United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Authorization to Discharge under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

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

Aquaculture Facilities in Idaho Excluding Facilities Discharging Into the Upper Snake-Rock Subbasin IDG131000

or

Aquaculture Facilities Located in Indian Country in Idaho IDG133000

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

This permit shall become effective December 1, 2019.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, November 30, 2024.

A facility is authorized to discharge to receiving waters of the United States within the State of Idaho, including Indian Country, under this General Permit after obtaining written authorization from EPA (see the provisions of Part II.A.). Permittees must reapply for reauthorization to discharge on or before June 3, 2024, 180 days before the expiration of this permit, if the Permittee intends to continue operations and discharges at the facility beyond the term of this permit.

Signed this 23rd day of October 2019.

/s/

Daniel D. Opalski, Director
Water Division, Region 10
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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Schedule of Submissions, Reports and Forms

The following is a summary of some of the documents or items which the Permittee must possess, complete, or submit to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ), or applicable Tribe, during the term of this permit. Records must be retained for a period of at least five years:

Item	Due Date
1. NPDES Permit	The permit must be kept on site and made available to EPA & IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) upon request.
2. Notice of Intent (NOI)	All eligible aquaculture facilities seeking coverage under this permit must electronically submit a NOI to the EPA and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. New Permittees must electronically submit a NOI to EPA & IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) 180 days before discharging. Permittees must reapply for reauthorization to discharge, 180 days before the expiration of this permit, if the Permittee intends to continue operations and discharges at the facility beyond the term of this permit (see Part II.A.).
3. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)	DMRs must be submitted to EPA or Tribe (if applicable) and are due by the 20th day of the month following the reporting period (see Part VIII.B.).
4. Annual Report	The Annual Report must be submitted to EPA and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) by January 20th each year (see Part VII.E.).
5. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)	All Permittees must develop and implement a QAP and submit a QAP certification to EPA & IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) with the NOI to be covered under this permit. The QAP must be kept on site and made available to EPA & IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) upon request. A certified statement that an annual review of the QAP has been completed and that the QAP fulfills the requirements set forth in this permit must be included in the Annual Report (see Part VI.A. & Appendix B).
6. Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan	All Permittees must develop and implement a BMP plan and submit the BMP certification to EPA & IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) with the NOI to be covered under this permit. The BMP Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA & IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) upon request. A certified statement that an annual review of the BMP plan has been completed and that the BMP Plan fulfills the requirements set forth in this permit must be included in the Annual Report (see Part VI.B. & Appendix B).
7. Compliance Schedule	Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date (see Part VI.C.)
8. Drug, Pesticide and Chemical Use Report	Records of all drug usage, including low regulatory priority drugs; chemicals and pesticides released to waters of the U.S. must be maintained and a copy submitted to EPA or Tribe (if applicable) along with the Annual Report, (see Appendix B), and must include information specified in Appendix D (see Part VII.B.).

9. Anticipated INAD Study Participation or Extralabel Drug Use	The Permittee must provide written notification to EPA & IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) within 7 days of signing up to participate in an INAD study or receiving a prescription for an extralabel drug use if the drug was not previously listed on an NOI, or if the drug is being used at a higher dosage than previously approved by Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for this or a different species or disease. The notification must include the information specified in Appendix D (see Part VII.B.).
10. INAD Use or Extralabel Drug Use	The Permittee must provide an oral notification to EPA (206-553-1846) & IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) within 7 days after initiating use of the drug. The Permittee must provide EPA & IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) a written notification within 30 days after initiating the use of the drug if the drug was not previously listed on an NOI, or if the drug is being used at a higher dosage than previously approved by Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for this or a different species or disease. The notification must include the information specified in Appendix D (see Part VII.B.).
11. Structural Failure or Damage Notification	The Permittee must provide an oral notification to EPA (206) 553-1846 & IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) within 24 hours of becoming aware of structural damage or facility failure that caused a release of pollutants to waters of the U.S. Notification must include the identity and quantity of pollutants released. Written notification to EPA & IDEQ is required within 5 days of becoming aware of such damage or failure (see Part VII.C.). The Permittee must contact the Idaho State Communications Center at 1-800-632-8000 as soon as possible for releases of oil, hazardous or deleterious chemicals (see Part VIII.G.).
12. Notification of spills of feed, drugs, pesticides or other chemicals	The Permittee must provide an oral notification to EPA (206) 553-1846 & IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) within 24 hours of becoming aware of a spill that caused a release of pollutants to waters of the U.S. Notification must include the identity and quantity of pollutants released. Written notification to EPA & IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) is required within 5 days of becoming aware of such a spill (see Part VII.D.). The Permittee must contact the Idaho State Communications Center at 1-800-632-8000 as soon as possible for releases of oil, hazardous or deleterious chemicals (see Part VIII.G.).
13. Notification of non-compliance, unanticipated bypass or release of oil, hazardous or deleterious chemicals	The Permittee must provide an oral notification to EPA (206) 553-1846 & IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) within 24 hours of becoming aware of occurrences of noncompliance or unanticipated bypass of treatment facilities. Written notification to EPA & IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) is required within 5 days of becoming aware of occurrences of noncompliance (see Part VIII.G. & H.). The Permittee must contact the Idaho State Communications Center at 1-800-632-8000 as soon as possible for releases of oil, hazardous or deleterious chemicals (see Part VIII.G.).
14. Notice of Termination of Permit	The Permittee must notify EPA & IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) within 30 days of discharge termination and termination of permit (see Part II.C.).
15. All Records and Monitoring Records	All records including monitoring records must be retained for a period of at least five years (see Part VIII.F.).

I. Permit Coverage

A. Facilities Authorized to Discharge under This General Permit

1. A facility is authorized to discharge to receiving waters of the United States within the State of Idaho, under General Permit IDG131000 (for discharges to State of Idaho waters) after obtaining written authorization from EPA (see the provisions of Part II.A.).
2. A facility is authorized to discharge to receiving waters of the United States within the State of Idaho in Indian Country, under General Permit IDG133000 (for discharges to Tribal waters) after obtaining written authorization from EPA (see the provisions of Part II.A.).
3. The EPA may notify a discharger that it is covered under the General Permit even if the discharger has not submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered. The General Permit authorizes discharges to Waters of the United States from eligible facilities as described in Section I.B, below.

B. Eligible Facilities

Facilities eligible for coverage under this General Permit include the following:

1. Cold water and warm water concentrated aquatic animal production (CAAP) facilities such as a hatcheries or fish farms located within the State of Idaho, including Indian Country, outside of the Upper Snake-Rock Subbasin that contain, grow, or hold:
   a. Cold water fish in raceways, ponds, or other similar structures; and discharge pollutants to surface waters of the U.S. at least thirty (30) days per year; and produce 20,000 pounds harvest weight or more of cold water fish per year; and feed at least 5,000 pounds of food during the calendar month of maximum feeding.
   b. Warm water fish in raceways, ponds, or other similar structures; and discharge pollutants to surface waters of the U.S. at least thirty (30) days per year; and produce 100,000 pounds harvest weight or more of warm water fish per year.

C. New Sources

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

Pursuant to Section 511(c) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1371(c), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance is required for NPDES permits for the discharge of any pollutant by a "new source." In accordance with 40 CFR §§ 6.300 and 6.301, any new source facility eligible for coverage under IDG131000 prior to July 1,

2020, or any new source facility eligible for coverage under IDG133000 must prepare and submit to the EPA, along with its NOI, an Environmental Information Document (EID). The EID needs to describe the proposed project and address the potential environmental effects of the new source discharge to the receiving environment. In accordance with 40 CFR 6.301, the EID must be prepared in consultation with the Region 10 NEPA Compliance Coordinator and be of sufficient scope and content to enable EPA to prepare an Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact or, if necessary, an Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision. New aquaculture facilities or those considering upgrades or rehabilitation activities should contact the Region 10 NEPA Compliance Coordinator to determine if the new or upgraded facility is considered a new source and will require submission of an EID. New sources may be required to apply for an individual permit.

D. Authorized Discharges

The General Permit authorizes discharges to Waters of the United States within the State of Idaho, including Tribal land except as set forth in Condition I.E. below. During the effective period of the permit, authorized discharges are subject to the requirements and conditions set forth in this permit. The General Permit does not authorize the discharge of any waste streams, including spills and other unintentional or non-routine discharges of pollutants, that are not part of the normal operation of the facility, as disclosed in the Permittee's NOI, or any pollutants that are not ordinarily present in such waste streams.

E. Limitations on Coverage

The General Permit does not provide coverage for the following discharges.

1. Discharges located in the Upper Snake-Rock Subbasin (HUC 17040212).
2. Discharges to Treatment as a State (TAS) waters within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation (i.e., St. Joe River and Coeur d'Alene Lake, except Heyburn State Park).
3. Discharges that use pollutant trading to meet effluent limits.
4. Discharges that do not consist solely of effluent from aquaculture facilities. If a discharge from an aquaculture facility mixes with other wastewater (e.g., domestic wastewater) prior to being discharged, the combined discharge is not covered.
5. Discharges from fish hatcheries where the General Permit does not adequately address the environmental concerns associated with the discharge, as determined by the EPA at the time a discharger seeks coverage under the General Permit.
6. Discharges to land or to publicly owned treatment works.
7. Discharges to waters that constitute an outstanding national resource, such as waters of national and state parks and wildlife refuges and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance.
8. Discharges to waters that have been designated as outstanding resource waters by Idaho or that constitute special resource waters in Indian Country.

F. Permit Expiration

The General Permit will expire five years after its effective date, as specified on the cover page of the permit. In accordance with 40 CFR §122.6, if the permit is not reissued by the

expiration date, the conditions of the General Permit will administratively continue in force and effect until a new General Permit is issued.

II. Obtaining Authorization to Discharge under This General Permit

A. Requirements to Submit a Notice of Intent

1. An operator of a facility seeking authorization to discharge under this permit must submit a NOI to the EPA to obtain coverage. A copy of the NOI must be provided to IDEQ for permittees seeking coverage under IDG131000 and to the applicable Tribe for permittees seeking coverage under IDG133000.
2. When an aquaculture facility is owned by one person or company, and is operated by another person or company, it is the operator's responsibility to apply for and obtain permit coverage. For owners or operators of multiple facilities, a separate NOI must be completed for each permitted facility and must clearly specify the operator.
3. The information required to complete an NOI is contained in Appendix A of this permit.
4. The NOI must be signed by the Permittee in accordance with Part X.E. (Signatory Requirements), and a copy must be retained on site, in accordance with Part VIII.F. (Retention of Records).
5. A Permittee authorized to discharge under this General Permit must submit to the EPA an updated and/or amended NOI when there is any material change in the information submitted within its original NOI. A material change may include, but is not limited to, changes in the operator/owner of the facility, a modification in the treatment train, the introduction of new pollutants not identified in the original NOI, or increases in pollutants above the presently authorized levels.
6. Where to Submit the NOI.
   a. The Permittee must apply for coverage using the EPA's eNOI system. Instructions on how to electronically sign and submit this form are found at: https://cdx.epa.gov

   b. A waiver from electronic reporting may be requested by contacting the EPA at the address below to obtain an 'Electronic Reporting Waiver Request' application:

      U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, R10
      NPDES Permitting Section, WD-19-C04
      1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
      Seattle, Washington 98101
7. Deadlines for Submitting the Notice of Intent
   a. All eligible aquaculture facilities seeking coverage under this Permit must submit a NOI within 90 days of the effective date of this permit.
   b. The operator of any facility which begins operation after the effective date of the permit must submit an NOI at least 180 days before the projected date of operation and initial discharge. See also applicable requirements in Part I.C.

c. A Permittee who intends to continue discharging to waters of the U.S. after the expiration date of this permit must submit an NOI at least 180 days prior to the expiration date of this permit.

8. For any facility with administrative coverage under the previous IDG130000 that is eligible for coverage under this permit, coverage under the previous permit will expire upon coverage under this permit, or no later than 120 days from the effective date of this permit, whichever is earlier.

9. Under all circumstances, even if the facility is no longer operating, a Permittee must have coverage under an NPDES permit until it has properly disposed of wastewater or solids that were generated at the facility, collected in a raceway or settling basin, or held in storage.

10. If the facility is no longer operating but is still discharging when the permit is due to expire, the Permittee must reapply for coverage.

B. Individual Permit Coverage

1. The EPA may require any discharger requesting coverage under this general permit to apply for and to obtain an individual NPDES permit in accordance with 40 CFR 122.28(b)(3)(i).

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

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

C. Termination of Authorization to Discharge

1. A Permittee must be covered under this permit until it has properly disposed of wastewater or solids that were generated at the facility or collected in a raceway or settling basin or held in storage, and until the facility is no longer discharging to waters of the U.S.

2. The Permittee is required to submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) until the effective date of Permit termination. Termination of coverage will become effective 30 days after the written determination is sent to the Permittee by the EPA, unless the Permittee objects within that time.

3. Requests to terminate coverage under this Permit must be made in writing and submitted to the EPA at the following address:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, R10
NPDES Permitting Section, WD-19-C04
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
Seattle, WA 98101

D. Periods of Inactivity/Shutdown

1. The Permittee must continue to follow the reporting requirements and all other permit conditions during periods of shutdown or inactivity.
2. If there is no discharge during the periods of shutdown or inactivity, the Permittee may report "no discharge" on the DMR (i.e., NODI code = "c"). If there is a discharge because of the source water but the facility is temporarily inactive or shutdown, the Permittee may report that conditional monitoring is not required (i.e., NODI code = 9).

III. Prohibited Discharges and Practices

The following discharges and practices are prohibited.

1. Discharge of untreated cleaning wastewater (e.g., obtained from a vacuum or standpipe bottom drain system or rearing/holding unit disinfection);
2. Discharge of any toxic substances, including drugs, pesticides, disinfectants, or other chemicals in concentrations that impair designated uses;
3. Discharge of copper sulfate and chelated copper compounds to waters of the U.S.;
4. Discharge of floating, suspended or submerged matter, including solids, foam, fish guts, blood or dead fish, in amounts causing nuisance or objectionable condition or that may impair designated beneficial uses in the receiving water;
5. Removal of dam boards in raceways or ponds which allow accumulated solids in excess of the limits to be discharged to waters of the U.S.;
6. Sweeping, raking, or otherwise intentionally discharging accumulated solids from raceways or ponds to waters of the U.S.; and
7. Containing, growing or holding fish within an off-line settling basin (OLSB); this prohibition does not apply to basins or ponds where fish are used as part of the waste treatment system.
8. Storage, disposal, or accumulation of hazardous and deleterious materials adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of waters of the U.S., unless adequate measures and controls are provided to ensure that those materials will not enter waters of the U.S. as a result of high water, precipitation runoff, wind, storage facility failure, accidents in operation, or unauthorized third party activities.

IV. Effluent Limits

A. Discharge Authorization

1. The Permittee must comply with the effluent limits in the tables at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this permit. All figures represent maximum effluent limits unless otherwise indicated.
2. Best management practices must be designed, implemented, and maintained by the permittee to fully protect and maintain the beneficial uses of waters of the United States and to prevent exceedances of the state water quality standards (IDAPA 58.01.02.200; 33 U.S.C. § 1311).

B. Use of Chloramine-T or Chlorine

For any facility that uses Chloramine-T or chlorine that is or may be discharged to waters of the U.S., the applicable effluent limits for total residual chlorine are listed in Table 1. This does not apply if chlorine is being used for disinfection and allowed to dry at the location of use.

Table 1. Effluent limits for Total Residual Chlorine for Facilities Using Chloramine-T or Chlorine

Parameter	Average Monthly Limit (µg/L)[1]	Maximum Daily Limit (µg/L)[1]
Total Residual Chlorine	9	18

[1]Permittee will be in compliance with the effluent limits if the reported concentration is at or below the compliance evaluation level of 50 µg/L.

C. Numeric Effluent Limits for Facilities without WLAs and with WLAs

Table 2 lists the average monthly limit (AML) and maximum daily limit (MDL) for Net Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Net Total Phosphorus (TP) limits for all facilities without wasteload allocations (WLAs) for those parameters. Limits for OLSBs only apply to those facilities with those basins. Table 3 lists the AML and MDL, or annual limit in some cases, for all facilities with WLAs for TSS, TP, and/or temperature.

Table 2. TSS and TP Effluent Limits for Facilities without WLAs

Raceway, Pond, Full-Flow Settling Basin Discharges				*OLSB (if applicable)*	
Net TSS (mg/L)[1]		Net TP (mg/L)[1]		Net TSS (mg/L)[1]	
AML	*MDL*	AML	MDL	AML	MDL
5	10	0.10	0.16	67	100
[1]See Part IV.D					

Table 3. Effluent Limits for Facilities with TMDL WLAs

Facility	Parameter[1]	AML	MDL
IDFG Springfield Hatchery	Net TP	13.5 lb/d	Annual limit: 3260 lb/yr
	Net TSS	5 mg/L	10 mg/L
S.B. Crystal Springs Hatchery	Net TP	6.48 lb/d	Annual limit: 1560 lb/yr
	Net TSS	5 mg/L	10 mg/L
BCT LLC – Black Canyon Trout Farm	Net TP	Jan 1 – Mar 31: 5.4 lb/d Apr 1 – Jun 30: 8.0 lb/d Jul 1 – Dec 31: 3.6 lb/d	Jan 1 – Mar 31: 8.0 lb/d Apr 1 – Jun 30: 11.8 lb/d Jul 1 – Dec 31: 5.3 lb/d
	Net TSS	539.0 lb/d	1024.1 lb/d
IDFG Grace Fish Hatchery	Net TP	Jan 1 – Mar 31: 1.32 lb/d Apr 1 – Jun 30: 0.99 lb/d Jul 1 – Sep 30: 0.51 lb/d Oct 1 – Dec 31: 0.46 lb/d	Jan 1 – Mar 31: 2.0 lb/d Apr 1 – Jun 30: 1.5 lb/d Jul 1 – Sep 30: 0.8 lb/d Oct 1 – Dec 31: 0.7 lb/d
	Net TSS	425.8 lb/d	809.0 lb/d
Clear Springs Foods Inc - Soda Springs Hatchery	Net TP	Apr 1 – Sep 30: 2.05 lb/d Oct 1 – Mar 31: 4.6 lb/d	Apr 1 – Sep 30: 3.0 lb/d Oct 1 - Mar 31: 6.8 lb/d
	Net TSS	475.8 lb/d	904.0 lb/d
Clear Springs Foods Inc - Lost River Trout Hatchery	Temperature Sep 1 – Jul 15[2]	Influent ≤9°C: 9°C Influent >9°C: 0.15°C increase	Influent ≤13°C: 13°C Influent >13°C: 0.15°C increase
	Net TP	0.10 mg/L	0.16 mg/L
	Net TSS	2.0[3] mg/L	5.0 mg/L

Facility	Parameter[1]	AML	MDL
IDFG Mackay Hatchery	Temperature Sep 1 – Jul 15[2]	Influent ≤9°C: 9°C Influent >9°C: 0.15°C increase	Influent ≤13°C: 13°C Influent >13°C: 0.15°C increase
	Net TP	0.10 mg/L	0.16 mg/L
	Net TSS	2.0[3] mg/L	5.0 mg/L
Ace Hatchery	Interim Net TP[4]	2.9 lb/d	6.2 lb/d
	Interim Net TSS[4]	218.7 lb/d	614.5 lb/d
	Final Net TP	0.44 lb/d	0.88 lb/d
	Final Net TSS	32.81 lb/d	73.82 lb/d
Arraina Hatchery	Interim Net TP[4]	4.8 lb/d	10.2 lb/d
	Interim Net TSS[4]	356.4 lb/d	1001.5 lb/d
	Final Net TP	0.72 lb/d	1.25 lb/d
	Final Net TSS	53.46 lb/d	103.7 lb/d
Lower Fall Creek Hatchery	Net TP	4.0 lb/d	5.9 lb/d
	Net TSS	672.3 lb/d	1277.4 lb/d
Upper Fall Creek Hatchery	Net TP	6.7 lb/d	9.9 lb/d
	Net TSS	577.8 lb/d	1097.8 lb/d
IDFG American Falls Hatchery	Net TP	8.6 lb/d	12.7 lb/d
	Net TSS	534.6 lb/d	1015.7 lb/d
IDFG Nampa Hatchery	Net TP	16.2 lb/d	--
	Net TSS	5 mg/L	10 mg/L
IDFG McCall Hatchery	Net TP	0.025 mg/L	Annual limit: 480.6 lb/yr
	Net TSS	5 mg/L	10 mg/L
Batise Springs Trout Farm	Net TP	13.0 lb/d	19.2 lb/d
	Net TSS	838.2 lb/d	1592.6 lb/d
IDFG Pahsimeroi Hatchery	Net TP	0.10 mg/L	0.16 mg/L
	Net TSS	5 mg/L	10 mg/L

[1]See Part IV.D.
[2]Effluent limit is based on the influent temperature. AML: If the influent temperature is less than or equal to 9ºC, the AML is 9ºC; if the influent temperature is greater than 9ºC, the AML is equal to the influent temperature plus 0.15ºC. MDL: If the influent temperature is less than or equal to 13ºC, the MDL is 13ºC; if the influent temperature is greater than 13ºC, the MDL is equal to the influent temperature plus 0.15ºC.
[3]Permittee will be in compliance if the reported concentration is at or below the method detection limit of 5 mg/L.
[4]Interim effluent limits for TSS and TP are effective on the authorization effective date, not to exceed five years.

D. Effluent Calculations

1. To calculate net pollutant concentration requires influent sampling and analysis in addition to effluent sampling and analysis. The net concentration is the difference between the influent and effluent concentration:

   $$Net\ Concentration\ \left(\frac{mg}{L}\right) =$$

   $$effluent\ concentration\ (mg/L) - influent\ concentration\ (mg/L)$$

   The Permittee must assume a concentration of zero (0 mg/L) for an influent stream that is not sampled. If there is more than one influent source contributing to an outfall, the Permittee must use the flow weighted average of the sources.

2. Loading (in lb/d) is calculated by multiplying the concentration (in mg/L) by the flow (in cfs) measured the day of sampling and a conversion factor of 5.4:

$$Loading\ \left(\frac{lb}{d}\right) = Concentration\ (mg/L)\ x\ Flow\ (cfs)\ x\ 5.4\ (conversion\ factor)$$

If more frequent pollutant monitoring is conducted, those results must be incorporated into the load calculation and reporting. See Part VIII.D.

3. For facilities multiple outfalls to the same receiving water (such as those with OLSBs), total facility loading must be calculated in lb/d by summing the load from each outfall.

4. For facilities with annual limits: Annual Loading in lb/year is calculated as the sum of the daily loads for each sample period (i.e., quarterly or monthly). The total load for a sample period is calculated as the sum of the daily loads for the sampling period. For example, if the Permittee samples once per quarter, the loading for January 1st – March 31st for a nonleap year is calculated as:

$$Loading\ \left(\frac{lb}{d}\right) x\ 90\ days$$

V. Facility Monitoring Requirements

Discharges authorized by this permit must be monitored at each outfall identified in the NOI. If a facility discharges from multiple locations one representative composite sample must be analyzed. If a facility discharges to more than one receiving water, the Permittee must analyze a composite of the samples discharging to each receiving water.

A. Raceway, Full-flow Settling Basin, and OLSB Monitoring Requirements

Table 4 summarizes influent and effluent monitoring requirements for all facilities. All facilities must monitor flow, TSS, and TP. Total residual chlorine monitoring is only required if Chloramine-T or chlorine is or is expected to be discharged, not if chlorine is used as a disinfectant that dries in place. The frequency of TSS and TP monitoring depends on the annual aquatic animal production volume (see Table 6).

Table 4. Monitoring Requirements for Raceways and Full-Flow Settling Basins

Parameter	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow	cfs	Weekly[1]	Meter, calibrated weir, or other approved method	Effluent
TSS	mg/l lbs/day	Variable[1]	Composite	Influent & Effluent
TP	mg/l lbs/day	Variable[1]	Composite	Influent & Effluent
Temperature (only facilities in Table 7)	°Celsius	Continuous	Thermometer	Influent, Effluent, & Receiving Water
Total Residual Chlorine[2]	µg/L	1/quarter	Grab	Effluent

[1] Measure flow weekly during the months TSS and TP sampling is conducted. See Table 6 and Section V.D., below..

[2] Only required if Chloramine-T or chlorine may be discharged. Sample when concentration is expected to be greatest.

Table 5. Monitoring Requirements for OLSBs

Parameter	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow	cfs	Weekly[1]	Meter, calibrated weir, or other approved method	Effluent
TSS	mg/l	Variable[1]	Composite	Influent & Effluent
	lbs/day			
TP	mg/l	Variable[1]	Composite	Influent & Effluent
	lbs/day			
Total Residual Chlorine[2]	µg/L	1/quarter	Grab	Effluent

[1] Measure flow weekly during the months TSS and TP sampling is conducted. See Table 6 and Section V.D., below.
[2] Only required if Chloramine-T or chlorine may be discharged. Sample when concentration is expected to be greatest.

Table 6. Monitoring frequency for TSS and TP

Annual Harvestable Weight of Fish (lbs)	Monitoring Frequency	Commence Reporting after the First
< 100,000	Biannually (Jan – Jun; Jul – Dec)	Full calendar half year
100,000 – 500,0001	Quarterly[1]	Full calendar quarter
> 500,000	Monthly	Full month of coverage

[1]This is the minimum frequency for facilities with an annual limit. See Table 3 and Part V.D.

B. Temperature Monitoring Requirements

Table 7 summarizes temperature monitoring requirements. Temperature monitoring is only required for the subset of facilities, which are all under IDG131000.

Table 7. Temperature Monitoring Requirements

Permit Name	Sample Period	Duration	Sample Location
Clear Springs Foods - Lost River Hatchery	Year round	Permit Term[1]	Influent & Effluent
IDFG Mackay Hatchery			
Arraina Hatchery	Year round	First two years of permit term[1,2]	Effluent & Receiving Water
Ace Hatchery			
BCT LLC – Black Canyon Trout Farm	May 1st – November 30	One 7-month season during permit term	Influent, Effluent, & Receiving Water
IDFG Grace Fish Hatchery			
Clear Springs Foods Inc - Soda Springs Hatchery			
IDFG Nampa Hatchery			
IDFG Cabinet Gorge Hatchery			
Batise Springs Trout Farm			
IDFG Hayspur Hatchery			

[1]Monitoring required for part or all of the permit term must start within 60 days of the date the EPA authorizes the discharge.
[2]Monitoring is only required at Ace and Arraina at times when effluent is being discharged to Jacks Creek.

1. The facilities listed in Table 7 are required to perform continuous temperature monitoring (at one-hour intervals) at the locations and for the time frames indicated.

Receiving water monitoring must be conducted in the facility's immediate receiving water upstream of the discharge location. Receiving water monitoring is not required if the headwaters of the receiving water is used as the facility's source water.

2. Temperature monitoring must occur at all locations simultaneously. If a facility has multiple intakes and/or outfalls, the Permittee must ensure monitoring is representative of influent and effluent quality by sampling in a location of combined influent/effluent, and if that is not possible, by using separate temperature loggers for each location, unless it is documented in the Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) why the single monitoring location is representative.
3. Temperature data must be recorded using a micro-recording temperature devices known as a thermistor. Set the recording device to record at one-hour intervals. For facilities with temperature effluent limits, report the maximum daily average temperature (AML) and maximum daily maximum temperature (MDL) for the reporting month on the DMR. For each month, record the monthly instantaneous maximum, maximum daily average, a seven-day running average of the daily instantaneous maximum, and the average monthly temperature, and submit that data summary with the annual report. For facilities listed in Table 7 required to collect data for one season, the temperature monitoring must be completed and data submitted to the EPA & IDEQ within 4 years of the effective date of the permit. It is recommended that facilities consult with the appropriate regional IDEQ office for support regarding thermistor deployment and placement.
4. To conserve resources, facilities may coordinate monitoring so that several facilities use the same thermistors during different years. Receiving water monitoring may be conducted jointly with other Permittees in situations where monitoring would be located in similar locations, or continuous temperature data collected by other entities (e.g., USGS) upstream and near the facility may potentially be used in lieu of receiving water data from the Permittee. Shared monitoring locations must be chosen in consultation with the EPA and IDEQ and be documented in each facility's QAP. Data collected by another entity that a Permittee would like to use in lieu of collecting its own data must be approved by IDEQ and documented in the facility's QAP. Each facility remains responsible for ensuring the monitoring is conducted and submitting the results to the EPA and IDEQ.
5. Permittees must complete and submit the information shown on monitoring info sheet in Appendix C of the Fact Sheet to the EPA & the Regional IDEQ Office prior to initiating continuous temperature monitoring and follow the IDEQ protocol for thermistor deployment (http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/487602-wq_monitoring_protocols_report10.pdf).
6. Use the temperature device manufacturer's software to generate (export) an Excel text or electronic ASCII text file. For each year where temperature data are collected, the text file and placement log must be submitted to the EPA and IDEQ with the Annual Report due by January 20th. The placement logs should include the following information for both thermistor deployment and retrieval: date, time, temperature device manufacturer ID, location, depth, whether it measured air and/or water temperature, and any other details that may explain data anomalies.

C. Sample Type, Timing, and Location

1. Effluent samples must be collected from the effluent stream just prior to discharge into the receiving water. Facilities with multiple effluent discharge points to the same receiving water and/or influent points must composite samples from all points proportionally to their respective flows.
2. Composite samples must consist of four (4) or more discrete samples taken at one-half hour intervals or greater in a 24-hour period. At least one fourth of the samples must be taken during quiescent zone or raceway cleaning. If OLSB effluent combines with raceway flows, at least one quarter of the samples that go into a composite sample must be collected when the OLSB is discharging.
3. When pollutant sampling is required, all influent and effluent samples must be taken on the same day.
4. Flow measurements must be taken concurrently with each pollutant sampling.
5. Flow measurement may be taken on either the influent or effluent as long as the measurement at that location accurately reflects the discharge flow to the receiving water.
6. Facilities using spring water as influent sources may elect to take grab samples instead of composite if the influent water quality is consistent throughout the day.
7. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

D. Frequency

All facilities must monitor flow once weekly during the months TSS and TP are collected to calculate the average monthly flow and a maximum daily flow (for the month). The frequency of monitoring for TSS and TP is dependent on the maximum annual fish production volume for the facility reported in the NOI (see Table 6). All facilities with an annual TP limit (see Table 3) must monitor at least quarterly.

E. Minimum Levels

1. For all monitoring, the Permittee must use a sufficiently sensitive analytical method which achieves a minimum level (ML) equal to or less than the levels identified in Table 8. For cases where the applicable effluent limit is less than the specified ML, the EPA will use the ML as the compliance evaluation level. For purposes of reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the method detection limit (MDL), the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if a value is less than the ML, the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}." For reporting of net loads, if the calculated net load is negative (i.e., the influent load is greater than the effluent load), zero should be reported for the load.
2. For purposes of calculating monthly averages, zero may be assigned for values less than the MDL, and the {numeric value of the MDL} may be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. If the average value is less than the MDL, the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if the average value is less than the ML, the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}." If a value is equal to or greater than the ML, the Permittee must report and use

the actual value. The resulting average value must be compared to the compliance level, the ML, in assessing compliance.

Table 8. Required minimum levels for pollutants with Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Minimum Levels
Total Phosphorus	10 ug/L
Total Suspended Solids	5.0 mg/L
Temperature	+/- 0.2º C
Total Residual Chlorine	50.0 ug/L

VI. Special Conditions

A. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)

Permittees with an existing QAP must ensure it is updated and signed, and submit the certification statement in Appendix C with the NOI to certify that a QAP has been developed and is being implemented. If continuous temperature monitoring is required but will not be conducted during the first year of permit coverage, the QAP may be amended with the relevant information during an annual update prior to initiation of temperature monitoring. New Permittees must develop a QAP and submit the certification statement in Appendix C with the NOI to be covered under this permit.

1. Requirements of the QAP

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

   b. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the Permittee must use EPA-approved quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) and chain-of-custody procedures described in Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans (EPA/QA/R-5)1 and Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans (EPA/QA/G-5)2. The QAP must be prepared in the format that is specified in these documents.

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

      (1) Details on the number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples including temperature requirements, holding times, analytical methods, analytical detection and quantification limits for each parameter, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements.

      (2) Description of flow measuring devices or methods used to measure influent and/or effluent flow at each point, calibration procedures, and calculations used to convert to flow units. If a Permittee's facility has multiple effluent discharge points and/or influent points, it must describe its method of compositing samples from all points proportionally to their respective flows.

[1] http://www.epa.gov/quality/qs-docs/r5-final.pdf
[2] http://www.epa.gov/quality/qs-docs/g5-final.pdf

(3) A Permittee using water from multiple springs as its influent must provide evidence of insignificant variability among its influent sources over the course of a day, if it elects to take grab samples instead of composites from each source when conducting influent sampling.

(4) Maps indicating the location of each sampling point, including receiving water and sediment sampling locations and justification for the choice of the sampling location.

(5) Qualification and training of personnel.

(6) Name, address and telephone number of the laboratory used by or proposed to be used by the Permittee.

2. QAP Documentation Required On-site

The Permittee must maintain a copy of the QAP at the facility and make it available to the EPA, IDEQ, Tribe (if appropriate), or an authorized representative upon request.

3. QAP Modification

The Permittee must amend the QAP whenever there is a change in the facility or in the operation of the facility which materially increases the generation of pollutants or their release or potential release to surface water. With any change in operator, the QAP must be reviewed and modified, if necessary.

4. Annual Review

Permittees must review the QAP annually. In addition, a certified statement that an annual review of the QAP has been completed and that the QAP fulfills the requirements set forth in this permit is included in the Annual Report that must be submitted to the EPA and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable), due by January 20th each year, see Part V.D. and Appendix B.

B. Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan

The Permittee must certify that a BMP Plan has been developed and is being implemented by submitting a certification statement with the information in Appendix C. An existing BMP Plan may be modified. Existing and new Permittees must submit the certification statement with the NOI.

1. Requirements of the BMP Plan

The BMP Plan must include, at a minimum, the following:

a. Record Keeping:

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

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

(3) Document all medicinal and therapeutic chemical usage for each treatment at the facility. Include the information required in the Drug, Pesticide & Chemical Use Report (Appendix D) and in the Annual Reports (Appendix B).

(4) Maintain a copy of the label (with treatment application requirements) and the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) in the facility's records for each drug or chemical used at the facility.

b. Chemical Storage:

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

(2) Procedures must be implemented to prevent the release of chemicals, disinfectants or cleaning agents to waters of the U.S.;

c. Structural Maintenance:

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

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

d. Training Requirements:

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

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

e. Operational Requirements:

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

(2) Treatment equipment used to control the discharge of floating, suspended or submerged matter must be cleaned and maintained at a frequency sufficient to prevent overflow or bypass of the treatment unit by floating, suspended, or submerged matter.

(3) Exclude fish from quiescent zones, full-flow and off-line settling basins. Fish which have entered quiescent zones or basins must be removed as soon as practicable.

(4) All approved drugs and registered pesticides must be used in accordance with applicable label directions (FIFRA or FDA), except under the following conditions, both of which must be reported to the EPA and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) in accordance with Part VII.B., below:

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

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

(5) Implement procedures to prevent the release of chemicals, disinfectants or cleaning agents to waters of the U.S.

(6) Implement procedures to ensure animal mortalities are removed from raceways on a regular basis.

2. BMP Plan Documentation Required On-site

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

3. BMP Plan Modification

   The Permittee must amend the BMP Plan whenever there is a change in the facility or in the operation of the facility which materially increases the generation of pollutants or their release or potential release to surface water. With any change in operator, the BMP plan must be reviewed and modified, if necessary.

4. Annual Review

   Permittees must review the BMP Plan annually. A certified statement that the annual review has been completed and that the BMP Plan fulfills the requirements set forth in this permit is included in the Annual Report that must be submitted to EPA and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable), due by January 20th each year, see Appendix B.

C. Compliance Schedule for Ace Hatchery and Arraina Hatchery

1. Ace Hatchery and Arraina Hatchery must achieve compliance with the TSS and TP limitations of Part IV.C. (Table 3), 5 years from the effective date of the authorization to discharge.
2. Ace Hatchery and Arraina Hatchery must submit a monitoring plan for review and approval to the DEQ Boise Regional office within 6 months from the effective date of the authorization to discharge (See Section VII.A. for the DEQ Boise Regional office address). The monitoring plan must include monitoring for upstream and downstream conditions.
3. Ace Hatchery and Arraina Hatchery must submit an Annual Progress Report which outlines the progress made towards reaching the final effluent limitations for TP and TSS. The first report is due no later than the 20th of the month following the first year after effective date of discharge authorization and annually thereafter, until compliance with the TP and TSS effluent limits are achieved. Ace Hatchery and Arraina Hatchery may submit the Annual Progress Report as an attachment to the DMR. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY_MM_DD_ [insert permit number here]Progress_CS010, where YYYY_MM_DD is the date that the Permittee submits the written notification. See also Part VIII.J., “Compliance Schedules”. At a minimum, the Annual Progress Report must include:
   a. An assessment of the previous year of TSS and TP data and comparison to the effluent limitations.
   b. Dates when effluent was re-used for irrigation and Ace Hatchery and Arraina Hatchery were not discharging to Jacks Creek.
   c. Summary of average monthly and maximum daily discharge rates during months of discharge to Jacks Creek.
   d. A discussion of actions and milestones targeted for the upcoming year.

A summary of milestones for the compliance schedule is presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Summary of Compliance Schedule Milestones

Task	Deadline
Submit monitoring plan to DEQ	6 months from authorization date
Annual Progress Report	1 year from authorization date, and annually thereafter until compliance with final effluent limits is achieved
Compliance with final effluent limits in Table 3 (Part IV.C.)	5 years from authorization date

VII. Aquaculture Specific Reporting Requirements

A. Oral and Written Reports

There are various oral and written reporting requirements included in this permit. In addition, see Part VIII. for additional standard reporting requirements. Any oral or written reports can be made to IDEQ (to the appropriate regional office), the Nez Perce Tribe (if applicable), or to the EPA at the following:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, R10
SW Enforcement Section, ECAD-20-C04
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
Seattle, Washington 98101
(206) 553-1846

IDEQ, Twin Falls Regional Office
1363 Fillmore Street
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301
(208) 736-2190

IDEQ, Boise Regional Office
1445 N. Orchard Street
Boise, Idaho 83706-2239
(208) 373-0550

IDEQ, Pocatello Regional Office
444 Hospital Way, #300
Pocatello, Idaho 83201
(208) 236-6160

IDEQ, Lewiston Regional Office
1118 F Street
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
(208) 799-4370

IDEQ, Coeur d'Alene Regional Office
2110 Ironwood Parkway
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
(208) 769-1422

IDEQ, Idaho Falls Regional Office
900 N. Skyline Street, Suite B
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
(208) 528-2650

Nez Perce Tribe, Water Resources Division
PO Box 365
Lapwai, Idaho 83540
(208) 621-3903

B. Drug and Other Chemical Use and Reporting Requirements

1. Use of Drugs and Pesticides

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

a. All drugs and pesticides must be applied in accordance with label directions.

b. Records of all drug usage, including low regulatory priority drugs; and pesticides and chemicals released to waters of the U.S. must be maintained and include the

information specified in Appendix D. The records must be available to the EPA and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) upon request and during inspections.

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

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

a. Anticipated INAD Study Participation and Extralabel Drug Usage

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

b. Actual Use of INADs or Extralabel Drug Use

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

Written report: For INADs and extralabel drug uses, the Permittee must provide to the EPA and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) (see Part VII.A.) a written report within 30 days after initiating use of the drug. The report must include the information specified in Appendix D.

C. Structural Failure or Damage to the Facility

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

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

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

E. Annual Report of Operations

During the term of this permit, the Permittee must prepare and submit an Annual Report of operations by January 20th of each year to the EPA and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) (see Part VII.A.). A copy of the Annual Report and the data used to compile it must be available to the EPA and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) upon request and during inspections. The report must include the information specified in Appendix B.

VIII. Standard Monitoring, Recording and Reporting Requirements

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

1. Samples and measurements must be representative of the monitored activity.
2. In order to ensure that the effluent limits set forth in this permit are not violated at times other than when routine samples are taken, the Permittee must collect additional samples at the appropriate outfall whenever any discharge occurs that may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to a violation that is unlikely to be detected by a routine sample. The Permittee must analyze the additional samples for those parameters limited in Part III. (Effluent Limitations) that are likely to be affected by the discharge.
3. The Permittee must collect such additional samples as soon as the spill, discharge, or bypassed effluent is expected to reach the outfall. The samples must be analyzed in accordance with Part VIII.C. The Permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with Part VIII.D.

B. Reporting of Monitoring Results

The Permittee must submit monitoring data and other reports electronically using NetDMR.

1. Monitoring data must be submitted electronically to the EPA no later than the 20th of the month following the reporting period. The reporting period is based on the TP/TSS monitoring frequency requirements as described in Part V.D.
2. The Permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Part X.E. of this permit.
3. The Permittee must submit copies of the DMRs and other reports to IDEQ.
4. Submittal of Reports as NetDMR Attachments. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the Permittee may submit all reports to the EPA and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) as NetDMR attachments rather than as hard copies. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY_MM_DD_***IDG131xxx***_Report Type Name_Identifying Code, where YYYY_MM_DD is the date that the Permittee submits the attachment and xxxx is the last three digits of your permit number.
5. The Permittee may use NetDMR after requesting and receiving permission from US EPA Region 10. NetDMR is accessed from: https://netdmr.epa.gov/netdmr/public/home.htm

C. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit or approved by the EPA as an alternate test procedure under 40 CFR §136.5.

D. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

1. If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this permit, the Permittee must include the results of this monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
2. Upon request by the EPA or IDEQ, the Permittee must submit results of any other sampling, regardless of the test method used.

E. Records Contents

Records of monitoring information must include:

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

F. Retention of Records

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information, including, all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of DMRs, a copy of the NPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOI for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or Notice of Intent submittal. This period may be extended by request of the EPA or IDEQ at any time. All data collected on site, copies of DMRs, NOIs, Annual Reports and other records, must be made available during inspections or upon request by the EPA or IDEQ.

G. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

1. The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone to EPA (206-553-1846), and to IDEQ at the phone numbers listed in Part VII.A. above, as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance circumstances. For incidents of noncompliance involving releases of hazardous or deleterious chemicals to the environment, the Permittee must contact the Idaho State Communications Center (StateComm) at 1-800-632-8000 as soon as possible.
    a) any discharge to the receiving water not authorized under this permit;
    b) any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment;
    c) any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit, see Part IX.F.; or
    d) any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit, see Part IX.G.
    e) any violation of the maximum daily discharge limitation for total residual chlorine.

2. The Permittee must also provide a written submission within five days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under VIII.G. above. The written submission must contain:
   a) description of the noncompliance and its cause;
   b) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
   c) the estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
   d) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
3. The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Hotline in Seattle, Washington, by telephone, 206-553-1846
4. Reports must be submitted to addresses in Part VII.A.

H. Other Noncompliance Reporting

The Permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, not required to be reported within 24 hours, at the time that monitoring reports for Part VIII.B are submitted. The report must contain the information listed in Part VIII.G.

I. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Pollutants

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

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a **routine or frequent** basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge may reasonably be expected to exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
   a) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
   b) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
   c) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
   d) The level established by the EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in any discharge, on a **non-routine or infrequent** basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge may reasonably be expected to exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
   a) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l);
   b) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
   c) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
   d) The level established by the EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

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

US EPA Region 10
Attn: NPDES Permitting Section Manager
1200 Sixth Avenue
Suite 155, WD-19-C04
Seattle, Washington 98101-3144

J. Compliance Schedules

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

IX. Compliance Responsibilities

A. Duty to Comply

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, for termination of the authorization to discharge, or for denial of coverage after submittal of a Notice of Intent.

B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

1. Civil and Administrative Penalties. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently $53,484 per day for each violation).

2. Administrative Penalties. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently $21,393 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $53,484). Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(B) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently $21,393 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $267,415).

3. Criminal Penalties:

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

   b. Knowing Violations. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.

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

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

C. Need To Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense

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

D. Duty to Mitigate

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

E. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

F. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Part (Notice and Prohibition of Bypass).
2. Notice
    a. Anticipated bypass. If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.
    b. Unanticipated bypass. The Permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Permit Part VIII.G (Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting).
3. Prohibition of bypass.
    a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement or IDEQ may take enforcement action against the Permittee for a bypass, unless:
        i. The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
        ii. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

iii. The Permittee submitted notices as required to EPA and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable).

b. The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) determine that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph 3.a. of this Part.

G. Upset Conditions

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

H. Toxic Pollutants

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

I. Planned Changes

The Permittee must give notice as soon as possible to the Director of the Water Division and to IDEQ, of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in 40 CFR §122.29(b); or
2. The alteration or addition, including production changes, could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit.

3. A Permittee must submit to EPA and IDEQ (see Idaho Code §39-118) or Tribe (if applicable) all plans and specifications for the construction, modification, expansion, or alteration of waste treatment or disposal facilities for review and approval before construction may begin.

J. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Permittee must give written advance notice to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this permit.

X. General Provisions

A. Permit Actions

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

B. Duty to Reapply

If the Permittee intends to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee must submit a Notice of Intent at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit, unless the Regional Administrator has granted permission to submit the Notice of Intent at a later date. If the NOI is received by that deadline, even if the permit is not reissued before the expiration date, the conditions of the permit will continue in force until the effective date of the subsequently reissued permit. If the facility is no longer operating but still has a potential to discharge when the permit is due to expire, the Permittee must reapply for coverage.

C. Duty to Provide Information

The Permittee must furnish to EPA and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable), within the time specified in the request, any information that EPA, IDEQ, or Tribe (if applicable) may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee must also furnish to EPA, IDEQ, or Tribe (if applicable) upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

D. Other Information

When the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a Notice of Intent, or that it submitted incorrect information in a Notice of Intent or any report to EPA, IDEQ, or Tribe (if applicable) it must promptly submit the omitted facts or corrected information in writing.

E. Signatory Requirements

All Notices of Intent, reports or information submitted to EPA and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) must be signed and certified as follows.

1. All Notices of Intent must be signed by the Permittee as follows:
   a) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer.
   b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
   c) For a municipality, state, federal, Indian tribe, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by EPA, IDEQ, or Tribe (if applicable) must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
   a) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
   b) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
3. The written authorization is submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable).
4. Changes to authorization. If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization must be submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable) prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
5. Certification. Any person signing a document must make the following certification:

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

F. Availability of Reports

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, information submitted to EPA pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the Permittee. In accordance with the Act, Notices of Intent, permits and effluent data are not considered confidential. Any confidentiality claim must be asserted at the time of submission by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at

the time of submission, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice to the Permittee. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 2, Subpart B (Public Information) and 41 Fed. Reg. 36902 through 36924 (September 1, 1976), as amended.

G. Inspection and Entry

The Permittee must allow the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement, U.S. EPA, Region 10; IDEQ; Tribe (if applicable); or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

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

H. Property Rights

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

I. Transfers

Authorization to discharge under this permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee on the date specified in the agreement if:

1. The current Permittee notifies the Director of the Water Division at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date; and
2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility and liability between them.

The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act. (See 40 CFR 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory).

Mail transfer requests to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, R10
Director of the Water Division
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155, WD-19-C04

Seattle, WA 98101

J. Permit Reopener and Modification

EPA is authorized to modify or revoke and reissue a permit pursuant to 40 CFR §122.62. Effluent limits, monitoring requirements or other permit conditions may be modified if new information is received which was not available at the time of issuance and would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of issuance (e.g. information showing violations of state water quality standards). This includes information indicating cumulative effects which are unacceptable. New information may originate from future wasteload allocations and biological opinions issued pursuant to the Endangered Species Act or if Idaho develops an active pollutant trading program.

K. State Laws

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

XI. Definitions

1. "Act" means the Clean Water Act.
2. "Administrator" means the Administrator of EPA, or an authorized representative.
3. "Aquaculture facility" means a hatchery, fish farm, or other facility which contains, grows, or holds fish for later harvest (or process) and sale or for release for conservation enhancement purposes.
4. "Average monthly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.
5. "Beneficial use" means any of the various uses which may be made of the water of Idaho, including, but not limited to, domestic water supplies, industrial water supplies, agricultural water supplies, navigation, recreation in and on the water, wildlife habitat, and aesthetics, (IDAPA §58.01.003.04).
6. "Best Management Practices" (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the U.S. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.
7. "Biosolids" means waste material from an aquaculture facility, primarily fish manure and uneaten feed.
8. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
9. "CFR" means Code of Federal Regulations.

10. "cfs" means cubic feet per second.
11. "CWA" means Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.
12. "Cold water aquaculture facility" means an aquaculture facility where cold water aquatic animals are raised or held that meets the criteria in (a) or (b), below.
    a) Cold water aquaculture facilities meet all of the following criteria:
        i. contain, grow or hold cold water fish in raceways, ponds, or other similar structures; and
        ii. discharge pollutants to surface waters of the U.S. at least thirty (30) days per year; and
        iii. produce 20,000 pounds or more of cold water fish per year and feed at least 5,000 pounds of food during the calendar month of maximum feeding,

    OR,

    b) An aquaculture facility that does not meet the criteria set forth in Part (a), above, if EPA has determined that the facility is a significant contributor of pollution to waters of the U.S. In making this designation, EPA shall consider the following factors:
        i. the location and quality of the receiving water,
        ii. the production capacity of the facility,
        iii. the quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged, and
        iv. other relevant factors, such as state requirements certified under Section 401 of the CWA.
13. "cold water aquatic animals" include, but are not limited to, the *Salmonidae* family of fish: e.g., trout and salmon.
14. "compliance schedule" means a schedule of remedial measures included in a permit (or authorization to discharge), including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements (for example, actions, operation, or milestone events) leading to compliance with the CWA and regulations.
15. "composite" sample means a combination of four (4) or more discrete samples taken at one-half hour intervals or greater over a 24-hour period; at least one fourth of the samples must be taken during quiescent zone or raceway cleaning. Facilities with multiple effluent discharge points and/or influent points must composite samples from all points proportionally to their respective flows.
16. "DMR" means discharge monitoring report, the EPA uniform national form, including any subsequent modifications, for the reporting of self-monitoring results by Permittees.
17. "Daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
18. "Deleterious material" means any nontoxic substance which may cause the tainting of edible species of fish, taste and odors in drinking water supplies, or the reduction of

the usability of water without causing physical injury to water users or aquatic and terrestrial organisms, (IDAPA §58.01.02.003.23).

19. "Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement" means the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement, U.S. EPA, Region 10, or an authorized representative.
20. "Director of the Water Division" means the Director of the Water Division, U.S. EPA, Region 10, or an authorized representative.
21. "Discharge" means discharge of a pollutant to waters of the U.S. (40 CFR §122.2).
22. "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
23. "Environmental assessment (EA)" consists of a brief discussion of the following: the need for the proposal; alternatives (when there is an unresolved conflict concerning alternative uses of available resources); the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives; and a listing of agencies and persons consulted.
24. "Environmental impact statement (EIS)" consists of discussions of the purpose of and need for the action, alternatives, the affected environment, the environmental consequences of the proposed action, lists of preparers, agencies, organizations and persons to whom the statement is sent, an index, and an appendix (if any).
25. "Extralabel drug use" means a drug approved under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that is not used in accordance with the approved label directions, see 21 CFR 530.
26. "FDA" means Food and Drug Administration.
27. "FIFRA" means Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.
28. "Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI or FONSI)" is a document issued by a federal agency, such as EPA, if an environmental assessment finds that a proposed action will have no significant impact (FONSI). The FONSI may address measures which an agency will take to reduce (mitigate) potentially significant impacts.
29. "General permit" means an NPDES permit issued under 40 CFR §122.28 authorizing a category of discharges under the CWA within a geographical area.
30. "Grab" sample is an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
31. "Harvestable weight" means amount in pounds of live fish removed from the facility.
32. "Hazardous material" means a material or combination of materials which, when discharged in any quantity into state waters, presents a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, public health, or the environment, (IDAPA 58.01.02.010.43).
33. "IDAPA" means Idaho Administrative Procedure Act; the acronym refers to the compilation of promulgated administrative rules in Idaho.
34. "IDEQ" means the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

35. "INAD" means *Investigational New Animal Drug*, which is a drug for which there is a valid exemption in effect under Section 512(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 360b(j), to conduct experiments.
36. "Maximum daily limitation" means the highest allowable "daily discharge."
37. "Method Detection Limit (MDL)" means the minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.
38. "Minimum Level (ML)" means the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and an acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specified sample weights, volumes and processing steps have been followed.
39. "Monthly average"- see "average monthly limitation".
40. "NOI" means Notice of Intent, the request or application by a discharger to be authorized to discharge under a general NPDES permit.
41. "NPDES" means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, under Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA.
42. "Net" means the difference between influent and effluent load, concentration or volume.
43. "New source" means a facility from which there is or may be a pollutant discharge, the construction of which commenced after September 22, 2004, (40 CFR §122.2).
44. "Nuisance" means anything which is injurious to the public health or an obstruction to the free use, in the customary manner, of any waters of the state, (IDAPA 58.01.02.003.73).
45. "Off-line settling basin" means a constructed retention basin that receives wastewater from cleaning of other aquaculture facility rearing/holding units or quiescent zones, or both, for the retention and treatment of the wastewater through settling of solids.
46. "Permittee" means the operator who has substantial control over the day-to-day operations of the facility; when a facility or activity is owned by one person but is operated by another person, it is the operator's duty to obtain a permit, (40 CFR §122.21(b)).
47. "Pollutant" means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.)),* heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.
48. "Pond" means an earthen-bottomed rearing/holding unit for fish production.

49. "Production" means the amount of fish grown and fed in a given period of time for harvest, processing, or release.
50. "QAP" means quality assurance plan.
51. "QA/QC" means quality assurance/quality control.
52. "Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator of Region 10 of EPA, or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.
53. "s.u." means Standard Units (a measure of pH).
54. "solids" means sand, silt, or other debris collected from facility intake or source waters, and accumulated waste material from aquaculture raceways and their quiescent zones, off-line settling basins, full-flow settling basins, ponds, or other areas of the accumulation.
55. "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 in production.
56. "TMDL" means Total Maximum Daily Load, which is the sum of the individual wasteload allocations for point sources and load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural background.
57. "TP" means Total Phosphorus.
58. "TSS" means Total Suspended Solids.
59. "Technology-based effluent limitation" means wastewater treatment requirements under Section 301(b) of the CWA that represent the minimum level of control that shall be imposed in a permit issued under Section 402 of the CWA, (IDAPA 58.01.02.003.117).
60. "U.S.C." means United States Code.
61. "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.
62. "WLA" means Wasteload Allocation, which is the portion of a receiving water's load capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution, (IDAPA 58.01.02.003.129).
63. "Warm water aquaculture facility" means an aquaculture facility where warm water aquatic animals are raised or held that meets the criteria in (a) or (b), below.
    a) Warm water aquaculture facilities meet all of the following criteria:
        i. contain, grow or hold warm water fish in raceways, ponds, or other similar structures; and

ii. discharge pollutants to surface waters of the U.S. at least thirty (30) days per year; and
iii. produce 100,000 pounds or more of warm water fish per year,

OR,

b) An aquaculture facility that does not meet the criteria set forth in Part (a), above, if EPA has determined that the facility is a significant contributor of pollution to waters of the U.S. In making this designation, EPA shall consider the following factors:
   i. the location and quality of the receiving water,
   ii. the production capacity of the facility,
   iii. the quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged, and
   iv. other relevant factors, such as state requirements certified under Section 401 of the CWA.

64. "Warm water aquatic animals" include, but are not limited to, the *Ictaluridae, Centrarchidae, Cyprinidae,* and *Cichilidae* families of fish, e.g., catfish, sunfish, minnow, tilapia, respectively.

65. "Waters of the United States (or waters of the U.S.)" means

a) All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
b) All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;
c) All other waters, such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands", sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:
d) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;
e) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
f) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
g) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;
h) Tributaries of waters identified in §§ (a) through (d) of this definition;
i) The territorial sea; and
j) "Wetlands" adjacent to water (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in §§ (a) through (f) of this definition, (40 CFR §122.2).

Appendix A: Summary of Notice Of Intent (NOI) Information Required To Operate Under NPDES General Permit #IDG-131000 or IDG-1333000

Note: Unless a waiver is obtained following the process described in Part II.A.6.b. of the Permit, the applicant must apply for coverage using the EPA's eNOI system at https://cdx.epa.gov. This appendix contains a summary of information required by the eNOI system.

Facility Owner/Operator Information	
Operator's Name (Permittee):	**NPDES Permit Number (existing):**
Address:	**Phone:**
	E-Mail Address:
Owner's Name:	**Phone:**
Address:	**Fax:**
	E-Mail Address:
Facility Information	
Facility Name:	**Phone:**
Address (physical location):	**Fax:**
	E-Mail Address:
	County:
Facility Manager (or Contact) and Address:	**Phone:**
	Fax:
	E-Mail:
Facility Latitude (in WGS84) *(New Permittees Only)*: (Decimal degrees**):**	**Facility Longitude (in WGS84) *(New Permittees Only)*** (Decimal degrees)**:**
Commercial Fish Rearing License Number:	**Date Facility was first operated, if known, or when operations are planned to start: _____**
Is this facility located in Indian Country? Y☐/N☐ If you answered yes, please identify the Indian Tribal entity.	**Is the facility is located on Federal land?** Y☐/N☐ If you answered yes, please identify the Federal land:

Operations & Production Information

Please circle if your facility contains, grows, or holds: warmwater OR coldwater species

Rearing Units:

Number of concrete raceways:_____ area:_____

Number of earthen-bottomed ponds:_____ area:_____

Waste Management System:

Offline settling basins:

Number of basins that discharge:_____ area:_____

Number of basins that do not discharge: _____ area:_____

Number of full flow settling basins_____ area:_____

Number of quiescent zones:_____

Other:

Number of laboratory outfalls: _____

Number of other outfalls (explain): _____

Production System (check all that apply):

☐ Flow-through

☐ Recirculating

☐ Pond: Levee

☐ Pond: Watershed

Other:

Total Number of Outfalls:

Raceways: _____

FFSBs:_____

OLSBs:_____

Other:_____

For any permitted features discharging to waters of the U.S. and required monitoring locations, please indicate the feature ID (e.g., Outfall 1, OLSB), feature type (external outfall, intake, receiving water), discharge type (intermittent/continuous), frequency/duration if intermittent, latitude and longitude (in decimal degrees and WGS84 datum), and receiving water.
Note: All latitude and longitude information on the aquaculture facility and permitted features should be provided in the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84) standard coordinate system. This coordinate system is specified in the NPDES Electronic Reporting rule (40 CFR part 127). The electronic reporting tool supporting these GPs allows the user to automatically specify facility and permitted feature data in the WGS84 standard coordinate system.

Feature ID	Feature Type	Average Flow (MGD)	Discharge Type	Frequency/ Duration	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water

Project the number of operating days for the facility on a monthly basis throughout the calendar year:

Month	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
# of Days												

Amount of Fish Produced

List the species of fish produced at your facility. For each species, include projected yearly gross harvestable weight in pounds produced (contained, grown, or held) for the five-year term of the permit, based upon historical operations, planned changes, and/or design capacity. If your facility holds fish or other aquatic animals for acclimation purposes and they are fed a maintenance-only diet but not grown, please denote that information separately in the annual summary below.

Species:	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five

Project the Feed Usage in next 5 years (in pounds)
Average Pounds per Month:_____ Average Pounds per Year:_____
Maximum Pounds per Month:_____ Maximum Pounds per Year:_____

Drugs, Disinfectants & Other Chemicals

List all projected chemicals & maximum daily amounts of the active ingredient expected to be used in next 5 years (use an attachment, if necessary). Put an asterisk (*) next to those that are Investigational New Animal Drugs (INADs)

Name:_____ Maximum daily amount to be used: _____units
Method of application:_____ Maximum amount in effluent: _____ units

Name:_____ Maximum daily amount to be used: _____units
Method of application:_____ Maximum amount in effluent: _____ units

Name:_____ Maximum daily amount to be used: _____units
Method of application:_____ Maximum amount in effluent: _____ units

Name:_____ Maximum daily amount to be used: _____units
Method of application:_____ Maximum amount in effluent: _____ units

Description of Discharge

Provide a schematic drawing of your operation on the back of this sheet, or attach a separate sheet.
Show all ponds, raceways, and other structures associated with production as well as influent sources, outfalls, wastewater treatment units, & monitoring locations. Indicate any solids dewatering/composting or land application locations (if applicable). Include all waste stream discharges (e.g. tailraces, settling basins, fish tagging operations, laboratories).

Attach map

Include an area map based upon a map of the US Geologic Survey (USGS) with a scale of at least 1:24,000.
Show water sources, points of influent to and discharge(s) from the facility to waters of the U.S.

Name(s) of Receiving Water to which Facility Discharges:_____
Does the receiving water have one or more TMDLs approved by EPA with a wasteload allocation for your facility? Y☐/N☐
If there is an applicable TMDL, what is it called?_
What is the pollutant(s) allocated? And amount(s) allocated? units

Name of Larger Stream/River Downstream:_____

Water Sources & Flow through the Facility & Time Period

For each source, indicate minimum & maximum flow and the period in which that source contributes the flow
(e.g., 12 cfs minimum, & 15 cfs maximum between June 15 & September 30 in a typical year from True Springs)

Primary Source:	**Min Flow:**	**Ave Flow:**	**Max Flow:**	**Period of Use:**
Secondary Source:	**Min Flow:**	**Ave Flow:**	**Max Flow:**	**Period of Use:**

Is the source water treated and are solids removed from the source water? If yes, please describe below:

Additional wastewater treatment:

Signature & Certification by authorized representative for permittee *(see Section X.E. of the Permit):*		
"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 the qualified personnel properly gather and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."		
Signature:	***Title/Company:***	
Print Name:	***Date:***	***Check One:*** *Owner* _____ *Operator* _____

Note: The NPDES Electronic Reporting rule (40 CFR part 127) requires the NOI to include the following four data elements: (1) SIC Code; (2) SIC Code Primary Indicator; (3) NAICS Code; and (4) NAICS Code Primary Indicator. The electronic reporting tool for the IDG131000 and IDG133000 NOI (called "NeT-Aquaculture") is configured to automatically identify the appropriate value for these four data elements. The following is a description of how NeT-Aquaculture NOI identifies these four values.

SIC Code and SIC Code Primary Indicator

The SIC code description for the aquaculture industry is shown below.

Industry: 0273—Animal Aquaculture

Establishments primarily engaged in the production of finfish and shellfish, such as crustaceans and mollusks, within a confined space and under controlled feeding, sanitation, and harvesting procedures. Establishments primarily engaged in hatching fish and in operating fishing preserves are classified in Industry 0921.

- Catfish farms
- Minnow farms
- Crustacean farms
- Mollusk farms
- Finfish farms
- Tropical aquarium fish farms

INDUSTRY: 0921—FISH HATCHERIES AND PRESERVES

Establishments primarily engaged in operating fish hatcheries or preserves. Establishments primarily engaged in the production of fish or frogs under controlled feeding, sanitation, and harvesting procedures are classified in Industry Group 027.

- Fish hatcheries
- Fishing preserves

The NOI form in NeT-Aquaculture includes the following question:

Are you primarily engaged in operating fish hatcheries or preserves?

Based on the applicant's answer, the NeT-Aquaculture NOI form will generate the following values for the SIC Code and SIC Code Primary Indicator data elements.

Answer Provided by Facility	Value for SIC Code and SIC Code Primary Indicator	SIC Code Description
Yes	0921	Fish Hatcheries and Preserves
No	0273	Animal Aquaculture

NAICS Code and NAICS Code Primary Indicator

The NAICS code is based on the actual animals in production (not whether the facility is a fish hatchery or preserve). The NAICS code description for the aquaculture industry is shown below.

112511 - Finfish Farming and Fish Hatcheries

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) farm raising finfish (e.g., catfish, trout, goldfish, tropical fish, minnows) and/or (2) hatching fish of any kind.

112512 - Shellfish Farming

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in farm raising shellfish (e.g., crayfish, shrimp, oysters, clams, mollusks).

112519 - Other Aquaculture

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) farm raising of aquatic animals (except finfish and shellfish) and/or (2) farm raising of aquatic plants. Alligator, algae, frog, seaweed, or turtle production is included in this industry.

The NeT-Aquaculture NOI form automatically identifies values for the NAICS Code and NAICS Code Primary Indicator data elements based on the aquatic animal production data entered on the electronic form. This means that facility could have more than one NAICS Code (112511, 112512, or 112519) but only one NAICS Code Primary Indicator.

Aquatic Animal Group Provide by Facility	NAICS Code Value	SIC Code Description
Fish	112511	Finfish Farming and Fish Hatcheries
Shellfish	112512	Shellfish Farming
Other	112519	Other Animal Aquaculture

The NAICS Code Primary Indicator will be set to the NAICS Code with the most production at the facility (summed across all aquatic animals in an "Aquatic Animal Group"). For example, if a NeT-Aquaculture NOI user identifies that a facility annually produces 25,000 pounds of brook trout, 10,000 pounds of brown trout, and 5,000 pounds of bullfrogs, the NOI form would automatically identify for the facility two NAICS Codes values (112511 and 112519) and set the NAICS Code Primary Indicator value to "112511 - Finfish Farming and Fish Hatcheries." The NAICS Code Primary Indicator value is "112511" as the annual production at the facility is greatest for the "Fish" Aquatic Animal Group (35,000 pounds = 25,000 pounds + 10,000 pounds) than the "Other" Aquatic Animal Group (5,000 pounds). The Aquatic Animal Group value for each aquatic animal is provided in the help documentation on the NeT-Aquaculture NOI form. If production amounts are equal among all Aquatic Animal Groups, "Fish" will be set as the primary if it exists. If there are equal amounts of "Shellfish" and "Other" (and no "Fish", "Shellfish" will be set as the primary.

Appendix B

Annual Report

ANNUAL REPORT OF OPERATIONS FOR YEAR_____

Idaho Aquaculture Permit

I. Facility Name	NPDES #
Operator Name (*Permittee*):	Phone:
Address:	Fax:
	E-Mail:
Owner Name (*if different from operator*):	Phone:
	E-Mail:

II. Annual Production	*Total harvestable weight produced, or pounds of fish processed, in the year: _____ pounds*
III. Food Used (Producers only)	*Number of pounds of food fed during the maximum month:_____ pounds*

IV. Noncompliance Summary

Include description & dates of noncompliance, the reasons for such incident, and the steps taken to correct the problem. Attach additional pages, if necessary.

V. Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan and Quality Assurance (QA) Plan

BMP Plan has been reviewed this year?	**QA Plan has been reviewed this year?**
☐ Yes ☐ No	**☐ Yes ☐ No**
BMP Plan fulfills the requirements set forth in the permit?	**QA Plan fulfills the requirements set forth in the permit?**
☐ Yes ☐ No	**☐ Yes ☐ No**
Summarize changes in the BMP Plan since last annual report:	***Summarize changes in the QA Plan since last annual report:***

VI. Land Application of Solids and/or Irrigation With Wastewater

Attach Maps of Application Sites. **(Note: IDAPA 58.01.02.650 requires IDEQ approval for solids disposal on land.)**

Date	Location and Acreage of Application	Solids Applied in Pounds	Wastewater Applied in Gallons
	Yearly Total		

VII. Changes to the Facility or Operations

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

VIII. Chemical Usage for drugs, pesticides or chemicals that are released to waters of the U.S.

Have there been any changes in the past year regarding drug, pesticide, and chemical use relative to what you indicated on your NOI? **Yes☐ No ☐**

For example, is your facility using any new products or has it discontinued the use of any products? Has the usage of any of the products changed from how you indicated in your NOI? Please summarize any changes below.

New Products or Products with Usage Changes:

Name:_____ Maximum daily amount active ingredient used: _____units Frequency or Date _____

Method of application:_____ Maximum amount active ingredient in effluent: _____ units ☐ New Product ☐ Use Change

Name:_____ Maximum daily amount active ingredient used: _____units Frequency or Date _____

Method of application:_____ Maximum amount active ingredient in effluent: _____ units ☐ New Product ☐ Use Change

Name:_____ Maximum daily amount active ingredient used: _____units Frequency or Date _____

Method of application:_____ Maximum amount active ingredient in effluent: _____ units ☐ New Product ☐ Use Change

Products the Facility is No Longer Using:

Additional Information:

IX. Inspections and Repairs for production and wastewater treatment systems

Date Inspected	Date Repaired	Description of system inspected and/or repaired

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

Signature:	**Title/Company:**
Print Name:	**Date:**

Appendix C

Certification Statements

Idaho Aquaculture Permit

Quality Assurance Plan

(QA Plan)

Certification

Facility Name: _____

NPDES Permit Number: _____

The QA Plan is complete and is available upon request to EPA and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable).

The QA Plan is being implemented by trained employees.

The QA Plan has been reviewed and endorsed by the facility manager.

The individuals responsible for implementation of the QA Plan have been properly trained.

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

Signature:	**Title/Company:**
Print Name:	**Date:**

Existing and new permittees must submit this certification with the NOI (see Part VI.B. of the permit).

Idaho Aquaculture

Best Management Practices Plan

(BMP Plan)

Certification

Facility Name: _____

NPDES Permit Number: _____

The BMP Plan is complete and is available upon request to EPA and IDEQ or Tribe (if applicable).

The BMP Plan is being implemented by trained employees.

The BMP Plan has been reviewed and endorsed by the facility manager.

The individuals responsible for implementation of the BMP Plan have been properly trained.

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

Signature:	**Title/Company:**
Print Name:	**Date:**

Existing and new permittees must submit this certification with the NOI (see Part VI.A. of the permit).

Appendix D

INAD and Extralabel Drug Use Oral & Written Reports

&

Drug and Chemical Use Reporting Log Sheet

IDG131000/IDG133000

ORAL REPORT FOR INAD AND EXTRALABEL DRUG USE

(Provide an oral report to EPA: 206-553-1846; and IDEQ or Tribe, if applicable, within 7 days after initiating use of the drug)

The first row is an example.

Reported to Permitting Authority?	Name of Drug (INAD & Extralabel) Used & Reason for Use	Method of Application	First Date of Drug Use	Date Oral Report Submitted to Permitting Authority	Initials
☑	Extralabel: Erythromycin Treat bacterial infections	Injection	09/09/04	09/10/04	MJ
❑					
❑					
❑					
❑					

WRITTEN REPORT FOR AGREEING TO PARTICIPATE IN AN INAD STUDY

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

Facility Name:_____ NPDES Permit Number:_____

Name of person submitting this report:_____

Date of agreement to participate in INAD study: _____

Date this written report will be submitted:_____

The first row is an example.

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

WRITTEN REPORT FOR INAD AND EXTRALABEL DRUG USE

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

Facility Name:_____ NPDES Permit Number:_____

Name of person submitting this report:_____

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

The first row is an example.

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

* Applies only to drugs applied through medicated feed.

Raceway Treatment Use Reporting Log Sheet

(Combine all treatments of the same product to multiple raceways that discharge from the same pipe during the 24-hour period.)

Facility Name:_____ NPDES Permit Number:_____

Name of product or chemical[1]	Active Ingredient	Treatment Date	Total quantity of active ingredient applied (Specify Units)	Treatment concentration (Specify Units)	Treatment Type: Static bath Flow-thru Injection Feed	Duration of Treatment: e.g. total amount of time chemical is applied from beginning to end for all raceways treated during the 24-hour period.	Total volume of water treated during the 24-hour period (cfs)	Total volume of water discharged from the treated pipe system same pipe during the 24 hour period (cfs)	Where did treatment go? Discharged w/o treatment? Settling Basin? Other (describe)?	Calculated Environmental Introduction Concentration in mg/L (EIC)[2]	Initials

[1] Both a copy of the label with application requirements and the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) must be kept in your records.

[2] Environment Introduction Concentration (EIC) =

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