United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue Suite 155
Seattle, Washington 98101-3188

Authorization to Discharge under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq.*, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, the "Act",

Federal Aquaculture Facilities and Aquaculture Facilities Located in Indian Country Within the boundaries of the State of Washington

which are described in Part II of this general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit are authorized to discharge to waters of the United States, in accordance with discharge points, effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective ***insert date***

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, ***insert date***

A facility is authorized to discharge to receiving waters of the United States within the State of Washington, including Indian Country, under this General Permit after obtaining written authorization from EPA (see the provision of Part II.A).

DRAFT
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Draft Permit – Does Not Authorize Discharge

I. Schedule of Submissions

The following is a summary of some of the items the Permittee must complete and/or submit to EPA during the term of this permit:

Item	Due Date
1. Notice of Intent (NOI)	All eligible aquaculture facilities seeking coverage under this General Permit must electronically submit a NOI to EPA within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. New Permittees must electronically submit a NOI to EPA 180 days before discharging. (see III.A, III.B. and III.C.).
2. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR)	**[CAAP Facilities Only]** DMRs are due quarterly in NetDMR, even for parameters with monthly or conditional (i.e., once per drawdown or once per discharge) monitoring and must be submitted on or before the 20th day of the month following the reporting quarter. **[Non-CAAP Facilities Only]** All monitoring results are due annually and must be sent via email on or before January 20th following the reporting year (see VIII.B).
3. Annual Report	The Annual Report must be submitted to EPA by January 20th each year (see VII.F).
4. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)	Each Permittee must provide EPA with written notification that the QAP has been developed and implemented within 90 days after receiving authorization to discharge under this General Permit (see VI.A). The QAP must be kept on site and made available to EPA upon request.
5. Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan	Each Permittee must provide EPA with written notification that the BMP Plan has been developed and implemented within 90 days after receiving authorization to discharge under this General Permit (see VI.B). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA upon request.
6. Aquatic Animal Escape Plan	**[Research and Production Facilities Only]** The Permittee must develop an Aquatic Animal Escape Prevention and Response Plan. The plan must be developed within 180 days of the effective date of this permit, must be kept onsite and must be made available to EPA upon request (Part VI.C)
7. Compliance Schedule	Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule within this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date (see VIII.J).

8. Drug, Pesticide, and Chemical Use Report	Records of all drug usage, including low regulatory priority drugs; chemicals, and pesticides released to waters of the United States must be maintained and a copy submitted to EPA along with the Annual Report (see Appendix F), which must include information specified in Appendix G (see VII.B).
9. Anticipated Investigational New Animal Drug (INAD) Study Participation or Extralabel Drug Use	The Permittee must provide written notification to EPA within 7 days of signing up for an INAD study or receiving a prescription for extralabel drug use if the drug was not previously listed on a NOI or if the drug is being used at a higher dosage than previously approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for this or a different species or disease. The notification must include the information specified in Appendix F (see VII.B.2.a).
10. INAD Use or Extralabel Drug Use	The Permittee must provide oral notification to EPA within 7 days of beginning INAD or extralabel drug use. The Permittee must provide written notification to EPA within 30 days after initiating use of the drug if the drug was not previously listed on a NOI or the drug is being used at a higher dosage than previously approved by FDA for this or a different species or disease. The notification must include the information specified in Appendix F (see VII.B.2.b).
11. Structural Failure or Damage Notification	The Permittee must provide oral notification to EPA within 24 hours of becoming aware of structural damage or facility failure that caused a release of pollutants to waters of the United States. Notification must include the identity and quantity of pollutants released. The Permittee must provide written notification to EPA within 5 days of becoming aware of such a spill (see VII.C).
12. Notification of spills of feed, drugs, pesticides, or other chemicals	The Permittee must provide oral notification to EPA within 24 hours of becoming aware of a spill that caused a release of pollutants to waters of the United States. Notification must include the identity and quantity of pollutants released. The Permittee must provide written notification to EPA within 5 days of becoming aware of such a spill (see VII.D.1).
13. Notification of spills of oil or hazardous materials	The Permittee must report immediately to EPA at 1-800-424-8802 any spills of oil or hazardous materials to waters of the United States (see VII.D.2.a). The Permittee must report any spills of oil or hazardous materials to waters of the State of Washington to Ecology at 1-800-OILS-911 and to the appropriate Ecology regional office (see VII.D.2.b).

14. Twenty-Four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting	The Permittee must report occurrences of noncompliance with maximum daily effluent limitations for total residual chlorine in Tables 1, 3, and 4, maximum daily action thresholds for total residual chlorine in Tables 6, 8, and 9, and maximum daily action thresholds for eugenol in Table 6 of Part V.A and B, by telephone within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. (See Part VIII.G).
15. Notice of Termination (NOT)	The Permittee must notify EPA within 30 days of discharge termination (see III.F).
16. Retention of Records	All records, including monitoring records, must be retained for a period of at least five years (see VIII.F).

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II. Permit Coverage

A. Facilities Authorized to Discharge under this General Permit

1. A facility is authorized to discharge to receiving waters of the United States within the State of Washington under General Permit WAG130000 **after obtaining written authorization from EPA and being assigned a unique identifier under the General Permit for the facility**.
2. EPA may notify a discharger that it is covered under this General Permit even if the discharger has not submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered. The General Permit authorizes discharges to waters of the United States from eligible facilities as described in Part II.B below.

B. Eligible Facilities

1. Facilities eligible for coverage under the General Permit include the following within the boundaries of the State of Washington:
   - Federally owned or operated hatcheries, fish farms, aquaculture facilities or other such facilities.
   - Hatcheries, fish farms, aquaculture facilities or other such facilities, regardless of type of ownership, that are located in Indian Country as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151.
2. Facilities that fall within the jurisdictions described above are eligible for coverage if they are engaged in the following activities:
   a) Enhancement and/or production. To be eligible for coverage under this General Permit, a fish hatchery, fish farm, aquaculture facility or other such enhancement or production facility must contain, grow, or hold aquatic animals in ponds, raceways, or similar structures, which discharge hatchery or aquaculture-related discharge water to fresh or marine waters within the State of Washington.
   b) Research. To be eligible for coverage under this General Permit, a fish hatchery, fish farm, aquaculture facility or other such research facility must contain, grow, or hold aquatic animals in ponds, raceways, or similar structures, which discharge hatchery or aquaculture-related discharge water to fresh or marine waters within the State of Washington. Research facilities are not limited to only having aquatic animals on site (as discussed in Part II.E.1.d).
   c) Dam Fish Passage. To be eligible for coverage under this General Permit, fish sampling programs at dam fish passage facilities (referred to hereafter as "fish passage facilities") must contain, grow, or hold aquatic animals in tanks, or similar structures, which discharge water treated with Aqui-S20E, a fish anesthetic, to fresh or marine waters within the State of Washington.

C. New Sources

Aquaculture facilities that produce 100,000 pounds or more of aquatic animals per year in flow-through or recirculating systems that are constructed after September 22, 2004, are new sources, as defined in 40 CFR §§122.2, and 122.29. A facility is a new source if (1) the facility is constructed at a site where no other facility is located, (2) the facility totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at the existing facility, or (3) the facility processes are substantially independent of an existing facility at the same site. See 40 CFR §122.29(b) and (c). A facility smaller than 100,000 pounds of annual production is not a new source for these purposes and is not subject to these new source requirements.

Pursuant to Section 511(c) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. 1371(c), EPA must comply with the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) prior to granting NPDES permit coverage to a *new source.* In accordance with 40 CFR §§6.300 and 6.301, any new source facility eligible for coverage under WAG130000 must prepare and submit to EPA, along with its NOI, an Environmental Information Document (EID) or a draft Environmental Assessment and supporting documents. The EID needs to describe the proposed project and address the potential environmental effects of the new source discharge to the receiving environment. In accordance with 40 CFR 6.301, the EID must be prepared in consultation with the Region 10 NEPA Compliance Coordinator and be of sufficient scope and content to enable EPA to prepare an Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact or, if necessary, an Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision. New aquaculture facilities or those considering upgrades or rehabilitation activities should contact the Region 10 NEPA Compliance Coordinator to determine if the new or upgraded facility is considered a new source and will require submission of an EID. New sources may be required to apply for an individual permit.

D. Authorized Discharges

This General Permit authorizes discharges to waters of the United States from facilities described in Part II.B, above. During the effective period of the permit, authorized discharges are subject to the requirements and conditions set forth in this permit. The General Permit does not authorize the discharge of any waste streams, including spills and other unintentional or non-routine discharges of pollutants, that are not part of the normal operation of the facility, as disclosed in the Permittee's NOI, or any pollutants that are not ordinarily present in such waste streams.

E. Limitations on Coverage

1. This General Permit does not apply to the following:
    a) Net pens.
    b) Discharges that do not consist solely of effluent from aquaculture facilities as described in Part II.B. If a discharge from an aquaculture facility mixes with other wastewater (e.g., domestic wastewater) prior to being discharged, the combined discharge is not covered.

c) New dischargers (not previously covered by an NPDES permit) discharging within 1 mile of impaired waters, designated pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA that are water-quality limited for a pollutant of concern evaluated in the development of this permit (BOD_5, total suspended solids (TSS), settleable solids, nutrients, ammonia, chlorine, temperature, dissolved oxygen, aquaculture drugs and chemicals, and PCBs), unless:

   (i) A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is in place and a wasteload allocation has been assigned to the discharge and is applied in this permit; or

   (ii) The facility demonstrates that there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance or impairment for the pollutant of concern in accordance with Part V.C.

   If a waterbody to which an existing Permittee discharges becomes impaired during the next permit cycle, then during permit reissuance, EPA will determine 1) whether the discharge would cause or contribute to an exceedance or impairment, and 2) whether the facility may remain covered under this General Permit in future permit cycles or if an individual permit is needed. The Permittee may voluntarily submit information to EPA that demonstrates that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards in accordance with Part V.C of the General Permit.

d) Research facilities that conduct research on any plant or animal other than aquatic animals as defined in Appendix C of 40 CFR part 122 unless:

   (i) There will be no discharge of pollutants associated with the plant or animal that were not considered in the development of this permit, or that are likely to cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality criteria, and;

   (ii) The plant or animal is disclosed in the NOI.

e) Discharges that include copper sulfate or chelated copper compounds.

f) Discharges from fish hatchery, fish farm, or aquaculture research processes where EPA determines at the time a discharger seeks coverage that the General Permit does not adequately address the environmental concerns (e.g., aquatic animal escape, water quality risks, etc.) associated with the discharge.

g) Discharges to land or to publicly owned treatment works.

h) Facilities that discharge one mile or less upstream from waters that constitute an outstanding national resource.[1]

[1] As part of an antidegradation policy, Tier 3 maintains and protects water quality in outstanding national resource waters. Except for certain temporary changes, water quality cannot be lowered in such waters. States and authorized Indian Tribes decide which water bodies qualify for this type of protection. As of the date of this permit, no outstanding national resource waters have been designated within the boundaries of Washington State.

i) Facilities that discharge to waters that constitute special resource tribal waters.

j) **[Fish Passage Facilities Only]** Discharges of water treated with Aqui-S20E when alternative non-discharge disposal options (e.g., discharge to the ground, discharge to a POTW) are determined to be feasible. Facilities that do not discharge pollutants to waters of the United States are not required to seek coverage under this General Permit.

F. Permit Expiration

This General Permit will expire five years after its effective date, as specified on the cover page of the permit. In accordance with 40 CFR §122.6, if the general permit is not reissued by the expiration date, the conditions of this general permit will continue in force and effect until a new general permit is issued. Only those facilities authorized to discharge under the expiring general permit will remain authorized to discharge under the administratively continued permit. Permittees must apply for and obtain coverage as required by the reissued general permit once EPA reissues it.

III. Obtaining Authorization to Discharge under this General Permit

A. Submitting a Notice of Intent

1. An operator of a facility seeking authorization to discharge under this permit must submit a NOI to EPA to obtain coverage under the General Permit.
2. When an aquaculture facility is owned by one person or company, and is operated by another person or company, it is the operator's responsibility to apply for and obtain permit coverage. For owners or operators of multiple aquaculture facilities, a separate NOI must be completed for each site or facility and must clearly specify the operator.
3. The information required to complete an NOI is contained in Appendix B (Notice of Intent Contents) of this permit, but must be submitted as an electronic form (See part III.B).
4. The NOI must be signed by the Permittee in accordance with Part X.E ("Signatory Requirements"), and a copy must be retained on site, in accordance with Part VIII.F ("Retention of Records"). If lack of suitable storage area makes on-site storage impossible, the NOI must be in the possession of staff whenever they are working on-site.
5. A Permittee authorized to discharge under this General Permit must submit to EPA an updated and/or amended NOI when there is any material change in the information submitted within its original NOI. A material change may include, but is not limited to, changes in the operator/owner of the facility, a modification in the treatment train, the introduction of new pollutants not identified in the original NOI, or increases in pollutants above the presently authorized levels.

B. Where to Submit the NOI

1. The Permittee must apply for coverage using EPAs eNOI system. Instructions on how to electronically sign and submit the NOI are found at: https://cdx.epa.gov
2. A waiver from electronic reporting may be requested by contacting EPA at the address below to obtain an 'Electronic Reporting Waiver Request' application:

   U.S. EPA Region 10
   Attn: NPDES Permitting Section, WD-19-C04
   1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
   Seattle, Washington 98101-3140

C. Deadlines for Submitting the NOI

1. All eligible aquaculture facilities seeking coverage under this General Permit must submit a NOI within 90 days of the effective date of this permit.
2. Any facility which begins operation after the effective date of this General Permit must submit a NOI at least 180 days before the projected date of operation and initial discharge. See also applicable requirements in Part II.C.
3. Any existing facility that increases its production levels and/or feed levels to exceed the CAAP thresholds in Part V.A must submit an updated (for facilities with permit coverage) or new (for facilities without permit coverage) NOI, within 30 days of knowing it will exceed the thresholds.

D. Obtaining Authorization to Discharge

A facility will be authorized to discharge beginning on the date it receives written notification from EPA that grants coverage under the General Permit and assigns an individual permit number for the facility.

E. Individual Permit Coverage

1. EPA may require any discharger requesting coverage under this General Permit to apply for and to obtain an individual NPDES permit in accordance with 40 CFR 122.28(b)(3)(i). In this case, the Permittee will be notified in writing that an individual permit is required and be given a brief explanation of the reasons for the decision. Individual permits may be appropriate:
   a) When a Permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of this General Permit;
   b) When a change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source, therefore causing limitations of the General Permit to not be appropriate for the control or abatement of pollutants from the point source(s);
   c) If a water quality management plan, including a TMDL, containing requirements applicable to the point source(s) is approved after the effective date of this General Permit;

d) If the discharge(s) is a significant contributor of pollution; or

e) If circumstances have changed since the time of NOI submittal, so that a Permittee is no longer appropriately controlled under the General Permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the discharge is necessary.

2. Any Permittee authorized by this General Permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of the General Permit by applying for an individual permit.

   The Permittee shall submit an individual permit application with reasons supporting the request to EPA no later than 90 days after the publication by EPA of the General Permit in the Federal Register. The request shall be granted by issuing of any individual permit if the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request. Coverage under this General Permit will be automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit. 40 CFR 122.28(b)(3)(ii-iii).

F. Termination of Authorization to Discharge

1. Coverage under this Permit may be terminated in accordance with 40 CFR 122.64 if EPA determines in writing that the entire discharge is permanently terminated, either by elimination of the flow or by connection to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW).
2. A Permittee must be covered under this General Permit until it has properly disposed of wastewater or solids that were generated at the facility or collected in a raceway or settling basin or held in storage, and until the facility is no longer discharging to waters of the United States.
3. The Permittee is required to submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) until the effective date of permit termination. Termination of coverage will become effective 30 days after the written determination is sent to the Permittee by EPA unless the Permittee objects within that time.
4. The Permittee must notify EPA within 30 days of discharge termination.
5. Requests to terminate coverage under this General Permit must be made in writing and submitted to EPA at the following address:

   U.S. EPA Region 10
   Attn: NPDES Permitting Section, WD-19-C04
   1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
   Seattle, Washington 98101-3140

G. Periods of Inactivity/Shutdown

1. The Permittee must continue to follow the monitoring and reporting requirements and all other permit conditions during periods of shutdown or inactivity.
2. If there is no discharge during the periods of shutdown or inactivity, the Permittee may report “no discharge” on the DMR (i.e., NODI code = “c”). If there is a discharge because of the source water but the facility is temporarily inactive or

shutdown, the Permittee may report that conditional monitoring is not required (i.e., NODI code = 9).

IV. Prohibited Discharges and Practices

A. Prohibited Discharges

The Permittee must not discharge to waters of the United States from the aquaculture facility:

1. Any aquatic animal produced, grown, or held at the facility, that is not intended for release, including Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).
2. Hazardous substances, unless authorized by this permit.
3. Untreated cleaning wastewater (e.g., obtained from a vacuum or standpipe bottom drain system or rearing/holding unit disinfection).
4. Visible foam or floating, suspended or submerged matter, including aquatic animal 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 EPA for hatchery use or those reported to EPA in accordance with Section VII (Aquaculture Specific Reporting Requirements).
6. Water treated with Tricaine (MS-222)[2].
7. Toxic substances, including drugs, pesticides, or other chemicals, in toxic amounts that will violate water quality standards of the receiving water.

B. Prohibited Practices

The Permittee is prohibited from engaging in any of the following practices or otherwise facilitating prohibited discharges described in Part IV.A above:

1. Practices that allow accumulated solids in excess of permit limits to be discharged to waters of the United States from the permitted facility. These practices include:
   a) sweeping, raking or otherwise intentionally discharging accumulated sludge and grit from raceways, ponds, off-line or full-flow settling basins or in other components of the production facility directly to waters of the United States.
   b) connecting a standpipe bottom drain or vacuum system directly to waters of the United States.
   c) removing dam boards in raceways or ponds, that allow accumulated solids to

[2] Note that EPA is not limiting the use of MS-222 at facilities covered under this permit; however, any use of MS-222 must not result in a discharge to waters of the United States.

discharge to waters of the United States.

2. Using disease control chemicals and drugs not in conformance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Permittees must also use disease control chemicals and drugs in conformance with product label instructions, approved INAD protocols, or have them administered by or under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian.
3. Containing, growing, or holding aquatic animals within an off-line or in-line settling basin.
4. Storage, disposal, or accumulation of hazardous and deleterious materials adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of waters of the United States, unless adequate measures and controls are provided to ensure that those materials will not enter waters of the United States as a result of high water, precipitation runoff, wind, storage facility failure, accidents in operation, or unauthorized third-party activities.

V. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

A. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring for CAAP Facilities

1. **[CAAP Facilities Only]** Effluent limitations and monitoring requirements in Tables 1 through 4 below apply only to facilities that meet the definition of a CAAP as defined below, or that EPA, in accordance with 40 CFR §122.24(c), designates as significant contributors of pollution to waters of the United States. For the purposes of this General Permit, CAAP facilities, regardless of species on site, are defined as facilities which:

   a) discharge at least 30 days per year;

   b) produce at least 20,000 lbs of aquatic animals per year; and

   c) feed at least 5,000 lbs during the calendar month of maximum feeding.

   Permittees must limit and monitor discharges from all outfalls as specified in Tables 1 through 4 below. All figures represent maximum effluent limits unless otherwise indicated. Permittees must comply with the applicable effluent limits in the tables at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this General Permit. The Permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit or addition of pollutants and prior to discharge into the receiving waters, and monitoring results must be submitted to EPA as directed in Part V.D. and Part VIII.B.1.

2. **Effluent Discharges from CAAP facilities.** Monitoring of effluent discharge must be conducted as required in Table 1. The limits in Table 1 apply to all CAAP facility discharges except raceway and rearing pond discharges during drawdown, limits for which are listed in Table 3.

Table 1 - Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for CAAP Facility Discharges[1]

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Instantaneous Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Effluent Flow[2]	Gallons per Day	--	--	--	Monthly	Flow meter, calibrated weir, or other approved method	Effluent[3, 4]
Net Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[2, 5]	mg/L	--	5	15	Quarterly	Composite[6]	Influent & Effluent[3]
Net Settleable Solids[2, 5]	mL/L	--	0.1	--	Quarterly	Grab	Influent & Effluent[3]
Total Residual Chlorine[7] – into fresh water	µg/L	18[8, 9]	9.0[8]	--	Monthly	Grab	Effluent[3]
Total Residual Chlorine[7] – into marine water	µg/L	12.3[8, 9]	6.1[8]	--	Monthly	Grab	Effluent[3]
Temperature[10] (temperature impaired receiving waters only)	°C	--	--	--	Continuous (2 years)	Meter	Upstream & Effluent[3]

Table 1 - Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for CAAP Facility Discharges[1]							
Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Instantaneous Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Nutrient Parameters[11, 12] (DO impaired receiving waters only)	[12]	--	--	--	Annually[13]	Composite[6]	Effluent[3]

Footnotes:
1 - These effluent limitations and monitoring requirements do not apply to discharges from raceways or rearing pond systems during drawdown; limits and monitoring for which are included in Table 3. Note, additional effluent limitations and monitoring requirements applicable to discharges from off-line settling basins (OLSBs) are included in Table 2.
2 - All influent and effluent samples and flow measurements must be taken on the same day.
3 - Effluent samples must be collected from the effluent stream after the last unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters or to subsequent mixing with other water flows. If OLSB effluent combines with raceway flows, at least one quarter of the grab samples that go into a composite sample must be collected when the OLSB is discharging.
4 - If the facility is operating in a steady state (no drawdown nor filling up), the flow may be monitored at the influent or the effluent.
5 - Net concentration = effluent concentration – influent concentration. Net TSS and settleable solids determinations will require influent analysis in addition to effluent analysis unless the Permittee chooses to assume that the pollutant concentration in the influent is zero. Influent samples must be collected prior to collection of effluent samples; and net TSS and settleable solids will be determined by subtracting the influent concentrations from the effluent concentrations (see Appendix C). EPA may require additional sampling to prove substantial similarity between influent and effluent solids, where indicated.
6 - Composite samples must consist of four or more discrete samples taken at one-half hour intervals or greater over a 24-hour period; for facilities that clean raceways periodically, at least one fourth of the samples must be taken during quiescent zone or raceway cleaning. Facilities with multiple effluent discharge points and/or influent points must composite samples from all points proportionally to their respective flows. Only the composite sample must be analyzed.
7 - Total residual chlorine must be monitored only when chlorine or Chloramine-T are being used, giving consideration to retention times in the facility. Monitoring for chlorine must be conducted during each calendar month if chlorine or Chloramine-T are used at any time during the month, but sampling does not need to occur more than once per month.
8 - Chlorine limits and monitoring requirements only apply when chlorine or Chloramine-T is being used. Monitoring for chlorine must be conducted during each calendar month if chlorine or Chloramine-T is used at any time during the month, but sampling does not need to occur more than once per month. The Permittee will be in compliance with the effluent limitations for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine levels are at or below the compliance evaluation level of 50 µg/L. Chlorine monitoring is not required if chlorine is allowed to dry at the location of use.
9 - Reporting is required within 24 hours of a maximum daily limit violation for total residual chlorine (see Part VIII.G).
10 - Monitoring requirements apply only to certain facilities that discharge to waters impaired for temperature (see Part V.C). The Permittee may use representative upstream receiving water data from an existing third-party gauge (e.g., United States Geological Survey [USGS]), if available, to satisfy the upstream receiving water monitoring requirement.
11 - Monitoring requirements apply only to certain facilities that discharge to waters impaired for dissolved oxygen (see Part V.C).
12 - Nutrient parameter monitoring includes the following parameters and sample units: Phosphorous, Total (as P) (µg/L); Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L); Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N) (µg/L); and BOD_5 (mg/L)
13 – Nutrient monitoring must be conducted once per year within 1 month prior to anticipated peak biomass. Reporting of nutrient monitoring results is required once per year on or before January 20th (see Part V.C.2).

3. **Off-Line Settling Basin (OLSB) Discharges from CAAP facilities.** Monitoring of discharges from OLSBs to waters of the United States must be conducted, as required in Table 2, 12 months out of the year if there is a discharge, regardless of the quantity of aquatic animals at the facility. The limits in Table 2 apply in addition to the limits listed in Table 1 for the total facility discharges.

Table 2 - Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for CAAP Facility Discharges from Off-line Settling Basins[1]

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Effluent Flow[2]	Gallons per Day	--	Monthly	Flow meter, calibrated weir, or other approved method	Effluent[3]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	100	Monthly	Grab[4]	Effluent[3]
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	Monthly	Grab[4]	Effluent[3]

Footnotes:
1 - Effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply only to OLSB effluents that discharge directly to waters of the United States. If the discharge combines with other process wastewaters, these additional OLSB limits and monitoring requirements do not apply.
2 - All effluent samples and flow measurements must be taken on the same day.
3 - Effluent samples must be collected from the effluent stream after the last unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters.
4 - Facilities with multiple effluent discharge points must composite grab samples from all points proportionally to their respective flows. Only the composite sample must be analyzed.

4. **Raceway or Rearing Pond Drawdown Discharges from CAAP facilities.** Monitoring of raceway and rearing pond discharges during drawdown for fish release must be conducted, as required in Table 3, regardless of the quantity of aquatic animals at the facility. The limits in Table 3 apply in lieu of the TSS and settleable solids limits in Table 1.

Table 3 - Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for CAAP Facility Discharges from Raceways or Rearing Ponds during Drawdown for Fish Release

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	100	--	Once per Drawdown	Grab[1]	Effluent
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	--	Once per Drawdown	Grab[1]	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine[2] – into fresh water	µg/L	18[1, 3]	9.0	Once per Drawdown	Grab[1]	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine[2] – into marine water	µg/L	12.3[1, 3]	6.1	Once per Drawdown	Grab[1]	Effluent

Footnotes:
1 - Drawdown samples must be collected during the last quarter of each drawdown event. If the drawdown is a continuous event that involves more than one rearing pond or raceway discharging directly to waters of the United States, the Permittee may composite grab samples from each rearing pond or raceway proportionally to their respective flows, each taken in the last quarter of its drawdown; the combined sample may be analyzed instead of separately analyzing grab samples from each of the rearing ponds or raceways. If the discharge is to a settling pond, the facility must estimate when the final quarter of the discharge is being released to the settling pond, delay the monitoring by the residence time calculated for the pond, and then monitor as the effluent discharges from the pond to the receiving water. If multiple drawdown events are sequential or on different days, a separate grab sample must be analyzed for each event.
2 - Chlorine limits and monitoring requirements only apply when chlorine or Chloramine-T is being used. The Permittee will be in compliance with the effluent limitations for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine residual levels are at or below the compliance evaluation level of 50 µg/L. Chlorine monitoring is not required if chlorine is allowed to dry at the location of use.
3 - Reporting is required within 24 hours of a maximum daily limit violation for total residual chlorine (see Part VIII.G).

5. **Rearing Vessel Disinfection Water Discharges from CAAP facilities.** Rearing vessel disinfection water that has been treated with chlorine must be tested before it is allowed to be discharged to waters of the United States; see Table 4, below. Chlorine monitoring is not required if rearing vessels are allowed to dry completely and there is no discharge of chlorine. This monitoring only applies to the use of chlorine for disinfection purposes and does not apply to the use of Chloramine-T.

Table 4 - Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for CAAP Facility Rearing Vessel Disinfection Water[1]

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Total Residual Chlorine[2] – into fresh water	µg/L	18[3]	9.0	Once per Discharge	Grab	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine[2] – into marine water	µg/L	12.3[3]	6.1	Once per Discharge	Grab	Effluent

Footnotes:
1 - Effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply when rearing vessels are disinfected with chlorine. Chlorine monitoring is not required if rearing vessels are allowed to dry completely and there is no discharge of chlorine.
2 - The Permittee will be in compliance with the effluent limit for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine levels are at or below the compliance evaluation level of 50 µg/L.
3 - Reporting is required within 24 hours of a maximum daily limit violation for total residual chlorine (see Part VIII.G).

6. **Temperature Effluent Limits for Skookum Creek Fish Hatchery.**

Table 5 - Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Skookum Creek Fish Hatchery

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	Monitoring Requirements		
		7-Day Average of the Daily Maximum (7-DADM)[1]	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Temperature (July 1 – Sept 1)	°C	16.7[2] (or influent temperature + 0.3°C when influent is warmer than the numeric criteria (minus 0.3°C)	Continuous[3]	Measurement / Calculation	Influent & Effluent
Temperature (Sept 1 – July 1)	°C	13.7[2] (or influent temperature + 0.3°C when influent is warmer than the numeric criteria (minus 0.3°C)	Continuous[3]	Measurement / Calculation	Influent & Effluent

Footnotes:
1 - The 7-DADM is the average of seven consecutive measures of daily maximum temperatures. The 7-DADMax for any individual day is calculated by averaging that day's daily maximum temperature with the daily maximum temperatures of the three days prior and the three days after that date.
2 - These effluent limitations must be achieved by the Permittee upon the completion of their compliance schedule outlined in Part VI.D.
3 - Continuous monitoring of influent and effluent must begin within 6 months of the effective date of this permit. If the facility uses more than one outfall, the Permittee must perform temperature monitoring on the outfall that is most representative of the facility's flow. See Section V.C. for information on continuous temperature monitoring and reporting.

B. Action Thresholds and Effluent Monitoring for Non-CAAP Facilities

1. **[Non-CAAP Facilities Only]** Action thresholds and monitoring requirements in Tables 5 through 8 below apply only to facilities which do not meet the definition of a CAAP as described in Part V.A.1. above. Permittees must monitor discharges from all outfalls as specified in Tables 5 through 8 below. If effluent monitoring results exceed the action thresholds, the Permittee shall:

   a) Notify EPA of the action threshold exceedance in accordance with Part VIII.G

   b) Investigate the cause of the elevated effluent concentration and implement corrective actions necessary to reduce the effluent concentration below the applicable threshold. The corrective actions shall be implemented as soon as possible but no later than 30 calendar days following the threshold exceedance. If the Permittee will not be able to complete the corrective actions within this time frame, the Permittee shall document the reasoning and provide an alternative schedule for implementing corrective actions, in writing, to EPA in accordance with Part VIII.G.; and

   c) Review the Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan to determine if additional control measures or other changes are necessary to maintain effluent concentrations below the applicable action thresholds. If additional control measures or other changes are necessary, the Permittee shall revise the BMP Plan and submit the revised pages to EPA in accordance with section VIII.G, including a schedule for implementing the control measures, within 30 calendar days of the threshold exceedance.

   The Permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit or addition of pollutants and prior to discharge into the receiving waters, and monitoring results must be submitted to EPA as directed in Part V.D. and VIII.B.2.

2. **Effluent Discharges from non-CAAP facilities.** Monitoring of non-CAAP effluent discharges must be conducted as required in Table 6. The action thresholds in Table 6 apply to all non-CAAP discharges except raceway and rearing pond discharges during drawdown, thresholds for which are listed in Table 8.

Table 6 – Action Thresholds and Monitoring Requirements for Non-CAAP Facility Discharges[1]

Parameter	Units	Action Thresholds[2]			Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Instantaneous Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Effluent Flow[3]	Gallons per Day	--	--	--	Monthly	Flow meter, calibrated weir, or other approved method	Effluent[4, 5]
Net Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[3,6]	mg/L	--	5	15	Twice per Permit Term[7]	Composite[8]	Influent & Effluent[4]
Net Settleable Solids[3,6]	mL/L	--	0.1	--	Twice Per Permit Term[7]	Grab	Influent & Effluent[4]
Total Residual Chlorine[9] – into fresh water	µg/L	18[10]	9.0[10]	--	Monthly	Grab	Effluent[4]
Total Residual Chlorine[9] – into marine water	µg/L	12.3[10]	6.1[10]	--	Monthly	Grab	Effluent[4]
Eugenol[11] (fish sampling programs only)	mg/L	0.97	--	--	Daily[14]	Calculate[12]	Effluent
Temperature[13] (temperature impaired receiving waters only)	°C	--	--	--	Continuous (2 Years)	Meter	Upstream & Effluent[4]

Table 6 – Action Thresholds and Monitoring Requirements for Non-CAAP Facility Discharges[1]

Parameter	Units	Action Thresholds[2]			Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Instantaneous Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location

Footnotes:

1 - These action thresholds and monitoring requirements do not apply to discharges from raceways or rearing pond systems during drawdown; thresholds and monitoring requirements for which are included in Table 8. Note, additional action thresholds and monitoring requirements applicable to discharges from off-line settling basins (OLSBs) are included in Table 7.

2 - Action thresholds are not effluent limitations, but pollutant concentrations above which EPA Region 10 has determined represent a level of concern and require further evaluation of the Permittee's BMP Plan to determine whether BMPs are effectively controlling pollutant concentrations in the discharge (see Part V.B.1). Reporting is required within 24 hours of any maximum daily action threshold exceedance for total residual chlorine or eugenol (see Part VIII.G).

3 - All influent and effluent samples and flow measurements must be taken on the same day.

4 - Effluent samples must be collected from the effluent stream after the last unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters or to subsequent mixing with other water flows. If OLSB effluent combines with raceway flows, at least one quarter of the grab samples that go into a composite sample must be collected when the OLSB is discharging.

5 - If the facility is operating in a steady state (no drawdown nor filling up), the flow may be monitored at the influent or the effluent.

6 - Net concentration = effluent concentration – influent concentration. Net TSS and settleable solids determinations will require influent analysis in addition to effluent analysis unless the Permittee chooses to assume that the pollutant concentration in the influent is zero. Influent samples must be collected prior to collection of effluent samples; and net TSS and settleable solids will be determined by subtracting the influent concentrations from the effluent concentrations (see Appendix C). EPA may require additional sampling to prove substantial similarity between influent and effluent solids, where indicated.

7 - Monitoring shall be conducted twice within the first four years of permit coverage, when the facility is near peak biomass. Results shall be reported in the corresponding Annual Reports.

8 - Composite samples must consist of four or more discrete samples taken at one-half hour intervals or greater over a 24-hour period; for facilities that clean raceways periodically, at least one fourth of the samples must be taken during quiescent zone or raceway cleaning. Facilities with multiple effluent discharge points and/or influent points must composite samples from all points proportionally to their respective flows. Only the composite sample must be analyzed.

9 - Total residual chlorine must be monitored only when chlorine or Chloramine-T are being used, giving consideration to retention times in the facility. Monitoring for chlorine must be conducted during each calendar month if chlorine or Chloramine-T are used at any time during the month, but sampling does not need to occur more than once per month.

10 - Chlorine action thresholds and monitoring requirements only apply when chlorine or Chloramine-T is being used. Monitoring for chlorine must be conducted during each calendar month if chlorine or Chloramine-T is used at any time during the month, but sampling does not need to occur more than once per month. The Permittee will be in compliance with the action thresholds for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine levels are at or below the compliance evaluation level of 50 µg/L. Chlorine monitoring is not required if chlorine is allowed to dry at the location of use.

Table 6 – Action Thresholds and Monitoring Requirements for Non-CAAP Facility Discharges[1]							
Parameter	Units	Action Thresholds[2]			Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Instantaneous Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
11 - The eugenol action threshold applies only to fish passage facilities. This action threshold, or the requirement to utilize Aqui-S20E as opposed to other approved fish anesthetics such as MS-222 in accordance with Parts IV.A.6 and VII.B. of this permit, does not apply to aquaculture facilities collecting adult fish for broodstock. 12 - The Environmental Introduction Concentration (EIC) shall be calculated on each day that water treated with Aqui-S20E is discharged to waters of the United States. The EIC should be calculated following the procedures in the Treatment Use Reporting Log Sheet in Appendix F. 13 - Monitoring requirements apply only to certain facilities that discharge to waters impaired for temperature (see Part V.C). The Permittee may use representative upstream receiving water data from an existing third-party gauge (e.g., USGS), if available, to satisfy the upstream receiving water monitoring requirement. These requirements do not apply to discharges to waters impaired for temperature from fish sampling programs.							

3. **Off-Line Settling Basin Discharges from non-CAAP facilities.** Monitoring of discharges from OLSBs to waters of the United States must be conducted, as required in Table 7, 12 months out of the year if there is a discharge, regardless of the quantity of aquatic animals at the facility. The action thresholds in Table 7 apply to non-CAAP facility OLSB discharges in addition to thresholds listed in Table 6 for the total facility discharges.

Table 7 – Action Thresholds and Monitoring Requirements for Non-CAAP Facility Discharges from Off-line Settling Basins[1]

Parameter	Units	Action Thresholds[2]	Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Effluent Flow[3]	Gallons per Day	--	Monthly	Flow meter, calibrated weir, or other approved method	Effluent[4]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	100	Twice per Permit Term[5]	Grab[6]	Effluent[4]
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	Twice per Permit Term[5]	Grab[6]	Effluent[4]

Footnotes:
1 - Monitoring requirements and action thresholds apply only to OLSB effluents that discharge directly to waters of the United States. If the discharge combines with other process wastewaters, these additional OLSB action thresholds and monitoring requirements do not apply.
2 - Action thresholds are not effluent limitations, but pollutant concentrations above which EPA Region 10 has determined represent a level of concern and require further evaluation of the Permittee's BMP Plan to determine whether BMPs are effectively controlling pollutant concentrations in the discharge (see Part V.B.1).
3 - All effluent samples and flow measurements must be taken on the same day.
4 - Effluent samples must be collected from the effluent stream after the last unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters.
5 - Monitoring shall be conducted twice within the first four years of permit coverage, when the facility is near peak biomass. Results shall be reported in the corresponding Annual Reports.
6 - Facilities with multiple effluent discharge points must composite grab samples from all points proportionally to their respective flows. Only the composite sample must be analyzed.

4. **Raceway or Rearing Pond Drawdown Discharges from non-CAAP facilities.** For enhancement and/or production facilities, monitoring of raceway and rearing pond discharges during drawdown for fish release must be conducted, as required in Table 8, regardless of the quantity of aquatic animals at the facility. This monitoring is not required for research facilities during drawdown from small research tanks. The action thresholds in Table 8 apply in lieu of the action thresholds for TSS and settleable solids in Table 6.

Table 8 – Action Thresholds and Monitoring Requirements for Non-CAAP Enhancement/Production Facility Discharges from Raceways or Rearing Ponds during Drawdown for Fish Release

Parameter	Units	Action Thresholds[1]		Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	100	--	Once per Drawdown	Grab[2]	Effluent
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	--	Once per Drawdown	Grab[2]	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine[3] – into fresh water	µg/L	18	9.0	Once per Drawdown	Grab[2]	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine[3] – into marine water	µg/L	12.3	6.1	Once per Drawdown	Grab[2]	Effluent

Footnotes:
1 - Action thresholds are not effluent limitations, but pollutant concentrations above which EPA Region 10 has determined represent a level of concern and require further evaluation of the Permittee's BMP Plan to determine whether BMPs are effectively controlling pollutant concentrations in the discharge (see Part V.B.1). Reporting is required within 24 hours of any maximum daily action threshold exceedance for total residual chlorine (see Part VIII.G).
2 - Drawdown samples must be collected during the last quarter of each drawdown event. If the drawdown is a continuous event that involves more than one rearing pond or raceway discharging directly to waters of the United States, the Permittee may composite grab samples from each rearing pond or raceway proportionally to their respective flows, each taken in the last quarter of its drawdown; the combined sample may be analyzed instead of separately analyzing grab samples from each of the rearing ponds or raceways. If the discharge is to a settling pond, the facility must estimate when the final quarter of the discharge is being released to the settling pond, delay the monitoring by the residence time calculated for the pond, and then monitor as the effluent discharges from the pond to the receiving water. If multiple drawdown events are sequential or on different days, a separate grab sample must be analyzed for each event.
3 - Chlorine action thresholds and monitoring requirements only apply when chlorine or Chloramine-T is being used. The Permittee will be in compliance with the action thresholds for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine residual levels are at or below the compliance evaluation level of 50 µg/L. Chlorine monitoring is not required if chlorine is allowed to dry at the location of use.

5. **Rearing Vessel Disinfection Water Discharge from non-CAAP facilities.** Rearing vessel disinfection water that has been treated with chlorine must be tested before it is allowed to be discharged to waters of the United States; see Table 9, below. Chlorine monitoring is not required if rearing vessels are allowed to dry completely and there is no discharge of chlorine. This monitoring only applies to the use of chlorine for disinfection purposes and does not apply to the use of Chloramine-T.

Table 9 – Action Thresholds and Monitoring Requirements for Non-CAAP Facility Rearing Vessel Disinfection Water[1]

Parameter	Units	Action Thresholds[2]		Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Total Residual Chlorine – into fresh water	µg/L	18[3]	9.0	Once per Discharge	Grab	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine – into marine water	µg/L	12.3[3]	6.1	Once per Discharge	Grab	Effluent

Footnotes:
1 - Action thresholds and monitoring requirements apply when rearing vessels are disinfected with chlorine. The Permittee will be in compliance with the action thresholds for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine residual levels are at or below the compliance evaluation level of 50 µg/L. Chlorine monitoring is not required if rearing vessels are allowed to dry completely and there is no discharge of chlorine.
2 - Action thresholds are not effluent limitations, but pollutant concentrations above which EPA Region 10 has determined represent a level of concern and require further evaluation of the Permittee's BMP Plan to determine whether BMPs are effectively controlling pollutant concentrations in the discharge (see Part V.B.1).
3 - Reporting is required within 24 hours of any maximum daily action threshold exceedance for total residual chlorine (see Part VIII.G).

C. Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges to Impaired Waters

Facilities discharging within 1 mile of impaired waters that are water-quality limited for a pollutant of concern evaluated in the development of this permit (BOD_5, total suspended solids (TSS), settleable solids, nutrients, ammonia, chlorine, temperature, dissolved oxygen, aquaculture drugs and chemicals, and PCBs) and which do not have a wasteload allocation applied in this permit, must evaluate their discharge for the listed parameter(s) of concern and demonstrate that their discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards. The list of current facilities discharging to impaired water bodies for the parameters of concern is included in the Fact Sheet Part IV.C. Table 2.

1. Temperature

   a) Discharges to Impaired Waters

   Facilities that discharge within 1 mile upstream of waters impaired for temperature without a TMDL, according to the most recent Section 303(d) list of temperature impairments that exists when the Permittee's complete Notice of Intent is received by EPA, must conduct 2 (not necessarily consecutive) years of continuous effluent and upstream receiving water temperature monitoring during the first four years of the permit term. Receiving water monitoring must be conducted in the facility's immediate receiving water upstream of the discharge location. Continuous temperature monitoring must begin within one year of the effective date of this General Permit. If a facility has more than one outfall, the Permittee must perform temperature monitoring on the outfall that is most representative of the facility's flow.

The following facilities are required to monitor their facility effluent and upstream receiving water for temperature, in accordance with Tables 1 or 6, as applicable:

- Makah National Fish Hatchery (Sooes River)
- Brenner Creek Hatchery (Brenner Creek)
- Hoko Tribal Fish Hatchery (Hoko River)
- Chief Joseph Fish Hatchery – Hatchery on the Columbia (Columbia River – TMDL in place; monitoring required)
- Colville Tribal Hatchery (Columbia River – TMDL in place; monitoring required)
- Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery (Columbia River – TMDL in place; monitoring required)
- Little White Salmon National Fish Hatchery (Little White Salmon River – downstream TMDL in place; Cold Water Refuge; monitoring required)

b) Discharges from Skookum Creek Fish Hatchery – South Fork Nooksack TMDL

Within 6 months of the effective date of this General Permit, Skookum Creek Fish Hatchery must begin monitoring facility influent and effluent. The facility must continue monitoring year-round during the permit term in accordance with Table 5.

c) Continuous Temperature Monitoring Procedures and Data Submittal

(i) Continuous temperature data must be recorded using a micro-recording temperature device known as a thermistor. Set the recording device to record at one-hour intervals. Collect the following data: monthly average, maximum daily average and 7-DADM

(ii) Use the temperature device manufacturer's software to generate (export) an Excel or electronic ASCII text file. The file must be submitted to EPA in accordance with Part V.C.1.c.iii below with the annual report for the calendar year during which monitoring took place, along with the placement logs. The placement logs should include the following information for both thermistor deployment and retrieval: date, time, temperature device manufacturer ID, location, depth, whether it measured air or water temperature, and any other details that may explain data anomalies.

(iii) The Permittee must submit the file as an electronic attachment to NetDMR (CAAP Facilities) or via email (Non-CAAP Facilities) in accordance with Section VIII.B. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY_MM_DD_WAG1300##_temperature_43599, where

YYYY_MM_DD is the date that the Permittee submits the file and ## is the permittees unique identifier under the general permit. In addition, Skookum Creek Fish Hatchery must report their 7-DADM temperature and their net temperature impact on their quarterly DMR.

2. Dissolved Oxygen

[CAAP Facilities Only] Facilities that discharge within 1 mile upstream of waters impaired for dissolved oxygen (DO) without a TMDL, according to the most recent Section 303(d) list of DO impairments that exists when the Permittee's complete Notice of Intent is received by EPA, must monitor their effluent for nutrient parameters (total phosphorous, TKN, nitrate plus nitrite, BOD_5).

The following facilities are required to monitor their facility effluent and upstream receiving water for nutrient parameters, in accordance with Table 1:

- Skookum Creek Hatchery (South Fork Nooksack River)
- Keta Creek Hatchery Complex (Crisp Creek)
- Saltwater Park Sockeye Hatchery (Hood Canal)

a) Monitoring must be performed when fish are present at the facility near peak biomass and are being fed. If a facility has more than one outfall, the Permittee must perform nutrient monitoring at the outfall that is most representative of the facility's discharge. The dissolved oxygen criteria is met at the point of discharge when facilities are meeting their TSS and settleable solids limits.

b) The nutrient data must be submitted to EPA with the annual report for the calendar year during which monitoring took place. The Permittee must submit the file as an electronic attachment to NetDMR in accordance with Section VIII.B. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY_MM_DD_WAG1300##_Nutrients, where YYYY_MM_DD is the date that the Permittee submits the file and ## is the permittees unique identifier under the general permit.

D. Monitoring Provisions for CAAP and non-CAAP facilities

1. The Permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters.
2. For all effluent monitoring, the Permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods which meet the following:

a) Parameters with an effluent limit. The method must achieve a minimum level (ML) less than the effluent limitation unless otherwise specified in Table 1, Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4.

b) Parameters that do not have effluent limitations.

(i) The Permittee must use a method that detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant, or

(ii) The Permittee must use a method that can achieve a maximum ML less than or equal to those specified in Appendix A;

c) For parameters that do not have an effluent limit, the Permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA.

d) See also Part VIII.C ("Monitoring Procedures").

e) For purposes of reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the MDL, the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if a value is less than the ML, the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}."

f) For purposes of calculating monthly averages, zero may be assigned for values less than the MDL and the numeric value of the MDL may be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. If the average value is less than the MDL, the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if the average value is less than the ML, the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}." If a value is equal to or greater than the ML, the Permittee must report and use the actual value. The resulting average value must be compared to the compliance level, the ML, in assessing compliance.

3. Quality assurance/quality control plans for all the monitoring must be documented in the Quality Assurance Plan required under Part VI.A, "Quality Assurance Plan".

VI. Special Conditions

A. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)

1. The Permittee must develop a quality assurance plan (QAP) for all monitoring required by this permit. Any existing QAPs may be modified for compliance with this section. Appendix D includes a QAP template that facilities can use as a guide for developing the QAP. The Permittee is still responsible for making sure the QAP appropriately captures all facility-specific procedures, and compliance will be evaluated based on the QAP permit requirements in this section

2. Within 90 days after receiving authorization to discharge under this General Permit, new Permittees must submit written notice to EPA that the QAP has been developed and implemented. Within 90 days after receiving authorization to discharge under this General Permit, existing Permittees must submit written notice to EPA that the QAP has been reviewed and updated and is being implemented.

3. The Permittee must either certify in the eNOI form that the QAP has been developed/updated and is being implemented, or sign the QAP certification form found in Appendix D and include it as an electronic attachment to their DMR (CAAP Facilities) or as an email attachment (Non-CAAP) in accordance with Part VIII.B. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY_MM_DD_WAG1300##_QAP_55099, where YYYY_MM_DD is the date that the Permittee submits the written notification and ## is the permittees

unique identifier under the general permit. The plan must be retained on site and made available to EPA upon request.

a) The QAP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent and receiving water samples in support of the permit and in explaining data anomalies when they occur.

b) Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the Permittee must use the EPA-approved quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) and chain-of-custody procedures described in *EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5) and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5). The QAP must be prepared in the format that is specified in these documents. The QAP template for this permit in Appendix D was created in accordance with the EPA guidance documents and requirements referenced above.

c) At a minimum, the QAP must include the following:

(i) Details on the number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements.

(ii) Description of flow measuring devices used to measure influent and/or effluent flow at each point, calibration procedures, and calculations used to convert flow units. Facilities with multiple effluent discharge points and/or influent points must describe their method for compositing samples from all points proportionally to their respective flows.

(iii) Map(s) indicating the location of each sampling point.

(iv) Qualification and training of personnel.

(v) Name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) of the laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the Permittee.

d) The Permittee must amend the QAP whenever there is a modification in sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAP.

e) Copies of the QAP must be kept on site and made available to EPA upon request. If lack of suitable storage makes on-site storage impossible, the QAP must be in the possession of staff whenever they are working on-site.

B. Best Management Practices Plan

1. Purpose

Through implementation of the best management practices (BMP) plan, the Permittee must prevent or minimize the generation and the potential for the release of wastes and pollutants from the facility to the waters of the United States through normal and ancillary activities.

2. Development and Implementation Schedule

   a) The Permittee must develop and implement a BMP Plan which achieves the objectives and the specific requirements listed below. Existing Permittees may modify their existing BMP plans to comply with this section. Appendix E includes a BMP Plan template that facilities can use as a guide for developing their BMP Plan. The Permittee is still responsible for ensuring the BMP Plan appropriately captures all facility-specific practices.

   b) Within 90 days after receiving authorization to discharge under the General Permit, new Permittees must certify to EPA that the BMP Plan has been developed and implemented. Within 90 days after receiving authorization to discharge under the General Permit, existing Permittees must certify to EPA that the BMP Plan has been reviewed and updated and is being implemented.

   c) The Permittee must either certify in the eNOI form that the BMP Plan has been developed/updated and is being implemented, or sign the BMP certification form found in Appendix E and include it as an electronic attachment to their DMR (CAAP Facilities) or as an email attachment (Non-CAAP) in accordance with Part VIII.B. If attaching to the DMR, the file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY_MM_DD_WAG1300##_BMP_05899, where YYYY_MM_DD is the date that the Permittee submits the written notification and ## is the permittees unique identifier under the general permit. BMP Plans must be retained on site and made available to EPA upon request.

3. Objectives

   The Permittee must develop and amend the BMP Plan to be consistent with the following objectives for the control of pollutants.

   a) The number and quantity of pollutants and the toxicity of effluent generated, discharged or potentially discharged at the facility must be minimized by the Permittee to the extent feasible by managing each waste stream in the most appropriate manner.

   b) Under the BMP Plan and any standard operating procedures included in the BMP Plan, the Permittee must ensure proper operation and maintenance of water management and wastewater treatment systems. BMP Plan elements must be developed in accordance with good engineering practices.

   c) Each facility component or system must be examined for its waste minimization opportunities and its potential for causing a release of significant amounts of pollutants to waters of the United States due to equipment failure, improper operation, natural phenomena such as rain or snowfall, etc. The examination must include all normal operations and ancillary activities including material storage areas, storm water, in-plant transfer, material handling and process handling areas, loading or unloading operations, spillage or leaks, sludge and waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

4. Elements of the BMP Plan

The BMP Plan must be consistent with the objectives above and the general guidance contained in Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (EPA 833-B-93-004, October 1993), Storm Water Management For Industrial Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices (EPA 832-R-92-006), and Compliance Guide for the Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production Point Source Category (EPA-821-B-05-001) or any subsequent revision to these guidance documents. The BMP Plan must include, at a minimum, the following items:

a) Plan Components.

(i) Materials Storage

- Ensure proper storage of drugs and other chemicals to prevent spills that may result in the discharge to waters of the United States.
- Implement procedures for properly containing, cleaning, and disposing of any spilled materials.

(ii) Structural Maintenance

(a) Routinely inspect rearing and holding units and waste collection and containment systems to identify and promptly repair damage.

(b) Regularly conduct maintenance of rearing and holding units and waste collection and containment systems to ensure their proper function.

(iii) Record Keeping

(a) Document feed amounts and numbers and weights of aquatic animals to calculate feed conversion ratios.

(b) Document the frequency of cleanings, inspections, maintenance, and repairs.

(c) Maintain records of all medicinal and therapeutic chemical usage (including Investigational New Animal Drugs (INADs)) for each treatment at the facility. Include the information required in the Treatment Use Reporting Log Sheet in Appendix F and in the Annual Reports in Appendix G.

(d) A copy of the label (with treatment application requirements) and the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) must be maintained in the facility's records for each drug or chemical used at the facility.

(e) In order to show how the maximum concentrations of chlorine and/or Chloramine-T were derived (see Tables 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 9 for monitoring requirements), facilities must maintain records by chemical and by outfall of the approach/analyses used to

determine the elapsed time from its application to its maximum (peak) effluent concentration, giving consideration to retention times within the facility.

(f) Permittees must keep the records necessary to provide the water-borne treatment/calculations information required on pages 5 through 10 of the revised Annual Report (see Appendix G).

(iv) Training Requirements

(a) Train all relevant personnel in spill prevention and how to respond in the event of a spill to ensure proper clean-up and disposal of spilled materials.

(b) Train personnel on proper structural inspection and maintenance of rearing and holding units and waste collection and containment systems.

(v) Operational Requirements

(a) Raceways and ponds must be cleaned at such a frequency and in such a manner that minimizes accumulated solids discharged to waters of the United States.

(b) Fish feeding must be conducted in such a manner as to minimize the discharge of unconsumed food.

(c) Fish grading, harvesting, egg taking, and other activities within ponds or raceways must be conducted in such a way as to minimize the discharge of accumulated solids and blood wastes.

(d) Animal mortalities must be removed and disposed of on a regular basis to the greatest extent feasible.

(e) Water used in the rearing and holding units or hauling trucks that is disinfected with chlorine or other chemicals must be treated before it is discharged to waters of the United States.

(f) Treatment equipment used to control the discharge of floating, suspended or submerged matter must be cleaned and maintained at a frequency sufficient to minimize overflow or bypass of the treatment unit by floating, suspended, or submerged matter; turbulent flow must be minimized to avoid entrainment of solids.

(g) Procedures must be implemented to prevent fish from entering quiescent zones, full-flow, and off-line settling basins. Fish that have entered quiescent zones or basins must be removed as soon as practicable.

(h) Procedures must be implemented to minimize the release of diseased aquatic animals from the facility.

(i) All drugs and pesticides must be approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and/or the U.S. EPA for hatchery use, and must be used in accordance with applicable label directions, except under the following conditions, both of which must be reported to EPA in accordance with Part VII, below:

- Participation in Investigational New Animal Drug (INAD) studies, using properly labeled drugs used in accordance with established protocols that do not violate Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); or
- Extralabel drug use, as prescribed by a veterinarian.

(j) **[For Fish Sampling Programs Only]** Procedures must be identified and implemented to minimize the concentration of eugenol when water treated with Aqui-S20E is discharged to waters of the United States.

(k) Procedures must be identified and implemented to collect, store, and dispose of wastes, such as biological wastes. Such wastes include fish mortalities and other processing solid wastes from aquaculture operations.

(l) Facilities must dispose of excess/unused disinfectants in a way that does not allow them to enter waters of the United States.

(m) **[For facilities within WRIA 54 (Lower Spokane) and WRIA 57 (Middle Spokane); or discharging within 1 mile upstream of waters impaired for PCBs]** Facilities must implement procedures to eliminate the release of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) from any known sources in the facility that come into contact with water, including pre-1980 paint or caulk. For determining the presence of PCBs, refer to EPA guidance at https://www.epa.gov/pcbs/pcbs-building-materials-determining-presence-manufactured-pcb-products-buildings-or-other. If removing paint or caulk that was applied prior to 1980, refer to EPA guidance (abatement steps 1-4) at https://www.epa.gov/pcbs/steps-safe-pcb-abatement-activities. Any future application of paint or caulk must be below the allowable TSCA level of 50 ppm. Facilities must use any available product testing data to implement purchasing procedures that give preference for fish food that contains the lowest level of PCBs that is economically and practically feasible.

5. Review and Certification.

   The BMP Plan must be reviewed and certified as follows:

a) Annual review by the facility manager.

b) Certified statement that the annual review has been completed and that the BMP Plan fulfills the requirements set forth in this permit. The statement must be certified by the dated signatures of the authorized representative. The statement must be submitted to EPA on or before January 20th of each year of authorization under this General Permit after the initial BMP submittal (the initial statement must be submitted to EPA six months after submittal of the BMP Plan).

6. Documentation

The Permittee must maintain a copy of the BMP Plan at the facility and make it available to EPA or an authorized representative upon request.

7. BMP Plan Modification

a) The Permittee must amend the BMP Plan whenever there is a change in the facility or in the operation of the facility which materially increases the generation of pollutants or their release or potential release to surface waters.

b) The Permittee must amend the BMP Plan whenever it is found to be ineffective in achieving the general objective of preventing and minimizing the generation and the potential for the release of pollutants from the facility to the waters of the United States and/or the specific requirements above.

c) Any changes to the BMP Plan must be consistent with the objectives and specific requirements listed above. All changes in the BMP Plan must be reported to EPA with the annual certification required under Part D.5, above.

C. Aquatic Animal Escape Planning for Research and Production Facilities

1. **[Research and Production Facilities Only]** Permittees engaged in research and production of aquatic animals must have a plan in place to prevent escape of aquatic animals and to react in the event of escape. This provision does not apply to enhancement facilities The plan must be developed within 180 days of the effective date of this permit, kept onsite and made available to EPA upon request. The plan must include the following:

a) Routine procedures to minimize escape during day-to-day operations;

b) Procedures to minimize escape during cleaning, repair, or other maintenance;

c) Training procedures on escape prevention for employees;

d) Procedures for reporting aquatic animal escape within 24 hours of knowledge of escape in accordance with Part VI.C of this permit;

e) Procedures to recapture escaped aquatic animals;

f) Procedures to minimize the number of escaped aquatic animals; and

g) Procedures for monitoring aquatic animal mortality, predation, and escape.

D. Temperature Schedule of Compliance

1. Skookum Creek Fish Hatchery must achieve compliance with the temperature limitations of Part V.A.6 (Table 5), by [insert date] – 10 years from the effective date of this permit.
2. Until compliance with the effluent limits is achieved, at a minimum, the Permittee must complete the tasks and reports listed in Table 10.

Table 10 – Tasks Required Under the Temperature Schedule of Compliance

Task No.	Due at End of Year	Task Activity
1	2	No later than December 31, 2024: complete an alternatives evaluation of methods the Permittee may use to achieve the final effluent limits in Table 10. The alternatives evaluation should consider facility improvements, shading, re-use of effluent, and possible trading mechanisms such as offsite mitigation, including wetland and habitat restoration. Starting in 2022 and continuing through 2024, the Permittee must include an attachment to its Annual Report to EPA that details the evaluation of each available option.
2	4	No later than December 31, 2026: provide a preliminary schedule of design upgrades and/or a preliminary construction schedule that will be used to achieve compliance with the final limits. By December 31 of each year thereafter, the Permittee must include information in its Annual Report to EPA which details the progress made toward achieving the final effluent limitations, and the series of actions that will be taken in the coming year.
3	10	No later than 10 years from the effective date of the permit: the Permittee must be in compliance with the final effluent limits for temperature. The Permittee must notify EPA in writing when the final effluent limits are achieved.

VII. Aquaculture Specific Reporting Requirements

A. Oral and Written Reports

There are various oral and written reporting requirements included in this permit. In addition, see Part VII for additional standard reporting requirements. Any oral or written reports can be made to EPA at the following:

U.S. EPA Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155, 20-C04
Seattle, Washington 98101-3140
(206-553-1846)

B. Drug and Other Chemical Use and Reporting Requirements

1. Use of Drugs, Pesticides, and Other Chemicals

The following requirements apply to drugs and pesticides that are used in such a way that they will be or may be discharged to waters of the United States.

a) Only disease control chemicals and drugs approved for aquaculture use by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) or by EPA may be used.

b) The following drugs may also be used:

(i) Investigational New Animal Drugs (INADs), for which the FDA has authorized use on a case-by-case basis, provided the chemical or drug is labeled correctly, used in accordance with USFDA and USFWS regulations and protocols, and use is consistent with Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) regulations.

(ii) Extralabel drug use of approved animal and human drugs by, or on the order of, a licensed veterinarian.

(iii) Low Regulatory Priority (LRP) compounds in accordance with conditions included on the list in the FDA policy 1240.4200: Enforcement Priorities for Drug Use in Aquaculture (08/09/2002; 4/26/07 minor revisions) p.13--15. (See Appendix H of this permit.)

(iv) Potassium permanganate, a deferred regulatory priority drug.

c) All drugs, pesticides, and other chemicals must be applied in accordance with label directions.

d) Records of all drug usage, including LRP drugs, and pesticides and chemicals released to waters of the United States must be maintained and include the information specified in Appendix F. The records must be available to the EPA upon request and during inspections.

2. Investigational New Animal Drug (INAD) and Extralabel Drug Usage

The following written and oral reports must be provided to EPA when an INAD or extralabel drug is anticipated to be used for the first time at a facility, actually used for the first time at a facility, and when an INAD or extralabel drug is used at a higher dosage than previously approved by FDA for a different aquatic animal species or disease.

a) Anticipated INAD Study Participation and Extralabel Drug Usage

(i) Written Report: The Permittee must provide a written report to EPA (see Part VII.A) within seven days of agreeing or signing up to participate in an INAD drug study or receiving a prescription for extralabel drug use. The report must include the information specified in Appendix F.

b) Actual Use of INADs or Extralabel Drug Use

(i) Oral report: For INAD and extralabel drug uses, the Permittee must provide an oral report to the EPA (206-553-1846) (see Part VII.A.) as soon as possible during business hours, preferably in advance of use, but no later than 7 days after initiating use of the drug. The report must include the information specified in Appendix F.

(ii) Written report: For INADs and extralabel drug uses, the Permittee must provide to the EPA (see Part VII.A) a written report within 30 days after

initiating use of the drug. The report must include the information specified in Appendix F. This information must also be included in the Annual Report.

3. First Use of LRP Drugs or Potassium Permanganate

   The following written and oral reports must be provided to EPA when a LRP drug or potassium permanganate was not listed in the NOI and is anticipated to be used for the first time at a facility or actually used for the first time at a facility:

   a) Oral report: For first use of an LRP drug or potassium permanganate (only if it was not listed in the NOI), the Permittee must provide an oral report to EPA (206-553-1846) as soon as possible during business hours, preferably in advance of use, but no later than 7 days after initiating use of the drug. The report must include the information specified in Appendix F.

   b) Written report: For first use of an LRP drug or potassium permanganate (only if it was not listed in the NOI), the Permittee must provide to EPA a written report within 30 days after initiating use of the drug. The report must include the information specified in Appendix F. This information must also be included in the Annual Report.

C. Structural Failure or Damage to the Facility

Failure or damage to the facility must be reported to EPA (see Part VII.A) orally within 24 hours and in writing within five days when there is a resulting discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. Reports must include the identity and quantity of pollutants released, see Parts VIII.A and G.

D. Spills of Feed, Drugs, Pesticides or Other Chemicals

1. The Permittee must monitor and report to EPA (see Part VII.A) any spills that result in a discharge to waters of the United States; these must be reported orally within 24 hours and in writing within five days. Reports must include the identity and quantity of pollutants released (see Parts VIII.A and G).

2. Spills of Oil or Hazardous Material

   a) **To EPA.** The Permittee must report immediately to EPA at 1-800-424-8802 any spills of oil or hazardous materials to waters of the United States.

   b) **To Washington Department of Ecology.** The Permittee must report any spills of oil or hazardous materials to waters of the State of Washington to Ecology at 1-800-OILS-911 and to the appropriate Ecology regional office as identified on Ecology's website at: https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-to-know-us/Contact-us/Regional-contacts.

E. Records of Aquatic Animal Mortalities

Records of routine mass mortalities must be maintained on site for at least three years. Summaries of mortality data from all causes must be included in annual reports unless the mass mortalities were anticipated as a result of research activities at a federal research facility.

F. Annual Report of Operations

During the term of this permit, the Permittee must prepare and submit an Annual Report of operations by January 20th of each year to EPA (see Part VII.A). A copy of the Annual Report and the data used to compile it must be available to EPA upon request and during inspections. Non-CAAP facilities and facilities that are not designated by EPA as significant contributors of pollution are also required to submit their monitoring data with their annual reports. The report must include the information specified in Appendix G.

VIII. General Monitoring, Recording and Reporting Requirements

A. Representative Sampling (Routine and Non-Routine Discharges)

Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.

In order to ensure that the effluent limits set forth in this permit are not violated at times other than when routine samples are taken, the Permittee must collect additional samples at the appropriate outfall whenever any discharge occurs that may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to a violation that is unlikely to be detected by a routine sample. The Permittee must analyze the additional samples for those parameters limited in Part V.A of this permit that are likely to be affected by the discharge.

The Permittee must collect such additional samples as soon as the spill, discharge, or bypassed effluent reaches the outfall. The samples must be analyzed in accordance with paragraph VIII.C (Monitoring Procedures). The Permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with paragraph VIII.D ("Additional Monitoring by Permittee").

B. Reporting of Monitoring Results

1. **[CAAP Facilities]** Permittees must submit monitoring data and other reports electronically using NetDMR.

   a) Permittees must submit monitoring data electronically to EPA using NetDMR no later than the 20th day of the month following the completed monitoring quarter. Monitoring data collected on a monthly basis or conditionally (i.e., once per drawdown and once per discharge), is only required to be entered into NetDMR on a quarterly basis.

   b) The Permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Part X.E of this permit ("Signatory Requirement").

   c) Submittal of Reports as NetDMR attachments. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the Permittee must submit all reports to EPA as NetDMR attachments rather than as hard copies. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY_MM_DD_WAG1300##_Report Type Name_Identifying Code, where YYYY_MM_DD is the date that the

Permittee submits the attachment and ## is the permittees unique identifier under the general permit.

d) The Permittee may use NetDMR after requesting and receiving permission from U.S. EPA Region 10. NetDMR is accessed from: https://netdmr.epa.gov/netdmr/public/home.htm

e) If the permittee has requested and been granted a waiver from electronic reporting in accordance with Part III.B.2, hardcopy reports may be submitted to:

U.S. EPA Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155, 20-C04
Seattle, Washington 98101-3140

2. **[Non-CAAP Facilities]** Permittees must submit monitoring data and other reports to EPA electronically via email.

a) Permittees must submit monitoring data electronically to EPA via email no later than January 20th following the completed monitoring year.

b) The Permittee must sign and certify all monitoring data, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Part X.E of this permit ("Signatory Requirements").

c) Submittal of Reports as email attachments. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the Permittee must submit all reports to EPA as email attachments rather than as hard copies. Emails must be sent to R10enforcement@epa.gov with a Subject Line as follows: CWA NPDES WAG1300## [submittal type] (where ## is the Permittees unique identifier under the general permit) and [submittal type] is the type of submittal (i.e., Annual Report, Monitoring Results, Corrective Action). The file name of electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY_MM_DD_WAG1300##_[submittal type], (where YYYY_MM_DD is the date that the Permittee submits the written notification, ## is the permittees unique identifier under the general permit, and [submittal type] is the type of submittal (i.e., Annual Report, Monitoring Results, Corrective Action)).

d) If the permittee has requested and been granted a waiver from electronic reporting in accordance with Part III.B.2, hardcopy reports may be submitted to:

U.S. EPA Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155, 20-C04
Seattle, Washington 98101-3140

C. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-136), unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, or other test procedures have been

specified in this permit or approved by EPA as an alternate test procedure under 40 CFR 136.5.

D. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this permit, the Permittee must include the results of this monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

Upon request by EPA, the Permittee must submit results of any other sampling, regardless of the test method used.

E. Records Contents

Records of monitoring information must include:

1. the date, exact place, and time of sampling and measurements;
2. the name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. the date(s) analyses were performed;
4. the names of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
5. the analytical techniques or methods used; and
6. the results of such analyses.

F. Retention of Records

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information, including, all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of DMRs, a copy of the NPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of EPA at any time.

G. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

1. The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:
    a) any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment;
    b) any exceedance of an action threshold triggering corrective action (See Part V.B.a.)
    c) any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part IX.F, “Bypass of Treatment Facilities”);
    d) any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part IX.G, “Upset Conditions”); or

e) any violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for total residual chlorine in Tables 1, 3, and 4, any violation of a maximum daily action threshold for total residual chlorine in Tables 6, 8 and 9, and any violation of a maximum daily action threshold for eugenol in Table 6 of Parts V.A. and B.

24-hour noncompliance notifications must be directed to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10
24 Hour Compliance Reporting Line
206-553-1846

2. The Permittee must also provide a written submission within five days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under subpart 1 above. The written submission must contain:
   a) a description of the noncompliance and its cause;
   b) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
   c) the estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
   d) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
3. EPA may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Hotline in Seattle, Washington, by telephone, (206) 553-1846.
4. Written reports must be submitted to EPA as email attachments. Emails must be sent to R10enforcement@epa.gov with a Subject Line as follows: CWA NPDES WAG1300## 24 Hour Reporting (where ## is the Permittees unique identifier under the general permit). The file name of electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY_MM_DD_WAG1300##_Corrective Action, (where YYYY_MM_DD is the date that the Permittee submits the written notification, and ## is the permittees unique identifier under the general permit.

H. Other Noncompliance Reporting

The Permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, not required to be reported within 24 hours, at the time that monitoring reports for Part VIII.B ("Reporting of Monitoring Results") are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Part VIII.G.2 of this permit ("Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting").

I. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Pollutants

The Permittee must notify the Director of the Water Division as soon as it knows, or has reason to believe:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a **routine or frequent** basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the

permit, if that discharge may reasonably be expected to exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

a) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);

b) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;

c) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or

d) The level established by EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in any discharge, on a **non-routine or infrequent** basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge may reasonably be expected to exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

a) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);

b) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;

c) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or

d) The level established by EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

3. The Permittee must submit the notification to the Director of the Water Division at the following address:

U.S. EPA Region 10
Attn: NPDES Permitting Section Manager
1200 Sixth Avenue
Suite 155, 19-C04
Seattle, Washington 98101-3188

J. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

IX. Compliance Responsibilities

A. Duty to Comply

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

B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

1. Civil and Administrative Penalties. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the CWA, any person who violates CWA §§301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under CWA §402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under CWA §§402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8), is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by CWA §309(d) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. §2461 note; Pub. L. 101-410) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (31 USC §3701 note) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (28 U.S.C. §2461 note, Pub. L.114-74) (currently $59,973 per day for each violation).

2. Administrative Penalties. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating CWA §§301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under CWA §402. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by CWA §309(g)(2)(A) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. §2461 note; Pub. L. 101-410) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (31 USC §3701 note) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (28 U.S.C. §2461 note, Pub. L.114-74) (currently $23,989 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $59,973). Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by CWA §309(g)(2)(B) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. §2461 note; Pub. L. 101-410) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (31 USC §3701 note) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (28 U.S.C. §2461 note, Pub. L.114-74) (currently $23,989 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $299,857).

3. Criminal Penalties:

   a) Negligent Violations. The Act provides that any person who negligently violates CWA §§301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under CWA §402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under CWA §§402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8), is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.

   b) Knowing Violations. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or

both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.

c) Knowing Endangerment. Any person who knowingly violates CWA §§301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under CWA §402, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in CWA §309(c)(3)(B)(iii) shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

d) False Statements. The Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. The CWA further provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

C. Need To Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for the Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this permit.

D. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

E. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the Permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

F. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Part.

2. Notice.

   a) Anticipated bypass. If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior written notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.

   b) Unanticipated bypass. The Permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Part VIII.G ("Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting").

3. Prohibition of bypass.

   a) Bypass is prohibited, and the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division may take enforcement action against the Permittee for a bypass, unless:

      (i) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

      (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

      (iii) The Permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 2 of this Part.

   b) The Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph 3.a. of this Part.

G. Upset Conditions

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the Permittee meets the requirements of paragraph 2 of this Part. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the Permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
   a) An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
   b) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
   c) The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Part VIII.G, "Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting;" and
   d) The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part IX.D, "Duty to Mitigate."
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

H. Toxic Pollutants

The Permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

I. Planned Changes

The Permittee must give written notice to the Director of the Water Division as specified in Part VIII.I.3 as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under Part VIII.I ("Changes in Discharge of Toxic Pollutants").

J. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Permittee must give written advance notice to the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this permit.

X. General Provisions

A. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 122.64, or 124.5. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

B. Duty to Reapply

If the Permittee intends to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee must apply for and obtain authorization as required by the new permit once EPA issues it.

C. Duty to Provide Information

The Permittee must furnish to EPA, within the time specified in the request, any information that EPA 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 furnish to EPA, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

D. Other Information

When the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or that it submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to EPA it must promptly submit the omitted facts or corrected information in writing.

E. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division must be signed and certified as follows.

1. All permit applications must be signed as follows:
    a) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer.
    b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
    c) For a municipality, state, federal, Indian tribe, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by EPA 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:

   a) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;

   b) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and

   c) The written authorization is submitted to the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division.

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part X.E.2 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 Part X.E.2 must be submitted to the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this Part 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 gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the 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."

F. Availability of Reports

In accordance with 40 CFR 2, information submitted to EPA pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the Permittee. In accordance with the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data are not considered confidential. Any confidentiality claim must be asserted at the time of submission by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice to the Permittee. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 2, Subpart B (Public Information) and 41 Fed. Reg. 36902 through 36924 (September 1, 1976), as amended.

G. Inspection and Entry

The Permittee must allow the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

5. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
6. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
7. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
8. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

H. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, nor any infringement of federal, tribal, state or local laws or regulations.

I. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to the Director of the Water Division as specified in part VIII.I.3. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act. (See 40 CFR 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory).

J. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.

XI. Definitions and Acronyms

The Act - The Clean Water Act, codified at 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.

Administrator - The Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative (40 CFR §122.2).

Aquaculture facility - For the purposes of this permit, an aquaculture facility includes hatcheries, fish farms, or other such facilities which contain, grow, or hold aquatic animals for research purposes; for later harvest (or process) and sale; or for release. This includes fish sampling programs at fish passage facilities that result in discharges of water treated with Aqui-S20E, a fish anesthetic.

Average monthly limit - The maximum allowable average of "daily discharges" over a monitoring month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a monitoring month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month. It may also be referred to as the "monthly average discharge"(40 CFR §122.2).

Background - The biological, physical, or chemical condition of waters measured at a point immediately upstream of the influence of the discharge.

BAT - Best available technology economically achievable

BCT - Best conventional pollutant control technology

Beneficial use - A desirable use of a water resource, such as recreation (fishing, boating, swimming) and water supply.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) - Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. (40 CFR §122.2)

BOD (Biochemical oxygen demand) - The measure of the oxygen required to break down organic materials in water. Higher organic loads require larger amounts of oxygen and may reduce the amount of oxygen available for fish and aquatic life below acceptable levels. Unless otherwise specified, this term means the 5-day BOD incubated at 20º C. (BOD_5)

BPJ - Best professional judgment.

BPT - Best practicable control technology currently available

Bypass - The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 CFR §122.41 (m))

CAAP - Concentrated aquatic animal production; At 40 CFR §122.24, the EPA defines a concentrated aquatic animal production (CAAP) facility as "a hatchery, fish farm, or other facility which meets the criteria in appendix C of [40 CFR §122.24], or which the Director designates under paragraph (c) of [40 CFR §122.24]". CAAP facilities are point sources subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program.

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations, the body of federal regulations. Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 1 - 1499 contains regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency.

cfs - Cubic feet per second.

Chemical - Any substance that is added to the facility to maintain or restore water quality for aquatic animal production and that may be discharged to waters of the United States.

Clean Water Act - Formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, codified at 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.

Cold water species - Cold water aquatic animals include, but are not limited to, the *Salmonidae* family of fish, e.g., trout and salmon.

Composite sample - A combination of four or more discrete samples taken at on-half hour intervals or greater over a 24-hour period; at least one fourth of the samples must be taken while cleaning. Facilities with multiple effluent discharge points and/or influent points must composite samples from all points proportionally to their respective flows.

Core rearing - A designated use of a water body where there is moderate to high density use by salmonid species, usually in the middle to upper reaches of a river system.

Critical Habitat - The geographical area occupied by a threatened or endangered species. See 16 U.S.C. §1532 (the Endangered Species Act of 1973) for a complete definition.
CWA - The Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq.*

DMR - Discharge monitoring report

Director - The Director of the EPA Region 10 Office of Water and Watersheds

Discharge of a pollutant - (a) Any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to "waters of the United States" from any "point source," or (b) Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the "contiguous zone" or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation.

This definition includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by humans; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a State, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. This term does not include an addition of pollutants by any "indirect discharger" (40 CFR §122.2).

Disinfectant - A substance, or mixture of substances, that destroys or irreversibly inactivates bacteria, fungi and viruses, but not necessarily bacterial spores, in the inanimate environment. (40 CFR 158.2203)*Ecology* - The Washington Department of Ecology.

Effluent - Wastewater discharged from a point source, such as a pipe.

Effluent limitation - Any restriction imposed by the Director on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of "pollutants" which are "discharged" from "point sources" into "waters of the United States," the waters of the "contiguous zone," or the ocean (40 CFR §122.2).

ELGs (effluent limitations guidelines) - Regulations published by the Administrator under Section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise "effluent limitations." (40 CFR §122.2).

EPA - The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Extralabel Drug Use - A drug approved under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that is not used in accordance with the approved label directions; see 21 CFR 530. (40 CFR §451.2(f))

FR (or Fed.Reg.) - The Federal Register, the official daily publication for rules, proposed rules, and notices of Federal agencies and organizations, as well as executive orders and other presidential documents.

Flow-through System - A system designed for continuous water flow to waters of the United States through chambers used to produce aquatic animals. Flow-through systems typically use either raceways or tank systems. Water is transported from nearby rivers or springs to raceways which are typically long, rectangular chambers at or below grade, constructed of earth, concrete, plastic, or metal. Tanks systems are similarly supplied with water and concentrate aquatic animals in circular or rectangular tanks above grade. The term "flow through system" does not include net pens.

General Permit - An NPDES permit issued in accordance with 40 CFR §122.28, authorizing a category of discharges under the CWA within a geographical area. (40 CFR §122.2)

Grab Samples - A discrete volume of water collected, by hand or machine, during one short sampling period (less than 15 minutes).

Hatchery - Culture or rearing unit such as a raceway, pond, tank, net or other structure used to contain, hold or produce aquatic animals. The containment system includes structures designed to hold sediments and other materials that are part of a wastewater treatment system.(40 CFR §451.2 (c))

Hazardous Substance - Any substance designated under 40 CFR Part 116, pursuant to Section 311 of the CWA.

Impaired Waters - Waters identified by Ecology pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act for which effluent limitations guidelines are not stringent enough to implement all applicable water quality standards.

INAD - Investigational New Animal Drug, a drug for which there is a valid exemption in effect under section 512(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C.360b(j), to conduct experiments. (40 CFR §451.2(h))

Indian Country - "all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation, (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same." (18 USC §1151)

Influent - The water entering a facility or part of a facility.

Listed Endangered or Threatened Species - Species that are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range or that are likely to become endangered species within the foreseeable future. See 16 U.S.C. §1532 (the Endangered Species Act of 1973) for a complete definition.

mg/L - Milligrams of solute per liter of solution, equivalent to parts per million, assuming unit density.

Minimum level (ML) - The concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and an acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specified sample weights, volumes and processing steps have been followed (40 CFR §136).

Monthly average - The average of "daily discharges" over a monitoring month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a monitoring month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month (40 CFR §122.2).

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) - The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of CWA (40 CFR §122.2).

Net - The difference between effluent concentration and influent concentration (or loads).

Net Pen - A stationary, suspended, or floating system of nets or screens in open marine, lake, or estuarine waters of the United States. Net pen systems are typically located along a shore or pier or may be anchored and floating offshore. Net pens and cages rely on tides or currents to provide a continual supply of high quality water.

New Source - Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:

> (a) After promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of the CWA, which are applicable to such source, or
>
> (b) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with Section 306 of the CWA, which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with Section 306 within 120 days of their proposal. (40 CFR §122.2)

NOI (Notice of Intent) - A written application form submitted to the permitting authority (i.e. EPA) seeking authorization to discharge under a general permit.

NPDES - The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing [wastewater discharge] permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA. (40 CFR §122.2)

Off-line Settling Basin - A constructed retention basin that receives wastewater from cleaning of aquaculture facility rearing or holding units and/or quiescent zones for the retention and treatment of the wastewater through settling of solids.

Outfall – A discrete point or outlet where the discharge is released to the receiving water.

Outstanding National Resource - A state park, game sanctuary or refuge; a national park, preserve, or monument; a national wildlife refuge; a national wilderness area; or a river designated as *wild* or *scenic* under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Permittee - An individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, Indian Tribe or authorized Indian tribal organization, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof, who is authorized by the EPA to discharge in accordance with the requirements of the General Permit.

Point Source - Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

Pollutant - Chemical wastes, biological materials, … industrial waste discharge into water. (40 CFR §122.2)

Production - The act of harvesting, processing or releasing fish, or the harvest weight of fish contained, grown, or held in a CAAP facility. (40 CFR §122, Appx. C)

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) - Devices and systems, owned by a state or municipality, used in storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or liquid industrial wastes, including sewers that convey wastewater to a POTW treatment plant. (40 CFR §403.3)

QA - Quality assurance, an integrated system of management activities involving planning, implementation, documentation, assessment, reporting, and quality improvement to ensure that a process, item, or service is of the type and quality needed to meet the performance criteria.

Recirculating System - A system that filters and reuses water in which the aquatic animals are produced prior to discharge; recirculating systems typically use tanks, biological or mechanical filtration, and mechanical support equipment to maintain high quality water to produce aquatic animals.

Regional Administrator - The Administrator of Region 10 of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative.

Satellite Facilities – A satellite facility is a facility in a separate location that operates in tandem with the NPDES-permitted facility as part of the hatchery program, regardless of whether the satellite facility also has a NPDES permit. This may include, but is not limited to, off-site acclimation ponds, net pens, other hatcheries that fish are transported to or from, and facilities from which eggs are delivered.

Severe property damage - 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 in production. (40 CFR §122.41(m)(ii))

Special Resource Tribal Waters - Waters that comprise a special and/or a unique resource to the Tribe, as determined by the appropriate tribal authority at the time a discharger seeks coverage under this General Permit

TSS - Total Suspended Solids

Tier II water - Waters of a higher quality than the criteria assigned that may not be degraded unless such lowering of water quality is necessary and in the overriding public interest.

Toxic pollutants - Those pollutants, or combinations of pollutants, including disease-causing agents, which, after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will, on the basis of information available to the Administrator, cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformation in such organisms or their offspring. (CWA §502(13))

Toxic substances - Substances that when discharged above natural background levels in waters of the state have the potential either singularly or cumulatively to adversely affect characteristic water uses, cause acute or chronic toxicity to the most sensitive biota dependent upon those waters, or adversely affect public health, as described in WAC 173-201A-240.

TSD - Technical Support Document for water quality-based toxics control (EPA 1991).

TSS - Total suspended solids, of which the concentration in water is measured in mg/L.

Upset - 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 preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 CFR §122.41(n)(1)).

WAC - Washington Administrative Code.

WQBEL (Water quality-based effluent limitation) - An effluent limitation that is applied to a discharger when technology-based limitations would cause violations of water quality standards.

WET (Whole effluent toxicity) - The aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by a toxicity test (40 CFR §122.2).

WLA - Wasteload allocation, the amount of pollutant assigned to a specific discharger in a TMDL or, in the absence of a TMDL, calculated by the permitting authority to comply with water quality standards in the receiving water.

Warm water species – Warm water aquatic animals include, but are not limited to, the *Ameiuride*, *Centrarchidae* and *Cyprinidae* families of fish; e.g., respectively, catfish, sunfish and minnows.

Waters of the United States - means those waters defined in 40 CFR §120.2

Appendix A – Minimum Levels

The Table below lists the maximum Minimum Level (ML) for pollutants that may have monitoring requirements in the permit. The Permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required ML in its effluent due to matrix effects, the Permittee must submit a matrix-specific detection limit (MDL) and a ML to EPA with appropriate laboratory documentation.

CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	5 mg/L
Temperature	+/- 0.2º C

NONCONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Chlorine, Total Residual	50.0
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	300
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	10
Settleable Solids	500 (or 0.1 mL/L)

Appendix B – Notice of Intent Contents

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue Suite 155
Seattle, Washington 98101-3188

Notice of Intent (NOI) for NPDES Permit Coverage

Federal Aquaculture Facilities and Aquaculture Facilities Located in Indian Country
Within the boundaries of the State of Washington

Important Note: Unless a waiver is obtained following the process described in Part III.B. of the Permit, the applicant must apply for coverage using the EPA's eNOI system at https://cdx.epa.gov. This appendix contains a summary of information required by the eNOI system.

Permit Information	
Master Permit Number	WAG130000
NPDES ID	

Eligibility Information	
Indicate the state/territory where your facility is located	
Is your facility located on Indian Country lands?	__Yes __No
If yes, indicate the Indian Country lands?	
Is your facility Federally owned or operated?	__Yes __No
Is your facility a Net Pen Facility?	__Yes __No
Is your facility engaged in enhancement, production or research which involves containing, growing or holding aquatic animals in ponds, raceways or similar structures which discharge hatchery or aquaculture-related discharge water to fresh or marine waters within the State of Washington? Note that fish sampling programs at federal hydroelectric dams that result in discharges of water treated with Aqui-S20E are considered research facilities for the purposes of this NOI *(See Eligible Facilities in Part II.B.2 of the General Permit)*.	__Yes __No
If yes, indicate which activities your facility is engaged in.	__Enhancement __Production __Research

Eligibility Information	
By indicating "Yes" here, I confirm that I understand a facility is authorized to discharge to receiving waters of the United States within the State of Washington under the General Permit after obtaining written authorization from EPA. *(See provisions in Part II of the General Permit)*	__Yes
Have discharges from your facility been previously covered under a different NPDES permit?	__Yes __No
If yes, indicate the NPDES ID of the previous permit.	

Operator Information	
Operator Formal Name	
Operator Organization's Mailing Address Line 1	
Operator Organization's Mailing Address Line 2	
City	
State	
ZIP/Postal Code	
County or Similar Division	
Point of Contact Information *(Complete this section for ANY relevant facility Contacts. Submit additional pages as necessary to cover all additional contacts. Label any additional pages "Point of Contact Information")*	
Indicate the facility Contact Type and provide contact information below	__Operator __Owner __Primary Facility Contact
First Name/Middle Initial/Last Name	
Title	
Phone	
Ext.	
Email	
Indicate the facility Contact Type and provide contact information below	__Alternative Facility Contact __Operator __Owner __Primary Facility Contact
First Name/Middle Initial/Last Name	
Title	
Phone	
Ext.	
Email	
Indicate the facility Contact Type and provide contact information below	__Alternative Facility Contact __Operator __Owner __Primary Facility Contact

Operator Information	
First Name/Middle Initial/Last Name	
Title	
Phone	
Ext.	
Email	
Is your facility owned by a different entity?	__Yes __No
If yes, indicate the Facility Owner Name and provide contact information below	
Owner Contact Information *(Complete this section ONLY if the facility Owner is different from the facility Operator, as indicated above)*	
First Name/Middle Initial/Last Name	
Title	
Phone	
Ext.	
Email	
NOI Preparer Information *(Complete this section ONLY if this NOI is being prepared by someone other than the certifier)*	
First Name/Middle Initial/Last Name	
Title	
Phone	
Ext.	
Email	

Facility Information	
Facility Site Name	
Facility Address Line 1	
Facility Address Line 2	
City	
State	
ZIP/Postal Code	
County or Similar Division	
Latitude/Longitude for the Facility *(Use Decimal Degrees to six decimals)*	Facility Latitude (°N):
	Facility Longitude (°W):
Please provide driving directions to the facility from the nearest town or city. If there is a locked gate or barrier that prevents access via car to the facility, please describe. Attach a separate page if needed.	

Facility Information	
Are you requesting coverage under this NOI as a Federal Owner or Operator?	__Yes __No
If yes, identify the Federal Land Owner or Operator	__Army Corps of Engineers __Bureau of Indian Affairs __Bureau of Land Management __Bureau of Reclamation __Department of Agriculture __Department of Energy __Department of Interior __Federal Reserve System __Fish and Wildlife Service __Forest Service __Other_____
Indicate the ownership type of the facility	__Corporation __County Government __Federal Facility (U.S. Government) __Mixed Ownership (e.g., Public/Private) __Municipality __Privately Owned Facility __State Government __Tribal Government
Is this an existing facility?	__Yes __No
If yes *(this is an existing facility)*, have there been any remodels, additions, or expansions to the facility that will increase the annual production to over 100,000 lbs since the last permit application? Are there any planned remodels, additions, or expansions to the facility that will increase the annual production to over 100,000 lbs during the next 5 years?	__Yes __No
If yes, describe the changes or additions. List the date(s) *(MM/DD/YYYY)* the facility has been and is planned to be remodeled, expanded or upgraded.	
If no *(this is not an existing facility)*, indicate the estimated construction start and end dates *(MM/DD/YYYY)*.	Estimated start date:
	Estimated end date:

Facility Information	
Are there any planned remodels, additions, or expansions that will increase the annual production to over 100,000 lbs during the next 5 years?	__Yes __No
If yes, describe the changes or additions. List the date(s) *(MM/DD/YYYY)* the facility is planned to be remodeled, expanded or upgraded.	
Please describe any satellite facilities that operate in tandem with the NPDES-permitted facility as part of the hatchery program. This may include off-site acclimation ponds, net pens, other hatcheries that fish are transported to or from, facilities from which eggs are delivered, etc. Please include facility names, addresses and operator contact information. *(Submit additional pages as necessary to cover all additional facilities. Label any additional pages "Satellite Facilities")*	

Facility Operations and Production Information	
Are you primarily engaged in operating fish hatcheries or preserves?	__Yes __No
Is your facility a concentrated aquatic animal production (CAAP) facility as defined in Part V.A of the General Permit? (i.e., a facility that discharges at least 30 days per year; produces at least 20,000 lbs of aquatic animals per year; and feeds at least 5,000 lbs during the calendar month of maximum feeding, regardless of species (cold water or warm water) onsite.	__Yes __No
Please complete the appropriate sections given your facility's operation and production process. *Fish sampling programs at Federal hydroelectric dams skip to the "Aquaculture Unit Type" section beginning on page 12.* • **Aquaculture for Harvesting or Release/Stocking Purposes** means an aquaculture operation that is rearing fish, fish eggs, or other aquatic animals for harvesting or release/stocking purposes. *(Section begins on page 6)* • **Aquaculture for Acclimation Purposes** means an aquaculture operation that is holding fish or other aquatic animals on a maintenance-only diet for short-term acclimation purposes. *(Section begins on page 9)*	

Facility Operations and Production Information

Aquaculture for Harvesting or Release (Stocking) Purposes
(This section does not apply to fish sampling programs at Federal hydroelectric dams)

The following questions only apply to an aquaculture operation that is rearing fish, fish eggs, or other aquatic animals for harvesting or release/stocking purposes.
(Please use the "Aquaculture for Acclimation Purposes" section, beginning on page 9, for describing any aquaculture operation that is holding fish or other aquatic animals on a maintenance-only diet for short-term acclimation purposes)

Does your facility contain, grow, or hold fish, fish eggs, or other aquatic animals all twelve months of the year for harvesting or for release (stocking) purposes?	__Yes __No

If no, complete the following table with the estimated maximum number of days in each month that the facility contains, grows, or holds fish, fish eggs, or other aquatic animals for harvesting or for release (stocking) purposes.

Maximum Production by Month					
January	February	March	April	May	June
July	August	September	October	November	December

Aquatic Animal Production **[CAAP Facilities ONLY]**

If your facility is a CAAP facility, fill in the table below with the highest production numbers expected for the next 5 years. List the maximum amount of aquatic animals on-site and the maximum amount of food per month of the year of maximum production. If your facility is a new facility, provide information for the year of highest anticipated production within the next 5 years. *If your facility is a non-CAAP facility, skip to the "Aquatic Animal Production [Non-CAAP Facilities ONLY]" section on page 8.*

Month	Max Monthly Amount of Aquatic Animal Production (lbs)	Max Monthly Amount of Feed (lbs)
January		
February		
March		
April		
May		
June		
July		
August		
September		
October		
November		
December		

Facility Operations and Production Information					
Species **[CAAP Facilities ONLY]** *(Submit additional pages as necessary to cover all additional species. Label any additional pages "Harvest or Release CAAP Species")*					
If your facility is a CAAP facility, estimate the maximum annual production of each fish species or other aquatic animals expected for the next 5 years, or applicable years of the permit, for harvesting or for release (stocking) purposes. Provide the maximum annual amount of fish or other aquatic animals (e.g., harvest weight) on-site for the year of maximum production by harvest weight. If fish or other aquatic animals are released rather than harvested, list the estimated weight at time of release.					
Species Group					
Species Common Name					
Maximum Annual Amount of Aquatic Animal Production (lbs)					
Does your facility process this fish species for market at this location?	__Yes __No				
Indicate the month(s) fish or the other aquatic animals are released (if applicable)					
January	February	March	April	May	June
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
July	August	September	October	November	December
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Indicated the month(s) fish or the other aquatic animals are spawned (if applicable)					
January	February	March	April	May	June
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
July	August	September	October	November	December
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
List any receiving waterbodies to which fish or other aquatic animals are released (if applicable).					
If this species is held on-site for broodstock, describe where obtained, quantity, and where held (i.e., raceway or pond).					
Over the next 5 years, please provide an estimated maximum number of days in a calendar year with discharges from ponds, raceways, or other similar structures to waters of the United States for harvesting or for release (stocking) purposes.					

Facility Operations and Production Information

Aquatic Animal Production **[Non-CAAP Facilities ONLY]**

If your facility is a non-CAAP facility, complete the following table with the highest production numbers expected for the next 5 years. List the total annual amount of aquatic animals on-site, the total annual amount of feed, and the maximum monthly amount of feed for the month of maximum feeding. If your facility is a new facility, provide information of the year of highest anticipated production within the next 5 years. *If your facility is a CAAP facility, go back to the "Aquatic Animal Production [CAAP Facilities ONLY]" section on page 6.*

Total Annual Amount of Aquatic Animal Production (lbs)	Total Annual amount of Feed (lbs)	Max Monthly Amount of Feed (lbs)	Month of Max Feeding

Species **[Non-CAAP Facilities ONLY]** *(Submit additional pages as necessary to cover all additional species. Label any additional pages "Harvest or Release Non-CAAP Species")*

Indicate whether your facility is primarily engaged in enhancement and/or production or research activities, and answer the questions in the corresponding sections below.	__Enhancement and/or Production __Research Activities

Enhancement and/or Production Facilities

Please list all aquatic animal species expected to be reared or held on-site over the next 5 years, or applicable years of the permit.

Research Facilities

Please list all plant or animal species expected to be reared or held on-site over the next 5 years, or applicable years of the permit.

Are any of the listed species plants or animals other than aquatic animals?	__Yes __No
By indicating "Yes" here, I confirm that there will be no discharge of pollutants associated with any plants or animals other than aquatic animals that were not considered in the development of the General Permit, or that are likely to cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality criteria.	__Yes

Facility Operations and Production Information

Aquaculture for Acclimation Purposes
(This section does not apply to fish sampling programs at Federal hydroelectric dams)

The following questions apply to any aquaculture operation that is holding fish or other aquatic animals on a maintenance-only diet for short-term acclimation purposes. *(Please use the "Aquaculture for Harvesting or Release (Stocking) Purposes" section, beginning on page 6, for describing any aquaculture operation that is rearing fish, fish eggs, or other aquatic animals for harvesting or release/stocking purposes)*

Does the facility contain or hold fish, fish eggs, or other aquatic animals all twelve months of the year for acclimation purposes?	__Yes __No

If no, complete the following table with the estimated maximum number of days in each month that the facility contains or holds fish, fish eggs, or other aquatic animals for acclimation purposes.

Maximum Production by Month

January	February	March	April	May	June
July	August	September	October	November	December

Aquatic Animal Production **[CAAP Facilities ONLY]**

If your facility is a CAAP facility, complete the following table with the highest production numbers expected for the next 5 years. List the maximum amount of aquatic animals on-site and the maximum amount of food per month for the year of maximum production. If your facility is a new facility, provide information of the year of highest anticipated production within the next 5 years. *If your facility is a non-CAAP facility, skip to the "Aquatic Animal Production [Non-CAAP Facilities ONLY]" section on page 10.*

Month	Max Monthly Amount of Aquatic Animal Production (lbs)	Max Monthly Amount of Feed (lbs)
January		
February		
March		
April		
May		
June		
July		
August		
September		
October		
November		
December		

Facility Operations and Production Information					
Species **[CAAP Facilities ONLY]** *(Submit additional pages as necessary to cover all additional species. Label any additional pages "Acclimation CAAP Species")*					
If your facility is a CAAP facility, estimate the maximum annual production of each fish species or other aquatic animals expected for the next 5 years, or applicable years of the permit, for holding purposes. Provide the maximum annual amount of fish or other aquatic animals (e.g., weight) on-site for the year of maximum holding by weight.					
Species Group					
Species Common Name					
Maximum Annual Amount of Aquatic Animal Production (lbs)					
Indicate the Month(s) fish or the other aquatic animals are released (if applicable)					
January	February	March	April	May	June
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
July	August	September	October	November	December
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
List any receiving waterbodies to which fish or other aquatic animals are released (if applicable).					
Over the next 5 years, please provide the estimated number of days in a calendar year with discharges from ponds, raceways, net pens, or other similar structures to waters of the United States for acclimation purposes.					
Aquatic Animal Production **[Non-CAAP Facilities ONLY]**					
If your facility is a non-CAAP facility, fill in the table below with the highest production numbers expected for the next 5 years. List the total annual amount of aquatic animals on-site, the total annual amount of feed, and the maximum monthly amount of feed for the month of maximum feeding. If your facility is a new facility, provide information of the year of highest anticipated production within the next 5 years. *If your facility is a CAAP facility, go back to the "Aquatic Animal Production [CAAP Facilities ONLY]" section on page 9.*					
Total Annual Amount of Aquatic Animal Production (lbs)	Total Annual amount of Feed (lbs)	Max Monthly Amount of Feed (lbs)	Month of Max Feeding		
Species **[Non-CAAP Facilities ONLY]** *(Submit additional pages as necessary to cover all additional species. Label any additional pages "Acclimation Non-CAAP Species")*					
Indicate whether your facility is primarily engaged in enhancement and/or production or research activities, and answer the questions in the corresponding sections below.	__Enhancement and/or Production __Research Activities				

Facility Operations and Production Information	
Enhancement and/or Production Facilities	
Please list all aquatic animal species expected to be reared or held on-site over the next 5 years, or applicable years of the permit.	
Research Facilities	
Please list all aquatic animal species expected to be reared or held on-site over the next 5 years, or applicable years of the permit.	
Are there any plant or animal species on site that are not aquatic animals?	__Yes __No
If yes, please list them here	
By indicating "Yes" here, I confirm that there will be no discharge of pollutants that were not considered in the development of the General Permit, or that are likely to cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality criteria, associated with any plants or animals other than aquatic animals.	__Yes

Facility Operations and Production Information	
Aquaculture Unit Type	
Describe each type of aquaculture production unit that will be used at your facility at any time during the next 5 years, or applicable years of the permit, for harvesting, release (stocking), or acclimation purposes. Separately identify units that are concrete lined versus earthen-bottomed units. *(Submit additional pages as necessary to cover all aquaculture units. Label any additional pages "Aquaculture Unit Type").*	
Aquaculture Unit Type	__Floating and Bottom Culture System __Flow-Through System __Pond System __Recirculating System __Other:_________________________________
Aquaculture Unit Description	Include the average area size, volume, and retention time.
Max No. of Aquaculture Unit Type in Use?	
Is this a new or existing aquaculture unit?	__New __Existing
Aquaculture Unit Type	__Floating and Bottom Culture System __Flow-Through System __Pond System __Recirculating System __Other:_________________________________
Aquaculture Unit Description	Include the average area size, volume, and retention time.
Max No. of Aquaculture Unit Type in Use?	
Is this a new or existing aquaculture unit?	__New __Existing
Aquaculture Unit Type	__Floating and Bottom Culture System __Flow-Through System __Pond System __Recirculating System __Other:_________________________________
Aquaculture Unit Description	Include the average area size, volume, and retention time.
Max No. of Aquaculture Unit Type in Use?	
Is this a new or existing aquaculture unit?	__New __Existing

Facility Operations and Production Information	
Do any rearing units discharge through an in-line settling basin?	__Yes __No
If yes, describe the in-line setting basin (length volume, retention time, etc.) and which rearing units discharge to it and when/under what circumstances.	
Are ponds cleaned prior to fish release?	__Yes __No
Please provide the frequency and method for pond and/or raceway cleaning (specify which).	
Describe all painted and caulked surfaces that are in regular contact with water that is discharged to waters of the United States. Please include the type of paint/caulk, where it is applied (including area), amount applied, date applied and reason for application.	

Source Waters					
(Submit additional pages as necessary to cover all source waters. Label any additional pages "Source Waters")					
ID	001, 002, etc.				
Source Water Name					
Source Water Minimum Flow Cubic Feet per Second (CFS)					
Source Water Average Flow Cubic Feet per Second (CFS)					
Source Water Maximum Flow Cubic Feet per Second (CFS)					
Are solids removed from source water?	__Yes __No				
Indicate the month(s) that source water is used by your facility					
January	February	March	April	May	June
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
July	August	September	October	November	December
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Please provide a description of source water treatment.					

Wastewater Discharges	
By indicating "Yes" here, I confirm that I understand a facility is authorized to discharge to receiving waters of the United States within the State of Washington under the General Permit after obtaining written authorization from EPA. *(See provisions in Part II of the General Permit)*	__Yes
Describe the outfalls that are covered under this permit. These outfalls include discharge points to waters of the United States and any required monitoring locations. The outfall ID should be used on the map of the area that you attached to this NOI. *(Submit additional pages as necessary to cover all outfalls. Label any additional pages "Outfalls").*	
Outfall ID	001, 002, etc.
Outfall Type	External Outfall, etc.
Outfall Description	
Discharge Type	__Constant __Intermittent
Outfall Application Actual Average Flow (MGD) *(Conversion information: 1 cfs = 0.64632 MGD)*	
Is this outfall an offline settling basin that discharges directly to surface water? *(If yes, answer the next six questions about the offline settling basin. If no, skip to Latitude/Longitude of the Outfall, below.)*	__Yes __No
Which rearing units discharge to the offline settling basin and when/under what circumstances?	
Describe the basin size, liner material (including thickness), retention time, and water volume of the offline settling basin.	
How often is the offline settling basin cleaned/excavated?	
If an offline settling basin is used for cleaning wastes, is there a quiescent zone at the end of the last raceway or rearing pond in each series?	__Yes __No
Is there a mechanism to block discharges of floating material?	__Yes __No
If yes, please provide a description of the mechanism.	
Latitude/Longitude of the Outfall *(Use Decimal Degrees to six decimals)*	Outfall Latitude (°N):
	Outfall Longitude (°W):

Wastewater Discharges	
Receiving Water	
Please provide information on the receiving waterbody. You can use the following webpage to help complete this section of the form: https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-quality/Water-improvement/Assessment-of-state-waters-303d. You can contact the local regional office of the Washington Department of Environmental Quality if you need more assistance. *(Submit additional pages as necessary to cover all receiving waters and impairments. Label any additional pages "Receiving Water").*	
Waterbody Name	
Is the receiving water listed as impaired on the 303(d) list and in need of a TMDL? *(If yes, answer next three questions about impairments, if no or unknown, skip to next applicable section.)*	__Yes __No __Unknown
If yes *(the receiving water is listed as impaired on the 303(d) list)*, what is the cause of impairment group?	__Algal Growth __Ammonia __Chlorine __Dioxins __Flow Alteration(s) __Mercury __Metals (Other than Mercury) __Nutrients __Oil and Grease __Organic Enrichment/Oxygen Depletion __Other Cause __Pathogens __Pesticides __pH/Acidity/Caustic Conditions __Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) __Radiation __Salinity/Total Dissolved __Solids/Chlorides/Sulfates __Sediment __Taste, Color, and Odor __Temperature __Total Toxics __Toxic Inorganics __Toxic Organics __Trash __Turbidity
If yes *(the receiving water is listed as impaired on the 303(d) list)*, what is the pollutant?	
If yes *(the receiving water is listed as impaired on the 303(d) list)*, has a TMDL been completed for this receiving waterbody?	__Yes __No __Unknown

Wastewater Discharges	
Other Solids or Liquid Discharges or Disposal	
Please describe any other solid or liquid waste discharges or disposals such as fish mortalities, waste from fish spawning, waste from fish processing, solids removed during pond or raceway cleaning, solids removed from influent water, etc. Please describe the discharge or disposal location such as an outfall, the ground, a septic system (besides domestic sewage), a publicly owned treatment works (besides domestic waste), or any other waste treatment system.	
Type	Fish mortalities, etc.
Frequency	
Typical Quantity	
Method	
Location	
Type	Fish mortalities, etc.
Frequency	
Typical Quantity	
Method	
Location	
Type	Fish mortalities, etc.
Frequency	
Typical Quantity	
Method	
Location	

Please attach one or more sketches, aerial photographs, flow diagrams or maps of the existing or proposed facility with the following clearly marked (include scale):

- Approximate overall dimensions of the facility, including all raceways, rearing ponds and holding tanks;
- Location of source water intakes and discharge points. Use the source water and outfall identifiers that are provided in this form (e.g. 001, 002);
- Flow paths, flow rates and locations where flows are measured;
- Points of chemical and therapeutic drug addition, and points of feed addition;
- All locations where painted or caulked surfaces are in contact with water;
- Wastewater treatment units, such as offline settling basins or settling ponds (include dimensions and volume), water conditioning units; and
- Sludge disposal areas.

Drugs, Disinfectants, and Other Chemicals	
You are required to report any Drugs, Disinfectants, and Other Chemicals that have the potential to be released from your outfall(s) to waters of the United States.	
Medication Usage	
Do you plan on using medications for fish or other aquatic animals at this facility at any time during the next five years?	__Yes __No
If yes, use the cells below to indicate which drugs or medicines you plan to use for fish or other aquatic animals at this facility during the next five years.	
Name of Medical Compound	
__Acetic acid or vinegar	__Magnesium Sulfate
__Aquaflor (Florfenicol)	__Methyltestosterone
__AQUI-S20E (Eugenol (Anesthetic)	__MS-222 (Tricaine Methanesulfonate)-Tricaine-S
__Benzocaine	__Ovadine (Iodophor)
__Calcein (for marking fish)	__Ovaprim
__Calcium Chloride	__Oxygen
__Calcium Oxide	__Oxytetracycline (Terramycin)
__Carbon Dioxide Gas	__Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride
__Carp pituitary extract	__Papain
__Chloramine-T or Halamid	__Penicillin-G Potassium
__Diquat (if labeled correctly)	__Potassium Chloride
__Emamectin Benzoate or Slice	__Povidone Iodine
__Enteric Red Mouth (ERM) vaccine	__PVP Iodine (Ovadine)
__Erythromycin (feed or injection)	__Romet (Sulfadimethoxine/Ormetoprim)
__Estradiol	__Salt (NaCl)
__Fish vaccines	__Sodium Bicarbonate
__Formalin- Formalin-F, Fromacide B, or Parasite-S	__Sodium Sulfite
__Furunculosis vaccine	__Terramycin (Oxytetracycline)
__Human chorionic gonadotropin	__Thiamine Hydrochloride
__Hydrogen Peroxide or Perox-Aid	__Veterinary Prescription Drugs
__Iodine	__Other_____
Are any of these Investigational New Animal Drugs (INADs)?	__Yes __No
If yes, identify INAD compounds below:	

Drugs, Disinfectants, and Other Chemicals	
You are required to report any Drugs, Disinfectants, and Other Chemicals that have the potential to be released from your outfall(s) to waters of the United States.	
Chemical Usage	
Do you plan on using disinfectants, biocides, anti-fouling agents or other treatments at this facility at any time during the next five years?	__Yes __No
If yes, use the cells below to indicate which chemicals or treatment compounds you plan to use at this facility during the next five years.	
__Aqua Des	__Endothall
__Argentyne (PVP Iodine) egg disinfectant	__Fluorescein Dye
__Chlorine	__Potassium Permanganate ($KMnO_4$)
__Copper Control	__Quaternary Ammonium Chloride
__Copper Sulfate	__Sodium Thiosulfate (Na Thiosulfate)
__Cutrine (Copper Ethanolamine)	__Super Suds (Isopropanol)
__Earth Tec QZ	__Other_____

Additional Information

Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan

In accordance with this permit, the permittee is required to develop a Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan. I am certifying that I understand that a BMP Plan for this facility must be developed and include the following topics as applicable for your facility production systems:

Flow-through/Recirculating BMPs - solids control, materials storage, structural maintenance, recordkeeping, and training.

I confirm that the following are true:

- The BMP Plan has been reviewed and endorsed by the facility manager;
- The BMP Plan is being implemented by trained employees;
- The BMP Plan is complete and is available upon request to EPA; and
- The individuals responsible for implementation of the BMP Plan have been properly trained.

Additional Information
Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)
Federal regulations at 40 CFR § 122.41(e) require permittees to properly operate and maintain their facilities, including "adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures." To implement this requirement, the General Permit requires the permittee develop or update a QAP to ensure that the monitoring data submitted to EPA are complete, accurate, and representative of the environmental or effluent conditions. I confirm that the following are true: • The QA Plan has been reviewed and endorsed by the facility manager; • The QA Plan is being implemented by trained employees; • The QA Plan is complete and is available upon request to EPA; and • The individuals responsible for implementation of the QA Plan have been properly trained.
For Change NOIs, please use the space below to provide an explanation for the changes you are submitting.

Certification Information	
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 the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than 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. Signing an electronic document on behalf of another person is subject to criminal, civil, administrative, or other lawful action.	
Certified By	
Certifier Title	
Certifier Email	
Certified On	

Appendix C – Effluent Calculations

The following provides guidance on calculating "Net" effluent values.

Pollutant Concentrations for Total Suspended Solids and Settleable Solids are measured at both influent and effluent monitoring locations.

The net concentration is the difference between the two measurements and can either be positive or negative since the pollutant concentration may either increase or decrease as the water passes through the facility. It is calculated as follows:

Effluent concentration (mg/L) – influent concentration (mg/L) = Net concentration (mg/L)

Appendix D.1 – Quality Assurance Plan Certification

Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) Certification

Facility Name: _____

NPDES Permit Number: _____

The QAP is complete and is available upon request to the EPA. The QAP is being implemented by trained employees. The QAP has been reviewed and endorsed by the facility manager. The individuals responsible for implementation of the QAP have been properly trained.

"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 gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the 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."

Signature: _____ Title/Company: _____

Print Name: _____ Date: _____

An existing discharger must submit this certification within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. For a new Permittee, this certification must be submitted no later than the written Notice of Intent to be covered under this permit. The certification must be submitted to the EPA.

Appendix D.2
Quality Assurance Plan Template
***

Quality Assurance Plan for
NPDES Permit Number WAG1300XX

< Facility Name >

<Tribe / Agency >

Effective date of the Plan: <MM DD, YYYY>

<Facility Name> Quality Assurance Plan Approval

This Table should include the individual(s) responsible for reviewing and approving the Quality Assurance Plan (QAP).

Name	***Title***	***Signature***	***Date***
	(ex) Facility Manager		
	(ex) QA Manager		
	(ex) Field Sampler		
	(ex) On-Site Lab Manager		

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LIST OF TABLES

A. NPDES Project Management

1. Distribution List

Example Language

The following individuals will need copies of the approved QAP and any subsequent revisions:

All personnel involved in the project should retain or have access to the current version of the QA Plan. This may include the Project Manager, laboratory manager, field team leader, modeler, QA Manager, data reviewers, and any essential contractor and subcontractor personnel involved with the facility. Use tribe/agency or facility-specific titles as appropriate.

Personnel	Title
	(ex) Natural Resource Program Manager / Quality Assurance Manager
	(ex) Facility Manager
	(ex) Field Sampler / Facility Staff

2. Project/Task Organization

Example Language

The following individuals will be participating in the QAP:

Combine the responsibilities of the Facility Manager and Quality Assurance (QA) Manager if the Facility Manager performs the duties of the QA Manager.

Personnel	Position	Responsibility
	(ex) Facility Manager	(ex) Preparing and transmitting completed Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) and Annual Reports.
	(ex) Quality Assurance (QA) Manager	(ex) Verifying accuracy and completeness of data reported in DMRs and Annual Reports.
	(ex) Facility Staff	(ex) Collecting and shipping water samples to analytical lab(s).
<Laboratory Name>	Address & Telephone #	(ex) Testing and analyzing water samples and providing results.

3. Problem Definition/Background

Select the appropriate example language below based on the facility production and feed levels (CAAP or Non-CAAP)

[CAAP Facilities Only] Example Language

Production and feed levels at <Facility Name> meet the minimum threshold levels established in Appendix C to 40 CFR part 122 and the facility is considered a concentrated aquatic animal production (CAAP) facility. This QAP describes how the CAAP facility will collect the necessary information to meet the General NPDES Permit WAG130000 monitoring and reporting requirements for effluent flow, total suspended solids, settleable solids, total residual chlorine, and temperature (as applicable), in accordance with Tables 1 through 4 below.

[Non-CAAP Facilities Only] Example Language

Production and feed levels at <Facility Name> do not meet the minimum threshold levels established in Appendix C to 40 CFR part 122 to be considered a CAAP facility, however, the facility discharges pollutants by pipe(s), ditch(es), or channel(s), and is considered a point sources as defined under 33 U.S.C. §1362(14). This QAP describes how the non-CAAP facility will collect the necessary information to meet the General NPDES Permit WAG130000 monitoring and reporting requirements for effluent flow, total suspended solids, settleable solids, total residual chlorine, and temperature (as applicable), in accordance with Tables 5 through 8 below.

4. Monitoring Requirements

Select the appropriate example language based on the facility production and feed levels (CAAP or Non-CAAP)

[CAAP Facilities Only] Example Language

Table 1 includes facility effluent limitations and monitoring requirements. Table 2 includes effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for discharges from Off-Line Settling Basins (OLSBs). Table 3 includes effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for discharges from raceways or rearing ponds during drawdown for fish release, and Table 4 includes effluent limitations and monitoring requirements applicable during vessel disinfection

Table 1. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for CAAP Facility Discharges[1]

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Instantaneous Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Effluent Flow[2]	Gallons per Day	--	--	--	Monthly	Flow meter, calibrated weir, or other approved method	Effluent[3, 4]
Net Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[2, 5]	mg/L	--	5	15	Quarterly	Composite[6]	Influent & Effluent[3]
Net Settleable Solids[2, 5]	mL/L	--	0.1	--	Quarterly	Grab	Influent & Effluent[3]
Total Residual Chlorine[7] – into fresh water	µg/L	18[8, 9]	9.0[8]	--	Monthly	Grab	Effluent[3]
Total Residual Chlorine[7] – into marine water	µg/L	12.3[8, 9]	6.1[8]	--	Monthly	Grab	Effluent[3]
Temperature[10] (temperature impaired receiving waters only)	°C	--	--	--	Continuous (2 years)	Meter	Upstream & Effluent[3]
Nutrient Parameters[11, 12] (DO impaired receiving waters only)	[12]	--	--	--	Annually[13]	Composite[6]	Effluent[3]

Footnotes:

1 - These effluent limitations and monitoring requirements do not apply to discharges from raceways or rearing pond systems during drawdown; limits and monitoring for which are included in Table 3. Note, additional effluent limitations and monitoring requirements applicable to discharges from off-line settling basins (OLSBs) are included in Table 2.

2 - All influent and effluent samples and flow measurements must be taken on the same day.

3 - Effluent samples must be collected from the effluent stream after the last unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters or to subsequent mixing with other water flows. If OLSB effluent combines with raceway flows, at least one quarter of the grab samples that go into a composite sample must be collected when the OLSB is discharging.

4 - If the facility is operating in a steady state (no drawdown nor filling up), the flow may be monitored at the influent or the effluent.

5 - Net concentration = effluent concentration – influent concentration. Net TSS and settleable solids determinations will require influent analysis in addition to effluent analysis unless the Permittee chooses to assume that the pollutant concentration in the influent is zero. Influent samples must be collected prior to collection of effluent samples; and net TSS and settleable solids will be determined by subtracting the influent concentrations from the effluent concentrations (see Appendix C). EPA may require additional sampling to prove substantial similarity between influent and effluent solids, where indicated.

6 - Composite samples must consist of four or more discrete samples taken at one-half hour intervals or greater over a 24-hour period; for facilities that clean raceways periodically, at least one fourth of the samples must be taken during quiescent zone or raceway cleaning. Facilities with multiple effluent discharge points and/or influent points must composite samples from all points proportionally to their respective flows. Only the composite sample must be analyzed.

7 - Total residual chlorine must be monitored only when chlorine or Chloramine-T are being used, giving consideration to retention times in the facility. Monitoring for chlorine must be conducted during each calendar month if chlorine or Chloramine-T are used at any time during the month, but sampling does not need to occur more than once per month.

8 - Chlorine limits and monitoring requirements only apply when chlorine or Chloramine-T is being used. Monitoring for chlorine must be conducted during each calendar month if chlorine or Chloramine-T is used at any time during the month, but sampling does not need to occur more than once per month. The Permittee will be in compliance with the effluent limitations for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine levels are at or below the compliance evaluation level of 50 µg/L. Chlorine monitoring is not required if chlorine is allowed to dry at the location of use.

9 - Reporting is required within 24 hours of a maximum daily limit violation for total residual chlorine (see Part VIII.G).

10 - Monitoring requirements apply only to certain facilities that discharge to waters impaired for temperature (see Part V.C). The Permittee may use representative upstream receiving water data from an existing third-party gauge (e.g., United States Geological Survey [USGS]), if available, to satisfy the upstream receiving water monitoring requirement.

11 - Monitoring requirements apply only to certain facilities that discharge to waters impaired for dissolved oxygen (see Part V.C).

12 - Nutrient parameter monitoring includes the following parameters and sample units: Phosphorous, Total (as P) (µg/L); Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L); Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N) (µg/L); and BOD_5 (mg/L)

13 – Nutrient monitoring must be conducted once per year within 1 month prior to anticipated peak biomass. Reporting of nutrient monitoring results is required once per year on or before January 20th (see Part V.C.2).

Table 2. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for CAAP Facility Discharges from Off-line Settling Basins[1]

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Effluent Flow[2]	Gallons per Day	--	Monthly	Flow meter, calibrated weir, or other approved method	Effluent[3]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	100	Monthly	Grab[4]	Effluent[3]
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	Monthly	Grab[4]	Effluent[3]

Table 2. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for CAAP Facility Discharges from Off-line Settling Basins[1]

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location

Footnotes:

1 - Effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply only to OLSB effluents that discharge directly to waters of the United States. If the discharge combines with other process wastewaters, these additional OLSB limits and monitoring requirements do not apply.

2 - All effluent samples and flow measurements must be taken on the same day.

3 - Effluent samples must be collected from the effluent stream after the last unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters.

4 - Facilities with multiple effluent discharge points must composite grab samples from all points proportionally to their respective flows. Only the composite sample must be analyzed.

Table 3. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for CAAP Facility Discharges from Raceways or Rearing Ponds during Drawdown for Fish Release

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	100	--	Once per Drawdown	Grab[1]	Effluent
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	--	Once per Drawdown	Grab[1]	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine[2] – into fresh water	µg/L	18[1, 3]	9.0	Once per Drawdown	Grab[1]	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine[2] – into marine water	µg/L	12.3[1, 3]	6.1	Once per Drawdown	Grab[1]	Effluent

Table 3. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for CAAP Facility Discharges from Raceways or Rearing Ponds during Drawdown for Fish Release

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location

Footnotes:

1 - Drawdown samples must be collected during the last quarter of each drawdown event. If the drawdown is a continuous event that involves more than one rearing pond or raceway discharging directly to waters of the United States, the Permittee may composite grab samples from each rearing pond or raceway proportionally to their respective flows, each taken in the last quarter of its drawdown; the combined sample may be analyzed instead of separately analyzing grab samples from each of the rearing ponds or raceways. If the discharge is to a settling pond, the facility must estimate when the final quarter of the discharge is being released to the settling pond, delay the monitoring by the residence time calculated for the pond, and then monitor as the effluent discharges from the pond to the receiving water. If multiple drawdown events are sequential or on different days, a separate grab sample must be analyzed for each event.

2 - Chlorine limits and monitoring requirements only apply when chlorine or Chloramine-T is being used. The Permittee will be in compliance with the effluent limitations for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine residual levels are at or below the compliance evaluation level of 50 µg/L. Chlorine monitoring is not required if chlorine is allowed to dry at the location of use.

3 - Reporting is required within 24 hours of a maximum daily limit violation for total residual chlorine (see Part VIII.G).

Table 4. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for CAAP Facility Rearing Vessel Disinfection Water[1]

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Total Residual Chlorine[2] – into fresh water	µg/L	18[3]	9.0	Once per Discharge	Grab	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine[2] – into marine water	µg/L	12.3[3]	6.1	Once per Discharge	Grab	Effluent

Table 4. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for CAAP Facility Rearing Vessel Disinfection Water[1]

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location

Footnotes:

1 - Effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply when rearing vessels are disinfected with chlorine. Chlorine monitoring is not required if rearing vessels are allowed to dry completely and there is no discharge of chlorine.

2 - The Permittee will be in compliance with the effluent limit for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine levels are at or below the compliance evaluation level of 50 µg/L.

3 - Reporting is required within 24 hours of a maximum daily limit violation for total residual chlorine (see Part VIII.G).

[Non-CAAP Facilities Only] Example Language

Table 5 includes monitoring requirements and action thresholds for facility discharges. Table 6 includes monitoring requirements and action thresholds for discharges from Off-Line Settling Basins (OLSBs). Table 7 includes monitoring requirements and action thresholds for discharges from raceways or rearing ponds during drawdown for fish release, and Table 8 includes monitoring requirements and action thresholds applicable during vessel disinfection.

Table 5. Action Thresholds and Monitoring Requirements for Non-CAAP Facility Discharges[1]

Parameter	Units	Action Thresholds[2]			Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Instantaneous Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Effluent Flow[3]	Gallons per Day	--	--	--	Monthly	Flow meter, calibrated weir, or other approved method	Effluent[4, 5]
Net Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[3,6]	mg/L	--	5	15	Twice per Permit Term[7]	Composite[8]	Influent & Effluent[4]
Net Settleable Solids[3,6]	mL/L	--	0.1	--	Twice Per Permit Term[7]	Grab	Influent & Effluent[4]
Total Residual Chlorine[9] – into fresh water	µg/L	18[10]	9.0[10]	--	Monthly	Grab	Effluent[4]
Total Residual Chlorine[9] – into marine water	µg/L	12.3[10]	6.1[10]	--	Monthly	Grab	Effluent[4]
Eugenol[11] (fish sampling programs only)	mg/L	0.97	--	--	Daily[14]	Calculate[12]	Effluent

Table 5. Action Thresholds and Monitoring Requirements for Non-CAAP Facility Discharges[1]

Parameter	Units	Action Thresholds[2]			Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Instantaneous Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Temperature[13] (temperature impaired receiving waters only)	°C	--	--	--	Continuous (2 Years)	Meter	Upstream & Effluent[4]

Footnotes:

1 - These action thresholds and monitoring requirements do not apply to discharges from raceways or rearing pond systems during drawdown; thresholds and monitoring requirements for which are included in Table 7. Note, additional action thresholds and monitoring requirements applicable to discharges from off-line settling basins (OLSBs) are included in Table 6.

2 - Action thresholds are not effluent limitations, but pollutant concentrations above which EPA Region 10 has determined represent a level of concern and require further evaluation of the Permittee's BMP Plan to determine whether BMPs are effectively controlling pollutant concentrations in the discharge (see Part V.B.1). Reporting is required within 24 hours of any maximum daily action threshold exceedance for total residual chlorine or eugenol (see Part VIII.G).

3 - All influent and effluent samples and flow measurements must be taken on the same day.

4 - Effluent samples must be collected from the effluent stream after the last unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters or to subsequent mixing with other water flows. If OLSB effluent combines with raceway flows, at least one quarter of the grab samples that go into a composite sample must be collected when the OLSB is discharging.

5 - If the facility is operating in a steady state (no drawdown nor filling up), the flow may be monitored at the influent or the effluent.

6 - Net concentration = effluent concentration – influent concentration. Net TSS and settleable solids determinations will require influent analysis in addition to effluent analysis unless the Permittee chooses to assume that the pollutant concentration in the influent is zero. Influent samples must be collected prior to collection of effluent samples; and net TSS and settleable solids will be determined by subtracting the influent concentrations from the effluent concentrations (see Appendix C). EPA may require additional sampling to prove substantial similarity between influent and effluent solids, where indicated.

Table 5. Action Thresholds and Monitoring Requirements for Non-CAAP Facility Discharges[1]

Parameter	Units	Action Thresholds[2]			Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Instantaneous Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location

7 - Monitoring shall be conducted twice within the first four years of permit coverage, when the facility is near peak biomass. Results shall be reported in the corresponding Annual Reports.

8 - Composite samples must consist of four or more discrete samples taken at one-half hour intervals or greater over a 24-hour period; for facilities that clean raceways periodically, at least one fourth of the samples must be taken during quiescent zone or raceway cleaning. Facilities with multiple effluent discharge points and/or influent points must composite samples from all points proportionally to their respective flows. Only the composite sample must be analyzed.

9 - Total residual chlorine must be monitored only when chlorine or Chloramine-T are being used, giving consideration to retention times in the facility. Monitoring for chlorine must be conducted during each calendar month if chlorine or Chloramine-T are used at any time during the month, but sampling does not need to occur more than once per month.

10 - Chlorine action thresholds and monitoring requirements only apply when chlorine or Chloramine-T is being used. Monitoring for chlorine must be conducted during each calendar month if chlorine or Chloramine-T is used at any time during the month, but sampling does not need to occur more than once per month. The Permittee will be in compliance with the action thresholds for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine levels are at or below the compliance evaluation level of 50 µg/L. Chlorine monitoring is not required if chlorine is allowed to dry at the location of use.

11 - The eugenol action threshold applies only to fish passage facilities. This action threshold, or the requirement to utilize Aqui-S20E as opposed to other approved fish anesthetics such as MS-222 in accordance with Parts IV.A.6 and VII.B. of the permit, does not apply to aquaculture facilities collecting adult fish for broodstock.

12 - The Environmental Introduction Concentration (EIC) shall be calculated on each day that water treated with Aqui-S20E is discharged to waters of the United States. The EIC should be calculated following the procedures in the Treatment Use Reporting Log Sheet in Appendix F.

13 - Monitoring requirements apply only to certain facilities that discharge to waters impaired for temperature (see Part V.C). The Permittee may use representative upstream receiving water data from an existing third-party gauge (e.g., USGS), if available, to satisfy the upstream receiving water monitoring requirement. These requirements do not apply to discharges to waters impaired for temperature from fish sampling programs.

Table 6. Action Thresholds and Monitoring Requirements for Non-CAAP Facility Discharges from Off-line Settling Basins[1]

Parameter	Units	Action Thresholds[2]	Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Effluent Flow[3]	Gallons per Day	--	Monthly	Flow meter, calibrated weir, or other approved method	Effluent[4]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	100	Twice per Permit Term[5]	Grab[6]	Effluent[4]
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	Twice per Permit Term[5]	Grab[6]	Effluent[4]

Footnotes:

1 - Monitoring requirements and action thresholds apply only to OLSB effluents that discharge directly to waters of the United States. If the discharge combines with other process wastewaters, these additional OLSB action thresholds and monitoring requirements do not apply.

2 - Action thresholds are not effluent limitations, but pollutant concentrations above which EPA Region 10 has determined represent a level of concern and require further evaluation of the Permittee's BMP Plan to determine whether BMPs are effectively controlling pollutant concentrations in the discharge (see Part V.B.1).

3 - All effluent samples and flow measurements must be taken on the same day.

4 - Effluent samples must be collected from the effluent stream after the last unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters.

5 - Monitoring shall be conducted twice within the first four years of permit coverage, when the facility is near peak biomass. Results shall be reported in the corresponding Annual Reports.

6 - Facilities with multiple effluent discharge points must composite grab samples from all points proportionally to their respective flows. Only the composite sample must be analyzed.

Table 7. Action Thresholds and Monitoring Requirements for Non-CAAP Facility Discharges from Raceways or Rearing Ponds during Drawdown for Fish Release

Parameter	Units	Action Thresholds[1]		Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	100	--	Once per Drawdown	Grab[2]	Effluent
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	--	Once per Drawdown	Grab[2]	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine[3] – into fresh water	µg/L	18	9.0	Once per Drawdown	Grab[2]	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine[3] – into marine water	µg/L	12.3	6.1	Once per Drawdown	Grab[2]	Effluent

Footnotes:

1 - Action thresholds are not effluent limitations, but pollutant concentrations above which EPA Region 10 has determined represent a level of concern and require further evaluation of the Permittee's BMP Plan to determine whether BMPs are effectively controlling pollutant concentrations in the discharge (see Part V.B.1). Reporting is required within 24 hours of any maximum daily action threshold exceedance for total residual chlorine (see Part VIII.G).

2 - Drawdown samples must be collected during the last quarter of each drawdown event. If the drawdown is a continuous event that involves more than one rearing pond or raceway discharging directly to waters of the United States, the Permittee may composite grab samples from each rearing pond or raceway proportionally to their respective flows, each taken in the last quarter of its drawdown; the combined sample may be analyzed instead of separately analyzing grab samples from each of the rearing ponds or raceways. If the discharge is to a settling pond, the facility must estimate when the final quarter of the discharge is being released to the settling pond, delay the monitoring by the residence time calculated for the pond, and then monitor as the effluent discharges from the pond to the receiving water. If multiple drawdown events are sequential or on different days, a separate grab sample must be analyzed for each event.

3 - Chlorine action thresholds and monitoring requirements only apply when chlorine or Chloramine-T is being used. The Permittee will be in compliance with the action thresholds for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine residual levels are at or below the compliance evaluation level of 50 µg/L. Chlorine monitoring is not required if chlorine is allowed to dry at the location of use.

Table 8. Action Thresholds and Monitoring Requirements for Non-CAAP Facility Rearing Vessel Disinfection Water[1]

Parameter	Units	Action Thresholds[2]		Monitoring Requirements		
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Total Residual Chlorine – into fresh water	µg/L	18[3]	9.0	1/Discharge	Grab	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine – into marine water	µg/L	12.3[3]	6.1	1/Discharge	Grab	Effluent

Footnotes:

1 - Action thresholds and monitoring requirements apply when rearing vessels are disinfected with chlorine. The Permittee will be in compliance with the action thresholds for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine residual levels are at or below the compliance evaluation level of 50 µg/L. Chlorine monitoring is not required if rearing vessels are allowed to dry completely and there is no discharge of chlorine.

2 - Action thresholds are not effluent limitations, but pollutant concentrations above which EPA Region 10 has determined represent a level of concern and require further evaluation of the Permittee's BMP Plan to determine whether BMPs are effectively controlling pollutant concentrations in the discharge (see Part V.B.1).

3 - Reporting is required within 24 hours of any maximum daily action threshold exceedance for total residual chlorine (see Part VIII.G).

[Both CAAP and Non-CAAP Facilities]

Write a paragraph here explaining where the influent source for the Facility originates, and where it will be sampled.

Example Language

The influent fresh water source for the _____ Facility originates from the _____ River. The _____ River Pump Station conveys water through a pipeline to the _____ Reservoir. Freshwater influent samples will be taken at the _____. The facility also uses seawater, which is pumped from _____. Seawater effluent samples will be taken at the facility outlet. Effluent monitoring will occur in the facility outlet, in the main portion of the flume.**

Add map here showing influent sources in relation to facility.

5. Quality Objectives and Criteria

Example Language

Performance criteria are clearly defined in General NPDES Permit WAG130000. This QAP describes how required information is collected to meet the permit monitoring and reporting requirements for effluent flow, total suspended solids, settleable solids, total residual chlorine, and temperature (as applicable), in accordance with Tables 1 through 4 above.

For all effluent monitoring, <Facility Name> must use a sufficiently sensitive analytical method which meets the following:

- Parameters with an effluent limit: The method must achieve a minimum level (ML) less than the effluent limitation unless otherwise specified in Table 1 Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements.
- Parameters that do not have effluent limitations: The Permittee must use a method that detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant, or the Permittee must use a method that can achieve a maximum ML less than or equal to those specified in the following tables:

Conventional Parameters

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	5 mg/L
Temperature	+/- 0.2° C

Nonconventional Parameters

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Chlorine, Total Residual	50.0
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	300
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	10
Settleable Solids	500 (or 0.1 mL/L)

For purposes of reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the Method Detection Limit (MDL), the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if a value is less than the ML, the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}."

For purposes of calculating monthly averages, zero may be assigned for values less than the MDL, and the {numeric value of the MDL} may be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. If the average value is less than the MDL, the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if the average value is less than the ML, the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}." If a value is equal to or greater than the ML, the Permittee must report and use the actual value. The resulting average value must be compared to the compliance level, the ML, in assessing compliance

6. Special Training/Certification

Write the following paragraph based on tribal/federal requirements and actual education required and/or attained by those in relevant positions. Modify language, as appropriate, if the Facility Manager is also the Program Manager or QA Manager.

Example Language

The Program Manager position, which is also the QA Manager for the Facility Water Quality Monitoring Program, requires a Bachelor of Science degree in a fisheries-related field. The current Salmon Enhancement Program Manager holds a bachelor's degree in Fishery Resources from the University of Idaho. The Facility Manager and Assistant Facility Manager graduated from the _____, and the facility staff members have high school diplomas. The QA Manager will provide training to all facility staff on water quality data collection methods and sampling procedures.

Write a paragraph here explaining any staff training required by the permit or the tribal/federal program and describe how the training will be provided, documented, and maintained.

Example Language

All training records will be retained in personnel files on-site. The Facility Manager is responsible for ensuring all staff members are trained, and qualified, to perform their duties.

Training records are included in Attachment 2 (*Qualifications and Training of Personnel*) of this QAP.

7. Documents and Records

Example Language

It is the responsibility of the Facility Manager/QA Manager to ensure that all personnel have access to, and understand, the most current approved version of the QAP. The Manager will notify all personnel of any changes to the QAP and will maintain a current version, either hard copy or electronic, in the office of the Facility Manager.

Data will be reported to EPA through monthly DMRs, and Annual Reports. The Annual Report Template can be found in Appendix G of the General NPDES Permit WAG130000.

Daily raw flow data and sampling dates and times will be recorded on bench sheets. Copies of the bench sheets, lab reports, and chain of custody documents are included in Attachment 3 (*Monitoring Data and Laboratory Documents*) of this QAP.

DMRs and Annual Reports will be kept in the Facility Manager's office. Records will be retained for a period of at least five years.

B. Data Generation and Acquisition

***In this section, for each parameter that requires monitoring, you will provide:*

Parameters A (example: TSS):

- Number of samples to collect;
- Types of sample containers to use;
- Sample preservation methods;
- Holding times;
- Analytical methods;
- Analytical detection and quantification limits for each parameter;
- Type and number of quality assurance field samples required;
- Precision and accuracy requirements;
- Sample preparation requirements;
- Sample shipping methods;
- Sampling locations;
- Sampling frequencies; and
- Description of flow measuring devices used to measure influent and/or effluent flow, calibration procedures, and calculations used to convert to flow units.

Parameters B (example: chlorine):

- Number of samples to collect;
- Types of sample containers to use;
- Sample preservation methods;
- Holding times;
- Analytical methods;
- Analytical detection and quantification limits for each parameter;
- Type and number of quality assurance field samples required;
- Precision and accuracy requirements;
- Sample preparation requirements;
- Sample shipping methods;
- Sampling locations;
- Sampling frequencies; and

- Description of flow measuring devices used to measure influent and/or effluent flow, calibration procedures, and calculations used to convert to flow units.

1. Flow Measuring Devices

a. Influent flow measuring device

- Description –
- Calibration procedures –
- Calculations used to convert to flow units –

b. Effluent flow measuring device

- Description –
- Calibration procedures –
- Calculations used to convert to flow units –

2. Sampling Definitions

a. Representative Sampling

[Explain what constitutes a representative sample.]

b. Composite Sample

[Explain what constitutes a composite sample and the method of collecting a composite sample. An example of how flow proportional compositing is done can be found in Appendix E.]

c. Grab Sample

[Explain what constitutes a grab sample and the method of collecting a grab sample.]

3. Sampling Locations

Sampling locations are marked on the site map in Attachment 1 (*Site Map*) of this QAP.

4. Sampling Procedures

a. General Sampling Procedures (Example)

- Prevent cross-contamination of samples.
- Prevent contact between hands and water samples.
- Keep samples on ice at all times until delivered for testing.

b. Total Suspended Solids (Example)

- Required Materials:
  - [text]
  - [text]
- Sampling Procedures (Example)
  - *[Prepare materials necessary for water sample collection...]*
  - *[Take four water samples…]*
  - *[When the last sample is taken…]*
  - *[Store samples…]*

c. Settleable Solids (Example)

- Required Materials
  - [text]
  - [text]
- Sampling Procedures
  - [text]
  - [text]

d. Pond/Raceway Drawdown (Example)

- Required Materials
  - [text]
  - [text]
- Sampling Procedures
  - [text]
  - [text]

5. Sampling Handling and Custody

Example Language

Sample handling and custody procedures are required in order to ensure that samples are stored and preserved in accordance with the regulatory method requirements and that the integrity of the sample is protected such that the reported data technically valid and legally defensible.

- Prevent contact between hands and water samples.
- Prevent cross-contamination of samples.
- Samples will be kept refrigerated until shipping. All samples will be shipped the day of collection by company vehicle.
- Samples will be handled in such as way as to prevent tampering from unauthorized personnel
- A chain of custody form will be filled out and accompany each sample shipment. Chain of custody documents will be provided by the lab. Attachment 3 (*Monitoring Data and Laboratory Documents*) of this QAP contains an example of a completed chain of custody form. A blank chain of custody form, along with other blank forms, can be found in Attachment 4 (*Blank Documents*) of this QAP.
- Sample bottles will be clearly labeled with the following information:
  - Name of facility
  - Date and time of sample collection
  - Location of sample collection (e.g., facility effluent)
  - Analysis to be done (e.g., total suspended solids)
  - Indicate if the sample is from raceway or rearing pond drawdown, or rearing vessel disinfection

6. Analytical Methods

The following analytical methods must be used for sample collection

Parameter	Method	Preservation Method	Holding Time
Residue, Nonfilterable (TSS)	SM 2540 D-2015	Cool, ≤6° C	7 days
Residue, Settleable	SM 2540 F-2015	Cool, ≤6° C	48 hours
Chlorine, Total Residual	SM 4500-Cl G-2011 or Orion Residual Chlorine Electrode Model 97-70*	None required	Analyze within 15 minutes
Temperature	SM 2550 B-2010	None required	Analyze within 15 minutes

Parameter	Method	Preservation Method	Holding Time
Phosphorus, Total	SM 4500-P B (5)-2011	Cool, ≤6 °C, H_2SO_4 to pH <2	28 days
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl	SM 4500-N_{org} B-2011 or C-2011 and 4500-NH_3 B-2011	Cool, ≤6 °C, H_2SO_4 to pH <2	28 days
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	SM 4500-NO_3^- E-2016	Cool, ≤6 °C, H_2SO_4 to pH <2	28 days
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	SM 5210 B-2016	Cool, ≤6 °C	48 hours

7. Quality Control

Example Language for parameters analyzed on site

- Water samples are duplicated in the field for one sample each month or quarter, as required in Tables 1 through 4 above. Duplication occurs at randomly selected locations and is recorded directly in the field log as a water quality duplicate. Representative water quality samples are measured and/or collected at every sample site. If a sample is collected that is not representative of the sample site, the lack of representativeness is recorded along with an explanation in the field book.
- Statistics for data quality indicators are not systematically calculated. They are calculated on an as-needed basis and specific to the question being asked.

Example language for parameters analyzed at an outside lab

See [Attachment X] of this QA Plan for <Lab Name> manual and SOP for parameters tested.

8. Laboratory Instrument/Equipment Inspection, Maintenance, and Testing

Insert a paragraph for each piece of laboratory and field testing equipment stating who inspects, maintains, and tests the equipment and how frequently.

9. Laboratory Instrument/Equipment Calibration

***For any parameter analyzed on site, insert a paragraph for each piece of laboratory equipment that requires calibration stating who calibrates the equipment and how*

frequently. For any parameter sampled on site, insert a paragraph for each piece of field testing equipment that requires calibration stating who calibrates the equipment and how frequently.

10. Data Management

Insert paragraphs explaining how data is recorded, manipulated, managed, and stored. This section should also identify and describe the reporting requirements for laboratory data. Examples could include analytical sample data, quality control results, and chain of custody records.

C. Assessments and Oversight

1. Assessments and Response Actions

Example Language

The sampling frequency and sampling location for each required parameter are shown in Section A4 of this QAP. All testing except Net Settleable Solids will be done at Avocet Environmental Testing. The assay to determine the Net Settleable Solids will be run on site. Results of the assays will be sent or provided to the QA Manager for review.

The success criteria applied to the results will be the <effluent limitations or action thresholds> specified in <Tables 1 through 4 or Tables 5 through 8> of the General NPDES Permit WAG130000.

Any deficiencies in the data will be investigated by the QA Manager. Irregularities in the data will immediately trigger an investigation by the QA Manager to determine whether the sampling and testing procedures and chain of custody procedures were followed. If required, re-testing may be necessary to explain the irregularity in the data. The QA Manager will document all findings and provide a written explanation of the irregularities. This will be included in the monthly DMRs.

2. Reports to Management

Example Language

DMRs will be prepared by the <QA Manager> and sent to EPA by the 20th day of the month following the reporting period, per the requirements in General Permit WAG1300000.

Annual reports will be completed by the QA Manager and sent to EPA by January 20th of each year. Any unanticipated bypass of treatment facilities or an upset that results in exceedance of effluent limits, or any exceedance of the applicable maximum daily limit for total residual chlorine, shall by reported by phone to EPA within 24 hours of becoming aware of the circumstances.

Oral Report to EPA at telephone 206-553-1846.

D. Data Validation and Reliability

1. Data Review

Example Language

The QA Manager will verify and validate all data received from the testing laboratory as well as data generated in-house, to include any field measurements, before submitting results to EPA.

2. Verification and Validation Methods

Example Language

Water quality data is only entered into the field book if method and quality control (QC) activity criteria are met, or if data is entered that does not meet the method and QC activity criteria or is otherwise suspect, the data is clearly labeled as suspect along with the reason(s) in the field book. Suspect data is not entered into the spreadsheet until data quality is known and acceptable for inclusion in the spreadsheet. Once the quality of the suspect data is known, that information is recorded in the field book (with the initials of the person writing in the book and the date) with the suspect data, from which point the data may or may not be entered into the database.

The water quality sampler checks that all necessary information has been recorded for each sample site before leaving the sample site, and again at the end of the sample run. Any deficiencies are corrected and documented in the field book. The Facility Biologist reviews the sampling and QC activity data collected and recorded by the facility staff and vice versa if the Biologist performs the sampling. Data are reviewed for completeness and identification of any problems. If required, additional information will be recorded in the field book, with the additional information, dates and initials of person entering the data.

The Program Manager is responsible for ensuring all QA/QC protocols are followed. Where problems are detected and not resolved through standard practices or are of a larger nature than the staff conducting water quality sampling typically address (e.g., the method is no longer providing acceptable results) the Program Manager, Facility Managers, and Facility Staff will jointly develop an action plan to remedy the problem with clear roles, responsibilities, and timelines. The Facility Manager is also responsible for quantifying or qualifying data quality to data users.

E. Worker Safety

Insert a paragraph about potential hazards for workers and how those would be mitigated.** **Note that this is not required, but is suggested

Attachment 1—
Site Map

Ensure site map(s) indicate sampling locations.

Attachment 2—
Qualifications and Training of Personnel

Personnel Training

Employee	Training	Instructor	Date

Attachment 3—
Monitoring Data and Laboratory Documents

Attachment 4—
Blank Documents

Attachment 5—
Example Flow Proportional Composite Sampling

1) For multiple discharge outfalls, determine the percent flow rate contribution of each:

Outfall 1: Flow = 30% of total

Outfall 2: Flow = 20% of total

Outfall 3: Flow = 50% of total

2) Determine initial (intermediate) and final volume required for the composite samples:

Volume of intermediate composite samples (one per outfall) = 1 Liter

Volume of final composite sample = 1 Liter

3) Based on the rules for flow proportional compositing: *"composite samples must consist of four or more discrete samples taken at least one-half hour intervals or greater over a 24-hour period"*.

Develop a schedule for discrete sample collection:

Outfall ID	Time of collection				Intermediate Composite
	8 am	10 am	12 pm	2 pm	
Outfall #1	250 ml	250 ml	250 ml	250 ml	1 Liter
Outfall #2	250 ml	250 ml	250 ml	250 ml	1 Liter
Outfall #3	250 ml	250 ml	250 ml	250 ml	1 Liter

4) Create a final "flow proportional" composite sample by combining measured portions of each intermediate composite based on their percent flow contribution:

Outfall 1: 300 ml (30%) ---------->
Outfall 2: 200 ml (20%) ---------->
Outfall 3: 500 ml (50%) ---------->

1 Liter Composite
for Lab Analysis

Appendix E.1 – Best Management Practices Plan Certification

Best Management Practices Plan (BMP Plan) Certification

Facility Name: _____

NPDES Permit Number: _____

The BMP Plan is complete and is available upon request to EPA. The BMP Plan is being implemented by trained employees. The BMP Plan has been reviewed and endorsed by the facility manager. The individuals responsible for implementation of the BMP Plan have been properly trained.

"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 gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the 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."

Signature: _____ Title/Company: _____

Print Name: _____ Date: _____

An existing discharger must submit this certification within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. For a new Permittee, this certification must be submitted no later than the written Notice of Intent to be covered under this permit. The certification must be submitted to the EPA

Appendix E.2
Best Management Practices Plan Template
***

Best Management Practices Plan for NPDES Permit Number WAG1300XX

Facility Name:
Construction Date:
Prepared Date:
NPDES ID:
Facility Manager:

In the following sections, indicate how you will achieve the specific requirements of the WA Aquaculture General Permit, by selecting the applicable boxes, and entering information as requested. Where helpful, you might attach example logs/forms used at your facility to physically show your permitting authority how you will implement BMPs to comply with the permit requirements.

Requirements of the BMP Plan

The BMP Plan must include, at a minimum, the following BMPs. Where a particular practice below is infeasible, the Permittee will substitute another practice to achieve the same end.

a. Materials Storage

*Check the boxes to indicate which storage or spill control practices are used at your facility. Use the text fields to **describe the storage or spill control practices** if needed. Indicate any additional storage or spill control practices under "Other(s)". Copy and paste checklist items as necessary for additional practices. For any storage or spill control practice(s) not applicable to your facility leave the check box(es) blank and type "N/A" in the text field(s).*

(1) Ensure proper storage of drugs and other chemicals to prevent spills that may result in the discharge to waters of the United States.

☐ Store drugs and chemicals away from rearing areas, feeds, and water sources. Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Store drugs and chemicals in locations that are secure, dry, void of drains, water-tight, well ventilated, and not subject to extreme temperatures. Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Store feed away from rearing areas and water sources. Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Store feed in locations that are secure, dry, water-tight, and not subject to extreme temperatures. Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Secure storage areas to avoid tampering or vandalism. Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Other(s) Click or tap here to enter text.

(2) Implement procedures for properly containing, cleaning, and disposing of any spilled materials.

☐ Store materials in sound, clearly labeled containers. Click or tap here to enter text.
☐ Keep materials stored outdoors covered. Click or tap here to enter text.
☐ Keep materials stored outdoors on paved areas. Click or tap here to enter text.
☐ Use secondary containment (e.g., berms, safety storage cabinets, drum containment systems) when storing liquids. Click or tap here to enter text.
☐ Maintain a spill prevention and response plan onsite that:
  ☐ Identifies individuals responsible for implementing the plan.
  ☐ Defines safety measures to be taken with each kind of waste.
  ☐ Emphasizes that spills must be cleaned up promptly.
  ☐ Specifies how to notify appropriate authorities (e.g., police and fire departments, hospitals, publicly owned treatment plants) for assistance.
  ☐ States procedures for containing, diverting, isolating, and cleaning up spills.
  ☐ Describes spill response equipment to be used. *Identify location where spill response equipment is stored:* Click or tap here to enter text.
  ☐ Is accessible to all staff. *Identify location where spill prevention and response plan is stored*: Click or tap here to enter text.
☐ Other(s) Click or tap here to enter text.

If applicable, use the following text field to describe any additional Materials Storage BMPs not captured in the checklists above. Click or tap here to enter text.

b. Structural Maintenance

Check the boxes to indicate which components are applicable to your facility. Use the text fields to ***describe the components*** *and* ***indicate the frequency at which inspections or maintenance are performed****. Indicate any additional components and the frequency at which they are inspected or maintained under "Other(s)". Copy and paste checklist items as necessary for additional components. For any component(s) not applicable to your facility leave the check box(es) blank and type "N/A" in the text field(s).*

(1) Routinely inspect rearing and holding units and waste collection and containment systems to identify and promptly repair damage.

☐ Drains Click or tap here to enter text.
☐ Production Units Click or tap here to enter text.
☐ Life Support Systems Click or tap here to enter text.
☐ Feeding Equipment Click or tap here to enter text.
☐ Solids Control Equipment Click or tap here to enter text.
☐ Other(s) Click or tap here to enter text.

(2) Regularly conduct maintenance of rearing and holding units and waste collection and containment systems to ensure their proper function.

☐ Drains Click or tap here to enter text.
☐ Production Units Click or tap here to enter text.
☐ Life Support Systems Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Feeding Equipment Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Solids Control Equipment Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Other(s) Click or tap here to enter text.

If applicable, use the following text field to describe any additional Structural Maintenance BMPs not captured in the checklists above. Click or tap here to enter text.

c. Record Keeping

Check the boxes to indicate whether the record keeping practice is performed at your site. Use the text fields to ***describe the record keeping practice*** *and* ***indicate where records are maintained****. Indicate any additional records maintained under "Other(s)". Copy and paste checklist items as necessary for additional records. For any record keeping practice(s) not applicable to your facility leave the check box(es) blank and type "N/A" in the text field(s).*

(1) Document feed amounts and numbers and weights of aquatic animals to calculate feed conversion ratios.

☐ Documentation on feed amounts, and numbers and weights of aquatic animals is maintained. Click or tap here to enter text.

(2) Document the frequency of cleanings, inspections, maintenance, and repairs.

☐ Documentation on frequency of cleanings, inspections, maintenance, and repairs is maintained. Click or tap here to enter text.

(3) Maintain records of all medicinal and therapeutic chemical usage for each treatment at the facility. Include the information required in the Chemical Log Sheet in Appendix D and in the Annual Reports in Appendix E.

☐ Records of all medicinal and therapeutic chemical usage for each treatment are maintained. Click or tap here to enter text.

(4) A copy of the label (with treatment application requirements) and the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) must be maintained in the facility's records for each drug or chemical used at the facility.

☐ Copies of labels and Safety Data Sheets are maintained. Click or tap here to enter text.

(5) In order to show how the maximum concentrations of chlorine and/or Chloramine-T were derived (see Tables 3 and 7 for monitoring requirements), facilities must maintain records by chemical and by outfall of the approach/analyses used to determine the elapsed time from its application to its maximum (peak) effluent concentration, giving consideration to retention times within the facility.

☐ Records of chlorine and/or Chloramine-T use by outfall are maintained. Click or tap here to enter text.

(6) Permittees must keep the records necessary to provide the water-borne treatment/calculations information required on page 6 of the revised Annual Report Template (see Appendix G).

☐ Records necessary to provide the water-borne treatment/calculations information required in the Annual Report are maintained. Click or tap here to enter text.

If applicable, use the following text field to describe any additional Record Keeping BMPs not captured in the checklist above. Click or tap here to enter text.

d. Training Requirements

Check the boxes to indicate training method(s) used at your site. Use the text fields to ***describe the applicable training method(s)****. Indicate any additional training methods under "Other(s)". Copy and paste checklist items as necessary for additional methods. For any training method(s) not applicable to your facility leave the check boxes blank and type "N/A" in the text field.*

(1) Train all relevant personnel in spill prevention and how to respond in the event of a spill to ensure proper clean-up and disposal of spilled materials.

Indicated methods used to train employees in spill prevention and response:

☐ Posters Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Employee Meetings Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Courses Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Signs Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Bulletin Boards Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Manuals and Standard Operating Procedures Documents Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Spill Drills Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Other(s) Click or tap here to enter text.

(2) Train personnel on proper structural inspection and maintenance of rearing and holding units and waste collection and containment systems.

Indicated methods used to train employees in inspection and maintenance:

☐ Posters Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Employee Meetings Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Courses Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Signs Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Bulletin Boards Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Manuals and Standard Operating Procedures Documents Click or tap here to enter text.

☐ Other(s) Click or tap here to enter text.

If applicable, use the following text field to describe any additional Training Requirements BMPs not captured in the checklists above. Click or tap here to enter text.

e. Operational Requirements

(1) Raceways and ponds must be cleaned at such a frequency and in such a manner that minimizes accumulated solids discharged to waters of the United States

*Check the boxes to indicate which components are applicable to your facility. Use the text fields to **identify and/or describe the components** and **indicate the frequency at which cleaning is conducted**. Indicate any additional components and the frequency at which they are cleaned under "Other(s)". Copy and paste checklist items as necessary for additional components. For any component(s) not applicable to your facility leave the check box(es) blank and type "N/A" in the text field(s).*

☐ Nursery Tanks: Click or tap here to enter text.
☐ Raceways: Click or tap here to enter text.
☐ Ponds: Click or tap here to enter text.

(2) Fish feeding must be conducted in such a manner as to minimize the discharge of unconsumed food.

*Check the boxes to indicate feeding practice(s) used at your site. Use the text fields to **describe the applicable feeding practice(s)**. Indicate any additional feeding practices under "Other(s)". Copy and paste checklist items as necessary for additional practices. For any feeding practice(s) not applicable to your facility leave the check boxes blank and type "N/A" in the text field.*

☐Use high quality feeds and seek to minimize nutrient and solids discharges through optimization of feed formulation (in cooperation with feed manufacturers). Click or tap here to enter text.
☐Calculate feed conversion ratios by using feed and fish biomass inventory tracking systems. Click or tap here to enter text.
☐Use efficient feeding practices. Click or tap here to enter text.
☐Manage within the carrying capacity of the production system. Click or tap here to enter text.
☐Properly store feed – in areas secure from contamination, vermin, moisture, and excessive heat to maintain feed quality. Click or tap here to enter text.
☐Use oldest feed first, and do not store feed beyond the manufacturer's recommended use date. Click or tap here to enter text.
☐Properly dispose of unused feed. Click or tap here to enter text.
☐Other(s) Click or tap here to enter text.

(3) Fish grading, harvesting, egg taking, and other activities within ponds or raceways must be conducted in such a way as to minimize the discharge of accumulated solids and blood wastes.

Describe the process(es) used at your facility to minimize the discharge of accumulated solids and blood wastes during fish grading, harvesting, egg taking and other activities within ponds or raceways. Click or tap here to enter text.

(4) Animal mortalities must be removed and disposed of on a regular basis to the greatest extent feasible.

Describe the process(es) used at your facility to remove and dispose of animal mortalities on a regular basis. Click or tap here to enter text.

(5) Water used in the rearing and holding units or hauling trucks that is disinfected with chlorine or other chemicals must be treated before it is discharged to waters of the United States

Describe the process(es) used at your facility to treat water used in rearing and holding units or hauling trucks disinfected with chlorine or other chemicals before it is discharged to waters of the United States Click or tap here to enter text.

(6) Treatment equipment used to control the discharge of floating, suspended, or submerged matter must be cleaned and maintained at a frequency sufficient to minimize overflow or bypass of the treatment unit by floating, suspended, or submerged matter; turbulent flow must be minimized to avoid entrainment of solids.

Describe the process(es) used at your facility to clean and maintain treatment equipment used to control the discharge of floating, suspended, or submerged matter to minimize overflow or bypass of the treatment unity by floating, suspended, or submerged matter. Click or tap here to enter text.

Describe the process(es) used at your facility to minimize turbulent flows to avoid entrainment of solids. Click or tap here to enter text.

(7) Procedures must be implemented to prevent fish from entering quiescent zones, full-flow, and off-line settling basins. Fish that have entered quiescent zones or basins must be removed as soon as practicable.

Describe the procedures implemented at your facility to prevent fish from entering quiescent zones, full-flow, and off-line settling basins. Click or tap here to enter text.

Describe procedures used to ensure fish that have entered quiescent zones or basins are removed as soon as practicable. Click or tap here to enter text.

(8) Procedures must be implemented to minimize the release of diseased fish from the facility.

Describe the procedures implemented at your facility to minimize the release of diseased fish. Click or tap here to enter text.

(9) All drugs and pesticides must be used in accordance with applicable label directions (FIFRA or FDA), except under the following conditions, both of which must be reported to the EPA in accordance with § V., below:

(a) Participation in Investigational New Animal Drug (INAD) studies, using established protocols; or

(b) Extralabel drug use, as prescribed by a veterinarian.

Discuss whether drugs and pesticides are used in accordance with applicable label directions (FIFRA or FDA). Click or tap here to enter text.

Describe whether any exceptions are in accordance with conditions outlined in 9 (a) and (b) above. Click or tap here to enter text.

(10) **[For Fish Passage Facilities Only]** Procedures must be identified and implemented to minimize the concentration of eugenol when water treated with Aqui-S20E is discharged to Waters of the United States.

Describe the procedures implemented at your facility to minimize the concentration of eugenol in the discharge (e.g., denaturing, pulsed release, etc.). Click or tap here to enter text.

(11) Procedures must be identified and implemented to collect, store, and dispose of wastes, such as biological wastes. Such wastes include fish mortalities and other processing solid wastes from aquaculture operations.

Describe the procedures implemented at your facility to collect, store, and dispose of wastes, such as biological wastes. Click or tap here to enter text.

(12) Facilities must dispose of excess/unused disinfectants in a way that does not allow them to enter waters of the United States

Describe the procedures implemented at your facility to dispose of excess/unused disinfectants. Click or tap here to enter text.

(13) Facilities must implement procedures to eliminate the release of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) from any known sources in the facility- including paint, caulk, or feed. If removing paint or caulk that was applied prior to 1980, refer to the EPA guidance (abatement steps 1-4) at http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/tsd/pcbs/pubs/caulk/guide/guide-sect4a.htm. Any future application of paint or caulk must be below the allowable TSCA level of 50 ppm. Facilities must implement purchasing procedures that give preference for fish food that contains the lowest amount of PCBs that is economically and practically feasible.

Describe the procedures implemented at your facility to eliminated the release of PCBs from any known sources in your facility, including paint, caulk or feed. Click or tap here to enter text.

If applicable, use the following text field to describe any additional Operational Requirements BMPs not captured in the checklists or descriptions above. Click or tap here to enter text.

Appendix F
Drug and Chemical Use Report Contents

Oral Report for INAD, Extralabel Drug Use, and First Use of LRP Drugs and Potassium Permanganate

(Provide an oral report to EPA (206-553-1846) within 7 days after initiating use of the drug)

The first row is an example.

Reported to Permitting Authority?	Name of Drug (INAD & Extralabel) Used & Reason for Use	Method of Application	First Date of Drug Use	Date Oral Report Submitted to Permitting Authority	Initials
☑	Extralabel: Erythromycin Treat bacterial infections	Injection	09/09/24	09/10/24	MJ
❑					
❑					
❑					
❑					

Written Report for Agreeing to Participate in an INAD Study

(Submit a written report to EPA within 7 days of agreeing or signing up to participate in an INAD study)

Facility Name:_____ NPDES Permit Number:_____

Name of person submitting this report:_____

Date of agreement to participate in INAD study: _____

Date this written report will be submitted:_____

The first row is an example.

Expected Dates of Use	Name of INAD Used	Disease or Condition Intended to Treat	Method of Application	Dosage
09/09/04	Oxytetracycline	For controlling columnaris in trout	☑ Medicated feed ☐ Injection ☐ Bath treatment ☐ Other: _____	
			☐ Medicated feed ☐ Injection ☐ Bath treatment ☐ Other: _____	
			☐ Medicated feed ☐ Injection ☐ Bath treatment ☐ Other: _____	
			☐ Medicated feed ☐ Injection ☐ Bath treatment ☐ Other: _____	

Written Report for INAD and Extralabel Drug Use

(Submit a written report to EPA within 30 days after initiating use of the drug)

Facility Name:_____ NPDES Permit Number:_____

Name of person submitting this report:_____

Date this written report will be submitted to the permitting authority: _____

The first row is an example.

Name of Drug & Reason for Use	**Prescribing Veterinarian & Date of Prescription**	**Date and Time of Application** (start date/time end date/time)	**Duration**	**Method of Application**	**Total Amount of Active Ingredient Added**	**Total Amount of Medicated Feed ***
Oxytetracycline For control of columnaris	Dr. Joe Smith 5/6/2015	09/09/04 10:00 AM 09/13/04 10:00 AM	5 consecutive days	☑ Medicated feed ☐ Injection ☐ Bath treatment ☐ Other: _____	1 g/lb as sole ration	50 lbs
				☐ Medicated feed ☐ Injection ☐ Bath treatment ☐ Other: _____		
				☐ Medicated feed ☐ Injection ☐ Bath treatment ☐ Other: _____		

* Applies only to drugs applied through medicated feed.

Treatment Use Reporting Log Sheet

(Combine all treatments of the same product to multiple raceways, ponds, or tanks that discharge from the same pipe during a 24-hour period. The information in this log can be used to inform the annual report.)

Facility Name:_____NPDES Permit Number:_____

The first two rows are examples.

Name of Product or Chemical[1]	Active Ingredient	Treatment Date	Total Quantity Applied (specify units)	Treatment Concentration (specify units)	Treatment Type[2]	Duration of Treatment[3] (min)	Average flow during treatment (gpm)	Total volume of water discharged[4] (gal)	Where did treatment go[5]?	Calculated EIC[6] (mg/L[7])	Initials
Chloramine-T	Chlorine	7/30/23	XX mg	20 mg/L	SB	60 min	30 gpm	1,800 gal	Discharged w/o treatment	XX	JS
Erythromycin	N/A	8/15/24	XX mg	40 mg/kg	I	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	JD

[1] Both a copy of the label with application requirements and the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) must be kept in your records.
[2] Select from the following treatment types: Static Bath (SB), Flow-through (FT), Injection (I), or Feed (F).
[3] Record the total amount of time the chemical is applied from the beginning to the end for all raceways, ponds or tanks treated during the 24-hour period.
[4] Record the total volume of water discharged through the treated piping system during the treatment period.
[5] Select from the following discharge locations: Discharged without treatment, Settling Basin, Septic System, Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) or Other. If "Other" is selected describe where the treatment was discharged.
[6] Environment Introduction Concentration (EIC) =

$$\frac{\text{Total Quantity of Active Ingredient Applied (mg)}}{\text{(Total volume of water discharged through the treated piping system (L/min) X 1,440 min/d) + settling pond or OLSB volume (L)}}$$

[7] 1 gallon (gal) = 3.78541 liters (L)

Appendix G – Annual Report Template

Annual Report of Operations for Year _____

To comply with NPDES General Permit No. WAG130000 for Federal Aquaculture Facilities and Aquaculture Facilities Located in Indian Country within the Boundaries of the State of Washington

NPDES # for your Facility:

Facility and Owner Information

Facility Name:	
Operator Name (Permittee):	
Address:	
Email:	Phone:
Owner Name (if different from operator):	
Email:	Phone:

Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan

Has the BMP Plan been reviewed this year? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Does the BMP Plan fulfill the requirements of the General Permit? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Summarize any changes to the BMP Plan since the last annual report. Attach additional pages if necessary.

Operations and Production

Total harvestable weight produced in the past calendar year in pounds (lbs):

Pounds of feed fed to aquatic animals during the month of maximum feeding:

Notes: Non-CAAP facilities only need to report actual values in the Species Produced or Held table below for the first 2 years of permit coverage. Thereafter, you may report "<20,000 pounds" and "<5,000 pounds". Non-CAAP facilities may skip the Production table, below.

Fish Passage Facilities may skip the Species Produced or Held and Production tables below.

Species Produced or Held: If you produce or hold greater than 1,000 pounds of aquatic animals, list the species produced or held at your facility and the annual production of each in gross harvestable weight. If aquatic animals were released rather than harvested, list the weight at time of release.

Species	Aquatic Animal Produced	Receiving Water(s) to which Aquatic Animals were Released	Month Released/ Spawned

Production: If you produce more than 20,000 pounds of aquatic animals and feed more than 5,000 pounds during the calendar month of maximum feeding, fill in the production table below with your data from the past year. List the **maximum** amount of aquatic animals on-site and the maximum amount of food fed **per month**.

Month	Total Fish (lbs)	Fish Feed (lbs)	Month	Total Fish (lbs)	Fish Feed (lbs)
January			July		
February			August		
March			September		
April			October		
May			November		
June			December		

Additional Comments:

Solid Waste Disposal

Describe the solid waste disposed of during the calendar year (including mortalities).

Type of Solid Disposed	Date/Frequency Disposed	Location Disposed
Additional Comments:		

Aquatic Animal Mortalities

Include a description and the dates of mass mortalities in the past year (more than 5% per week). Attach additional pages, if necessary. Include total mortalities from all causes unless the mass mortalities were anticipated as a result of research activities at a federal research facility.

Date	Cause of Deaths	Steps Taken to Correct Problem	Pounds of Aquatic Animals
Additional Comments:			

Noncompliance Summary

Include a description and the dates of noncompliance events (including spills), the reasons for the incidents, and the steps taken to correct the problems. Attach additional pages, if necessary.

Inspections and Repairs for Production and Wastewater Treatment Systems

Include the dates of routine inspections and repairs of the production system and wastewater treatment system. You do not need to document minor repairs, but you must document significant repairs necessary to ensure that the production system and wastewater treatment system are properly functioning.

Date Inspected	Date Repaired	Description of System Inspected and/or Repaired

Changes to the Facility or Operations

Describe any changes to the facility or operations since the last annual report.

Aquaculture Drugs and Chemicals

Use the checklist below to indicate whether each drug or chemical was used **during the past calendar year**. Indicate drugs and/or chemicals used, but not listed, under "Other" and insert the applicable drug and/or chemical name.

Used in the past year?	Drug or Chemical
☐ Yes ☐ No	Chloramine-T: ***See additional reporting requirements on pages 6-10***
☐ Yes ☐ No	Chlorine
☐ Yes ☐ No	Tulathromycin (e.g., Draxxin)
☐ Yes ☐ No	Erythromycin - injectable or medicated feed
☐ Yes ☐ No	Florfenicol (e.g., Aquaflor) - injectable or medicated feed
☐ Yes ☐ No	Formalin - 37% formaldehyde: ***See additional reporting requirements on pages 6-10***
☐ Yes ☐ No	Herbicide - describe:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Hormone - describe:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Hydrogen Peroxide: ***See additional reporting requirements on pages 6-10***
☐ Yes ☐ No	Iodine: ***See additional reporting requirements on pages 6-10***
☐ Yes ☐ No	Oxytetracycline - injectable or medicated feed
☐ Yes ☐ No	Potassium Permanganate: ***See additional reporting requirements on pages 6-10***
☐ Yes ☐ No	Romet
☐ Yes ☐ No	SLICE (emamectin benzoate)
☐ Yes ☐ No	Sodium Chloride - salt
☐ Yes ☐ No	Vaccine (e.g., Vibrio, Enteric Redmouth Disease) - describe
☐ Yes ☐ No	Aqui-S20E (eugenol): ***See additional reporting requirements on pages 6-10***
☐ Yes ☐ No	Diquat: (if labeled correctly under FIFRA) ***See additional reporting requirements on pages 6-10***
☐ Yes ☐ No	Other:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Other:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Other:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Other:

Aquaculture Drugs and Chemicals (cont'd)

Describe all drug and/or chemical treatments that occurred during the year. Fill out the information below for each drug or chemical. Attach additional pages as necessary.

Brand Name:		Generic Name:	
Reason for use:			
☐ Preventative/Prophylactic ☐ As-needed	Total quantity of formulated product per treatment (specify units):	Total quantity of formulated product used in past year (specify units):	
Date(s) of treatment:			Total number of treatments in past year:
Maximum quantity of formulated product used in a 24 hour period:		Duration and frequency of treatment(s):	
Methods of application:	☐ Static Bath ☐ Flow-through	☐ Medicated Feed ☐ Other (describe):	
Location in facility chemical was used (check all that apply):	☐ Raceways ☐ Incubation building	☐ Ponds ☐ Off-line settling basin	☐ Other (describe):
Where did water treated with this chemical go? (check all that apply):	☐ Discharged w/o treatment ☐ Settling basin	☐ Septic System ☐ Publicly owned treatment works	☐ Other (describe):
Provide any additional information about how this chemical was used and/or special pollution prevention practices during use:			

Static Bath Treatment with the Highest Effluent Concentration	
Tank Volume	Liters
Desired Static Bath Treatment Concentration	µg/L
Volume of Product Needed per Treatment	Liters Product
Maximum % of Facility Discharge Treated	% of Total Facility Discharge
Minimum Volume of Total (treated + untreated) Water Discharged from the Facility per day	Specify Units
Maximum Effluent Concentration Discharged from Facility of: 1) Solution and 2) Active Ingredient	Specify Units

Flow-Through Treatment with the Highest Effluent Concentration	
Tank Volume	Liters
Calculated Flow Rate	Liters/Minute
Duration of Treatment	Minutes
Desired Flow-Through Treatment Concentration of Product	µg/L
Amount of Product to Add Initially	Liters Product
Amount of Product to Add During Treatment	mL/Minute
Total Volume of Product Needed per Treatment	Liters Product
Maximum % of Facility Discharge Treated	% of Total Facility Discharge
Minimum Volume of Total (treated + untreated) Water Discharged from the Facility per day	Specify Units
Maximum Effluent Concentration Discharged from Facility of: 1) Solution and 2) Active Ingredient	Specify Units

Aquaculture Drugs and Chemicals (cont'd)

Describe all drug and/or chemical treatments that occurred during the year. Fill out the information below for each drug or chemical. Attach additional pages as necessary.

Brand Name:		Generic Name:	
Reason for use:			
☐ Preventative/Prophylactic ☐ As-needed	Total quantity of formulated product per treatment (specify units):	Total quantity of formulated product used in past year (specify units):	
Date(s) of treatment:			Total number of treatments in past year:
Maximum quantity of formulated product used in a 24 hour period:		Duration and frequency of treatment(s):	
Methods of application:	☐ Static Bath ☐ Flow-through	☐ Medicated Feed ☐ Other (describe):	
Location in facility chemical was used (check all that apply):	☐ Raceways ☐ Incubation building	☐ Ponds ☐ Off-line settling basin	☐ Other (describe):
Where did water treated with this chemical go? (check all that apply):	☐ Discharged w/o treatment ☐ Settling basin	☐ Septic System ☐ Publicly owned treatment works	☐ Other (describe):
Provide any additional information about how this chemical was used and/or special pollution prevention practices during use:			

Static Bath Treatment with the Highest Effluent Concentration	
Tank Volume	Liters
Desired Static Bath Treatment Concentration	mg/L
Volume of Product Needed per Treatment	Liters Product
Maximum % of Facility Discharge Treated	% of Total Facility Discharge
Minimum Volume of Total (treated + untreated) Water Discharged from the Facility per day	Specify Units
Maximum Effluent Concentration Discharged from Facility of: 1) Solution and 2) Active Ingredient	Specify Units

Flow-Through Treatment with the Highest Effluent Concentration	
Tank Volume	Liters
Calculated Flow Rate	Liters/Minute
Duration of Treatment	Minutes
Desired Flow-Through Treatment Concentration of Product	mg/L
Amount of Product to Add Initially	Liters Product
Amount of Product to Add During Treatment	mL/Minute
Total Volume of Product Needed per Treatment	Liters Product
Maximum % of Facility Discharge Treated	% of Total Facility Discharge
Minimum Volume of Total (treated + untreated) Water Discharged from the Facility per day	Specify Units
Maximum Effluent Concentration Discharged from Facility of: 1) Solution and 2) Active Ingredient	Specify Units

Aquaculture Drugs and Chemicals (cont'd)

Describe all drug and/or chemical treatments that occurred during the year. Fill out the information below for each drug or chemical. Attach additional pages as necessary.

Brand Name:		Generic Name:	
Reason for use:			
☐ Preventative/Prophylactic ☐ As-needed	Total quantity of formulated product per treatment (specify units):	Total quantity of formulated product used in past year (specify units):	
Date(s) of treatment:			Total number of treatments in past year:
Maximum quantity of formulated product used in a 24 hour period:		Duration and frequency of treatment(s):	
Methods of application:	☐ Static Bath ☐ Flow-through	☐ Medicated Feed ☐ Other (describe):	
Location in facility chemical was used (check all that apply):	☐ Raceways ☐ Incubation building	☐ Ponds ☐ Off-line settling basin	☐ Other (describe):
Where did water treated with this chemical go? (check all that apply):	☐ Discharged w/o treatment ☐ Settling basin	☐ Septic System ☐ Publicly owned treatment works	☐ Other (describe):
Provide any additional information about how this chemical was used and/or special pollution prevention practices during use:			

Static Bath Treatment with the Highest Effluent Concentration	
Tank Volume	Liters
Desired Static Bath Treatment Concentration	µg/L
Volume of Product Needed per Treatment	Liters Product
Maximum % of Facility Discharge Treated	% of Total Facility Discharge
Minimum Volume of Total (treated + untreated) Water Discharged from the Facility per day	Specify Units
Maximum Effluent Concentration Discharged from Facility of: 1) Solution and 2) Active Ingredient	Specify Units

Flow-Through Treatment with the Highest Effluent Concentration	
Tank Volume	Liters
Calculated Flow Rate	Liters/Minute
Duration of Treatment	Minutes
Desired Flow-Through Treatment Concentration of Product	µg/L
Amount of Product to Add Initially	Liters Product
Amount of Product to Add During Treatment	mL/Minute
Total Volume of Product Needed per Treatment	Liters Product
Maximum % of Facility Discharge Treated	% of Total Facility Discharge
Minimum Volume of Total (treated + untreated) Water Discharged from the Facility per day	Specify Units
Maximum Effluent Concentration Discharged from Facility of: 1) Solution and 2) Active Ingredient	Specify Units

Aquaculture Drugs and Chemicals (cont'd)

Describe all drug and/or chemical treatments that occurred during the year. Fill out the information below for each drug or chemical. Attach additional pages as necessary.

Brand Name:		Generic Name:	
Reason for use:			
☐ Preventative/Prophylactic ☐ As-needed	Total quantity of formulated product per treatment (specify units):	Total quantity of formulated product used in past year (specify units):	
Date(s) of treatment:			Total number of treatments in past year:
Maximum quantity of formulated product used in a 24 hour period:		Duration and frequency of treatment(s):	
Methods of application:	☐ Static Bath ☐ Flow-through	☐ Medicated Feed ☐ Other (describe):	
Location in facility chemical was used (check all that apply):	☐ Raceways ☐ Incubation building	☐ Ponds ☐ Off-line settling basin	☐ Other (describe):
Where did water treated with this chemical go? (check all that apply):	☐ Discharged w/o treatment ☐ Settling basin	☐ Septic System ☐ Publicly owned treatment works	☐ Other (describe):
Provide any additional information about how this chemical was used and/or special pollution prevention practices during use:			

Static Bath Treatment with the Highest Effluent Concentration	
Tank Volume	Liters
Desired Static Bath Treatment Concentration	µg/L
Volume of Product Needed per Treatment	Liters Product
Maximum % of Facility Discharge Treated	% of Total Facility Discharge
Minimum Volume of Total (treated + untreated) Water Discharged from the Facility per day	Specify Units
Maximum Effluent Concentration Discharged from Facility of: 1) Solution and 2) Active Ingredient	Specify Units

Flow-Through Treatment with the Highest Effluent Concentration	
Tank Volume	Liters
Calculated Flow Rate	Liters/Minute
Duration of Treatment	Minutes
Desired Flow-Through Treatment Concentration of Product	µg/L
Amount of Product to Add Initially	Liters Product
Amount of Product to Add During Treatment	mL/Minute
Total Volume of Product Needed per Treatment	Liters Product
Maximum % of Facility Discharge Treated	% of Total Facility Discharge
Minimum Volume of Total (treated + untreated) Water Discharged from the Facility per day	Specify Units
Maximum Effluent Concentration Discharged from Facility of: 1) Solution and 2) Active Ingredient	Specify Units

Aquaculture Drugs and Chemicals (cont'd)

Describe all drug and/or chemical treatments that occurred during the year. Fill out the information below for each drug or chemical. Attach additional pages as necessary.

Brand Name:		Generic Name:	
Reason for use:			
☐ Preventative/Prophylactic ☐ As-needed	Total quantity of formulated product per treatment (specify units):	Total quantity of formulated product used in past year (specify units):	
Date(s) of treatment:			Total number of treatments in past year:
Maximum quantity of formulated product used in a 24 hour period:		Duration and frequency of treatment(s):	
Methods of application:	☐ Static Bath ☐ Flow-through	☐ Medicated Feed ☐ Other (describe):	
Location in facility chemical was used (check all that apply):	☐ Raceways ☐ Incubation building	☐ Ponds ☐ Off-line settling basin	☐ Other (describe):
Where did water treated with this chemical go? (check all that apply):	☐ Discharged w/o treatment ☐ Settling basin	☐ Septic System ☐ Publicly owned treatment works	☐ Other (describe):
Provide any additional information about how this chemical was used and/or special pollution prevention practices during use:			

Static Bath Treatment with the Highest Effluent Concentration	
Tank Volume	Liters
Desired Static Bath Treatment Concentration	µg/L
Volume of Product Needed per Treatment	Liters Product
Maximum % of Facility Discharge Treated	% of Total Facility Discharge
Minimum Volume of Total (treated + untreated) Water Discharged from the Facility per day	Specify Units
Maximum Effluent Concentration Discharged from Facility of: 1) Solution and 2) Active Ingredient	Specify Units

Flow-Through Treatment with the Highest Effluent Concentration	
Tank Volume	Liters
Calculated Flow Rate	Liters/Minute
Duration of Treatment	Minutes
Desired Flow-Through Treatment Concentration of Product	µg/L
Amount of Product to Add Initially	Liters Product
Amount of Product to Add During Treatment	mL/Minute
Total Volume of Product Needed per Treatment	Liters Product
Maximum % of Facility Discharge Treated	% of Total Facility Discharge
Minimum Volume of Total (treated + untreated) Water Discharged from the Facility per day	Specify Units
Maximum Effluent Concentration Discharged from Facility of: 1) Solution and 2) Active Ingredient	Specify Units

Signature and 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 gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the 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.

Printed name of person signing	Title
Applicant Signature	Date Signed

Submittal Information

[CAAP Facilities]

Submit a copy of your Annual Report as a NetDMR attachment.

File name of the electronic attachment: YYYY_MM_DD_WAG1300##_Annual Report (where YYYY_MM_DD is the date that the Permittee submits the written notification, and ## is the permittees unique identifier under the general permit.

[Non-CAAP Facilities]

Email the complete, signed report to EPA, along with any attachments, at the following email address.

R10enforcement@epa.gov

Subject Line: CWA NPDES WAG1300## Annual Report (where ## is the Permittees unique identifier under the general permit)

File Name of electronic attachment: YYYY_MM_DD_WAG1300##_Annual Report (where YYYY_MM_DD is the date that the Permittee submits the written notification, and ## is the permittees unique identifier under the general permit.

Appendix H – Food and Drug Administration Policy: Enforcement Priorities for Drug Use in Aquaculture

ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES FOR DRUG USE IN AQUACULTURE

PART A

ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES FOR DRUG USE IN NON-FOOD FISH

I. Purpose

This document describes enforcement priorities that apply to drugs for use in aquaculture nonfood species/populations.

II. Definitions

Non-food fish - An aquaculture species is presumed to be a non-food species if it is reasonably likely that a) no significant percentage of the species population will be consumed directly or indirectly by humans for food, or b) the fish species is not known to be consumed by an identifiable human population. The following definitions are provided for categories of non-food fish.

Ornamental and aquarium fish - In general, ornamental and aquarium species are nonfood species. Ornamental and aquarium fish are defined as: fish that are produced and maintained solely for exhibit purposes in home or public aquaria, or in ornamental garden ponds. (Policy and Procedures (P&P) PPM 1240.4260).

Baitfish – Fish commercially raised to be used as bait in sport or commercial fishing e.g., fathead minnows, golden shiners and goldfish. A baitfish species will be considered a food fish if humans will consume any significant part of the species directly or indirectly.

Home aquarium - An aquarium in a private residence or exhibited in a business for hobby or decorative purposes.

Ornamental garden pond - Pond on the property of a private residence or for display in a business for hobby or decorative purposes.

Commercial pond – Pond/ raceway where the fish are grown ultimately to be sold

to individuals at pet stores or for some other commercial use.

III. Regulation of Drug Use in Non-Food Species

When CVM personnel in Division of Compliance are asked questions or receive inquiries regarding the use of compounds in non-food fish they need to:

A. Determine which Agency or Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center has jurisdiction for the regulation of the product based on the following categories:

1. The compound is intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or other animal; and intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals. The compound is a drug and is under the jurisdiction of FDA, Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM). [Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 201(g).] [Go to Section III B]. If the compound is determined to be a drug under FFDCA it is a drug even if it has pesticide, biologic, food or color additive properties or claims.

2. The compound is any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant. [Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)] The compound is a **pesticide** and is under the jurisdiction of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Contact EPA, Office of Pesticides.

3. The compound is a virus, serum, toxin (excluding substances that are selectively toxic to microorganisms, e.g., antibiotics), or analogous product at any stage of production, shipment, distribution, or sale, which is intended for use in the treatment of animals and which acts primarily through the direct stimulation, supplementation, enhancement, or modulation of the immune system or immune response. (9 CFR 101.2) The compound is a **biologic** and is under the jurisdiction of USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB). Contact USDA APHIS CVB.

4. The compound is a substance with the intended use of which results or may reasonably be expected to result, directly or indirectly, in its becoming a component of, or otherwise affecting the characteristics of any food for man or animals. (FFDCA 201 (s)) The compound is a **food additive** and is under the jurisdiction of the FDA CVM. Contact FDA, CVM, Division of Animal Feeds.

5. The compound is a substance which is capable of coloring food, and its use or intended use is not for a purpose other than coloring. (FFDCA

201 (t)) The compound is a **color additive** and is under the jurisdiction of the FDA Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN). Contact FDA CFSAN.

B. Decide the regulatory status. CVM will use the following categories to determine the regulatory status of a drug:

1. **Approved new animal drug** - An approved New Animal Drug Application (NADA) exists for this indication. Refer to 21 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 514. Product is used according to label directions.
2. **Investigational New Animal Drug (INAD)** - A potential sponsor may request an INAD exemption for collecting data to support a new animal drug approval. Contact the CVM Aquaculture Drugs Team, HFV-131.
3. **Extra-label use drug - Use of an FDA** - approved drug under the provisions of Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act (AMDUCA). See 21 CFR 530.
4. **Extra-label use of medicated feeds** -Provisions for the use of approved medicated feeds for minor species are explained in the Compliance Policy Guide (CPG) for Extra-label Use of Medicated Feeds for Minor Species. Compliance Policy Guide, Chapter 6, Section 615.115.
5. **Regulatory discretion** - Drugs that have been evaluated for regulatory discretion as low priority for enforcement action (INADs/NADAs will not be required). See Low Regulatory Priority (LRP) list in Part C of this document. For others not on the list go to Part A, Section IV of this document.

IV. Factors to Consider for Regulatory Discretion

Division of Compliance evaluates the potential for regulatory discretion. Drugs will be categorized at CVM's initiative or on request of an interested party. In the latter case, the requestor will be asked to provide available data and information that the Center can use to determine enforcement priority. The criteria used in this determination are as follows:

A. The safety status of the compound including:

1. User safety – Contact the Division of Human Food Safety, HFV-150.

High priorities are:

a. known or suspected carcinogens;

b. known serious toxicological hazards;

c. and suspected serious toxicological hazards believed to have substantial use in aquaculture.

2. Environmental safety – Contact the Environmental Assessment Team, HFV-145. Considerations include:

a. potential public or ecological safety issues including:

(1) potential for surface or groundwater contamination;
(2) known serious human toxicological hazard; and
(3) known serious toxicological hazard to aquatic organisms including fish, insects, and birds.

b. compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local environmental laws.

B. Extent of data available for enforcement priority determinations

In general, only published peer-reviewed studies or literature will be reviewed for the purpose of making enforcement priority determinations. However, unpublished data may be reviewed for enforcement priority determinations on a case-by-case basis. Areas to be reviewed include:

1. Human Food Safety;
2. Target animal safety and effectiveness;
3. Environmental safety; and
4. Human user and occupational safety.

V. Factors to Consider for Enforcement Priorities

A. In general, regulatory action may be considered in any case where a high enforcement priority drug (see section V.C.) is found. In addition, high enforcement priority drugs may be the subjects of special assignments to the Field. Other drugs will be subject to regulatory action on a case-by-case basis, based on the factors listed below.

1. Jurisdiction – (see Part A, Section III A of this document)

2. Approval status of the active ingredient

a. If FDA has withdrawn the approval of the active ingredient for reasons other than human food safety, priority will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

b. If an approved animal drug product containing the same active

ingredient is available, the drug will ordinarily not be considered a low enforcement priority to protect the marketing of the approved product.

3. Approval or LRP status of drugs with different active ingredients but similar uses

   a. If an approved animal drug product containing a different active ingredient but for a similar use is available, then the drug will ordinarily not be considered a low enforcement priority to protect the marketing of the approved product.

   b. If an animal drug product containing a different active ingredient but for a similar use as a drug is included on the LRP list (see Part C of this guide), then the drug under consideration will ordinarily not be considered a low enforcement priority.

4. The presence or absence of any significant safety or effectiveness concern as established by the available data will determine the enforcement priority. These data will include information about the active ingredient, formulation, and proposed conditions of use.

5. Products with a known potential for diversion, either directly to humans (e.g., anabolic steroids) or to food-producing species should be considered for high priority.

6. Regulatory considerations include:

   a. potential effect on public health;
   b. availability of expert support for a court case;
   c. availability of agency resources to support a regulatory action;
   d. egregiousness of the violative action; and
   e. availability of the required evidence.

B. Enforcement Priorities by Segment of Industry

II. Priorities for Regulation of Drug Use in Food Species/Populations:

A. Enforcement Priorities by Segment of Industry.

1. Drug Manufacturers:

   a Primary focus among drug manufacturers and distributors will be on firms that specialize in manufacturing for, and distributing to, the aquaculture industry. Special attention should be given to:

   (1) distribution of high priority drugs;

(2) possible diversion and abuse situations, e.g., promotion for food species use of drugs labeled for nonfood species; and packaging of "nonfood fish" drugs in commercial pond-size containers.

b. If intended drug use of a multi-purpose chemical is not established by labeling, or by overt acts by the vendor (e.g., promotion), enforcement actions against the vendor would have to be based on case-by-case analysis. See 21 CFR 201.128.

c. All products granted low enforcement priority must:

(1) be labeled “For Non-food Fish Only” in a prominent place on the label;
(2) have adequate directions for use: and
(3) be drug listed per 21 CFR 207.

d. Manufacturers must:

(1) be registered: and
(2) follow Current Good Manufacturing Practices (CGMPs) per 21 CFR 210 & 211.

2. Feed Manufacturers:

Priorities will be determined on a case-by-case basis. For firms required to be licensed to manufacture medicated feeds and veterinary feed directive drugs, inspections and enforcement actions will be handled according to relevant compliance guidelines.

Extra-label use of medicated feeds is prohibited under the Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act. See 21 CFR 530. However, regulatory discretion is allowed for extra-label use of medicated feeds in minor species, including fish, under a Compliance Policy Guide. See CPG 615-115. Note that for extra-label use in aquatic species, the medicated feed must already be approved for use in another aquatic species and may not be reformulated.

3. Producers:

Primary objective with producers will be on education with emphasis on proper drug usage, e.g., which drugs are permitted and under what conditions. There will be no routine inspections for enforcement purposes. This will not preclude "for-cause" inspections or surveys to determine usage patterns for drugs, sources of the drugs, etc.

"For cause" inspection assignments will encompass either individual producers, or

could be more broadly based. Such inspections might include, for example, a situation in which there is reason to believe that producers might be holding significant quantities of a drug of high enforcement priority (such as malachite green) and regulation at the manufacturer/distributor level is not feasible.

PART B

ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES FOR DRUG USE IN FOOD, FISH AND SHELFISH

I. Purpose

This part of this document describes enforcement priorities that apply to drugs for use in aquaculture food species, fin fish or shellfish.

II. Definitions

Food fish and shellfish for human consumption - An aquaculture species is presumed to be a food species if it is reasonably likely that a) a significant percentage of the species population will be consumed directly or indirectly by humans for food, or b) the species is consumed by an identifiable human population.

Food fish and shellfish for animal feed - fish used in whole or in part as a component of any animal feed will be considered a food fish species.

III. Regulation of Drug Use in Food Species, both fin fish and shellfish

When CVM personnel in Division of Compliance are faced with inquiries regarding the use of compounds in food fish (fin fish and shellfish) they need to:

A. Determine which Agency or Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center has jurisdiction for the regulation of the product based on the following categories:

1. The compound is intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or other animal; and intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals. The compound is a **drug** and is under the jurisdiction of FDA, CVM. [Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 201(g).] [Go to Section III B]. If the compound is determined to be a drug under FFDCA it is a drug even if it has pesticide, biologic, food or color additive properties or claims.

2. The compound is any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or

3. Desiccant. [Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)] The compound is a **pesticide** and is under the jurisdiction of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Contact EPA, Office of Pesticides.

4. The compound is a virus, serum, toxin (excluding substances that are selectively toxic to microorganisms, e.g., antibiotics), or analogous product at any stage of production, shipment, distribution, or sale, which is intended for use in the treatment of animals and which acts primarily through the direct stimulation, supplementation, enhancement, or modulation of the immune system or immune response. (9 CFR 101.2) The compound is a **biologic** and is under the jurisdiction of USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB). Contact USDA APHIS CVB.

5. The compound is a substance with the intended use of which results or may reasonably be expected to result, directly or indirectly, in its becoming a component of, or otherwise affecting the characteristics of any food for humans or animals. (FFDCA 201 (s)) The compound is a **food additive** and is under the jurisdiction of the FDA, CVM. Contact FDA CVM, Division of Animal Feeds.

6. The compound is a substance which is capable of coloring food, and its use or intended use is not for a purpose other than coloring. (FFDCA 201 (t)) The compound is a **color additive** and is under the jurisdiction of the FDA Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN). Contact FDA CFSAN.

B. Decide the regulatory status. CVM will use the following categories to determine the regulatory status of a drug:

1. **Approved new animal drug** - An approved New Animal Drug Application (NADA) exists for this indication. Refer to 21 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 514. Product is used according to label directions.

2. **Investigational New Animal Drug (INAD)** - A potential sponsor may request an INAD exemption for collecting data to support a new animal drug approval. Contact the CVM Aquaculture Drugs Team, HFV-131.

3. **Extra-label use drug -**Use of an FDA-approved drug under the provisions of Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act (AMDUCA). See 21 CFR 530.

4. **Extra-label use of medicated feeds** - Provisions for the use of

approved medicated feeds for minor species are explained in the Compliance Policy Guide (CPG) for Extra-label Use of Medicated Feeds for Minor Species. Compliance Policy Guide, Chapter 6, Section 615.115.

5. **Regulatory discretion** - Drugs that have been evaluated for regulatory discretion as low priority for enforcement action (INADs/NADAs will not be required). See Low Regulatory Priority (LRP) list in Part C of this document. For others not on the list, go to Part A, Section IV of this document.

IV. Factors to Consider for Regulatory Discretion

Division of Compliance evaluates the potential for regulatory discretion. Drugs will be categorized at CVM's initiative or on request of an interested party. In the latter case, the requestor will be asked to provide available data and information that the Center can use to determine enforcement priority. The criteria used in this determination are as follows:

A. The safety status of the compound including:

1. Human Food Safety – Contact the Division of Human Food Safety, HFV-150. High priority are:

   a. known or suspected carcinogens;
   b. known serious toxicological hazards;
   c. suspected serious toxicological hazards believed to have substantial use in aquaculture; and
   d. antimicrobials likely to confer bacterial resistance to drugs used in human medicine.

2. User safety – Contact the Division of Human Food Safety, HFV-150. High priority are:

   a. known or suspected carcinogens;
   b. known serious toxicological hazards; and
   c. suspected serious toxicological hazards believed to have substantial use in aquaculture.

3. Environmental safety – Contact the Environmental Assessment Team, HFV-145. Considerations include:

   a. potential public or ecological safety issues including:

      (1) potential for surface or groundwater contamination;
      (2) known serious human toxicological hazard; and
      (3) known serious toxicological hazard to aquatic organisms

including fish, insects, and birds.

b. compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local environmental laws.

B. Extent of data available for enforcement priority determinations

In general, only published peer-reviewed studies or literature will be reviewed for the purpose of making enforcement priority determinations. However, unpublished data may be reviewed for enforcement priority determinations on a case-by-case basis. Areas to be reviewed include:

1. Human food safety;
2. Target animal safety and effectiveness;
3. Environmental safety; and
4. Human user and occupational safety.

V. Factors to Consider for Enforcement Priorities

A. In general, regulatory action may be considered in any case where a high enforcement priority drug (see section V.C.) is found. In addition, high enforcement priority drugs may be the subjects of special assignments to the Field. Other drugs will be subject to regulatory action on a case-by-case basis, based on the factors listed below.

1. Jurisdiction – (see Part A, Section III A of this document)
2. Approval status of the active ingredient -
   a. If FDA has withdrawn the approval of the active ingredient for human food safety reasons regulatory discretion will not normally be granted.

   b. If FDA has withdrawn the approval of the active ingredient for reasons other than food safety reasons regulatory discretion will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

   c. If an approved animal drug product containing the same active ingredient is available, the drug will ordinarily not be considered a low enforcement priority to protect the marketing of the approved product.

3. Approval or LRP status of drugs with different active ingredients but similar uses

   a. If an approved animal drug product containing a different active ingredient but for a similar use is available, then the drug will ordinarily not be considered a low enforcement priority to

protect the marketing of the approved product.

b. If an animal drug product containing a different active ingredient but for a similar use as a drug is included on the LRP list (see Part C of this document), then the drug under consideration will ordinarily not be considered a low enforcement priority.

4. If the treated fish are intended for use in animal feed, then there is a higher concern if the feed is to be used for food-producing animals. The method of feed preparation should also be considered, e.g., rendering vs. fish or fish parts.

5. The presence or absence of any significant safety or effectiveness concern as established by the available data will determine the enforcement priority. These data will include information about the active ingredient, formulation, and proposed conditions of use.

6. Regulatory considerations include:

a. potential effect on public health;
b. availability of expert support for a court case;
c. availability of agency resources to support a regulatory action;
d. egregiousness of the violative action; and
e. availability of the required evidence.

B. Enforcement Priorities by Segment of Industry

1. Drug Manufacturers

a. Primary focus among drug manufacturers and distributors will be on firms that specialize in manufacturing for, and distributing to, the aquaculture industry. Special attention should be given to:
(1) distribution of high priority drugs; and
(2) abuse situations, e.g., promotion for food species use of drugs labeled for nonfood species and packaging of "non-food fish" drugs in commercial pond-size containers.

b. If intended drug use of a multi-purpose chemical is not established by labeling, or by overt acts by the vendor (e.g., promotion), enforcement actions against the vendor should be based on case-by-case analysis. See 21 CFR 201.128.

c. All products granted low enforcement priority must:

(1) have adequate directions for use; and
(2) be drug listed per 21 CFR 207.

d. Manufacturers must:

(1) be registered;
(2) be drug listed per 21 CFR 207; and
(3) follow Current Good Manufacturing Practices (CGMPs) per 21 CFR 210 & 211.

2. Feed Manufacturers

For firms required to be licensed to manufacture medicated feeds and veterinary feed directive drugs, inspections and enforcement actions will be handled according to relevant compliance guides.

Extra-label use of medicated feeds is prohibited under the Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act. See 21 CFR 530. However, regulatory discretion is allowed for extra-label use of medicated feeds in minor species, including fish, under a Compliance Policy Guide. See CPG 615-115. Note that for extra-label use in an aquatic species, the medicated feed must already be approved for use in another aquatic species and may not be reformulated.

3. Producers

Primary emphasis with producers will be on education with emphasis on proper drug usage, e.g., which drugs are permitted and under what conditions. There will be no routine inspections for enforcement purposes. This will not preclude "for-cause" inspections or surveys to determine usage patterns for drugs, sources of the drugs, etc.

"For cause" inspection assignments will encompass either individual producers, or could be more broadly based. Such inspections might include, for example, a situation in which there is reason to believe that producers might be holding significant quantities of a drug of high enforcement priority (such as malachite green) and regulation at the manufacturer/distributor level is not feasible.

PART C

ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES

I. LOW REGULATORY PRIORITY AQUACULTURE DRUGS

The following compounds have undergone review by the Food and Drug Administration and have been determined to be new animal drugs of low regulatory priority.

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 CaC03.

- Used 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.

ICE - Used to reduce metabolic rate of fish during transport.

MAGNESIUM SULFATE - Used to treat external monogenic trematode infestations and external crustacean infestations in fish at all life stages. Used in all freshwater species. Fish are immersed in a 30,000 mg $MgS0_4$/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 - 142-642 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 – 1.5% 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 0.75g tannic acid/5 liters of water for an additional 6 minutes. These amounts will treat approximately 400,000 eggs.

The Agency is unlikely to object to the use of these substances if the following conditions are met:

(1) The substances are used for these indications;
(2) The substances are used at the prescribed levels;
(3) The substances are used according to good management practices;
(4) The product is of an appropriate grade for use in food animals, and
(5) There is not likely to be an adverse effect on the environment.

The Agency's enforcement position on the use of these substances should not be considered an approval nor an affirmation of their safety and effectiveness. Based on the information available at some time in the future, the Agency may take a different position on the use of any or all of these substances.

Classification of these substances as new animal drugs of low regulatory priority does not exempt facilities from complying with other Federal, State, and local environmental requirements. For example, facilities using these substances would still be required to comply with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements.

NOTE: The primary long range goals in enforcement prioritization will be to protect public health and encourage submission of INADs and NADAs with a view toward obtaining approvals to meet therapeutic and production needs in aquaculture.

(6) Labeling and GMPs for Low Priority Drugs.

a. Labeling for low priority use will not be required for a chemical that is commonly used for nondrug purposes even if the manufacturer or distributor promotes the chemical for the permitted low priority use.

b. However, a chemical that has significant animal or human drug uses in addition to the low priority aquaculture use will be required to be labeled for the low priority uses if the manufacturer or distributor establishes the intended low priority use for its product by promotion or other means.

c. Where labeling is required, all other provisions of the Act pertaining to drugs except the approval requirement will apply. This includes registration, drug listing and Current Good Manufacturing Practices (CGMPs), etc.

d. Low regulatory priority compounds may be marketed for aquaculture use with

drug claims (the claims permitted for such compounds) but must be of an appropriate quality for use in food animals.

e. If drug claims appear on the product label, in product catalogs, or in promotional material, the following conditions must be met:

The product must have been manufactured according to CGMPs as defined in 21 CFR 210 & 211;

The product manufacturer must be registered with the FDA; and

The product must be drug-listed with FDA.

Material deviations in labeling or promotion from the permitted low priority claims might cause a particular product to be removed from the low priority category.

II. SPECIAL CATEGORY

Products found not to be low regulatory priority but regulatory action deferred pending further study:

Copper sulfate

Potassium permanganate

III. EXAMPLES OF DRUGS WITH HIGH ENFORCEMENT PRIORITY

Chloramphenicol Nitrofurans Fluoroquinolones and Quinolones Malachite Green Steroid Hormones

HISTORY

July 26, 2011 – Typo was found on page 15, under compounds - SODIUM SULFITE. Changed from 15% to 1.5% solution