

United States Environmental Protection Agency
 Region 10
 1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
 Seattle, Washington 98101

Authorization to Discharge under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

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

Epicenter Aquaculture

is authorized to discharge from its facility located near Challis, Idaho, at the following location(s):

Outfall	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude
001	Warm Springs Hydro-Canal	44 23' 30" N	114 06' 40" W

in accordance with discharge point(s), effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

A copy of this Permit shall be kept at the facility where discharges occur.

This permit shall become effective December 1, 2007.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, November 30, 2012.

Each permittee shall reapply for a permit reissuance on or before June 3, 2012, 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 25th day of October, 2007

/s/ Christine Psyk for
 Michael F. Gearheard, Director
 Office of Water and Watersheds

This minor permit modification will become effective on December 21, 2009. See pages 7, 8, 12 & 35.

Signed this 21st day of December, 2009,

/s/
 Michael A. Bussell, Director
 Office of Water and Watersheds

b) Location. The permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream just prior to discharge into the receiving waters or, if it mixes with other flows prior to discharge, just before the subsequent mixing with other flows. For facilities with raceway(s) discharging to a full-flow settling basin(s), the permittee must collect effluent samples from the full-flow settling basin(s) just prior to discharge into the receiving waters.

c) Small discharges. Facilities with small discharges that comprise less than 1% of the total raceway flows are not required to monitor these discharges for pollutant quality as long as the effluent quality of these discharges is substantially identical to monitored discharges from the facility, and the permittee provides in its Quality Assurance Plan the justification for excluding such discharges from its routine effluent pollutant monitoring. Such justification must address the reason the effluent quality is expected to be identical to the monitored outfall and the quantification that shows the sum of such flows is less than one percent of the monitored outfall's flow; see Part II.G. Quality Assurance Plan. The flow of these small discharges must be monitored at a minimum of once per year, and the flow data used in calculating facility pollutant loads.

Table 2 Raceway and Associated Full-flow Settling Basin Discharges Monitoring Requirements				
Parameter	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow	cfs	1/month ²	Approved method ³	Effluent ⁴
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	1/quarter ⁵	Composite ⁶	Influent ⁷ & Effluent
Total Phosphorus	mg/l	1/quarter ⁵	Composite ⁶	Influent ⁷ & Effluent
Temperature	°Celsius	1/month ²	Thermometer	Effluent
Total Recoverable Copper	mg/l	1/quarter ^{5,8}	Composite ⁶	effluent
Hardness	mg/l	1/quarter ^{5,9}	Composite ⁶	effluent

Notes continue on next page.

² Monitoring must begin in the first full calendar month of permit coverage.

³ Flow measurement method must be one of those specified in Appendix A, Part I.A, unless IDWR authorizes a non-standard device as allowed in Part I.B. This requirement applies to measuring flow at each point where pollutants are measured. Alternatively to an IDWR approved method, the total volume discharged can be calculated by multiplying the pump time and the pump rate during cleaning.

⁴ Flow measurement must be taken concurrently with each pollutant sampling, when applicable, once for every composite sample; it 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.

⁵ This monitoring is only required once per calendar quarter, beginning in the first full calendar quarter after permit issuance.

⁶ 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 the facility has multiple effluent discharge points and/or influent points, it must composite samples from all points proportionally to their respective flows. Only the composite sample must be analyzed. Facilities using spring water as influent sources for determining net TP and TSS discharge may elect to take grab samples instead of composite, when influent water quality is shown to not vary during the course of the day.

⁷ All influent and effluent samples and flow measurements must be taken on the same day.

⁸ Only when using chelated copper compounds or copper sulfate.

2. Method Detection Limits (MDL).

The permittee must use methods that can achieve method detection limits less than or equal to those specified in Table 3.

For purposes of reporting on the DMR, if a value is greater than the method detection limit, the permittee must report the actual value. If an influent or effluent value is less than the method detection limit, the permittee must report “less than {numeric MDL}” on the DMR, but use one-half the method detection limit when calculating the net value. If both influent and effluent values are less than the method detection limit, the permittee must report “less than {numeric MDL}” on the DMR, and use one-half the method detection limit for calculating monthly averages. See Appendix B (Effluent Calculations).

Table 3: Method Detection Limits	
Parameter	Method Detection Limit (MDL)
Phosphorus	0.005 mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	2 mg/l
Ammonia Nitrogen as N	0.01 mg/l
pH	0.1 S.U.
Temperature	0.1° C
Total Recoverable Copper	3 µg/l
Hardness	10 mg/l

3. Quality assurance/quality control plans for all the monitoring must be documented in

and Game for the importation, transportation, release or sale of such species, in accordance with IDAPA §13.01.10.100.

h. Implement procedures to eliminate the release of PCBs from any known sources in the facility, including paint, caulk, or feed.

F. Documentation

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

G. 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 waters. With any change in operator, the BMP plan must be reviewed and modified, if necessary. The new operator must submit a certification in accordance with Part II.C., above.

III. Aquaculture Specific Reporting Requirements

(See Part IV for standard reporting requirements)

A. Drug and Other Chemical Use and Reporting Requirements

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

1. Use of Drugs, Pesticides, and Other Chemicals

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

a. Records required

Records of all applications of drugs, pesticides, and other chemicals must be maintained and must include, at a minimum, information specified in Appendix D (Drug Use Report Contents). This information must also be summarized in the annual report as required in Part III.D below.

2. Investigational New Animal Drugs (INAD) and Extralabel Drug Use.

The following written and oral reports must be provided to EPA and IDEQ when an INAD or extralabel drug is 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 use:

Written Report: A permittee must provide a written report to EPA and IDEQ within seven days of agreeing or signing up to participate in an INAD drug study, or

Guidance on Calculating Effluent Values

1. Calculating “Net” Effluent Values

- a. **Pollutant Concentrations** for TSS and Total Phosphorus are measured at both influent and effluent monitoring locations. The net concentration is the difference between the two measurements and can either be positive or negative since the pollutant load may either increase or decrease as the water passes through the facility. It is calculated as follows:

Effluent concentration (mg/l) – influent concentration (mg/l) =

Net concentration (mg/l)

2. DMR Reporting

- a. Values greater than the MDL: the permittee must report the actual value.
- b. Influent or effluent value less than the MDL: the permittee must report “less than {numeric MDL}” on the DMR, but use one-half the MDL when calculating the net value.
- c. Both influent and effluent values less than the MDL: the permittee must report “less than {numeric MDL}” on the DMR, but use one-half the MDL for calculating monthly averages.