Issuance Date: May 16, 2019
Effective Date: July 1, 2019
Expiration Date: June 30, 2024

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Waste Discharge Permit No. WA0991018

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Central Regional Office
1250 West Alder Street
Union Gap, WA 98903

In compliance with the provisions of
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(The Clean Water Act)
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1342 et seq.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Yakama Nation Fisheries
Upper Wenatchee Basin Acclimation Program
PO Box 151
Toppenish, WA 98948

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the Special and General Conditions that follow.

Facilities Associated with this Permit	Industry Type:
Continued on the next page	SIC Code: 0273: Animal Aquaculture SIC Code: 0921: Fish Hatcheries and Preserves

David B. Bowen
Section Manager
Water Quality Program
Central Regional Office
Washington State Department of Ecology

Facilities Associated with this Permit

Facility Location	Receiving Water
Rohlfing Acclimation Site	Unnamed tributary to Nason Creek Latitude: 47.78528 Longitude: -120.87925
Butcher Acclimation Site	Nason Creek Latitude: 47.76950 Longitude: -120.80231
Coulter Acclimation Site	Unnamed wetland, a tributary to Nason Creek Latitude: 47.76444 Longitude: -120.80277
Powerline Acclimation Site	Unnamed tributary to Nason Creek Latitude: 47.78643 Longitude: -120.87520
Trinity Over-Wintering and Acclimation Site 1	Chiwawa River Latitude: 48.07361 Longitude: -120.85194
Trinity Over-Wintering and Acclimation Site 2	Phelps Creek, a tributary to Chiwawa River Latitude: 48.07361 Longitude: -120.85194
Clear Creek Acclimation Site	Clear Creek, a tributary to Chiwawa River Latitude: 47.79789 Longitude: -120.63266
Beaver Creek Acclimation Site	Beaver Creek, a tributary to Wenatchee River Latitude: 47.76821 Longitude: -120.64815
White River Springs Acclimation Site	Dirty Face Creek, a tributary to White River Latitude: 47.88739 Longitude: -120.87249
White River Bridge Acclimation Site	White River Latitude: 47.8467 Longitude: -120.83571

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Definitions

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

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

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

Acclimation pond means a specific pond (lined or unlined), tank, or other holding area specifically to accomplish the process or result of acclimating; especially physiological adjustment by an organism to an environmental change allowing it to maintain performance across a range of environmental conditions.

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

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

Authorized representative means:

1. If the represented entity is a corporation: President, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function; any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operation facilities, if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

2. If the represented entity is a partnership or sole proprietorship: General partner or proprietor, respectively.

3. If the represented entity is a federal, state, or local governmental facility: Director or the highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or his/her designee.

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

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

CAAP means concentrated aquatic animal production.

Composite Sample shall mean a mixture of not less than six discrete aliquots taken through-out the workday. Each aliquot shall be a grab sample of not less than 100 milliliters (ml) and shall be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.

Continuous monitoring means uninterrupted, unless otherwise noted in the permit.

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

Detection limit means the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the pollutant concentration is above zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the pollutant.

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

Ecology means Department of Ecology.

Epizootic means the occurrence of a specific disease which can be detected in 50 percent of the mortality or moribund individual fish in an affected container or within an affected population, and which results in an average daily mortality of at least one-half of one percent of the affected individual fish for five or more days in any 30-day period.

gpd means gallons per day.

Grab sample means an individual discrete water sample.

Groundwater means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or below a surface water body

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

Maximum daily discharge limit means the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. The daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

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

MGD means million gallons per day.

µg/L means micrograms per liter.

mg/L means milligrams per liter.

ml/L means milliliters per liter.

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

National pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) is NPDES (Section 402 of the Clean Water Act) is the federal wastewater permitting system for discharges to navigable waters of the United States. Many states, including the state of Washington, have been delegated the authority to issue these permits. NPDES permits issued by Washington State permit writers are joint NPDES/State permits issued under both state and federal laws.

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

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

pH is a measurement of a liquids acidity or alkalinity. It is the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration. A pH of 7 is defined as neutral and large variations above or below this value are considered harmful to most aquatic life

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

Quality Assurance (QA) means the adherence to a system for assuring the reliability of measurement data.

Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) means a document that describes the objectives of a project and the procedures necessary to acquire data that will serve those objectives

Quantitation level (QL) is also known as Minimum Level of Quantitation (ML) – The lowest level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that the lab has used all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures. The QL is calculated by multiplying the

MDL by 3.18 and rounding the result to the number nearest to (1,2,or 5) x 10n, where n is an integer. (64 FR 30417).

ALSO GIVEN AS: The smallest detectable concentration of analyte greater than the Detection Limit (DL) where the accuracy (precision & bias) achieves the objectives of the intended purpose. (Report of the Federal Advisory Committee on Detection and Quantitation Approaches and Uses in Clean Water Act Programs Submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency December 2007).

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

Reasonable potential means a reasonable potential to cause a water quality violation, or loss of sensitive and/or important habitat.

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

Sample Maximum means no sample may exceed this value.

Settleable solids means those solids in surface waters or wastewaters which are measured volumetrically in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater and typically are comprised of the solids that are heavier than the specific gravity of water.

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

Solid waste means all putrescible and non-putrescible solid and semisolid wastes including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, sewage sludge, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, contaminated soils and contaminated dredged material, and recyclable materials

State waters means lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington

Stormwater means that portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a stormwater drainage system into a defined surface water body, or a constructed infiltration facility.

Substantially deviates means a production change of greater than 20 percent from what was originally listed in the original application for permitting or in any subsequent applications.

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

Total dissolved solids means that portion of total solids in water or wastewater that passes through a specific filter.

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

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

Total suspended solids (TSS) means the amount of particulate material in water, either that floats on the surface or that remains in suspension. Discharge of large quantities of suspended solids may cause solids to accumulate in receiving waters. Apart from any toxic effects attributable to substances leached from the solids by water, suspended solids may kill fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms by causing abrasive injuries or by clogging their gills and respiratory passages. Suspended solids can also screen out light and can promote and maintain noxious conditions through oxygen depletion. The analytical procedure for determining this amount is typically Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, Method 2540 D.

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

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

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

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

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

Water quality standards means the water quality standards for groundwaters of the state of Washington [Chapter 173-200 Washington Administrative Code (WAC)], the water quality standards for surface waters of the state of Washington (Chapter 173-201A WAC), and the sediment management standards of the State of Washington (Chapter 173-204 WAC).

Summary of Permit Report Submittals

Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this permit for additional submittal requirements. The following table is for quick reference only. Enforceable submittal requirements are contained in the permit narrative.

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S4.A.3.a.	**Quarterly** Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Quarterly	**October 15, 2019**
S4.A.3.b.	**Annual** DMR	Annual	**January 31, 2020**
S4.B.1.	In-Stream Nutrient Monitoring Annual Compliance Submittal	Annual	**July 31, 2020**
S4.C.	Disease Control Chemical Log	Annual	**January 31, 2021**
S4.D.1.	**Quality Assurance Project Plan***	1/permit cycle	**January 1, 2020**
S4.D.	Modification to Quality Assurance Project Plan	1/Permit Cycle	**July 1, 2023**
S4.I.	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S4.K.a.	Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials	As necessary	
S4.K.b.	Failure to Submit Relevant or Correct Facts	As necessary	
S5.C.	Reporting Production Changes	As necessary	
S6.C.	**Solid Waste Control Plan***	1/permit cycle	**January 1, 2020**
S6.C.	Update to Solid Waste Plan	1/permit cycle	**July 1, 2023**
S7.	**Pollution Prevention Plan***	1/permit cycle	**January 1, 2020**
S7.	Update to Pollution Prevention Plan	1/permit cycle	**July 1, 2023**
S8.A.	**Spill Plan***	1/permit cycle	**January 1, 2020**
S8.C.	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S8.C.	Scheduled and Un-scheduled Bypasses	As necessary	
S8.D.	Update to Spill Plan	1/permit cycle	**July 1, 2023**
S10.	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	**July 1, 2023**
G2.C.	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G5	Reporting Planned Changes	As necessary	

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
G6	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G8	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G11	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	

***** These four plans must be developed for each site and may be submitted together under one cover. Redundancy between sites for any particular plan items may be eliminated. Copies must be kept at the office of record for this group of facilities and must be available for all facility staff and Ecology personnel upon request**. Ecology is to be notified when updates are made to any plan within the permit term.**

Special Conditions

S1. Discharges And Instream Monitoring Associated With This Permit

S1.A. Process wastewater discharges

Beginning on July 1, 2019, the Permittee is authorized to discharge allowed waste streams to the water bodies as listed below, at the permitted location, subject to complying with the requirements of this permit.

- Table 1 summarizes the outfalls associated with this permit. These outfalls constitute the compliance points for ***Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Settleable Solids, discharge pH,*** and ***total residual chlorine***.
- Table 2 summarizes the in-stream nutrient compliance points. In-stream compliance points are for ***total phosphorous*** and ***total nitrogen***.
- S1.B is a map of the facilities and in-stream compliance points for all discharges associated with this permit.

Table 1 Summary: Discharge Facility And Receiving Water With Outfall Numbers[1]

Outfall Number	Facility	Receiving Water
001	Rohlfing Acclimation Site	Unnamed tributary to Nason Creek
002	Butcher Acclimation Site	Nason Creek
003	Coulter Acclimation Site	Unnamed wetland, a tributary to Nason Creek
004	Powerline Acclimation Site	Unnamed tributary to Nason Creek
005	Trinity Over-Wintering and Acclimation Site 1	Chiwawa River
006	Trinity Over-Wintering and Acclimation Site 2	Phelps Creek, a tributary to the Chiwawa River
007	Clear Creek Acclimation Site	Clear Creek, a tributary to the Chiwawa River
008	Beaver Creek Acclimation Site	Beaver Creek, a tributary to the Wenatchee River
009	White River Springs Acclimation Site	Dirty Face Creek, a tributary to the White River
010	White River Bridge Acclimation Site	White River

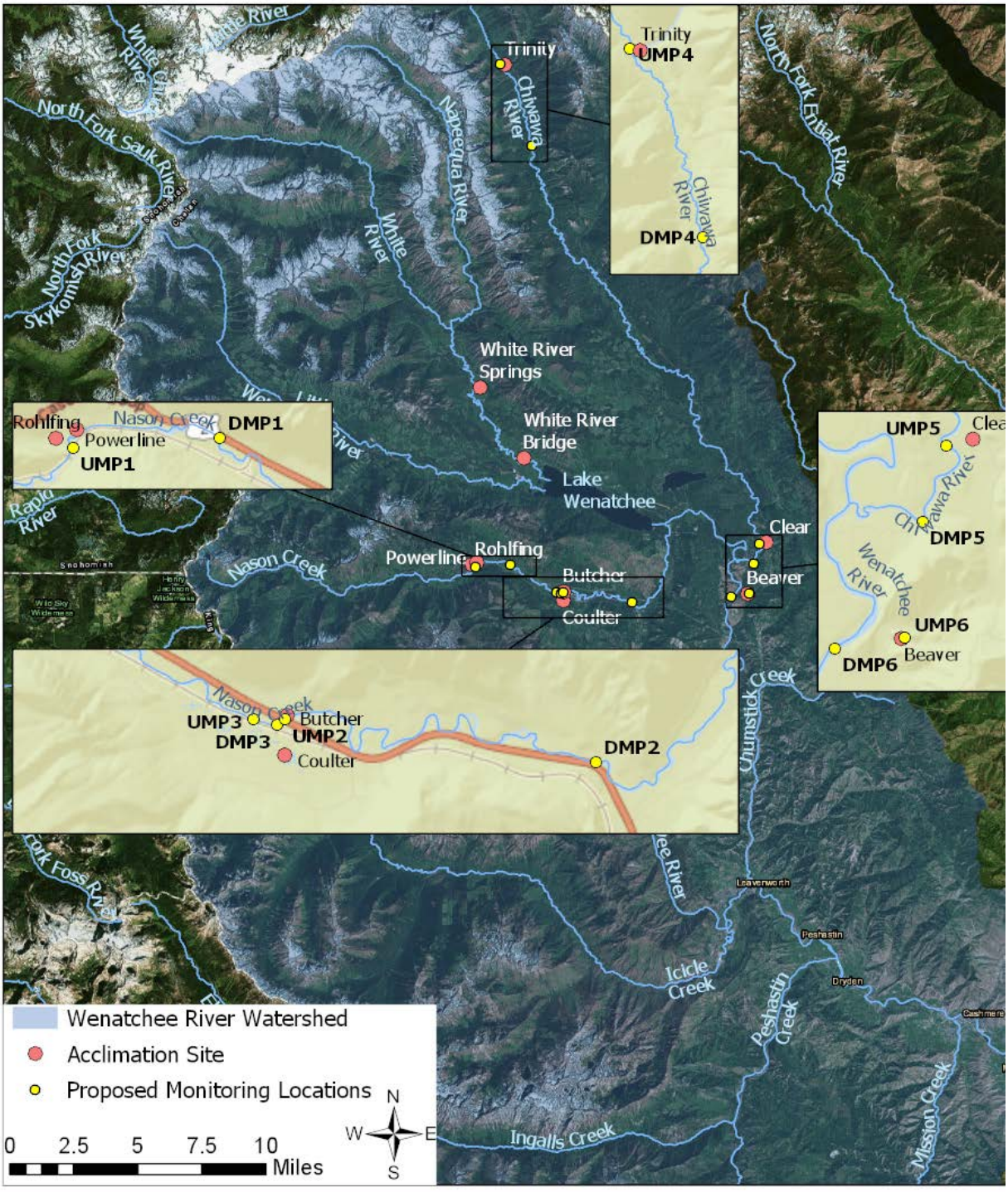
[1] Every outfall for each acclimation site must list a latitude and longitude for the outfall in the individual site-specific sampling plan in the Quality Assurance Project Plan (Reference permit section S4.D)

Table 2 Summary: In-Stream Nutrient Compliance Monitoring Points

Acclimation Site(s)	Upstream Latitude Longitude	Upstream Monitoring Point (UMP)	Downstream Latitude Longitude	Downstream Monitoring Point (DMP)	Monitoring Stream[1]
Rohlfing, Powerline	47.783967 -120.875917	UMP1	47.785328 -120.847364	DMP1	Nason Creek
Butcher	47.769014 -120.802636	UMP2	47.763508 -120.745250	DMP2	Nason Creek
Coulter	47.769006 -120.808514	UMP3	47.768253 -120.804164	DMP3	Nason Creek
Trinity 1 and 2	48.074189 -120.855753	UMP4	48.026967 -120.828956	DMP4	Chiwawa River
Clear	47.796989 -120.638511	UMP5	47.785636 -120.643469	DMP5	Clear Creek
Beaver	47.768300 -120.647428	UMP6	47.766667 -120.662556	DMP6	Beaver Creek

1. The monitoring streams represent water bodies that are direct tributaries to the Wenatchee River and are identified in the *Wenatchee River Watershed Dissolved Oxygen and pH Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)* as water bodies of concern for potential background nutrient impacts to the Wenatchee River.

S1.B. Map of the Facilities and In-Stream Compliance Monitoring Points



S2. Discharge Limitations And Monitoring Schedules

S2.A. Process wastewater discharges

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

S2.B. Nason Creek Discharge Limitations and Monitoring Schedules

The following acclimation sites all ultimately discharge to Nason Creek. The Rohlfing (Outfall 001) discharges to an unnamed tributary to Nason Creek; the Butcher (Outfall 002) discharges directly to Nason Creek; the Coulter (Outfall 003) discharges to an unnamed wetland as a tributary to Nason Creek; and the Powerline (Outfall 004) discharges to an unnamed tributary to Nason Creek.

The discharge at a level in excess of that identified and authorized by this permit at any Outfall 001-004 violates the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on July 1, 2019, the Permittee is authorized to discharge wastewater associated with rearing ponds at Outfalls 001-004, subject to complying with the following limitations. Permittees must collect and analyze samples according to the following schedules. Limitations are effective and monitoring is required only when fish are on station.

Parameter	Average Monthly[a]	Maximum Daily[b]	Sample Point[c]	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample[d]
EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 001-004[e]			**MONITORING SCHEDULE FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 001-004[e]**		
Settleable Solids (net[f] mL/L)	N/A	N/A	Intake	Once per defined event	Grab
Settleable Solids (net[f] mL/L)	0.1	N/A	Effluent	1/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (net[f] mg/L)	N/A	N/A	Intake	Once per defined event	Composite
Total Suspended Solids (net[f] mg/L)	5.0	15.0	Effluent	1/month	Composite
pH (S.U.)	At all times between 6.0 and 9.0		E	1/month	Grab
EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 001-004 for FISH RELEASE[e]			**MONITORING SCHEDULE FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 001-004 for FISH RELEASE[e]**		
Settleable Solids mL/L	N/A	1.0	E	1/release event	Grab
Total Suspended Solids mg/L	N/A	100.0	E	1/release event	Grab
ANY DISCHARGE DISINFECTION WATER TO SURFACE WATER [e, g]			**MONITORING SCHEDULE ANY DISCHARGE DISINFECTION WATER TO SURFACE WATER [e, g]**		
Total Residual Chlorine µg/L	N/A	19.0 [g]	E	1/week	Grab

a	Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the average monthly value, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.
b	Maximum daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, calculate the daily discharge as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. This does not apply to pH or temperature.

Parameter	Average Monthly[a]	Maximum Daily[b]	Sample Point[c]	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample[d]
c	Permittee does not need to collect an intake sample if they assume the intake concentration of settleable solids and/or suspended solids is zero (0). E = Effluent prior to mixing with the any other flows/waters. Refer to site-specific sampling plan for appropriate sampling locations				
d	Composites: Permittees must collect and combine at least six representative grab samples of effluent throughout the normal working day to measure the effluent total suspended solids. The Permittee must collect at least one sample while it feeds the fish. The Permittee must combine equal volumes of each of six grab samples to constitute the total suspended solids composite sample. The Permittee may use the same total suspended solids composite sample to determine compliance with the monthly average and the instantaneous maximum limits. If necessary, the Permittee may take additional composite sample(s) to reach compliance with the monthly average limit. Alternatively, the Permittee may use an automatic 24 hour composite sampler that is capable to take one discreet sample per hour to meet this requirement. Grab: All effluent grab samples must be representative samples of all outfalls which discharge acclimation pond water to waters of the state.				
e	Discharges to a surface water with fish on station are not allowed during the late critical season months as outlined in the Lower Wenatchee River TMDL (July – October)				
f	Ecology will accept net values if both intake and effluent values are reported on the DMR. If no intake values are reported for TSS or Settleable solids at any Outfall (001-004) than the intake value is considered to be zero (0).				
g	Chlorine limits only apply when chlorine or Chloramine-T are being used. Ecology will consider the Permittee in compliance with the effluent limits for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine levels reported on the DMR are at or below the Method Detection Limit (MDL) of 50 µg/L.				

S2.B.1 Nason Creek Discharges Effluent Characterization (Outfalls 001-004)

During the first permit term, (2019-2024) the permittee must analyze for the following parameters.

Although no specific numeric effluent limitation exists in this permit term, the goal of Ecology is *de minimis* discharges of Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen while fish are on station, from any of the outfalls. No discharges to a surface water with fish on station are allowed during the late critical season months, as outlined in the Lower Wenatchee River TMDL (July-October).

Monitoring is required only when fish are on station.

Parameter	Sample Point[a]	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample[b]
MONITORING SCHEDULE FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 001-004[c]			
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	E	1/acclimating season[c]	Composite
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	E	1/acclimating season[c]	Composite

a	E = Effluent prior to mixing with the any other flows/waters. Refer to site-specific sampling plan for appropriate sampling locations
b	Composites: Permittees must collect and combine at least six representative grab samples of effluent throughout the normal working day to measure the effluent total suspended solids. The Permittee must collect at least one sample while it feeds the fish. The Permittee must combine equal volumes of each of six grab samples to constitute the total suspended solids composite sample. The Permittee may use the same total suspended solids composite sample to determine compliance with the monthly average and the instantaneous maximum limits. If necessary, the Permittee may take additional composite sample(s) to reach compliance with the monthly average limit. Alternatively, the Permittee may use an automatic 24 hour composite sampler that is capable to take one discreet sample per hour to meet this requirement.
c	In the electronic reporting portal (see S4, Reporting and Recording Requirements), this will be listed as one time per year (or annually). However, 1/per acclimation season means 1 time during the time fish are actually being acclimated. The samples must be taken the last 2 weeks of acclimation each year, when feeding is at the highest level.

S2.B.2. Nason Creek In-Stream Compliance Monitoring

The Permittee must analyze for the following parameters on Nason Creek.

Although no specific numeric effluent limitation exists in this permit term, downstream concentrations of Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen must not be significantly higher than upstream concentration levels.. The data from the first permit term will establish confidence intervals that may be used in subsequent permit editions.

See Permit Section S4.A. and S4.D4 for specific reporting instructions for this monitoring.

Permittees must collect and analyze samples as described according to the following schedule.

IN-STREAM COMPLIANCE MONITORING FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 001-004 [a]					
Limitations [b]		**All In-Stream Monitoring Locations**		**Downstream concentrations must not be significantly higher than upstream concentrations.**	
Acclimation Site	**Monitoring Stream**	**Parameters [c]**	**Sample Point [d]**	**Sampling Frequency[e]**	**Type of Sample [f]**
Rohlfing and Powerline	Nason Creek	TN, µg/L Total Phosphorous, µg/L	UMP1 and DMP1	5/acclimating season	Grab
Butcher	Nason Creek	TN, µg/L Total Phosphorous, µg/L	UMP2 and DMP2	5/acclimating season	Grab
Coulter	Nason Creek	TN, µg/L Total Phosphorous, µg/L	UMP3 and DMP3	5/acclimating season	Grab

a	Discharges to a surface water with fish on station are not allowed during the late critical season months as outlined in the Lower Wenatchee River TMDL (July – October)
b	Although there are five samples at each in-stream monitoring location, the limitation is based upon the statistical analysis of the five samples at each location. Downstream concentrations must not be significantly higher than upstream concentrations.

c	Total Nitrogen (TN) and Total Phosphorous (TP) must be monitored at both UMP and DMP
d	U = Upstream of direct discharge or confluence with tributary stream with indirect discharge. D = Downstream of direct discharge or confluence with tributary stream with indirect discharge. Refer to the map in S1.B for sampling locations and Table 2 in S1.A for latitude and longitudes of sampling locations.
e	5/acclimating season: means five upstream samples and five downstream samples (each set must be sampled on the same day) **each acclimating year**. One sample must be taken at each location **before** fish are on station. Four must be while fish are on station and one of the four must be taken in the latter part of the acclimation season (within one week of fish release).
f	Grab: All grab samples must be representative samples of monitoring stream with regard for safety. (E.g. samples must be taken as mid-stream as possible).

S2.C. Trinity Acclimation Site Discharge Limitations And Monitoring Schedules

(The Trinity Acclimation Site on an upper reach of the Chiwawa River, is considered separate for limitation and monitoring purposes from the Clear Acclimation Site that discharges to a lower reach on the Chiwawa River)

S2.C.1 Process wastewater discharges

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

S2.C.2 Trinity Acclimation Site Discharges

The following acclimation sites all ultimately discharge to the Chiwawa River in an upper reach. The Trinity Over-Wintering and Acclimation Site 1 (Outfall 005) discharges directly to the Chiwawa River; and the Trinity Over-Wintering and Acclimation Site 2 (Outfall 006) discharges directly to Phelps Creek just upstream from the confluence with the Chiwawa River.

The discharge at a level in excess of that identified and authorized by this permit violates the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on July 1, 2019, the Permittee is authorized to discharge wastewater associated with rearing ponds at Outfalls 005-006, subject to complying with the following limitations. Permittees must collect and analyze samples according to the following schedules.

The effluent limitations are in effect and monitoring is required only when fish are on station.

Parameter	Average Monthly [a]	Maximum Daily [b]	Sample Point [c]	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample [d]
EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 005-006 [e]			**MONITORING SCHEDULE FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 005-006 [e]**		
Settleable Solids (net[f] mL/L)	N/A	N/A	Intake	Once per defined event	Grab
Settleable Solids (net[f] mL/L)	0.1	N/A	Effluent	1/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (net[f] mg/L)	N/A	N/A	Intake	Once per defined event	Composite
Total Suspended Solids (net[f] mg/L)	5.0	15.0	Effluent	1/month	Composite
pH (S.U.)	At all times between 6.0 and 9.0		E	1/month	Grab
Total Phosphorus, µg/L	Downstream concentrations must not be significantly higher than upstream concentrations [g]		UMP4 and DMP4	6/acclimating season [g]	Grab
Total Nitrogen, µg/L	Downstream concentrations must not be significantly higher than upstream concentrations. [g]		UMP4 and DMP4	6/acclimating season [g]	Grab
EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 005-006 for FISH RELEASE [e]			**MONITORING SCHEDULE FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 005-006 for FISH RELEASE [e]**		
Settleable Solids mL/L	N/A	1.0	E	1/release event	Grab
Total Suspended Solids mg/L	N/A	100.0	E	1/release event	Grab
ANY DISCHARGE DISINFECTION WATER TO SURFACE WATER [e, h]			**ANY DISCHARGE DISINFECTION WATER TO SURFACE WATER [e, h]**		
Total Residual Chlorine µg/L	N/A	19.0 [g]	E	1/week	Grab

a	Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the average monthly value, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.

Parameter		Average Monthly [a]	Maximum Daily [b]	Sample Point [c]	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample [d]
b	Maximum daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, calculate the daily discharge as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. This does not apply to pH or temperature.					
c	Permittee does not need to collect an intake sample if they assume the intake concentration of settleable solids and/or suspended solids is zero (0). E = Effluent prior to mixing with the any other flows/waters. U = Upstream of any discharges from direct or confluence with tributary streams from fish acclimating purposes at the Trinity Over-Wintering and Acclimation Sites. D = Downstream of any direct or confluence with tributary streams from fish acclimating purposes at the Trinity Over-Wintering and Acclimation Sites but before confluence with the Wenatchee River. Refer to site-specific sampling plan for appropriate sampling locations for I and E. For UMP4 and DMP 4 refer to the map in S1.B for sampling locations and Table 2 in S1.A for latitude and longitudes of sampling locations					
d	Composites: Permittees must collect and combine at least six representative grab samples of effluent throughout the normal working day to measure the effluent total suspended solids. The Permittee must collect at least one sample while it feeds the fish. The Permittee must combine equal volumes of each of six grab samples to constitute the total suspended solids composite sample. The Permittee may use the same total suspended solids composite sample to determine compliance with the monthly average and the instantaneous maximum limits. If necessary, the Permittee may take additional composite sample(s) to reach compliance with the monthly average limit. Alternatively, the Permittee may use an automatic 24 hour composite sampler that is capable to take one discreet sample per hour to meet this requirement. Grab: All effluent grab samples must be representative samples of all outfalls which discharge rearing pond or raceway water to waters of the state. In stream samples must be as representative as possible (e.g. out from the bank) with regard for safety.					
e	Discharges to a surface water with fish on station are not normally allowed during the late critical season months as outlined in the Lower Wenatchee River TMDL (July – October). For Outfalls 005 and 006 ONLY, overwintering of parr are allowed in October. Due to road conditions for the majority of the winter months and into late spring, parr must be brought into this location in October of each year.					
f	Ecology will accept net values if both intake and effluent values are reported on the DMR. If no intake values are reported for any specific constituent at Outfall (005-006) than the intake value is considered to be zero (0).					
g	Compliance for instream monitoring is based upon the statistical analysis of the six samples. See S4.A. and S4.B4 for specific reporting instructions for this monitoring. 6/acclimating season: Means six upstream samples and six downstream samples (each set must be sampled on the same day) **every acclimation year**. One sample must be taken at each location **before** fish are on station. One sample must be taken during overwintering and the remaining four must be while fish are in pond acclimating and one of the four must be taken in the latter part of the acclimation season (within one week of fish release).					
h	Chlorine limits only apply when chlorine or Chloramine-T are being used. Ecology will consider the Permittee in compliance with the effluent limits for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine levels reported on the DMR are at or below the Method Detection Limit (MDL) of 50 µg/L.					

S2.D. Clear And Beaver Acclimation Site Discharge Limitations And Monitoring Schedules

(The Clear Acclimation Site with indirect discharge to the lower reach of the Chiwawa River is considered separate for limitation and monitoring purposes from the Trinity Acclimation Sites that discharge to an upper reach on the Chiwawa River).

S2.D.1 Process wastewater discharges

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

S2.D.2 Clear and Beaver Acclimation Site Discharges

The Clear (Outfall 007) with discharge to Clear Creek, tributary to Chiwawa River; and Beaver (Outfall 008) with discharge to Beaver Creek, tributary to Wenatchee River, acclimation sites.

The discharge at a level in excess of that identified and authorized by this permit violates the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on July 1, 2019, the Permittee is authorized to discharge wastewater associated with rearing ponds at Outfalls 007-008, subject to complying with the following limitations. Permittees must collect and analyze samples according to the following schedule.

The effluent limitations are in effect and monitoring is required only when fish are on station.

Parameter	Average Monthly [a]	Maximum Daily [b]	Sample Point [c]	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample[d]
EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 007-008 [e]			**MONITORING SCHEDULE FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 007-008 [e]**		
Settleable Solids (net[f] mL/L)	N/A	N/A	Intake	Once per defined event	Grab
Settleable Solids (net[f] mL/L)	0.1	N/A	Effluent	1/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (net[f] mg/L)	N/A	N/A	Intake	Once per defined event	Composite
Total Suspended Solids (net[f] mg/L)	5.0	15.0	Effluent	1/month	Composite

Parameter	Average Monthly [a]	Maximum Daily [b]	Sample Point [c]	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample[d]
pH (S.U.)	At all times between 6.0 and 9.0		E	1/month	Grab
EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 007-008 for FISH RELEASE [e]			**MONITORING SCHEDULE FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 007-008 for FISH RELEASE [e]**		
Settleable Solids mL/L	N/A	1.0	E	1/release event	Grab
Total Suspended Solids mg/L	N/A	100.0	E	1/release event	Grab
ANY DISCHARGE DISINFECTION WATER TO SURFACE WATER [e, g]			**ANY DISCHARGE DISINFECTION WATER TO SURFACE WATER [e, g]**		
Total Residual Chlorine µg/L	N/A	19.0 [g]	E	1/week	Grab

a	Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the average monthly value, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.
b	Maximum daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, calculate the daily discharge as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. This does not apply to pH or temperature.
c	Permittee does not need to collect an intake sample if they assume the intake concentration of settleable solids and/or suspended solids is zero (0). E = Effluent prior to mixing with the any other flows/waters. Refer to site-specific sampling plan for appropriate sampling locations
d	Composites: Permittees must collect and combine at least six representative grab samples of effluent throughout the normal working day to measure the effluent total suspended solids. The Permittee must collect at least one sample while it feeds the fish. The Permittee must combine equal volumes of each of six grab samples to constitute the total suspended solids composite sample. The Permittee may use the same total suspended solids composite sample to determine compliance with the monthly average and the instantaneous maximum limits. If necessary, the Permittee may take additional composite sample(s) to reach compliance with the monthly average limit. Alternatively, the Permittee may use an automatic 24 hour composite sampler that is capable to take one discreet sample per hour to meet this requirement. Grab: All effluent grab samples must be representative samples of all outfalls which discharge rearing pond or raceway water to waters of the state.
e	Discharges to a surface water with fish on station are not allowed during the late critical season months as outlined in the Lower Wenatchee River TMDL (July – October)

Parameter	Average Monthly [a]	Maximum Daily [b]	Sample Point [c]	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample[d]
f	Ecology will accept net values if both intake (or upstream) and effluent (or downstream) values are reported on the DMR. If no intake (or upstream) values are reported for any specific constituent or Outfall (009-010) than the intake (or upstream) value is considered to be zero (0)..				
g	Chlorine limits only apply when chlorine or Chloramine-T are being used. Ecology will consider the Permittee in compliance with the effluent limits for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine levels reported on the DMR are at or below the Method Detection Limit (MDL) of 50 µg/L.				

S2.D.3. Clear and Beaver Acclimation Site Effluent Characterization

During the first permit term, (2019-2024) the permittee must analyze for the following parameters.

Although no specific numeric effluent limitation exists in this permit term, the goal of Ecology is *de minimis* discharges of Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen while fish are on station, from any outfall. No discharges to a surface water with fish on station are allowed during the late critical season months, as outlined in the Lower Wenatchee River TMDL (July-October).

The monitoring is required only when fish are on station.

Parameter	Sample Point [a]	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample [b]
MONITORING SCHEDULE FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 007-008 [c]			
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	E	1/acclimating season[c]	Composite
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	E	1/acclimating season[c]	Composite
a	E = Effluent prior to mixing with the any other flows/waters. Refer to site-specific sampling plan for appropriate sampling locations		
b	Composites: Permittees must collect and combine at least six representative grab samples of effluent throughout the normal working day to measure the effluent total suspended solids. The Permittee must collect at least one sample while it feeds the fish. The Permittee must combine equal volumes of each of six grab samples to constitute the total suspended solids composite sample. The Permittee may use the same total suspended solids composite sample to determine compliance with the monthly average and the instantaneous maximum limits. If necessary, the Permittee may take additional composite sample(s) to reach compliance with the monthly average limit. Alternatively, the Permittee may use an automatic 24 hour composite sampler that is capable to take one discreet sample per hour to meet this requirement.		
c	In the electronic reporting portal (see S4, Reporting and Recording Requirements), this will be listed as one time per year (or annually). However, 1/per acclimation season means 1 time during the time fish are actually being acclimated. The samples must be taken the last 2 weeks of acclimation each year, when feeding is at the highest level.		

S2.D.4. Clear and Beaver Acclimation Site In-Stream Compliance Monitoring

The Permittee must analyze for the following parameters on Clear and Beaver Creeks.

Although no specific numeric effluent limitation exists in this permit term, downstream concentrations of Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen must not be significantly higher than upstream concentration levels. The data from the first permit term will establish confidence intervals that may be used in subsequent permit editions.

See Permit Section S4.A. S4.B4 for specific reporting instructions for this monitoring.

Permittees must collect and analyze samples as described according to the following schedule.

IN-STREAM COMPLIANCE MONITORING FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 007-008 [a]					
Limitations [b]		**All In-Stream Monitoring Locations**		**Downstream concentrations must not be significantly higher than upstream concentrations.**	
Acclimation Site	**Monitoring Stream**	**Parameters [c]**	**Sample Point [d]**	**Sampling Frequency[e]**	**Type of Sample [f]**
Clear	Clear Creek	TN, µg/L Total Phosphorous, µg/L	UMP1 and DMP1	5/acclimating season	Grab
Beaver	Beaver Creek	TN, µg/L Total Phosphorous, µg/L	UMP2 and DMP2	5/acclimating season	Grab

a	Discharges to a surface water with fish on station are not allowed during the late critical season months as outlined in the Lower Wenatchee River TMDL (July – October)
b	Although there are five samples at each in-stream monitoring location, the limitation is based upon the statistical analysis of the five samples at each location. Downstream concentrations must not be significantly higher than upstream concentrations.
c	Total Nitrogen (TN) and Total Phosphorous (TP) must be monitored at both UMP and DMP
d	U = Upstream of direct discharge or confluence with tributary stream with indirect discharge. D = Downstream of direct discharge or confluence with tributary stream with indirect discharge. Refer to the map in S1.B for sampling locations and Table 2 in S1.A for latitude and longitudes of sampling locations.
e	5/acclimating season: means five upstream samples and five downstream samples (each set must be sampled on the same day) **each acclimating year**. One sample must be taken at each

	location **before** fish are on station. Four must be while fish are on station and one of the four must be taken in the latter part of the acclimation season (within one week of fish release).
f	Grab: All grab samples must be representative samples of monitoring stream with regard for safety. (E.g. samples must be taken as mid-stream as possible).

S2.E. White River Discharge Limitation And Monitoring Schedules

S2.E.1. Process wastewater discharges

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

S2.E.2 White River Acclimation Site Discharge Limitations and Monitoring Schedules

The White River acclimation sites both ultimately discharge to the White River. White River Springs Acclimation Site (Outfall 009) discharges to Dirty Face Creek, a tributary to the White River, and the White River Bridge Acclimation Site (Outfall 010) discharges directly to the White River above the mouth of Lake Wenatchee.

It is expected that Lake Wenatchee will provide nutrient mitigation for both of these discharges, therefore no in-stream monitoring is required for nutrient compliance purposes. Effluent characterization for nutrients is required during the first permit term.

The discharge at a level in excess of that identified and authorized by this permit violates the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on July 1, 2019, the Permittee is authorized to discharge wastewater associated with rearing ponds at Outfalls 009-010, subject to complying with the following limitations. Permittees must collect and analyze samples as described according to the following schedule.

The effluent limitations are in effect and monitoring is required only when fish are on station.

Parameter	Average Monthly [a]	Maximum Daily [b]	Sample Point [c]	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample [d]
EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 009-010 [e]			**MONITORING SCHEDULE FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 009-010 [e]**		
Settleable Solids (net[f] mL/L)	N/A	N/A	Intake	Once per defined event	Grab
Settleable Solids (net[f] mL/L)	0.1	N/A	Effluent	1/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (net[f] mg/L)	N/A	N/A	Intake	Once per defined event	Composite
Total Suspended Solids (net[f] mg/L)	5.0	15.0	Effluent	1/month	Composite
pH (S.U.)	At all times between 6.0 and 9.0		E	1/month	Grab
EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 009-010 for FISH RELEASE [e]			**MONITORING SCHEDULE FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 009-010 for FISH RELEASE [e]**		
Settleable Solids mL/L	N/A	1.0	E	1/release event	Grab
Total Suspended Solids mg/L	N/A	100.0	E	1/release event	Grab
ANY DISCHARGE DISINFECTION WATER TO SURFACE WATER [e, g]			**ANY DISCHARGE DISINFECTION WATER TO SURFACE WATER [e, g]**		
Total Residual Chlorine µg/L	N/A	19.0 [g]	E	1/week	Grab

a	Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the average monthly value, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.
b	Maximum daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, calculate the daily discharge as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. This does not apply to pH or temperature.

Parameter		Average Monthly [a]	Maximum Daily [b]	Sample Point [c]	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample [d]
c	Permittee does not need to collect an intake sample if they assume the intake concentration of settleable solids and/or suspended solids is zero (0). E = Effluent prior to mixing with the any other flows/waters. Refer to site-specific sampling plan for appropriate sampling locations					
d	Composites: Permittees must collect and combine at least six representative grab samples of effluent throughout the normal working day to measure the effluent total suspended solids. The Permittee must collect at least one sample while it feeds the fish. The Permittee must combine equal volumes of each of six grab samples to constitute the total suspended solids composite sample. The Permittee may use the same total suspended solids composite sample to determine compliance with the monthly average and the instantaneous maximum limits. If necessary, the Permittee may take additional composite sample(s) to reach compliance with the monthly average limit. Alternatively, the Permittee may use an automatic 24 hour composite sampler that is capable to take one discreet sample per hour to meet this requirement. Grab: All effluent grab samples must be representative samples of all outfalls which discharge rearing pond or raceway water to waters of the state.					
e	Discharges to a surface water with fish on station are not allowed during the late critical season months as outlined in the Lower Wenatchee River TMDL (July – October)					
f	Ecology will accept net values if both intake (or upstream) and effluent (or downstream) values are reported on the DMR. If no intake (or upstream) values are reported for any specific constituent or Outfall (009-010) than the intake (or upstream) value is considered to be zero (0).					
g	Chlorine limits only apply when chlorine or Chloramine-T are being used. Ecology will consider the Permittee in compliance with the effluent limits for total residual chlorine, provided the total residual chlorine levels reported on the DMR are at or below the Method Detection Limit (MDL) of 50 µg/L.					

S2.E.3. White River Acclimation Site Effluent Characterization

During the first permit term, (2019-2024) the permittee must analyze for the following parameters.

Although no specific numeric effluent limitation exists in this permit term, the goal of Ecology is *de minimis* discharges of Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen while fish are on station, from any of the outfalls. No discharges to a surface water with fish on station are allowed during the late critical season months, as outlined in the Lower Wenatchee River TMDL (July-October).

The monitoring is required only when fish are on station.

Parameter	Sample Point [a]	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample [b]
MONITORING SCHEDULE FOR ACCLIMATION PONDS 009-010			
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	E	1/acclimating season [c]	Composite
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	E	1/acclimating season [c]	Composite

a	E = Effluent prior to mixing with the any other flows/waters. Refer to site-specific sampling plan for appropriate sampling locations
b	Composites: Permittees must collect and combine at least six representative grab samples of effluent throughout the normal working day to measure the effluent total suspended solids. The Permittee must collect at least one sample while it feeds the fish. The Permittee must combine equal volumes of each of six grab samples to constitute the total suspended solids composite sample. The Permittee may use the same total suspended solids composite sample to determine compliance with the monthly average and the instantaneous maximum limits. If necessary, the Permittee may take additional composite sample(s) to reach compliance with the monthly average limit. Alternatively, the Permittee may use an automatic 24 hour composite sampler that is capable to take one discreet sample per hour to meet this requirement.
c	In the electronic reporting portal (see S4, Reporting and Recording Requirements), this will be listed as one time per year (or annually). However, 1/per acclimation season means 1 time during the time fish are actually being acclimated. The samples must be taken the last 2 weeks of acclimation each year, when feeding is at the highest level.

S2.F. Monitoring Requirements For All Acclimation Sites (Outfalls 001-010)

At all acclimation sites while fish are on station, the Permittee must monitor and record monthly and report annually the following:

Outfall Number	Average Monthly [a]	Maximum Daily [a]	Fish Food Used, Pounds [a, b, c,]
001-010	Average Monthly Pounds of Fish on Station	Maximum Daily Pounds of Fish on Station each Month	Monthly Pounds of Fish Food Fed

a	Electronic annual reporting is required per S4.A.3. of this permit. Annual Discharge Monitoring Reports are due by the 31st of January following the annual reporting period. The annual reporting period is considered to be January through December.
b	When fish on station are being fed, manual feeding is required to maximize fish food consumption. No automatic feeders, blowers, etc. Feed must be dry. Daily fish food fed records are required to be kept and available to Ecology upon request.

c	Fish food purchasing procedures that give preference for fish food that contains the lowest amount of phosphorus, nitrogen, and PCB's that is economically and practically feasible are required. See S4.E. of this permit for more information.

S2.G. Prohibitions At All Acclimation Sites (Outfalls 001-010)

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

The Permittee must not discharge to waters of the state from any acclimation site outfall:

1. Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) unless the Permittee received prior written approval from the Director of the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).
2. Solids, including sludge and grit that accumulate in tanks or ponds, or in other components of the facility(ies) in excess of the applicable limits in this permit.
3. Hazardous substances, unless authorized by this permit.
4. Visible foam or floating, suspended or submerged matter, including fish mortalities, kill spawning, processing wastes, and leachate from these materials, in amounts causing, or contributing to a nuisance or objectionable condition in the receiving water or that may impair designated beneficial uses in the receiving water. This does not apply to approved nutrient enhancement efforts.
5. Disease control chemicals and drugs except those approved by the EPA for hatchery use.
6. Toxic substances, including drugs, pesticides or other chemicals in toxic amounts that will impair designated uses or violate water quality standards of the receiving water.

S3. Sampling And Analytical Procedures

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

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

Part 136 (or as applicable in 40 CFR subchapters N [Parts 400–471] or O [Parts 501-503]) unless otherwise specified in this permit. Ecology may only specify alternative methods for parameters without limits and for those parameters without an EPA approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

S3.A. Continuous Monitoring Devices and Measurement Instruments

1. Calibrate continuous monitoring instruments weekly unless it can demonstrate a longer period is sufficient based on monitoring records. The Permittee:
    a. Must calibrate continuous pH measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the lab with a pH meter calibrated with standard buffers and analyzed within 15 minutes of sampling.
    b. Must calibrate continuous chlorine measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the laboratory within 15 minutes of sampling.
2. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
3. Establish a calibration frequency for each device or instrument in the O&M manual that conforms to the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.
4. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

S3.B. Laboratory Accreditation

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology for permit specified parameters is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of chapter 173-50 WAC, *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories*. Settleable solids, Total Residual Chlorine when used for disease control purposes, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement. The Permittee must obtain accreditation for pH and Total Residual Chlorine if it must receive accreditation or registration for other parameters.

S3.C. Request for Reduction in Monitoring

The Permittee may request a reduction of the sampling frequency after twelve (12) months of monitoring. Ecology will review each request and at its discretion grant the request when it reissues the permit or by a permit modification.

The Permittee must:

1. Provide a written request.

2. Clearly state the parameters for which it is requesting reduced monitoring.
3. Clearly state the justification for the reduction.

S4. Reporting And Recording Requirements

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

S4.A. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR's)

The first monitoring period begins on **July 1, 2019** (unless otherwise specified). The Permittee must:

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic discharge monitoring report (DMR) form provided by Ecology within the Water Quality Permitting Portal. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Condition S2 and as required by the form. Report a value for each day sampling occurred (unless specifically exempted in the permit) and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the electronic form.

   To find out more information and to sign up for the Water Quality Permitting Portal go to: http://ecyapwq/wqwebportal/
2. Ensure that DMRs are electronically submitted no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.
3. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in S2.A-F. (quarterly, annual, etc.) at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:
   a. Submit **quarterly DMRs for S2.A-E**, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by the 15th day of the month following the monitoring period. Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The Permittee must submit the first quarterly DMR by October 15, 2019 for the quarter beginning on **July 1, 2019 and ending on September 30, 2019.**
   b. Submit **annual DMRs for S2.F**, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by January 31 for the previous calendar year. The annual sampling period is the calendar year. The Permittee must submit the first annual DMR by January 31, 2021 for the annual report beginning on **January 1, 2020 and ending on December 31, 2020.**

4. **In-Stream Nutrient Monitoring Reporting Requirements**
   a. **All individual in-stream monitoring event results are to be submitted quarterly on the regular DMR's as "report only" (with no numeric limitations listed on the DMR's).**
   b. **Any extra sampling event results in the time period must be included.**
   c. **See S4.B for annual report submittal information for in-stream nutrient compliance.**
5. Enter the "No Discharge" reporting code (reporting code 'C') for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.
6. Report single analytical values below detection as "less than the detection level (DL)" by entering < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. < 2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and quantitation level (QL) identified in the permit, report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided.
7. Report single analytical values between the detection level (DL) and the quantitation level (QL) by entering the estimated value, the code for estimated value/below quantitation limit (j) and any additional information in the comments. Submit a copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR.
8. Report the test method used for analysis in the comments if the laboratory used an alternative method not specified in the permit and as allowed in Appendix A.
9. Calculate average values and calculated total values (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
   a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the detection value and the quantitation value for the sample analysis.
   b. One-half the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample from the same monitoring point for the reporting period.
   c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.

S4.B. In-Stream Nutrient Monitoring Annual Compliance Submittal

1. An annual report demonstrating compliance with in-stream monitoring limitations is due by July 31st and is to be submitted through the Water

Quality Permitting Portal. The first report is due by **July 31, 2020**. The report is to include the following:

a. Perform standard statistical analysis that tests the relationship between the upstream and downstream concentrations of Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen. Use an appropriate statistical procedure that does not violate underlying statistical assumptions. Any reliable statistical software package is allowed.

   i. For any sample result, utilize one-half of the testing method detection limit for any individual monitoring event reported as non-detect.

   ii. Include monitoring events during the over-wintering process (at Trinity) and those required before fish are on station.

   iii. Include any extra monitoring event results.

b. The resulting analysis must show that each DMP statistical result is not significantly greater than the UMP statistical result in the same reach of the water body.

c. The report must show all work, assumptions, and variables that demonstrates compliance with in-stream Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen permit limitations.

S4.C. Other Permit Submittals and Schedules

The Permittee must use the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application (unless otherwise specified in the permit) to submit all other written permit-required reports by the date specified in the permit.

When another permit condition requires submittal of a paper (hard-copy) report, the Permittee must ensure that it is postmarked or received by Ecology no later than the dates specified by this permit. Send these paper reports to Ecology at:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Central Regional Office
1250 W. Alder Street
Union Gap, WA 98903-0009

Other Annual Reports: Report the use of any disease control chemicals on a form supplied by Ecology (Appendix C). Use the Operational Log (S4.E.) to complete the form. Submit the Disease Control and Chemical

Use Report annually, unless Ecology requests this information on a more frequent basis. Each annual report must cover the amounts of chemicals used during the previous calendar year. Each annual report must be submitted by the 31st day of January following the annual reporting period. The Permittee must submit the first annual Disease Control and Chemical Use Report by **January 31, 2020** for the annual report beginning on July 1, 2019 and ending on December 31, 2019.

Formaldehyde/Formalin Reporting: Calculations for any formalin usage at any acclimation pond must be completed and recorded in the Disease Control and Chemical Use Report. The permittee must account for dosage concentration and quantity applied, volume, velocity (when possible) and flow of receiving pond / raceway / trough / egg tray, detention time, and calculate discharge concentration to receiving water. The permittee must follow label directions.

S4.D. Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)

The Permittee must:

1. Submit a sampling and quality assurance plan for Ecology review and approval by **January 1, 2020**. Ecology will make a determination on approval within 90 days of receipt of the QAPP (or **March 31, 2020**). Prepare all quality assurance plans in accordance with the guidelines given in *Guidelines for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Studies*, Ecology Publication 04-03-030. This document is available at: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/0403030.pdf
2. Conduct all sampling and analysis in accordance with the approved quality assurance project plan.
    a. Use sampling station accuracy requirements of ± 20 meters.
    b. Time the sampling as close as possible to the critical period.
    c. Conduct all chemical analysis using the methods and the detection levels identified in Appendix A.
    d. Identify the statistical method that will be utilized for the in-stream monitoring compliance report.
3. Include the site-specific facility sampling plan for each acclimation pond in the approved quality assurance project plan. The sampling plan must describe and include:
    a. All discharge points (outfalls) to surface water or land and the latitude and longitude for each outfall at the point of sampling for compliance with monitoring requirements.
    b. The ponds that contribute to each discharge point.
    c. The source(s) of water for the intake and the receiving water(s)

d. All in-stream sampling locations, both above and below (Latitude and longitude of in-stream sampling locations are already on file with Ecology).
e. All in-stream sampling locations, both above and below (Latitude longitude of in-stream sampling locations are already on file with Ecology).
f. The name and address of the commercial laboratory conducting analysis to meet the requirements of this permit.

The Permittee may combine the QAPP with the Solid Waste Management Plan (S6), the Pollution Prevention Plan (S7), and the Spill Control Plan (S8) and submit them together. Each acclimation site must have the plans according to S6, S7, and S8; however redundancy between sites in the plans may be eliminated.

The Permittee must submit an update of the QAPP and site-specific facility sampling plan with permit renewal application within one year of the expiration date of this permit (or **July 1, 2023**).

S4.E. PCB and Nutrient Reduction Feed Purchasing Requirements

S4.E.1 PCB Reduction Activities and BMPs

All existing facilities must implement procedures to eliminate, to the maximum extent possible, the release of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) from any known sources in the facilities.

S4.E.2 Fish Food

Facilities must develop and implement a plan to reduce Phosphorus, Total Nitrogen, and PCBs in the facility discharge, from fish feeding activities. The plan must be submitted with the Pollution Prevention Plan (S7).

The plan should contain the following elements at a minimum:

- Purchasing procedures that give preference for fish food that contains the lowest amount of Phosphorus, Total Nitrogen, and PCBs that is economically and practically feasible.
- Fish feeding practices that minimize the discharge of unconsumed food.
- Methods to reduce accumulating fish feed regularly to keep feed out of the discharge.

S4.F. Operational Log

1. The Permittee must keep records on all **disease control chemicals** used at any facility, on the Disease Control Chemical Use Form (Appendix C) provided by or approved by Ecology. For this permit the use can be included all on one form, however identify individual pond and usage amounts (if any). All variances from the disease control chemical use procedures contained in the facility Pollution Prevention Plan must be noted. These records must include the:
    a. Person responsible for the administration of the disease control chemical if different from the individual identified in the facility Pollution Prevention Plan.
    b. Date of application of the disease control chemical used. For disease chemicals that are used on a routine basis the frequency of application may be recorded in place of each individual application date.
    c. Trade name of the disease control chemical used.
    d. Pond treatment concentration of the active ingredient, duration of treatment, and amount in gallons or pounds of the chemical.
    e. Estimated concentration of the active ingredient in the acclimation site effluent at the point of discharge to the receiving waters.
    f. Reason for use and method of application.
    g. Quantity, type (trade name), method of disposal, and location of any disposed spent chemical dip solutions.
2. The Permittee must keep records of the **average and maximum loading** in pounds of fish and the **total amount of food fed** in pounds for each calendar month at each of the acclimation ponds when fish are on station as described in S2.F. The Permittee must provide a copy of loading and feeding records to Ecology upon request.
3. The Permittee must use the information contained in the Operational Log to complete the disease control chemical use reporting requirements as noted in Section S4.C.
4. The Permittee must use the information contained in the Operational Log to complete the annual DMR for S2.F. as noted in S4.A.3.b.

S4.G. Records Retention

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three (3) years. Such information must include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. The Permittee must extend this period of retention during the course of any

unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by Ecology.

S4.H. Recording of Results

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

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

S4.I. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by Special Condition S2.A-F of this permit, then the Permittee must include the results of such monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR unless otherwise specified in this permit.

S4.J. Reporting Permit Violations

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

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

a. Twenty-Four-Hour Reporting

The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone, to Ecology at **509-575-2490**, within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of any of the following circumstances:

1. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.
2. Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of any effluent limit in the permit (See Part S8.C. “Bypass Procedures”).

3. Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (See G.16., “Upset”).
4. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Section S2.A-F., of this permit.
5. Any use of internal or external disease control chemical.

b. Report Within Five Days

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

1. A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
3. The estimated time the Permittee expects the noncompliance to continue if not yet corrected.
4. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
5. If the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimate of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

c. Waiver of Written Reports

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

d. All Other Permit Violation Reporting

The Permittee must report all permit violations, which do not require immediate or within 24 hours reporting, when it submits monitoring reports for S4. ("Reporting and Recording Requirements"). The reports must contain the information listed in subpart b, above. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

S4.K. Other Reporting

a. Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials

The Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in

accordance with the requirements of RCW 90.56.280 and chapter 173-303-145. You can obtain further instructions at the following website: https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill.

b. Failure to submit relevant or correct facts

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

S4.L. Maintaining a Copy of this Permit

The Permittee must keep a copy of this permit at the Permittee office of record for the complex and make it available upon request to Ecology inspectors upon request.

S5. Operation And Maintenance

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

S5.A. General Operating Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Properly handle and dispose of sand, silt, mud, solids, sludges, filter backwash, debris, or other pollutants deposited or removed in the course of treatment or control of water supply and wastewaters in a manner so as to prevent such materials or leachate from such materials entering waters of the state, including ground water.
2. Not discharge of untreated cleaning wastes (for example, obtained from a vacuum or standpipe bottom drain system) to waters of the state (including ground water) without prior treatment.
3. Not sweep or intentionally discharge accumulated solids from ponds to waters of the state without prior treatment.
4. Not remove dam boards in ponds that allow accumulated solids to discharge to waters of the state.
5. Clean acclimation ponds within one week prior to drawdown for fish release, where practical.

6. Implement all aspects of the Pollution Prevention Plan required in Section S7, during all phases of operation of the facility.
7. Keep a copy of this permit and the Operational Log at the facilities or at an Ecology approved designated office at all times and make it available to all employees and to Ecology upon request.
8. Dispose of fish mortalities, or processing wastes in a manner so as to prevent such materials, including leachate, from entering the waters of the state. (For approved carcass placement and nutrient enhancement activities, refer to Solid Waste section, S6.C.)
9. Conduct phased reductions of the amount of water discharged prior to complete shutdown, if supplied with ground water and discharging to surface receiving waters.
10. Prevent the discharge of floating solids to surface waters to the extent possible.
11. Ensure proper storage, containment, and disposing of drugs, pesticides, and feed to prevent such materials from entering waters of the state.
12. Dispose of excess/unused disinfectants in a way that does not allow them to enter waters of the state.
13. Treat any water used in the acclimation ponds or hauling trucks that is disinfected with chlorine or other chemicals before it is discharged to waters of the state.
14. At all times comply with applicable water quality standards.
15. For shut-down of installed and/or temporary tanks, ponds, or basins, dispose of water and/or solids in an upland location in such a manner that it does not directly impact surface or ground waters of the state.

S5.B. Disease Control Chemicals

Unless approved by Ecology, the Permittee may only use disease control chemicals and drugs approved for hatchery use by the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) or the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Permittees must report the use of these products on the Disease Control Chemical Use Form required in Section S4.C.

Only licensed veterinarians may administer internal disease control chemicals.

1. Emergency Drug and Chemical Use

   Ecology recognizes that an emergency epizootic disease may require the use of a drug or chemical not approved by the USFDA or USEPA, and not in conformance with S5.B.1, above.

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

a. A licensed veterinarian administers or directly supervises the administration of the drug or disease control chemical.
b. The Permittee notifies Ecology 24 hours prior to administering the drug or disease control chemical in writing or by facsimile.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section S5.B, the Permittee is responsible for fully complying with all the terms and conditions of this permit, including, but not limited to monitoring, record keeping, and reporting. Further, this clarification of disease control chemicals use does not authorize the Permittee to violate or cause an exceedance of applicable water quality standard.

S5.C. Production Changes

The Permittee must notify Ecology of any proposed significant production increase (20% or greater of biomass as calculated from the application for permitting at the beginning of the acclimating season) or changes in the nature of the discharge which substantially deviates from the information submitted in the permit application for any acclimating site.

S6. Solid Waste Management

S6.A. Solid Waste Handling

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

S6.B. Leachate

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

S6.C. Solid Waste Management Plan

The Permittee must prepare a Solid Waste Management Plan and submit it to Ecology within 180 days of the effective date of this permit (or **January 1, 2020**).This plan must include all solid wastes with the exception of those solid wastes regulated by Chapter 173-303 WAC (Dangerous Waste Regulations). The plan must describe how the Permittee collects, stores, and disposes of solid and biological wastes. Among the solid wastes of concern are:

1. Sands, silts, and other debris collected from facility source waters.
2. Accumulated settled solids in over-wintering or rearing tanks.
3. Fish mortalities due to a fish kill involving more than five percent of the fish in any pond.
4. Floating debris removed from ponds.
5. Any fish mortalities under normal pond operation.

The Permittee must:

1. Keep a copy of the Solid Waste Management Plan at the facilities or at an Ecology approved designated office at all times and make it available to all employees and to Ecology upon request.
2. Ensure that all hatchery personnel follow it.
3. Ensure that the plan does not conflict with any approved local Solid Waste Management Plan.
4. Submit any proposed revision or modification of the plan to Ecology and the local Health Department (if applicable). Comply with the plan and any plan modifications.

The plan may be combined with the QAPP (S4.D), the Pollution Prevention Plan (S7), and the Spill Control Plan (S8) and submit them together under one cover. Redundancy between sites may be eliminated in all plans except for the site-specific facility sampling plan within the Quality Assurance Project Plan (S4.D.) which must be specific for each acclimation site.

The Permittee must submit an update of the solid waste control plan with permit renewal application within one year of the expiration date of this permit (or **July 1, 2023**).

S7. Pollution Prevention Plan

The Permittee must prepare or update the site-specific Pollution Prevention Plan and submit it to Ecology within 180 days of the effective date of this permit (or **January 1, 2020**). This plan must address operating, spill prevention, spill response, and stormwater discharge practices that will prevent or minimize the release of pollutants from the facility to the waters of the state.

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

The Permittee must maintain a copy of the most current version of the Pollution Prevention Plan at the facilities or at an Ecology approved designated office at all

times and make it available to all employees and to Ecology upon request. Ensure that operations staff for the facility are familiar with the plan and adequately trained in the specific procedures that it requires.

The Permittee must address the following in the Plan.

1. How it will conduct fish feeding to minimize the discharge of unconsumed food.
2. Include a plan to reduce Phosphorus, Total Nitrogen, and PCBs in the facility discharge (S4.E)
3. The frequency of pond or tank cleaning and what procedures it will use to determine when cleaning is necessary to prevent accumulation of solids from being discharged.
4. How it will perform pond or tank cleaning to reduce the disturbance and subsequent discharge of settled solids during cleaning events.
5. How it will carry out fish grading, and other activities within ponds or tanks to minimize the disturbance and subsequent discharge of accumulated solids.
6. How it will prevent the discharge of accumulated solids during the fish release if it release fishes for enhancement purposes.
7. How it uses disease control chemicals within the facility to ensure that the amounts and frequency of application are the minimum necessary for effective disease treatment and control. The Permittee must minimize the concentration of disease control chemicals in the facility's discharge to the maximum extent practicable.
8. Practices for the storage and, if necessary, disposal of disease control chemicals.
9. Procedures to prevent or respond to spills and unplanned discharges of oil and hazardous materials. These procedures must address the following:
    a. A description of the reporting system to alert responsible facility management and appropriate legal authorities.
    b. A description of facilities (including an overall facility site plan) which prevent, control, or treat spills and unplanned discharges and compliance schedule to install any necessary facilities in accordance with the approved plan.
    c. A list of all hazardous materials used, processed, or stored at the facility that may spill directly or indirectly into state waters.
10. Procedures to identify and prevent existing and potential sources of stormwater pollution.

The Permittee may combine the plan with the Facility Sampling Plan (S4.C), the Solid Waste Management Plan (S6), and the Spill Control Plan (S8.) and submit them together. Redundancy between sites may be eliminated in all plans except for the site- specific facility sampling plan within the Quality Assurance Compliance Plan (S4.D.) which must be specific for each acclimation site.

The Permittee must submit an update of the Pollution Prevention Plan with permit renewal application within one year of the expiration date of this permit (or **July 1, 2023**).

S8.Spill Control Plan

S8.A. Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Submit to Ecology a spill control plan for the prevention, containment, and control of spills or unplanned releases of pollutants within 180 days of the effective date of this permit (or **January 1, 2020**).
2. Review the plan at least annually and update the spill plan as needed.
3. Send changes to the plan to Ecology.
4. Follow the plan and any supplements throughout the term of the permit.
5. Maintain a copy of the most current version of the Pollution Prevention Plan at the facilities or the Ecology approved designated office and ensure that its operations staff for the facility are familiar with the plan and adequately trained in the specific procedures that it requires.

S8.B. Spill Control Plan Components

The spill control plan must include the following:

1. A list of all oil and petroleum products and other materials used and/or stored on-site at any location under the authority of the Permittee, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, designate as Dangerous Waste (DW) or Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) by the procedures set forth in WAC 173-303-070. Include other materials used and/or stored on-site which may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching state's waters.
2. A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) which prevent, contain, or treat spills of these materials.
3. A description of the reporting system the Permittee will use to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.
4. A description of operator training to implement the plan.

The Permittee may submit plans and manuals required by 40 CFR Part 112, contingency plans required by Chapter 173-303 WAC, or other plans required by other agencies, which meet the intent of this section.

S8.C. Bypass Procedures

A bypass is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. This permit prohibits all bypasses except when the bypass is for essential maintenance, as listed in S5.A. or as listed below, or

is approved by Ecology as an anticipated bypass following the procedures listed below.

1. Bypass for essential maintenance without the potential to cause violation of permit limits or conditions.

   This permit allows bypasses for essential maintenance of the treatment system when necessary to ensure efficient operation of the system. The Permittee may bypass the treatment system for essential maintenance only if doing so does not cause violations of effluent limits. The Permittee is not required to notify Ecology when bypassing for essential maintenance. However the Permittee must comply with the monitoring requirements specified in special condition S2.A-F.

2. Anticipated bypasses for non-essential maintenance

   Ecology may approve an anticipated bypass under the conditions listed below. This permit prohibits any anticipated bypass that is not approved through the following process.

   a. If a bypass is for non-essential maintenance, the Permittee must notify Ecology, if possible, at least ten (10) days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:

      - A description of the bypass and the reason the bypass is necessary.
      - An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the potential impacts from the proposed bypass.
      - A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives.
      - The minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative.
      - A recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass.
      - The projected date of bypass initiation.
      - A statement of compliance with SEPA.
      - A request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-410, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated.
      - Details of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the bypass.

   b. For probable construction bypasses, the Permittee must notify Ecology of the need to bypass as early in the planning process as possible. The Permittee must consider the analysis required above

during the project planning and design process. The project-specific engineering report as well as the plans and specifications must include details of probable construction bypasses to the extent practical. In cases where the Permittee determines the probable need to bypass early, the Permittee must continue to analyze conditions up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

c. Ecology will determine if the Permittee has met the conditions of special condition S8.B.2.a and consider the following prior to issuing a determination letter, an administrative order, or a permit modification as appropriate for an anticipated bypass:

- If the Permittee planned and scheduled the bypass to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.
- If the bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- If feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:
  - The use of auxiliary treatment facilities.
  - Retention of untreated wastes.
  - Stopping production.
  - Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance.
  - Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

S8.D. Spill Control Plan Submittal Requirements

The Permittee may combine the plan with the Facility Sampling Plan (S4.C), the Solid Waste Management Plan (S6), and the Pollution Prevention Plan (S7.) and submit them together. Redundancy between sites may be eliminated in all plans except for the site-specific facility sampling plan located within the Quality Assurance Project Plan (S4.D.) which must be specific for each acclimation site.

The Permittee must submit an update of the Spill Control Plan with permit renewal application within one year of the expiration date of this permit (or **July 1, 2023**).

S9. Engineering Documents

Prior to constructing or modifying any pollution abatement structures at any acclimation pond, the Permittee must submit:

1. An engineering report and detailed plans and specifications to Ecology for approval in accordance with Chapter 173-240 WAC.
2. Engineering reports, plans, and specifications at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction unless Ecology approves a shorter time.

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

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

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

Newly constructed facilities, or facilities that expand production by twenty percent (20% or greater) over the production (stocking) information submitted in the permit application.

S10. Application For Permit Renewal Or Modification For Facility Changes

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit within one year of the expiration date of this permit (or **July 1, 2023**).

The Permittee must also submit a new application or addendum at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to commencement of discharges, resulting from the activities listed below, which may result in permit violations. These activities include any facility expansions, production increases (20% or greater increase in what was listed in the application for permit), or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility.

An expired permit continues in force and effect until Ecology issues a new permit or until Ecology cancels it. Only those facilities that have reapplied for coverage under this permit, in a timely manner, are covered under the continued permit.

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

General Conditions

G1. Discharge Violations

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

G2. Signatory Requirements

A. All permit applications must be signed:

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

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

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

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

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

“I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system

designed to assure that *qualified personnel* properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

G3. Right Of Inspection And Entry

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

1. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
2. To have access to and copy, at reasonable times and at reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
3. To inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.
4. To sample or monitor, at reasonable times, any substances or parameters at any location for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the *Clean Water Act*.

G4. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the permittee) or upon Ecology's initiative. However, the permit may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 122.64 or WAC 173-220-150 according to the procedures of 40 CFR 124.5.

A. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:

1. Violation of any permit term or condition.
2. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.
3. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.
4. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the
5. environment, or contributes to water quality standards violations and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.
6. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent
7. reduction, or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit.

8. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.
9. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.

B. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the Permittee requests or agrees:

1. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state.
2. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.
3. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.
4. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.
5. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale
6. meeting the criteria of 40 CFR Part 122.62.
7. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.
8. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.

C. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:

1. When cause exists for termination for reasons listed in 1.a through 1.g of this section, and Ecology determines that modification or revocation and reissuance is appropriate.
2. When Ecology has received notification of a proposed transfer of the permit. A permit may also be modified to reflect a transfer after the effective date of an automatic transfer (General Condition G8) but will not be revoked and reissued after the effective date of the transfer except upon the request of the new Permittee.

G5. Reporting Planned Changes

The Permittee must, as soon as possible, but no later than one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the proposed changes, give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facilities, production increases, or process modification which will result in:

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

D. Following such notice, and the submittal of a new application or supplement to the existing application, along with required engineering plans and reports, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

G6. Plan Review Required

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an engineering report and detailed plans and specifications must be submitted to Ecology for approval in accordance with chapter 173-240 WAC. Engineering reports, plans, and specifications must be submitted at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the planned start of construction unless a shorter time is approved by Ecology. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

G7. Compliance With Other Laws And Statutes

Nothing in this permit excuses the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

G8. Transfer Of This Permit

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanate, the Permittee must notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit by letter, a copy of which must be forwarded to Ecology.

A. Transfers by Modification

Except as provided in paragraph (2) below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under 40 CFR 122.62(b)(2), or a minor modification made under 40 CFR 122.63(d), to identify the new Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

B. Automatic Transfers
This permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

1. The Permittee notifies Ecology at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date.
2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.
3. Ecology does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new

4. Permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit. A modification under this subparagraph may also be minor modification under 40 CFR 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement.

G9. Reduced Production For Compliance

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with its permit, must control production and/or all discharges upon reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of the facilities until the facilities are restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

G10. Removed Substances

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

G11. Duty To Provide Information

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

G12. Other Requirements Of 40 CFR

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

G13. Additional Monitoring

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

G14. Payment Of Fees

The Permittee must submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by Ecology.

G15. Penalties For Violating Permit Conditions

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit is deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars ($10,000) and costs of

prosecution, or by imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

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

G16. Upset

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

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

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

1. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset.
2. The permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset.
3. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Special Condition S4.I.
4. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under S4.I of this permit.

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

G17. Property Rights

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

G18. Duty To Comply

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for

enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

G19. Toxic Pollutants

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

G20. Penalties For Tampering

The Clean Water 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 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this condition, punishment shall be a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four (4) years, or by both.

G21. 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 fourteen (14) days following each schedule date.

Appendix A—List Of Pollutants With Analytical Methods, Detection Limits And Quantitation Levels

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

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

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

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

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

The lists below include conventional pollutants (as defined in CWA section 502(6) and 40 CFR Part 122.), and nonconventionals.

CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS

Pollutant	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL) [2] *µg/L unless specified***
pH	SM4500-H^+ B	N/A	N/A
Total Suspended Solids	SM2540-D		5 mg/L

NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)[1] µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)[2] µg/L unless specified
Ammonia, Total (as N)	SM4500-NH3-B and C/D/E/G/H		20
Chlorine, Total Residual	SM4500 Cl G		50.0
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	SM4500-NO3- E/F/H		100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	SM4500-N_{org}B/C and SM4500NH_3-B/C/D/EF/G/H		300
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	SM 4500 PB followed by SM4500-PE/PF	3	10
Settleable Solids	SM2540 -F		0.1-1.0

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

Appendix B—Aquaculture Drugs

Low Regulatory Priority Aquaculture Drugs

The following compounds have undergone review by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's Center for

Veterinary Medicine (CVM) and have been determined to be new animal drugs of low regulatory priority (LRP). At production aquaculture facilities, it is illegal to use any drug that is not approved unless it is being used under the strict conditions of an INAD exemption or an extra-label prescription issued by a licensed veterinarian.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UREA and TANNIC ACID - Used to denature the adhesive component of fish eggs at concentrations of 15g urea and 20g NaCl/5 liters of water for approximately 6 minutes, followed by a separate solution of

0.75 g tannic acid/5 liters of water for an additional 6 minutes. These amounts will treat approximately 400,000 eggs.

Drugs Under "Deferred Regulatory Status"

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

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

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

- Hydrogen peroxide
- Formalin

Appendix C—Chemical Operational Log

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

YEAR ________

Keep records on station for at least five years

Facility: ________

NPDES Permit Number: ________

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

Notes:

Adopted from WDFW Chemical Operational Log - C. Mains

2007 Chemical log form.xls