervises the administration of the drug or disease control chemical.

   b. The Permittee notifies Ecology 24 hours prior to administering the drug or disease-control chemical in writing or by facsimile.

3. Formalin Use

   When formalin is used in the hatchery and discharged to the receiving water, the Permittee must follow all label directions and calculate the final concentration of the formalin in the final discharge. The Permittee must record amount used, estimated concentration, detention time, type of treatment (bath, flush, dip), facility flow, and receiving water. This information must be entered into the Chemical Operational Log.

   Notwithstanding the provisions of Section S6.B, the Permittee is responsible for fully complying with all the terms and conditions in the General Permit for Upland Fin-Fish Hatching and Rearing Facilities including, but not limited to monitoring, record keeping, and reporting. Further, this clarification of disease control chemicals use does not authorize the Permittee to violate or cause an exceedance of applicable water quality standards.

S6.C. PCB Reduction Activities and BMPs

All existing facilities discharging to waterbodies on the CWA 303(d) list for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) must implement procedures to eliminate, to the maximum extent possible, the release of PCBs from any known sources in the facility, including paint, caulk, or feed that come in contact with water.

New facilities must implement the procedures in this section no later than two years from the initial date of permit coverage. Existing facilities that discharge to PCB listed waters must meet the following requirements and timelines.

1. Paint and Caulk

   Assess the facility for the presence of paint or caulk manufactured prior to 1980. Evaluate if any of these sources come in contact with water and could contribute to a discharge of PCBs to surface waters.

   a. Submit a copy of the assessment report to Ecology by December 30, 2016. Include the following:

      i. Pre-1980 caulk and paint usage and location in the facility.

      ii. Amounts of stored caulk or paint at the facility.

      iii. PCB material removed from hatchery use but still on-site.

   b. Submit a plan for the proper removal and disposal of all pre-1980 paint and caulk that comes in contact with water or occurs as waste on-site, by March 1, 2017.

   c. Submit documentation to Ecology within 30 days of completion of the facility's paint and caulk removal plan, but no later than December 31, 2017.

   The paint or caulk removal plan must be consistent with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance (abatement steps 2-4) at http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/tsd/pcbs/pubs/caulk/guide/guide-sect4a.htm .

   The paint and caulk removal plan may contain documentation that paint or caulk onsite does not contain PCBs as an alternative to their removal, or has no chance of coming in contact with water and being discharged to surface water.

   The Permittee may request an extension of the paint and caulk removal date requested for cause, but can only be extended by written Ecology approval. The Permittee is required to use any available product testing data to preferentially purchase paint, caulk, and construction materials with the lowest practicable total PCB concentration. State run facilities must comply with RCW 39.26.280(2) that prohibits a state agency of knowingly purchasing products containing PCBs above quantitation levels unless it is not cost effective or feasible to do so.

2. Fish Food

Facilities listed on the 303(d) list for PCBs must develop and implement a plan to reduce PCBs in the facility discharge, from fish feed and feeding activities. For state-run facilities, Permittees must comply with RCW 39.26.280(2) that prohibits a state agency of knowingly purchasing products containing PCBs above quantitation levels unless it is not cost effective or feasible to do so. The must submit the plan to Ecology by March 1, 2017. New Permittees must submit the plan within 60 days of permit coverage.

The plan must contain the following elements, at a minimum:

a. Purchasing procedures that give preference for fish food that contains the lowest amount of PCBs that is economically and practically feasible.

b. Fish feeding practices that minimize the discharge of unconsumed food.

c. Methods to reduce and remove accumulated fish feed regularly to keep feed out of the discharge.

d. Permittees must request PCB content information from fish food suppliers and include this in the Best Management Practices Plan.

S6.D. Production Changes

1. The Permittee must notify Ecology of any proposed significant production increase (20% or greater) or changes in the nature of the discharge which substantially deviates from the information submitted in the permit application.

2. If the pounds of fish on hand for a facility drops below 20,000 pounds and the monthly pounds of food fed for a month is less than 5,000 pounds, the Permittee must continue monitoring and submitting DMRs to Ecology. Raceway and rearing pond (S4.A) discharge sampling may be suspended 30 days after all fish are released from those structures. The Permittee must still submit DMR forms with "no fish" noted in the comment section and may use the reporting code "M", (monitoring is conditional and not required for this monitoring period) on the DMR form. Sampling must resume when fish are reintroduced to the raceway or pond unless #3 below applies.

   Nothing in this section relieves the Permittees of the testing requirements of S4.B, Offline Settling Basin Discharges, or S4.C, Rearing Pond or Raceway Drawdown for Fish Release Discharges.

3. If the Permittee anticipates production below 20,000 pounds or if production falls below the 20,000 pounds of fish for a complete, consecutive 12 month period, the Permittee may contact Ecology and file a request to suspend sampling. The Permittee must still submit signed quarterly DMR forms, with the comment section filled out to indicate extended production below 20,000 pounds. The Permittee may use the overall DMR reporting code "M", (monitoring is conditional and not required for this monitoring period) on the DMR form to cover all outfalls in this situation.

This holds true only for facilities that are below the permitting thresholds for the full calendar year. This section may not apply for discharges to waterbodies listed on the 303(d) list for a parameter known to be present in the hatchery discharge. Sampling suspensions do not apply to any discharges from the Offline Settling Basin (see S4.B).

S7. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

S7.A. Solid Waste Handling

The Permittee must handle and dispose of all solid waste material in such a manner as to prevent its entry into state ground or surface water.

S7.B. Leachate

The Permittee must not allow leachate from its solid waste material to enter state waters without providing all known, available, and reasonable methods of treatment, nor allow such leachate to cause violations of the State Surface Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-201A WAC, or the State Ground Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-200 WAC.

S7.C. Solid Waste Management Plan

The Permittee must prepare or update the Solid Waste Management Plan and submit it to Ecology no later than January 30, 2017, for review. This plan must include all solid wastes with the exception of those solid wastes regulated by Chapter 173-303 WAC (Dangerous Waste Regulations). The plan must describe how the Permittee collects, stores, and disposes of solid and biological wastes. Among the solid wastes of concern are:

1. Sands, silts, and other debris collected from facility source waters.
2. Accumulated settled solids in rearing ponds and settling ponds.
3. Fish mortalities due to a fish kill involving more than five percent of the fish in any raceway or pond, or due to kill spawning operations.
4. Blood from kill spawning or harvesting operations.
5. Floating debris removed from ponds and raceways.
6. Any fish mortalities under normal hatchery operation.

The Permittee must:

1. Keep a copy of the Solid Waste Management Plan on-site.
2. Ensure that all hatchery personnel follow it.
3. Ensure that the plan does not conflict with any approved local Solid Waste Management Plan.
4. Submit any proposed revision or modification of the plan to Ecology and the local Health Department (if applicable). Comply with the plan and any plan modifications.

New Permittee's must submit the Solid Waste Management Plan to Ecology within 60 days of permit coverage. The plan may be combined with the Facility Sampling Plan (S5.C) and the Pollution Prevention Plan (S8) and submitted together.

The Permittee must submit an update of the Solid Waste Management Plan with permit renewal application by September 30, 2020.

S7.D. Carcass Placement

Any nutrient enhancement or carcass placement activities must be done in accordance with Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Salmonid Disease Control Policy of the Fisheries Co-Managers of WA State and in accordance with current Ecology policy and guidance for carcass placement/nutrient enhancement.

S8. POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The Permittee must prepare or update the site-specific Pollution Prevention Plan and submit it to Ecology by January 30, 2017. This plan must address operating, spill prevention, spill response, and stormwater discharge practices that will prevent or minimize the release of pollutants from the facility to the waters of the state.

The Permittee must review the effectiveness of the Pollution Prevention Plan at least annually, and following any facility changes and revise the plan as needed. Any proposed revision or modification of the Pollution Prevention Plan must be submitted to Ecology within 30 days of plan revision. The Permittee must comply with the plan and any plan modifications. The Permittee must operate the facility in accordance with this plan along with any subsequent amendments or revisions.

The Permittee must maintain a copy of the most current version of the Pollution Prevention Plan at the facility and ensure that its operations staff for the facility are familiar with the plan and adequately trained in the specific procedures that it requires.

The Permittee must address the following in the Plan.

1. How it will conduct fish feeding to minimize the discharge of unconsumed food.
2. The frequency of pond and raceway cleaning and what procedures it will use to determine when cleaning is necessary to prevent accumulated solids from being discharged.
3. How it will perform pond and raceway cleaning to reduce the disturbance and subsequent discharge of settled solids during cleaning events.
4. How it will carry out fish grading, harvesting, and other activities within ponds or raceways to minimize the disturbance and subsequent discharge of accumulated solids.
5. How it will prevent the discharge of accumulated solids during the fish release if it release fishes for enhancement purposes.
6. How it uses disease control chemicals within the facility to ensure that the amounts and frequency of application are the minimum necessary for effective disease treatment and control. The Permittee must minimize the concentration of disease control chemicals in the facility's discharge to the maximum extent practicable.
7. Practices for the storage and, if necessary, disposal of disease control chemicals.

8. Procedures to prevent or respond to spills and unplanned discharges of oil and hazardous materials. These procedures must address the following:
    a. A description of the reporting system to alert responsible facility management and appropriate legal authorities.
    b. A description of facilities (including an overall facility site plan) which prevent, control, or treat spills and unplanned discharges and compliance schedule to install any necessary facilities in accordance with the approved plan.
    c. A list of all hazardous materials used, processed, or stored at the facility that may spill directly or indirectly into state waters.
9. Procedures to identify and prevent existing and potential sources of stormwater pollution.
10. Best Management Practices to reduce the temperature discharges to the receiving water. This includes consideration of covers or awnings over the Pollution Abatement ponds or settling ponds. The Permittee must evaluate all hatchery related discharges and evaluate methods to reduce the temperature in the discharge.
11. Ongoing PCB reduction activities, including requirements of S6.C as it relates to food, construction, operational and equipment purchases, including paint and caulk.

The Permittee must submit the Pollution Prevention Plan to Ecology by January 30, 2017. The Permittee may combine the plan with the Facility Sampling Plan (S5.C) and the Solid Waste Management Plan (S7). However, the Permittee must enter each plan separately into the Water Quality Permitting portal.

S9. SPILL CONTROL PLAN

S9.A. Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Submit to Ecology a spill control plan for the prevention, containment, and control of spills or unplanned releases of pollutants by January 30, 2017.
2. Review the plan at least annually and update the spill plan as needed.
3. Send changes to the plan to Ecology.
4. Follow the plan and any supplements throughout the term of the permit.
5. Maintain a copy of the most current version of the Pollution Prevention Plan at the facility and ensure that its operations staff for the facility are familiar with the plan and adequately trained in the specific procedures that it requires.
6. This Plan can be combined with #8 in the Pollution Prevention Plan and submitted together.

S9.B. Spill Control Plan Components

The Spill Control Plan must include the following:

1. A list of all oil and petroleum products and other materials used and/or stored on-site, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, designate as Dangerous Waste (DW) or Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) by the procedures

set forth in WAC 173-303-070. Include other materials used and/or stored on-site which may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching state's waters.

2. A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) which prevent, contain, or treat spills of these materials.
3. A description of the reporting system the Permittee will use to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.
4. A description of operator training to implement the plan.
5. The Permittee may submit plans and manuals required by 40 CFR Part 112, contingency plans required by Chapter 173-303 WAC, or other plans required by other agencies, which meet the intent of this section. This Plan can be combined with #8 in the Pollution Prevention Plan and submitted together.

S10. ENGINEERING DOCUMENTS

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities (including Pollution Abatement Structures), the Permittee must submit:

1. An engineering report and detailed plans and specifications to Ecology for approval in accordance with Chapter 173-240 WAC.
2. Engineering reports, plans, and specifications at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction unless Ecology approves a shorter time. In addition to the electronic copy, the applicant must submit one full size paper copy of plans and specifications to the appropriate Ecology regional office.

Permittees must construct and operate facilities in accordance with the approved plans.

The Permittee must give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, production increases, or process modification which will result in:

1. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b).
2. A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged.
3. A significant change in the Permittee’s sludge use or disposal practices.

Newly constructed facilities, or facilities that expand production by fifty percent over the production on October 31, 1995, must conduct a receiving water quality study (WAC173-221A-100(6)). Dilution must be evaluated using total facility effluent at maximum production at the lowest seven-day average receiving stream flow with a 10-year recurrence interval (7Q10).

S11. APPLICATION FOR PERMIT RENEWAL OR MODIFICATION FOR FACILITY CHANGES

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit by September 30, 2020. An expired general permit continues in force and effect until Ecology issues a new general permit or until Ecology cancels it. Only those facilities that have reapplied for coverage under this general permit are covered under the continued permit.

Ecology may require the Permittee to submit a new application or supplement to the existing application, along with required engineering plans and reports for review and approval.

General Conditions

G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

All discharges and activities authorized by this *general permit* must be consistent with the terms and conditions of this *general permit*. Any *discharge* of any *pollutant* more frequently than, or at a level in excess of that identified and authorized by the *general permit*, constitutes a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

G2. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

A. All permit *applications* must be signed:

1. In the case of corporations, by a *responsible corporate officer*.
2. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner of a partnership.
3. In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
4. In the case of a municipal, state, or other public *facility*, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by *Ecology* must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the *Ecology*.
2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated *facility*, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters.

C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph G2.B.2 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the *facility*, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph G2.B.2 above must be submitted to *Ecology* prior to, or together with, any reports, information, or *applications* to be signed by an authorized representative.

D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that *qualified personnel* properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

G3. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY

The Permittee must allow an authorized representative of *Ecology*, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law:

A. To enter upon the premises where a *discharge* is located or where any records shall be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.

B. To have access to and copy, at reasonable times and at reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.

C. To inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including sampling and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.

D. To sample or monitor, at reasonable times, any substances or parameters at any location for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the *Clean Water Act*.

G4. GENERAL PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 173-226 WAC. Grounds for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination include, but are not limited to, the following:

A. When a change which occurs in the technology or practices for control or abatement of *pollutant*s applicable to the category of *dischargers* covered under this permit.

B. When effluent limitation guidelines or standards are promulgated pursuant to the CWA or Chapter 90.48 RCW, for the category of *dischargers* covered under this permit.

C. When a water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to the category of *dischargers* covered under this permit is approved.

D. When information is obtained which indicates that cumulative effects on the environment from *dischargers* covered under this permit are unacceptable.

G5. REVOCATION OF COVERAGE UNDER THE PERMIT

A. Pursuant with Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 173-226 WAC, *Ecology* may terminate coverage for any *discharger* under this permit for cause. Cases where coverage may be terminated include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Violation of any term or condition of this permit.
2. Obtaining coverage under this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.
3. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge.
4. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
5. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to *water quality standards* violations.
6. Nonpayment of permit fees or penalties assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465 and Chapter 173-224 WAC.

7. Failure of the Permittee to satisfy the public notice requirements of WAC 173-226-130(5), when applicable.

B. *Ecology* may require any *discharger* under this permit to apply for and obtain coverage under an individual permit or another more specific *general permit*.

C. Permittees who have their coverage revoked for cause according to WAC 173-226-240 may request temporary coverage under this permit during the time an individual permit is being developed, provided the request is made within 90 days from the time of revocation and is submitted along with a complete individual permit *application* form.

G6. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION

The Permittee must submit a new *application*, or a supplement to the previous *application*, whenever a material change to the *industrial activity* or in the quantity or type of *discharge* is anticipated which is not specifically authorized by this permit. This *application* must be submitted at least 60 days prior to any proposed changes. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with the existing permit until it is modified or reissued.

G7. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

Nothing in this permit shall be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

G8. DUTY TO REAPPLY

The Permittee must apply for permit renewal at least 180 days prior to the expiration date of this permit.

To reapply for coverage the Permittee must submit a renewal *application* electronically using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Coverage Notice of Intent (NOI) renewal application, unless the applicant applies for and receives an *Electronic Reporting Waiver* from Ecology. Applicants that have received a waiver from Ecology must submit a completed and signed renewal *application* to the appropriate regional Ecology office.

G9. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other *pollutant*s removed in the course of treatment or control of *stormwater* must not be resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for *discharge* to state waters.

G10. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

The Permittee must submit to *Ecology*, within a reasonable time, all information which *Ecology* may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee must also submit to *Ecology*, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit [*40 CFR* 122.41(h)].

G11. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR

All other requirements of *40 CFR* 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated in this permit by reference.

G12. ADDITIONAL SAMPLING

Ecology may establish specific sampling requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification.

G13. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of up to $10,000 and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment at the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of this permit shall incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to $10,000 for every such violation. Each and every such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

G14. UPSET

Definition – "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of the following paragraph are met.

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that: 1) an upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset; 2) the permitted *facility* was being properly operated at the time of the upset; 3) the Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in condition S9.E; and 4) the Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under this permit.

In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

G15. PROPERTY RIGHTS

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

G16. DUTY TO COMPLY

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the *Clean Water Act* and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal *application*.

G17. TOXIC POLLUTANTS

The Permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the *Clean Water Act* for toxic *pollutant*s within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

G18. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING

The *Clean Water Act* provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any sampling device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Condition, punishment shall be a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than four years, or both.

G19. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES

The Permittee must, as soon as possible, give notice to *Ecology* of planned physical alterations, modifications or additions to the permitted *industrial activity*, which will result in:

A. The permitted *facility* being determined to be a new source pursuant to *40 CFR* 122.29(b).

B. A *significant process change*, as defined in the glossary of this permit.

C. A change in the location of *industrial activity* that affects the Permittee's sampling requirements in Conditions S3, S4, S5, and S6.

Following such notice, permit coverage may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to *40 CFR* 122.62(a) to specify and limit any *pollutant*s not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased *discharge* in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

G20. REPORTING OTHER INFORMATION

Where the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit *application*, or submitted incorrect information in a permit *application* or in any report to *Ecology*, it must promptly submit such facts or information.

G21. REPORTING ANTICIPATED NON-COMPLIANCE

The Permittee must give advance notice to *Ecology* by submission of a new *application*, or supplement to the existing *application*, at least 45 days prior to commencement of such discharges, of any *facility* expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted *facility* or activity which may result in

noncompliance with permit limits or conditions. Any maintenance of facilities, which might necessitate unavoidable interruption of operation and degradation of effluent quality, must be scheduled during non-critical water quality periods and carried out in a manner approved by *Ecology*.

G22. REQUESTS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM COVERAGE UNDER THE PERMIT

A. Any *discharger* authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from coverage under the *general permit* by applying for an individual permit.

B. The *dis*charger must submit to Ecology an application as described in WAC 173-220-040 or WAC 173-216-070, whichever is applicable, with reasons supporting the request. These reasons must fully document how an individual permit will apply to the applicant in a way that the general permit cannot.

C. Ecology may make specific requests for information to support the request. Ecology shall either issue an individual permit or deny the request with a statement explaining the reason for the denial.

D. When an individual permit is issued to a *discharger* otherwise subject to the industrial *stormwater general permit*, the applicability of the industrial *stormwater general permit* to that Permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

G23. APPEALS

A. The terms and conditions of this *general permit*, as they apply to the appropriate class of *dischargers*, are subject to appeal by any person within 30 days of issuance of this *general permit*, in accordance with Chapter 43.21B RCW, and Chapter 173-226 WAC.

B. The terms and conditions of this *general permit*, as they apply to an individual *discharger*, are appealable in accordance with Chapter 43.21B RCW within 30 days of the effective date of coverage of that *discharger*. Consideration of an appeal of *general permit* coverage of an individual *discharger* is limited to the *general permit*'s applicability or nonapplicability to that individual *discharger*.

C. The appeal of *general permit* coverage of an individual *discharger* does not affect any other *discharger*s covered under this *general permit*. If the terms and conditions of this *general permit* are found to be inapplicable to any individual *discharger*(s), the matter shall be remanded to *Ecology* for consideration of issuance of an individual permit or permits.

G24. SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or *application* of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the *application* of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

G25. BYPASS PROHIBITED

Bypass, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment *facility*, is prohibited, and *Ecology* may take enforcement action against a Permittee for *bypass* unless one of the following circumstances (A, B, or C) is applicable.

A. *Bypass* for Essential Maintenance without the Potential to Cause Violation of Permit Limits or Conditions

Bypass is authorized if it is for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limitations or other conditions of this permit, or adversely impact public health as determined by *Ecology* prior to the *bypass*. The Permittee must submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of the *bypass*.

B. *Bypass* Which is Unavoidable, Unanticipated, and Results in Noncompliance of this Permit

This *bypass* is permitted only if:

1. *Bypass* is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or *severe property damage*. "*Severe property damage*" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a *bypass*.
2. There are no feasible alternatives to the *bypass*, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime (but not if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a *bypass* which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance), or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment *facility*.
3. *Ecology* is properly notified of the *bypass* as required in condition S9E of this permit.

C. *Bypass* which is Anticipated and has the Potential to Result in Noncompliance of this Permit

The Permittee must notify *Ecology* at least thirty days before the planned date of *bypass*. The notice must contain (1) a description of the *bypass* and its cause; (2) an analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing; (3) a cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment; (4) the minimum and maximum duration of *bypass* under each alternative; (5) a recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the *bypass*; (6) the projected date of *bypass* initiation; (7) a statement of compliance with SEPA; (8) a request for modification of *water quality standards* as provided for in WAC 173-201A-410, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated; and (9) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the *bypass*.

For probable construction bypasses, the need to *bypass* is to be identified as early in the planning process as possible. The analysis required above must be considered during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and must be included to the extent practical. In cases where the probable need to *bypass* is determined early, continued analysis is necessary up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the *bypass*.

Ecology will consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order for this type *bypass*:

1. If the *bypass* is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.
2. If there are feasible alternatives to *bypass*, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment *facility*.
3. If the *bypass* is planned and scheduled to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

After consideration of the above and the adverse effects of the proposed *bypass* and any other relevant factors, *Ecology* will approve or deny the request. The public must be notified and given an opportunity to comment on *bypass* incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Approval of a request to *bypass* will be by administrative order issued by *Ecology* under RCW 90.48.120.

Appendix A

LIST OF POLLUTANTS WITH ANALYTICAL METHODS, DETECTION LIMITS AND QUANTITATION LEVELS

The Permittee must use the specified analytical methods, detection limits (DLs) and quantitation levels (QLs) in the following table for permit and application required monitoring unless:

- Another permit condition specifies other methods, detection levels, or quantitation levels.
- The method used produces measurable results in the sample and EPA has listed it as an EPA-approved method in 40 CFR Part 136.

If the Permittee uses an alternative method, not specified in the permit and as allowed above, it must report the test method, DL, and QL on the discharge monitoring report or in the required report.

If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required DL and QL in its effluent due to matrix effects, the Permittee must submit a matrix-specific detection limit (MDL) and a quantitation limit (QL) to Ecology with appropriate laboratory documentation.

Ecology added this appendix to the permit in order to reduce the number of analytical "non-detects" in permit-required monitoring and to measure effluent concentrations near or below criteria values where possible at a reasonable cost.

CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS				
Pollutant	**CAS Number (if available)**	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL) [2] *µg/L unless specified***
Oil and Grease (HEM) (Hexane Extractable Material)		1664 A or B	1,400	5,000
pH		SM4500-H^+ B	N/A	N/A
Total Suspended Solids		SM2540-D		5 mg/L
Dissolved Oxygen		SM4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L
Settleable Solids		SM2540 -F		0.1 - 1

NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS				
Chlorine, Total Residual		SM4500 Cl G		50.0
Iodine		SM4500-I		
Bromide		SM4500-Br		100
Phosphorous, Total (as P)		SM 4500 PB, followed by SM 4500-PE/PF	3	10
PCBs (for paint or caulk)		1668C		

1. Detection level (DL) or detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.
2. Quantitation Level (QL) also known as Minimum Level of Quantitation (ML) – The lowest level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that the lab has used all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures. The QL is calculated by multiplying the MDL by 3.18 and rounding the result to the number nearest to (1, 2, or 5) x 10^n, where n is an integer (64 FR 30417).
   ALSO GIVEN AS: The smallest detectable concentration of analyte greater than the Detection Limit (DL) where the accuracy (precision & bias) achieves the objectives of the intended purpose. (Report of the Federal Advisory Committee on Detection and Quantitation Approaches and Uses in Clean Water Act Programs Submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency, December 2007).

Appendix B - Definitions

303(d) List: The list of water bodies in Washington State that do not meet the water quality standards specified in Chapter 173-201A WAC based on the Washington State Water Quality Assessment. The Washington State Department of Ecology prepares and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency approves this list every 2 years. See Water quality standard.

303(d)-Listed water body: Water body listed as impaired (polluted) through assignment to Category 5 in the current Washington State Water Quality Assessment. See Pollution.

All known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART): A technology-based approach of engineering and economic decision-making for limiting pollutants from discharges. AKART represents the most current methodology for preventing, controlling, and abating pollution that can be reasonably installed or used at a reasonable cost.

Antidegradation policy is the policy stated in WAC 173-201A-070.

Applicable TMDL—Any TMDL which has been completed either before the issuance date of this permit or the date the Permittee first obtains coverage under this permit, whichever is later.

Authorized representative

1. If the represented entity is a corporation: President, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function; any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operation facilities, if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
2. If the represented entity is a partnership or sole proprietorship: General partner or proprietor, respectively.
3. If the represented entity is a federal, state, or local governmental facility: Director or the highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or his/her designee.

The individuals described above may designate another authorized representative if the authorization is written, specifies the individual or position responsible, and is submitted to the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

CAAP – Concentrated aquatic animal production.

CFR – means Code of Federal Regulation.

Clean Water Act (CWA) is the primary Federal law in the United States governing water pollution, with the objective to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters by preventing point and nonpoint pollution sources, providing assistance to publicly owned treatment works for the improvement of wastewater treatment, and maintaining the integrity of wetlands. (Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Laws 95-217, 95-576, 96-483, 97-117, and 100-4; USC 1251, et seq.)

Composite Sample means a flow-proportioned mixture of not less than six discrete aliquots. Each aliquot must be a grab sample of not less than 100 mL and must be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*.

Current EPA-approved 303(d) list; The 303(d) list which is in effect on the effective date of this permit or on the date Ecology receives the Permittee's first application for coverage, whichever is later. See 303(d) List.

Daily discharge is the amount of a pollutant discharged during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged during the day. For pollutants with limits expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic average of all the measurements of the pollutant throughout the day, except for pH.

Director means the Director of the Department of Ecology or his/her authorized representative.

Epizootic means the occurrence of a disease event that is a sharp increase in the incidence rate of disease beyond normal background rate. This can be a few cases of a rare disease or many cases of a common disease.

FWPCA means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (The Clean Water Act), as amended, Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.

40 CFR means Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The Code of Federal Regulations is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government.

GPD = gallons per day

Grab Sample means an individual discrete water sample.

Lined Pond means asphalt, concrete, plastic membrane or similarly lined ponds. Ponds lined with gravel or soil are considered unlined.

Instantaneous Maximum is the maximum allowable concentration of a pollutant determined from the analysis of any discrete or composite sample collected, independent of the flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

MGD = million gallons per day.

mg/L = milligrams per liter ("Net mg/L" = mg/L in hatchery effluent minus mg/L in hatchery influent).

mL/L = milliliters per liter ("Net mL/L" = mL/L in hatchery effluent minus mL/L in hatchery influent).

MDL – The method detection limit (MDL) is defined as the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte. 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B to Part 136

Monthly Average must be calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

New Discharge(r) means a facility from which there is a discharge, that did not commence the discharge at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source, and which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 CFR 122.2.

New Facility means a facility that begins activities that will result in a discharge or potential discharge to waters of the state on or after the effective date of the general permit.

Offline Settling Basin shall mean those pond cleaning waste treatment systems which have a hydraulic detention time of 24 hours and a designed removal efficiency of at least 85% for total suspended solids and 90% for settleable solids.

PCB means Polychlorinated Biphenyls.

Production means the act of harvesting, processing or releasing fish in a hatchery or the harvest weight of fish contained, grown, or held in a CAAP facility in a year. 40 CFR §122 Appx.C.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW):

1. A sewage treatment plant and its collection system that is owned by a municipality, the State of Washington, or the federal government. A POTW includes the sewers, pipes and other conveyances that convey wastewater to the treatment plant, and any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature.
2. The municipality or other entity that has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from the treatment works.

Rearing Ponds or Raceways means ponds, raceways, circular ponds, or any other method used to keep fin-fish captive for culture purposes at an upland fin-fish rearing facility.

Rearing Vessel means all rearing ponds, raceways, and fish hauling tanks.

Representative Sample means multiple outfalls with similar waste streams can be sampled and combined into one sample for one analysis. The sample volume from each outfall must be apportioned according to the volume of flow at the time of sampling. These apportioned samples can then be combined into one representative sample for analysis.

Settleable Solids means those solids in surface waters or wastewaters which are measured volumetrically in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*.

Section 303(d) List is a part of the federal Clean Water Act that requires states to identify waterbodies that are water quality limited (i.e. waterbodies that do not meet, or are not expected to meet, applicable water quality standards after sources have undergone technology-based controls).

Severe Property Damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays or losses in production.

Surface Waters include lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington. For the purposes of this permit surface waters do not include hatchery ponds, raceways, pollution abatement ponds, and wetlands constructed solely for wastewater treatment.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is the sum of all waste load allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) (non-point source and background) and a safety margin. The TMDL is a mechanism for establishing water quality-based controls on all point and nonpoint sources of pollutants within a water quality-limited basin, subbasin, or hydrographic segment.

TSCA means the Toxics Substances Control Act. This United States law, passed by the US Congress in 1976, is administered by the US EPA and regulates the introduction of new or already existing chemicals. This law provides EPA with the authority to require reporting, record-keeping and testing requirements and restrictions relating to chemical substances and/or mixtures.

TVSS means total volatile suspended solids in the influent or effluent water, which are measured in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*.

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based, permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

Note – An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of the following paragraph are met:

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that:
1) an upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset:
2) the permitted facilities were being properly operated at the time of the upset:
3) the Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required; and
4) the Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under this permit.

In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

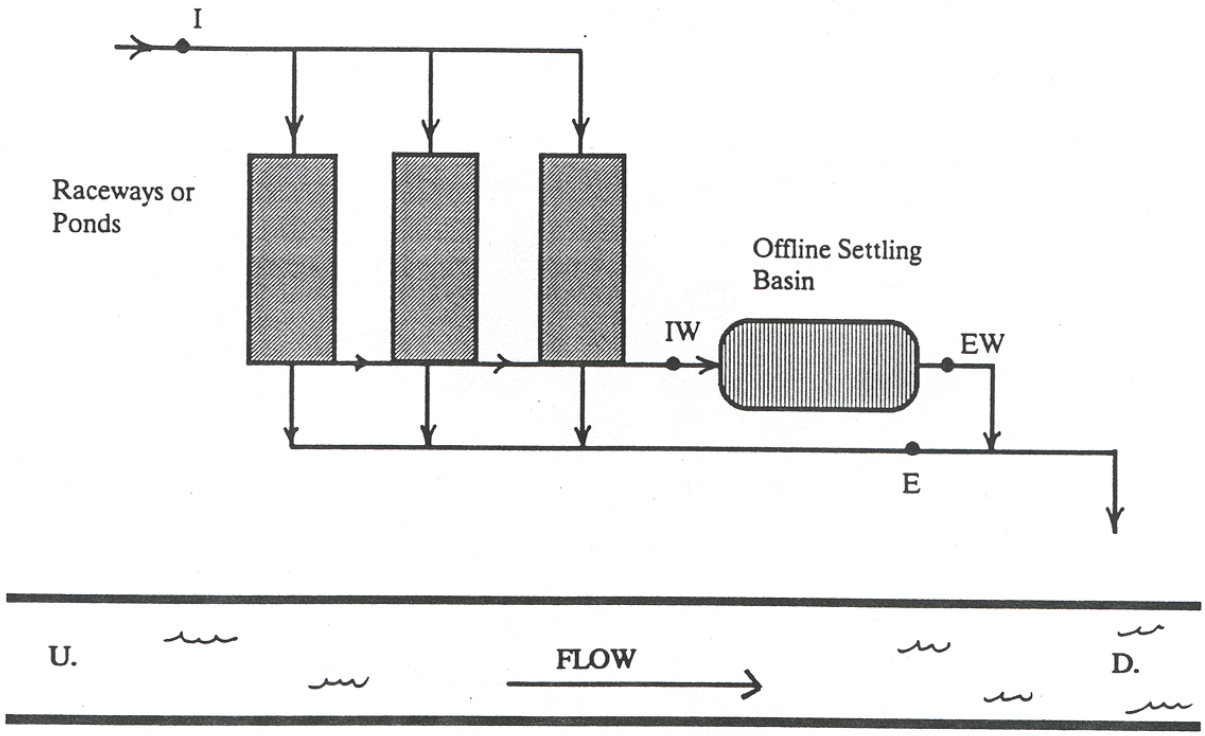
Waters of the State include those waters defined as "waters of the United States" in 40 CFR 122.2 within the geographic boundaries of Washington State and "waters of the state" as defined in Chapter RCW 90.48 RCW which include lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface water and water courses including wetlands within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

Water Quality Standards means the water quality standards for ground waters of the state of Washington (Chapter 173-200 WAC), the water quality standards for surface waters of the state of Washington (Chapter 173-201A WAC), and the sediment management standards of the state of Washington (Chapter 173-204 WAC).

WDFW means Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Appendix C - Sampling Locations

Figure 1. Off-Line Settling Basin



I = Hatchery or rearing facility influent

IW = Internal pond wastewater that is influent to the offline settling basin. This value is used in determining settling pond efficiency.

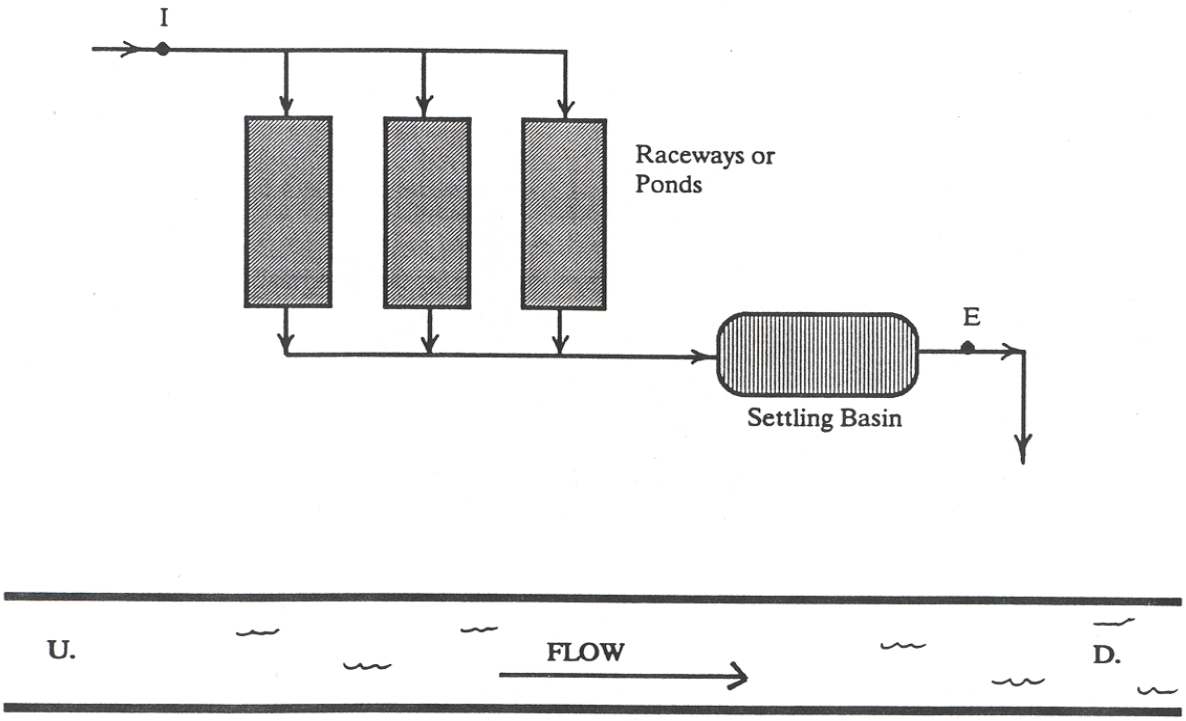
EW = Offline settling basin effluent

E =Hatchery or rearing facility effluent , usually flow through water from the ponds or raceways, that does not discharge to the offline settling basin.

U = Upstream

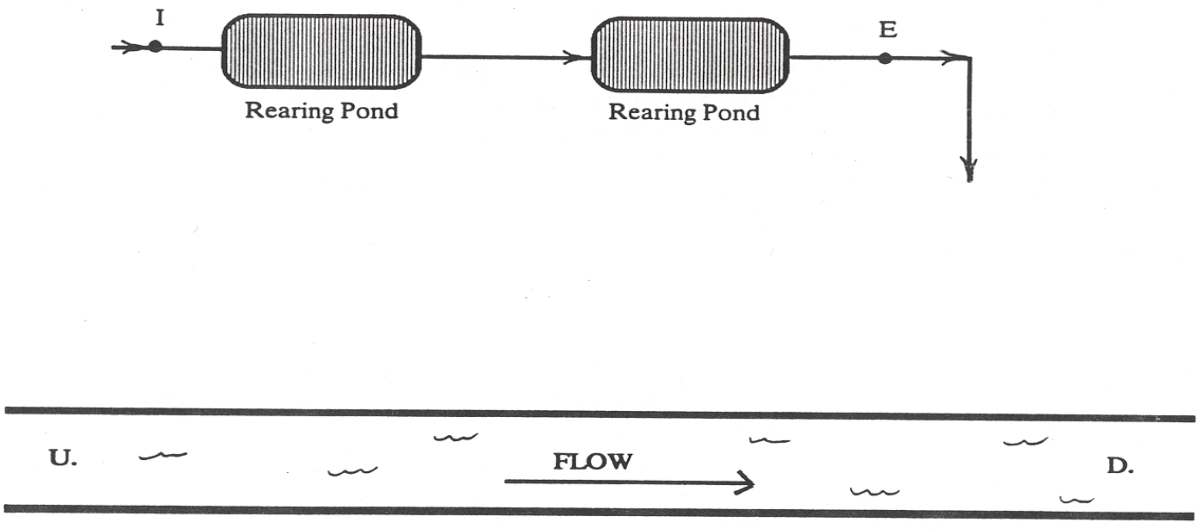
D = Downstream

Figure 2. Flow Through Settling Basin



U= Upstream D=Downsteam E=Effluent I=Influent

Figure 3. Rearing Pond Culture



Appendix D - Aquaculture Drugs

LOW REGULATORY PRIORITY AQUACULTURE DRUGS

The following compounds have undergone review by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) and have been determined to be new animal drugs of low regulatory priority (LRP). At production aquaculture facilities, it is illegal to use any drug that is not approved unless it is being used under the strict conditions of an INAD exemption or an extra-label prescription issued by a licensed veterinarian.

ACETIC ACID - 1000 to 2000 ppm dip for 1 to 10 minutes as a parasiticide for fish.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE - Used to increase water calcium concentration to ensure proper egg hardening. Dosages used would be those necessary to raise calcium concentration to 10-20 ppm $CaCO_3$.
- Up to 150 ppm indefinitely to increase the hardness of water for holding and transporting fish in order to enable fish to maintain osmotic balance.

CALCIUM OXIDE - Used as an external protozoacide for fingerlings to adult fish at a concentration of 2000 mg/L for 5 seconds.

CARBON DIOXIDE GAS - For anesthetic purposes in cold, cool, and warm water fish.

FULLER'S EARTH - Used to reduce the adhesiveness of fish eggs to improve hatchability.

GARLIC (Whole Form) - Used for control of helminth and sea lice infestations of marine salmonids at all life stages.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE - Used at 250-500 mg/L to control fungi on all species and life stages of fish, including eggs (35% solution).

MAGNESIUM SULFATE - Used to treat external parasitic infections in fish at all life stages. Used in all freshwater species. Fish are immersed in a 30,000 mg $MgSO_4$/L and 7000 mg NaCl/L solutions for 5 to 10 minutes.

ONION (Whole Form) - Used to treat external crustacean parasites, and to deter sea lice from infesting external surface of salmonids at all life stages.

PAPAIN - Use of a 0.2% solution in removing the gelatinous matrix of fish egg masses in order to improve hatchability and decrease the incidence of disease.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE - Used as an aid in osmoregulation; relieves stress and prevents shock. Dosages used would be those necessary to increase chloride ion concentration to 10-2000 mg/L.

POVIDONE IODINE - 100 ppm solution for 10 minutes as an egg surface disinfectant during and after water hardening.

SODIUM BICARBONATE - 142 to 642 ppm for 5 minutes as a means of introducing carbon dioxide into the water to anesthetize fish.

SODIUM CHLORIDE - 0.5% to 1.0% solution for an indefinite period as an osmoregulatory aid for the relief of stress and prevention of shock; and 3% solution for 10 to 30 minutes as a parasiticide.

SODIUM SULFITE - 15% solution for 5 to 8 minutes to treat eggs in order to improve their hatchability.

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE - Used to prevent or treat thiamine deficiency in salmonids. Eggs are immersed in an aqueous solution of up to 100 ppm for up to four hours during water hardening. Sac fry are immersed in an aqueous solution of up to 1,000 ppm for up to one hour.

UREA and TANNIC ACID - Used to denature the adhesive component of fish eggs at concentrations of 15g urea and 20g NaCl/5 liters of water for approximately 6 minutes, followed by a separate solution of 0.75 g tannic acid/5 liters of water for an additional 6 minutes. These amounts will treat approximately 400,000 eggs.

DRUGS UNDER "DEFERRED REGULATORY STATUS"

COPPER SULFATE - Target pathogens: external parasites, bacteria and fungi, Immersion. Treatment dose varies, duration 1 hour.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE - Used for external parasites, bacteria and fungi. Method of treatment is Immersion: standing-bath or flow-through treatment. Dosage: 1-10 mg/L, treatment duration 1 hour.

The following is a list of drugs currently approved by CVM for use on/in aquatic species:

- Florenfenicol
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Chorionic Gonadotropin
- Formalin
- Sulfadimethozine and Ormetoprim
- Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride
- Oxytetracycline Dihydrate
- Tricaine Methanesulfonate

For a list of INADS, see: http://www.fws.gov/fisheries/aadap/allINADS.htm

Appendix E - Chemical Operational Log

General Upland Fin-fish Hatching and Rearing NPDES Chemical Operational Log. Records of Disease Control Chemicals Used

Keep records on station for at least five years

YEAR ____________

Facility: ____________________

NPDES Permit Number: ____________________

Brood Stock Species	Pond/ Race-way	Date of Appli- cation	Chemical Name	Dosage	Duration	Method Appli- cation	Amt used	Reason for use	Flow	Water Temp	Estimated Conc. In Discharge	Method Disposal	location of dischg	Initials

Notes:

Adopted from WDFW Chemical Operational Log - C. Mains

2007 Chemical log form.xls