



ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

GENERAL PERMIT – FINAL

Aquaculture Facilities in Alaska

Permit Number: AKG130000

**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. Part 1251 et seq., as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, this permit is issued under provisions of Alaska Statutes (AS) 46.03, the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) as amended, and other applicable state laws and regulations.

The owners and operators of concentrated aquatic animal production (CAAP) facilities covered under this Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) General Permit are authorized to discharge to waters of the United States (U.S.) in accordance with discharge point(s), effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein.

**A COPY OF THIS GENERAL PERMIT AND WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION
MUST BE KEPT AT THE FACILITY WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS**

This permit shall become effective October 1, 2023

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, September 30, 2028

Each permittee shall reapply for an authorization to discharge on or before April 3, 2028, 180 days prior to expiration, if the permittee intends to continue discharging at the facility beyond the term of this permit.

Signature

Gene McCabe

Printed Name

May 31, 2023

Date

Program Manager

Title

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Schedule of Submissions

The Schedule of Submissions summarizes some of the required submissions and activities the permittee shall complete and/or submit to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC or the Department) Division of Water during the term of this general permit. The permittee is responsible for all submissions and activities even if they are not summarized below. Submissions shall be post marked, submitted electronically, or faxed in by the due date.

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions

Permit Part	Submittal or Completion	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to
1.5.1	Complete Notice of Intent (NOI) for an operator with existing coverage under AKG130000	1/permit cycle	Within 90 days after the effective date of this general permit	Permitting
1.5.2	NOI for a new operator	1/permit cycle	30 days prior to commencement of discharge	Permitting
1.5.4	Modified NOI	As needed	30 days prior to specified operational changes	Permitting
1.6.1.1	Application for permit reissuance	1/permit cycle	180 days prior to the expiration date of the general permit	Permitting
3.1.10	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	Must be submitted electronically through the NetDMR system, on or before the 15th day of the following month	NetDMR
7.1	Annual Report	1/calendar year	Due annually on March 15. The Annual Report shall contain the previous year's required reporting from January 1 to December 31.	Compliance
7.2.1	Participation in Investigational New Animal Drug (INAD) study	As required	Within seven days of agreeing to participate in the study	Permitting
7.2.2 & 7.2.3	Drug usage	As required	Oral report as soon as possible but no later than seven days after initiating drug use, and written report within 30 days after initiating drug use	Permitting
5.1.3.8	Structural failures	As required	Oral report within 24 hours and written report within five days of identifying failure or damage	Compliance
5.1.3.9	Spills of drugs, pesticides, feed, or other chemicals	As required	Oral report within 24 hours and written report within five days of the spill	Compliance
Appendix A, 3.4	Oral and written notification of noncompliance	As necessary	Orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances of noncompliance and written within five days after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances of noncompliance.	Compliance

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions

Permit Part	Submittal or Completion	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to
Appendix A, 3.5	Summary report of noncompliance	As necessary	At the time the permittee submits monitoring reports under Appendix A, Part 3.2	Compliance

<p>To submit Permitting documents, use: <i>(Note, electronic reporting may be exclusively required during the permit cycle.)</i></p> <p>Online: Alaska DEC's Environmental Data Management System (EDMS)</p> <p>By Email: dec.water.seafoodpermitting@alaska.gov</p> <p>By Fax: 907-269-3487</p> <p>If submitting by hard copy, please MAIL COMPLETED PERMITTING SUBMISSIONS TO</p> <p>State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program Seafood and Aquaculture Permitting 555 Cordova Street Anchorage, AK 99501</p>	<p>To submit Compliance documents, use: <i>(Note, electronic reporting may be exclusively required during the permit cycle.)</i></p> <p>Online: Alaska DEC's Environmental Data Management System (EDMS)</p> <p>By Email: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov</p> <p>By Fax: 907-269-4604</p> <p>If submitting by hard copy, please MAIL COMPLETED COMPLIANCE SUBMISSIONS TO</p> <p>State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water Compliance Program 555 Cordova Street Anchorage, AK 99501</p>
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1.0 Permit Coverage

- 1.1 Coverage and Eligibility** - Subject to the restrictions and conditions of this statewide general permit, concentrated aquatic animal production (CAAP) facilities (as defined in Appendix C to 40 CFR Part 122) that discharge aquaculture rearing waste and wastewater, including whole and ground carcasses, to fresh or marine surface waters or to a system that discharges to a surface water at least 30 days per year may be authorized to discharge after receiving written authorization from DEC. A CAAP facility that meets the following conditions (at any of its regulated production systems) is eligible to apply for coverage under the general permit:
- 1.1.1 Produce, hold, or contain 20,000 pounds or more of aquatic animals per year (any 12-month period) in a flow through, recirculating, net pen, or submerged cage system; and
 - 1.1.2 Feed more than 5,000 pounds of food in any one calendar month; or
 - 1.1.3 DEC determines the facility is a significant contributor of pollution to waters of the United States (U.S.). DEC will consider the following factors when determining whether a smaller facility is a significant contributor of pollution to waters of the U.S.:
 - 1.1.3.1 Location, quantity, and quality of the receiving waters;
 - 1.1.3.2 Holding, feeding, and production capacities of the facility; and
 - 1.1.3.3 Quantity and nature of the pollutants reaching waters of the U.S.
 - 1.1.4 Facilities below the thresholds in Part 1.1.1 and Part 1.1.2 may voluntarily submit the information required in a Notice of Intent (NOI) with a cover letter requesting to be covered under the general permit.
- 1.2 Exclusions** - Dischargers meeting any of the following conditions will be excluded from coverage under this general permit. These types of discharges are more appropriately controlled under either a separate general or individual permit.
- 1.2.1 Discharges from molluscan shellfish operators;
 - 1.2.2 Indirect discharges of process wastewater to privately or publicly owned treatment works;
 - 1.2.3 Discharges of storm water from industrial facilities or construction activities;
 - 1.2.4 Discharges to sensitive habitats, including extensive tidal flats, salt marshes, kelp or eelgrass beds, seaweed harvest areas, and shellfish concentration areas, unless the permittee submits documentation to DEC that demonstrates that the discharge will not cause substantial habitat degradation;
 - 1.2.5 Discharges to a degraded water resource, unless one of the following is met:
 - 1.2.5.1 The general permit is adequate to provide the level of protection required by the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or control plan, including waste load allocations (WLA) for the facility;
 - 1.2.5.2 The permittee submits documentation to DEC that the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired is not present at the facility; or

1.2.5.3 The permittee submits data to DEC that demonstrates that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an excursion of a water quality standard (WQS).

1.2.6 Discharges covered by other general or individual Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permits.

1.3 Prohibited Discharges

1.3.1 Discharges that cause contamination of surface or ground waters or cause a violation of the Alaska WQS (18 AAC 70) are prohibited unless as authorized in this general permit and in accordance with applicable provisions in 18 AAC 70.200 – 18 AAC 70.240.

1.3.2 Permittees must not discharge the following to waters of the U.S.:

1.3.2.1 Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*);

1.3.2.2 Ground aquatic animal mortalities or ground broodstock carcasses to freshwater;

1.3.2.3 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 NOI;

1.3.2.4 Effluents that, alone or in combination with other substances or wastes, make the water unfit or unsafe for the use; cause a film, sheen, or discoloration on the water's surface or any shorelines; cause leaching of toxic or deleterious substances; or cause a sludge, solid, or emulsion to be deposited beneath or upon the water surface, within the water column, on the seafloor, or upon any shorelines unless authorized by a zone of deposit (ZOD);

1.3.2.5 Disease control chemicals and drugs, except those listed in Part 5.2;

1.3.2.6 Hazardous or toxic substances, including unapproved drugs and pesticides, in toxic amounts that may impair designated uses or violate WQS of the receiving water; and

1.3.2.7 Biocidal chemicals for cleaning nets in the water, unless prescribed by a veterinarian to prevent the spread of disease.

1.4 Obtaining Authorization

1.4.1 Authorization to discharge under this APDES general permit requires the responsible party of the facility seeking authorization to submit a completed NOI to DEC in accordance with the requirements listed herein and 18 AAC 83.210.

1.4.2 The discharger must receive written authorization from DEC that coverage has been granted and that a specific authorization number has been assigned to the operation prior to discharging.

1.4.3 DEC may notify a discharger that their discharge is covered by this APDES general permit even if the discharger has not submitted an NOI, in accordance with 18 AAC 83.210(h).

1.5 Notification of Intent Requirements

- 1.5.1 Facilities listed in Appendix D that submitted a NOI on or before September 1, 2022 need not submit a new NOI form to DEC unless the originally submitted NOI form on file requires modification. However, these permittees do need to submit updated NOI attachments (Part 1.5.7) within 90 days after the general permit effective date to continue coverage under this general permit.
- 1.5.2 A new permittee shall apply electronically or by hard copy for coverage under this general permit. Applicants shall submit a complete NOI form and required attachments at least 30 days prior to the start of discharge.
- 1.5.3 Owners or operators of multiple facilities must submit a separate NOI to DEC for each facility.
- 1.5.4 Facilities that are requesting a modification to an authorization under this APDES general permit must submit a NOI to DEC at least 30 days before the date on which the modified operation is to commence. Modified operations may not commence prior to receiving written approval from DEC. A permittee authorized to discharge under the general permit must submit a NOI modification when there is any substantial change in the information submitted within the original NOI, including in the following circumstances:
 - 1.5.4.1 Any material change is proposed, including but not limited to: carcass disposal methods or totals, proposed ZODs or mixing zones, flow through or recirculating system and/or net pen sites, and production changes greater than twenty percent. The material changes from the original NOI shall be clearly indicated on the new NOI; and
 - 1.5.4.2 Changes to waste and wastewater treatment system(s) occur. See also Part 1.5.6.
- 1.5.5 Permittees must submit a Carcass Disposal Plan with the NOI that describes how the facility will dispose of mortalities and broodstock carcasses and the proposed discharge location. The plan must include:
 - 1.5.5.1 Proposed disposal methods, including practicable alternatives;
 - 1.5.5.2 Bathymetric or topographic map showing the proposed disposal locations;
 - 1.5.5.3 Narrative description with supporting documentation of tides and currents in the disposal area; and
 - 1.5.5.4 Estimate of the maximum daily pounds of mortality and broodstock carcasses and the number of days the discharge is anticipated to occur per season.
- 1.5.6 The facility must comply with the current regulatory engineering plan review and approval requirements of 18 AAC 72.
- 1.5.7 Requirements to submit a complete NOI. A complete NOI shall include all information specified on the AKG130000 NOI form (Attachment A) and the following additional attachments. If information is missing, the NOI will be deemed incomplete and permit authorization will not be granted.

- 1.5.7.1 **Site Map.** Legible map(s) with coordinates of all flow through and recirculating sites and associated net pen sites. The Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates (latitude and longitude) of each proposed outfall terminus and net pen site shall be provided in decimal degrees (North American Datum (NAD) 1983 or World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984 datum). The accuracy of coordinates shall be at least within ± 50 feet (17 meters). Also indicate the location of all incoming water supplies.
- 1.5.7.2 **Line Drawing.** Must depict operational areas contributing waste and wastewater as well as non-process waters flowing to each outfall. Must also show all influent and effluent monitoring locations.
- 1.5.7.3 **Outfall Narrative.** Must describe each type of process, operation, or production area that contributes waste and wastewater to the effluent for each outfall. Must also describe the treatment the wastewater receives, including the final disposal method for any wastes and wastewaters disposed of other than by discharge through an outfall.
- 1.5.7.4 **Request to Discharge in Excluded Area(s).** A permittee may request to discharge to Excluded Area(s) listed in Part 1.2.4 or Part 1.2.5. To request authorization to discharge in one or more of these Excluded Area(s) (if not listed in Appendix D), the permittee must submit documentation to DEC that the discharge will not cause substantial habitat degradation (Part 1.2.4) or meets the criteria under Part 1.2.5.
- 1.5.7.5 **Carcass Disposal Plan.** Submit a plan describing how the facility disposes of mortality and broodstock carcasses and the proposed discharge location(s) (latitude and longitude). See Part 1.5.5 for specific plan requirements.
- 1.5.7.6 **Mixing Zone Request.** [Form 2M](#), if a mixing zone is requested. Permittees must include all associated information requested by the form, including modeling.
 - 1.5.7.6.1 Permittees must also submit [Form 2G](#) and include sufficient information for the Department to complete an antidegradation analysis and make findings under 18 AAC 70.016 (b), (c), and (d). The Tier 2 antidegradation analysis is required for parameter(s) determined by the Department to meet the definition of new or expanded.
- 1.5.7.7 **Zone of Deposit Request.** Applicants requesting a ZOD that is not included in or is modified from what is described in Appendix D must submit the information required in 18 AAC 70.210(b).
- 1.5.8 An operator who fails to submit a timely and complete NOI and/or obtain coverage under the general permit and who discharges waste covered by this general permit to waters of the U.S. will be in violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for discharging without an APDES permit.
- 1.5.9 Providing Notice. The following draft authorizations under the general permit will be public noticed in accordance with 18 AAC 83.120 requirements:
 - 1.5.9.1 Proposed ZODs that are not included in, or are different from, those described in Appendix D.
 - 1.5.9.2 Proposed mixing zones or modified effluent limits.

- 1.5.9.3 Proposed discharges into waters of Excluded Areas listed in Part 1.2.4 or Part 1.2.5, other than as described in Appendix D.
- 1.5.9.4 Proposed discharges at depths less than required in Part 4.2.2, Part 4.3.4, and Part 4.3.5, other than as described in Appendix D.

1.6 Continuation of an Expired General Permit

- 1.6.1 If the general permit is not reissued prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with 18 AAC 83.155(c) and remain in force and effect for discharges that were authorized prior to expiration.
 - 1.6.1.1 A permittee who wishes to remain covered by administrative continuation of this general permit shall submit a timely and complete NOI to the Department six months (180 days) prior to the expiration of the general permit requesting authorization for coverage under a reissued general permit.
 - 1.6.1.2 Coverage under the continued general permit will be issued to new applicants submitting a NOI in compliance with Part 1.5.
 - 1.6.1.3 Following a permittee's timely and appropriate submittal of a complete NOI, the Department may:
 - 1.6.1.3.1 Reissue the general permit and provide continued coverage.
 - 1.6.1.3.2 Issue an administrative continuation letter to the permittee.
 - 1.6.1.3.3 Make a formal decision to not reissue this general permit or to not cover a particular discharger previously authorized by the general permit, at which time DEC will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative APDES permit. Coverage under this general permit will cease at the end of this time period.
- 1.6.2 The permittee is required to abide by all limitations, monitoring, and reporting included herein if the general permit enters administrative continuation until such time a permit is reissued authorizing the discharge or a Notice of Termination (NOT) is submitted by the permittee.
- 1.6.3 If the general permit is administratively continued, the permittee shall continue or reinstate all of the originally required monitoring schedules established in the general permit.

1.7 Termination of Permit Coverage

- 1.7.1 Permittee Requested Termination - To terminate permit coverage, a permittee shall submit a complete and accurate NOT. The signed form shall be submitted to DEC at the Permitting as listed in Table 1 or by other DEC-approved electronic methods. Note: DEC will not terminate a permit authorization if the permittee is subject to an enforcement action under the subject authorization.
- 1.7.2 When to Submit a NOT - A permittee shall request permit coverage termination by submitting a NOT form if any of the following conditions have been met:
 - 1.7.2.1 All discharges have permanently ceased.

- 1.7.2.2 The entire discharge is routed to a properly operating and permitted wastewater treatment facility with an established industrial source pretreatment program, meeting all pretreatment requirements.
- 1.7.2.3 A change in facility and discharge location has occurred.
- 1.7.2.4 The permittee has obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an APDES permit.
- 1.7.3 If a permittee submits a NOT without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part 1.7.2, the permittee's NOT is not valid. The permittee is responsible for meeting the terms of this general permit until their authorization is terminated.
- 1.7.4 Any permittee who has not requested termination of permit coverage or whose authorization has not been terminated by the Department remains responsible for meeting all permit requirements, including monitoring and reporting, until the authorization is terminated.

2.0 Limitations - During the effective period of the general permit, permittees are authorized to discharge rearing waste and wastewater provided the discharge meets the limits and monitoring requirements herein.

2.1 Flow Through and Recirculating Facilities Producing 100,000 Pounds or More Total Annual Release Weight from the Facility

- 2.1.1 **Solids Control** - Permittees must minimize the discharge of solids to waters of the U.S. by implementing the following measures:
 - 2.1.1.1 Employ efficient feed management and feeding strategies that limit feed input to the minimum amount reasonably necessary to achieve production goals and sustain targeted rates of aquatic animal growth in order to minimize potential discharges of uneaten feed and waste products to waters of the U.S.;
 - 2.1.1.2 Identify and implement procedures for routine cleaning of rearing units and procedures to minimize discharge of accumulated solids during the inventorying, grading, and harvesting of aquatic animals in the production system; and
 - 2.1.1.3 Remove and dispose of aquatic animal mortalities to prevent discharge to waters of the U.S., except in cases where DEC authorizes such discharge through approval of the facility's NOI and Carcass Disposal Plan.
- 2.1.2 **Materials Storage** - Permittees must ensure proper storage of drugs, pesticides, disinfectants, and feed in a manner designed to prevent spills that may result in a discharge of such materials to waters of the U.S.
- 2.1.3 **Managing Spills** - Permittees must implement procedures for properly containing, cleaning, and disposing of any spilled material.
- 2.1.4 **Structural Maintenance** - Permittees must conduct the following maintenance activities and keep records documenting their completion:
 - 2.1.4.1 Inspect the production systems and any water treatment systems on a weekly basis in order to identify and promptly repair any damage; and

2.1.4.2 Conduct maintenance of the production systems and the wastewater treatment systems as needed to ensure that they are properly functioning.

2.1.5 **Recordkeeping** - Permittees must keep records at the facility documenting the following:

2.1.5.1 Feed amounts and estimates of the numbers and weight of aquatic animals for each aquatic animal rearing unit; and

2.1.5.2 Frequency of cleaning, inspections, maintenance, and repairs.

2.1.6 **Training** - Permittees must provide training to staff in the following areas and keep records documenting each training session:

2.1.6.1 Proper operation and cleaning of production and wastewater treatment systems, including feeding procedures and proper use of equipment; and

2.1.6.2 Spill prevention and response measures to follow in the event of a spill.

2.2 Flow Through and Recirculating Facilities Producing 20,000 to 100,000 Pounds Total Annual Release Weight from the Facility

2.2.1 **Solids Control** - Permittees must minimize the discharge of solids to waters of the U.S. by implementing the following measures:

2.2.1.1 Employ efficient feed management and feeding strategies that limit feed input to the minimum amount reasonably necessary to achieve production goals and sustain targeted rates of aquatic animal growth in order to minimize potential discharges of uneaten feed and waste products to waters of the U.S.;

2.2.1.2 Identify and implement procedures for routine cleaning of rearing units and procedures to minimize discharge of accumulated solids during the inventorying, grading, and harvesting of aquatic animals in the production system; and

2.2.1.3 Remove and dispose of aquatic animal mortalities to prevent discharge to waters of the U.S., except in cases where DEC authorizes such discharge through approval of the facility's NOI and Carcass Disposal Plan.

2.2.2 **Managing Spills** - Permittees must implement procedures for properly containing, cleaning, and disposing of any spilled material.

2.3 Net Pen Facilities Producing 100,000 Pounds or More Total Annual Release Weight from the Facility, Except Those Facilities Rearing Native Species Released After a Growing Period of Four Months or Less

2.3.1 **Feed Management** - Permittees must employ efficient feed management and feeding strategies that limit feed input to the minimum amount reasonably necessary to minimize the accumulation of uneaten food beneath the pens while achieving production goals and sustaining targeted rates of aquatic animal growth.

2.3.2 **Waste Collection and Disposal** - Permittees must collect, return to shore, and properly dispose of all feed bags, packing materials, waste rope, and netting.

- 2.3.3 **Transport and Harvest Discharge** - Permittees must minimize any discharge associated with the transport of aquatic animals, including blood, viscera, aquatic animal carcasses, or transport water containing blood.
- 2.3.4 **Mortality Removal** - Permittees must remove and dispose of aquatic animal mortalities to prevent discharge to waters of the U.S., except in cases where DEC authorizes such discharge through approval of the facility's NOI and Carcass Disposal Plan.
- 2.3.5 **Materials Storage** - Permittees must perform the following measures:
- 2.3.5.1 Ensure proper storage of drugs, pesticides, disinfectants, and feed in a manner designed to prevent spills that may result in a discharge of such materials to waters of the U.S.; and
 - 2.3.5.2 Implement procedures for properly containing, cleaning, and disposing of any spilled materials.
- 2.3.6 **Maintenance** - Permittees must perform the following maintenance activities:
- 2.3.6.1 Inspect the net pens on a weekly basis in order to identify and promptly repair any damage;
 - 2.3.6.2 Conduct maintenance of the net pens as needed to ensure that they are properly functioning; and
 - 2.3.6.3 To the maximum extent possible, when the net pens are empty, allow the nets to dry over water and remove them for upland cleaning. If infeasible to move the net pens to an upland location prior to cleaning, in situ cleaning is only allowed under conditions that will disperse solids and minimize bottom settling to the extent practicable. Cleaning of discreet portions of the net must be phased in order to avoid an influx of materials to the receiving water during a single cleaning event.
- 2.3.7 **Recordkeeping** - Permittees must keep records documenting the following:
- 2.3.7.1 Feed amounts and estimates of the numbers and weight of aquatic animals for each aquatic animal rearing unit; and
 - 2.3.7.2 Frequency of net changes, inspections, and repairs.
- 2.3.8 **Training** - Permittees must provide training to staff in the following areas and keep records documenting each training session:
- 2.3.8.1 Spill prevention and response measures to follow in the event of a spill; and
 - 2.3.8.2 Proper operation and cleaning of production units, including feeding procedures and proper use of equipment.
- 2.3.9 **Siting of Net Pens** - Permittees must situate net pens according to the following conditions:
- 2.3.9.1 Each new net pen site must be situated in a location with adequate current velocity relative to depth from the bottom of the net pens to the seafloor to avoid degradation of water quality and benthic conditions below the nets.

2.4 All Other Net Pen Facilities Producing 20,000 Pounds or More Total Annual Release Weight from the Facility, Regardless of Species or Duration Held

- 2.4.1 **Feed Management** - Permittees must employ efficient feed management and feeding strategies that limit feed input to the minimum amount reasonably necessary to minimize the accumulation of uneaten food beneath the pens while achieving production goals and sustaining targeted rates of aquatic animal growth.
- 2.4.2 **Mortality Removal** - Permittees must remove and dispose of aquatic animal mortalities to prevent discharge to waters of the U.S., except in cases where DEC authorizes such discharge through approval of the facility's NOI and Carcass Disposal Plan.
- 2.4.3 **Maintenance** - To the maximum extent possible, when the net pens are empty, allow the nets to dry over water and remove them for upland cleaning. If infeasible to move the net pens to an upland location prior to cleaning, in situ cleaning is only allowed under conditions that will disperse solids and minimize bottom settling to the extent practicable. Cleaning of discreet portions of the net must be phased in order to avoid an influx of materials to the receiving water during a single cleaning event.
- 2.4.4 **Siting of Net Pens** - Permittees must situate net pens according to the following conditions:
 - 2.4.4.1 Each new net pen site must be situated in a location with adequate current velocity relative to depth from the bottom of the net pens to the seafloor to avoid degradation of water quality and benthic conditions below the nets.

3.0 Monitoring

3.1 General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

- 3.1.1 The monitoring schedules as set out in the general permit are required to begin upon the effective date of this general permit and shall continue until the next general permit reissuance establishes new monitoring requirements.
- 3.1.2 All monitoring must be representative of the waste stream flow and shall be conducted while the applicable discharge is occurring.
- 3.1.3 The permittee shall have appropriate laboratory sample collection equipment onsite, and sample collection and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) (Part 6.2) and 40 CFR Part 136.
- 3.1.4 For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use a sufficiently sensitive Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved test method that quantifies the level of pollutants to a level lower than applicable limits or WQS, or use the most sensitive test method available, per 40 CFR Part 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(f). Upon request by the Department, the permittee must submit the results of any other monitoring regardless of the test method used.
- 3.1.5 All permit-required effluent monitoring shall be performed after all commingling has occurred and after the last treatment unit prior to discharge to waters of the U.S.

- 3.1.6 DEC may require additional effluent or receiving waterbody monitoring for site-specific purposes related to, but not limited to: application requirements, the protection of state WQS, gathering data to support TMDL development, evaluation of receiving water impairments, verification of mixing zone sizes, or evaluation of effects on threatened or endangered species. Likewise, monitoring frequency and limits may be adjusted for site-specific purposes. The permittee will be notified of any additional or site-specific monitoring when issued authorization to discharge under this general permit.
- 3.1.7 Permittees have the option of taking more frequent samples than are required under the general permit. These samples must be reported in the DMR if they are conducted using the Department-approved test methods (generally found in 18 AAC 70 and 40 CFR Part 136 [adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.010]).
- 3.1.8 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 minimum level (ML) (also called a minimum reporting level (MRL), practical quantitation limit (PQL), or limit of quantitation (LOQ)), the permittee must report “less than (<) {numeric value of the ML}.”
- 3.1.9 The permittee shall identify on the DMR if the sample arrived outside required analytical method hold times and shall submit a noncompliance notification per Appendix A, Part 3.5 if an acceptable replacement sample was not collected and analyzed for that monitoring period.
- 3.1.10 Electronic Reporting
- 3.1.10.1 E-Reporting Rule - Phase I (DMRs). The permittee must submit a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for each month by the 15th day of the following month. DMRs shall be submitted electronically through NetDMR per Phase I of the E-Reporting Rule (40 CFR Part 127). For access to the NetDMR Portal, go to <https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/oeca-netdmr-web/action/login>. DMRs submitted in compliance with the E-Reporting Rule are not required to be submitted as described in Appendix A – Standard Conditions unless requested or approved by the Department. Any data required by the Permit that cannot be reported in a NetDMR field (e.g., mixing zone receiving water data, etc...) shall be included as an attachment to the NetDMR submittal. DEC has established an e-Reporting Information website at <http://dec.alaska.gov/water/compliance/electronic-reporting-rule> which contains general information about this new reporting format. Training modules and webinars for NetDMR can be found at https://usepa.servicenowservices.com/oeca_icis.
- 3.1.10.2 E-Reporting Rule - Phase II (Other Reports). Phase II of the E-Reporting rule will integrate electronic reporting for all other reports required by the Permit (e.g., Annual Reports and Certifications) and implementation is expected to begin during the permit cycle. Permittees should monitor DEC’s E-Reporting website (<http://dec.alaska.gov/water/compliance/electronic-reporting-rule>) for updates on Phase II of the E-Reporting Rule and will be notified when they must begin submitting all other reports electronically. Until such time, other reports required by the Permit may be submitted in accordance with Appendix A – Standard Conditions.

3.2 Flow Through and Recirculating Facilities

- 3.2.1 **Effluent Monitoring** - Permittees must monitor effluent discharges as specified in Table 2. The permittee shall develop and implement a QAPP to ensure that effluent samples collected meet permit requirements.
- 3.2.2 If a facility is authorized a mixing zone, the effluent limits in Table 2 may be superseded by corresponding modified effluent limits in the individual authorization to discharge. DEC will notify the permittee of any modified effluent limits when issuing an authorization to discharge under this general permit.

Table 2: Flow Through and Recirculating Systems Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units ^a	Effluent Limits		Sample Type	Sample Frequency	Sample Location ^b
		Minimum Daily	Maximum Daily			
Flow	mgd	---	---	Flow meter, calibrated weir, or other approved method ^c	Monthly	Effluent
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	---	---	Composite ^d	Quarterly ^e	Effluent
		---	---	Grab		Influent
Settleable Solids (SS)	ml/L	---	---	Composite ^d	Quarterly ^e	Effluent
		---	---	Grab		Influent
pH	S.U.	6.5 ^f	8.5 ^f	Grab	Monthly ^e	Effluent
		---	---			Influent
		---	---			Receiving Water ^g
Total Ammonia	mg-N/L	---	---	Grab	Annual	Effluent
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	6 (marine)	17	Grab	Monthly	Effluent
		7 (fresh)				
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	---	0.013 (marine) ^h	Grab	Monthly ⁱ	Effluent
		---	0.019 (fresh) ^h			

Footnotes:

- Units: mgd = million gallons per day, mg/L = milligrams per liter, ml/L = milliliters per liter, S.U. = standard units, and mg-N/L = milligrams nitrogen per liter.
- Effluent sampling must occur at all outfalls listed in the authorization to discharge.
- Other flow measurement methods must be requested in writing and approved in the facility's authorization to discharge prior to use.
- For TSS and SS, the quarterly sampling event shall occur during cleaning operations. Samples shall consist of at least four grab samples taken at evenly spaced intervals during the cleaning period which will result in a composite sample representative of the discharge during the cleaning operations. If multiple outfalls discharge to a single waterbody, the samples from each outfall may be combined on a flow-weighted basis prior to analysis.
- Influent, effluent, and receiving water (if applicable) sampling must occur on the same day.
- For discharges to fresh water, the effluent pH may not vary more than 0.5 pH unit from natural conditions.
- Only permittees discharging effluent outside of pH 6.5 – 8.5 to fresh water must sample in the receiving water. Receiving water sampling must occur at a location within the receiving water that is not influenced by the facility's discharge.
- Chlorine monitoring is required only if used as a disinfectant or otherwise introduced in the rearing or egg take process. Monitoring must occur during discharge of the disinfectant water. Compliance with the receiving water limits for TRC cannot be determined using EPA-approved analytical methods. DEC will use 0.1 mg/L as the compliance evaluation limit for this parameter.
- Facilities that conduct egg takes for roe sales are required to sample the outfall that discharges the egg take effluent weekly during egg take periods.

3.3 Net Pen Facilities

- 3.3.1 Permittees must monitor for dissolved oxygen at each net pen site at least once per month for the entire period the aquatic animals occupy the net and report results in the Annual Report (Part 7.1.1.10.1). During each monitoring event, permittees must take a minimum of one sample within the net pen structure and one sample outside the perimeter of the net pen structure.
 - 3.3.1.1 Samples must be at least 15 feet beneath the water surface, if possible.
 - 3.3.1.2 DEC may require the permittee to conduct additional monitoring depending on the site-specific characteristics of the net pen site. DEC will specify the number, locations, and depths of required samples in each written general permit authorization.
 - 3.3.1.3 Permittees are not required to monitor the dissolved oxygen at floating marine bag systems.
- 3.3.2 Within 60 days after the last release of aquatic animals each season, permittees must visually assess the benthos for the following and include in the Annual Report (Part 7.1.1.10.2):
 - 3.3.2.1 Sediment type and color, including an assessment for anoxic sediments;
 - 3.3.2.2 The presence of feed or other debris originating from the net pen site. Provide an estimate of the areal extent (acres) of these debris beneath the net pens and extending outward;
 - 3.3.2.3 The presence of benthic bacterial or fungal mats. Provide an estimate of the areal extent (acres) of these mats beneath the net pens and extending outward;
 - 3.3.2.4 For detectable residues accumulation on the seafloor, the permittee shall submit a noncompliance notification report in accordance with Appendix A, Part 3.5 unless the net pen site has an approved ZOD (see Part 6.3).
 - 3.3.2.4.1 Detectable means any amount of observable residues deposits.
 - 3.3.2.4.2 In general, seafloor surveyors have reported that deposits must be greater than 2% coverage in a 3-foot by 3-foot sample plot to be detectable.
- 3.3.3 At least once per week during the period when the aquatic animals occupy the net, visually assess the water column around the nets for floating debris or other sign of solids, sheens, or discoloration originating from the net pens, and include the results in the Annual Report (Part 7.1.1.10.3). Report residues in violation of WQS (see Part 1.3.2.4) as noncompliances in accordance with Appendix A, Part 3.5.

3.4 Mixing Zone Authorization

- 3.4.1 In accordance with 18 AAC 70.240, DEC may authorize a mixing zone. Permittees may request modifications to applicable pollutant effluent limits pursuant to 18 AAC 70.240. Form 2M must be completed and submitted to the Department for this purpose.

- 3.4.2 DEC will approve modified effluent limits and a mixing zone if the modified limits and resulting mixing zone are consistent with the CWA and the mixing zone criteria at 18 AAC 70.240. The burden of proof for justifying a mixing zone rests with the applicant.
- 3.4.3 The Department's APDES authorization will specify whether a mixing zone has been authorized, the maximum size of the authorized mixing zone(s), and the water quality criteria that may be exceeded within the authorized mixing zone(s) for each individual outfall.
- 3.4.4 The Department may authorize exceedances of the 18 AAC 70.020(b) water quality criteria in a mixing zone for dissolved oxygen, pH, residues, total ammonia, and total residual chlorine.
- 3.4.5 A permittee shall meet all applicable WQS:
 - 3.4.5.1 At the boundary of an authorized mixing zone, or
 - 3.4.5.2 Prior to discharge into the receiving waterbody, for all parameters for which there is no authorized mixing zone.

4.0 Carcass Disposal

4.1 General Requirements

- 4.1.1 Permittees must not discharge carcasses (mortalities or broodstock carcasses) in a manner that causes any of the following nuisance conditions:
 - 4.1.1.1 Receiving water unfit or unsafe for a beneficial use;
 - 4.1.1.2 A film, sheen, or discoloration on the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines;
 - 4.1.1.3 Leaching of toxic or deleterious substances; or
 - 4.1.1.4 A sludge, solid, or emulsion deposited beneath or upon the surface of the water, within the water column, on the bottom, or upon adjoining shorelines unless authorized by a ZOD.
- 4.1.2 Permittees must submit a Carcass Disposal Plan with the NOI that includes the information listed in Part 1.5.5.
- 4.1.3 Permittees must obtain DEC approval for each discharge site before discharge begins.
- 4.1.4 Permittees must maintain a daily log of each discharge occurrence and approximate weight of mortalities or broodstock carcasses discharged, make it available to DEC upon request, and include a summary in the Annual Report (Part 7.1.1.6 and Part 7.1.1.7).

4.2 Broodstock Whole Carcass Disposal

- 4.2.1 Aquaculture facilities that convert aquatic animals from a raw to marketable form, including but not limited to roe removal for sale or sale of whole, partial, or packaged aquatic animals which involves more than evisceration of fish or other seafood at sea, are not authorized to discharge whole carcasses resulting from this activity.

- 4.2.2 **Marine Discharges** - Discharge of whole carcasses must take place in marine waters suitable for dispersing the carcasses at least 300 feet deep while the vessel is underway.
- 4.2.2.1 Permittees may request a waiver of the depth requirement for specific sites. The request must include adequate information to justify the waiver, such as bathymetric data, average and maximum current speeds, and historical impacts from carcass disposal.
- 4.2.3 **Freshwater Discharges** - DEC will consider discharges of whole carcasses to freshwater on a case-by-case basis depending on site-specific factors and receiving water characteristics.
- 4.2.4 Discharges of whole carcasses to freshwater are prohibited within a public water system drinking water protection area. Drinking Water Protection Areas can be identified using the interactive web map application *Alaska DEC Drinking Water Protection Areas*, located at <http://dec.alaska.gov/das/GIS/apps.htm>.

4.3 Ground Carcass Disposal

- 4.3.1 Aquaculture facilities that convert aquatic animals from a raw to marketable form, including but not limited to roe removal for sale and or sale of whole, partial, or packaged aquatic animals which involves more than evisceration of fish or other seafood at sea, must grind all carcasses resulting from this activity to smaller than 0.5 inches in any dimension prior to discharging to marine waters.
- 4.3.2 Permittees must maintain a daily log of each discharge occurrence and approximate weight of ground waste discharged, make it available to DEC upon request, and include a summary in the Annual Report (Part 7.1.1.7).
- 4.3.3 The discharge must take place in marine water suitable for dispersing the carcasses. Specific sites will be approved if dispersal is demonstrated to be adequate based on local flushing currents, tidal action, bottom topography, and confining landforms.
- 4.3.4 Marine discharges of ground carcasses must be through an outfall with a terminus depth at least 60 feet below mean lower low water (MLLW).
- 4.3.5 Estuarine discharges of ground carcasses must be through an outfall with a terminus depth at least 10 feet below MLLW or ordinary high water, whichever is deeper.
- 4.3.6 Permittees may apply for a reduction of the depth requirement for marine or estuarine ground carcass discharges if complying with the depth requirement is prohibitive due to extreme site-specific conditions (e.g., tidal flats). The permittee's request for a reduction of the depth requirement must include:
- 4.3.6.1 Site-specific information about receiving water bathymetry, current or flows, and the historic effects of past discharges on water quality;
- 4.3.6.2 Length of pipe required to achieve discharge at the required depth; and
- 4.3.6.3 Estimated costs for modification of the outfall to comply with the depth requirement.
- 4.3.7 Permittees may request a ZOD (Part 6.3) for accumulations of ground carcasses beneath the outfall. DEC will specify the limits of the ZOD in the written general permit authorization.

- 4.3.8 Permittees must inspect the grinder system daily while ground carcass disposal is occurring. The inspection must include examining the size of the ground residues by collecting a representative sample of the ground pieces in a five-gallon bucket to ensure that they are smaller than 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension. A log of the daily inspections must be kept at the facility and made available to DEC upon request.
- 4.3.8.1 When ten or more waste particles in a five-gallon bucket exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch), corrective action is required. Corrective actions must be noted in the daily inspection log.

5.0 Operation and Maintenance

5.1 General Operating Requirements

- 5.1.1 The permittee shall develop, implement, and operate in accordance with an Operations and Maintenance Plan within 60 days of obtaining authorization under this general permit. Any existing plan for the facility may be modified under this Part. The plan shall describe the general operating and maintenance activities and management practices used at the facility to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of the general permit.
- 5.1.2 The permittee shall review the Operations and Maintenance Plan whenever process changes occur. At a minimum, the permittee shall document annual review of the plan.
- 5.1.3 Permittees must adhere to the following operations and maintenance practices:
- 5.1.3.1 Properly handle and dispose of sand, silt, mud, solids, sludges, filter backwash, debris, or other pollutants deposited or removed in the course of treatment or control of water supply and wastewaters in a manner that prevents such materials or leachate from such materials from entering waters of the U.S.;
 - 5.1.3.2 Avoid sweeping or intentionally discharging accumulated solids from raceways or ponds to waters of the U.S. without implementing solids control measures identified in Part 2.1.1.2 and Part 2.2.1.2;
 - 5.1.3.3 Avoid removing dam boards in raceways or ponds and allowing accumulated solids to discharge to waters of the U.S. without implementing solids control measures identified in Part 2.1.1.2 and Part 2.2.1.2;
 - 5.1.3.4 Clean rearing ponds and raceways within one week prior to drawdown for release, where practical, and keep records documenting dates cleaning occurred;
 - 5.1.3.5 Treat wastewater as necessary to meet WQS prior to discharge;
 - 5.1.3.6 Dispose of aquatic animal mortalities, broodstock carcasses, egg taking wastes, and other processing wastes in a manner that minimizes the extent to which such materials are entering waters of the U.S.;
 - 5.1.3.7 Minimize discharge of chlorine to the extent practicable;

- 5.1.3.8 Report structural failure or damage to the facility to DEC orally within 24 hours of identifying the failure or damage 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;
- 5.1.3.9 Report spills of drugs, pesticides, feed, or other chemicals that result in a discharge to waters of the U.S. to DEC orally within 24 hours of spill occurrence and in writing within five days. Reports must include the identity and quantity of pollutants released; and
- 5.1.3.10 Keep a copy of the facility's Operations and Maintenance Plan at the facility and make it available to all employees and to DEC upon request.

5.2 Chemical Usage

- 5.2.1 Permittees may only use disease control chemicals and drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or EPA for use in aquaculture applications. The following drugs may be used:
 - 5.2.1.1 Investigational New Animal Drugs (INADs), if used in conformance with product label instructions or approved INAD protocols or as administered by a licensed veterinarian;
 - 5.2.1.2 Extralabel drugs approved for animals or humans, if used on the order of a licensed veterinarian; and
 - 5.2.1.3 Low Regulatory Priority (LRP) compounds used in accordance with conditions listed in the U.S. FDA policy 1240.4200: *Enforcement Priorities for Drug Use in Aquaculture*, p. 13 - 15.
- 5.2.2 All drugs, pesticides, and other chemicals must be applied in accordance with label directions (except for INADs, extralabel drugs, and LRP compounds as described above).
- 5.2.3 Permittees must document the disposal of all spent chemical bath, drip, and dip treatment solutions.
- 5.2.4 Permittees must submit the following information in the Annual Report (Part 7.1.1.8):
 - 5.2.4.1 Dates of all applications of drugs, pesticides, or other chemicals;
 - 5.2.4.2 Amount used;
 - 5.2.4.3 Estimated concentration;
 - 5.2.4.4 Detention time;
 - 5.2.4.5 Type of treatment;
 - 5.2.4.6 Facility flow; and
 - 5.2.4.7 Receiving water.

6.0 Special Conditions

6.1 Polychlorinated Biphenyls Reduction Activities

- 6.1.1 Within 60 days of obtaining authorization under this general permit, permittees must develop and implement a plan to reduce polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in the facility discharge from feed and feeding activities. Any existing plan for the facility may be modified under this Part. The plan must contain the following elements and be made available to DEC upon request:
- 6.1.1.1 Purchasing procedures that give preference for food that contains the lowest amount of PCBs that is economically and practically feasible;
 - 6.1.1.2 Feeding practices that minimize the discharge of unconsumed food;
 - 6.1.1.3 Methods to reduce and remove accumulated feed regularly to keep feed out of the discharge; and
 - 6.1.1.4 Requesting PCB content information from food suppliers and including that in the Annual Report (Part 7.1.1.9).

6.2 Quality Assurance Project Plan

- 6.2.1 The permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a facility-specific QAPP for all monitoring required by this general permit within 60 days of obtaining authorization under this general permit. The permittee must follow all procedures in previous QAPPs until the permittee has implemented the new QAPP. Any existing QAPP for the facility may be modified under this Part.
- 6.2.2 The permittee shall operate in accordance with the QAPP for all permit-required monitoring and any additional voluntary monitoring performed.
- 6.2.3 The permittee shall document annual review of the QAPP. The permittee shall review the QAPP whenever process changes or changes in monitoring plans occur.
- 6.2.4 The permittee must amend the facility-specific QAPP whenever sample collection, sample analysis, monitoring parameter(s), or other procedures addressed by the QAPP are modified.
- 6.2.5 The QAPP shall be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of all effluent and receiving water samples in support of the general permit and to help explain data anomalies whenever they occur.
- 6.2.6 The permittee may use a generic DEC QAPP as a template to develop a facility-specific QAPP. Some facility-specific information is required in order to complete the generic DEC QAPP, located at <http://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/quality-assurance>.
- 6.2.7 Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee shall use DEC-approved Quality Assurance/Quality Control and chain-of-custody procedures, as described in the *Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5, March 2001) at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-06/documents/r5-final_0.pdf and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5, December 2002) at

<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-06/documents/g5-final.pdf>. The permittee must prepare the QAPP in the format specified in these documents.

6.2.8 At a minimum, a QAPP shall include:

- 6.2.8.1 Details on number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements;
- 6.2.8.2 Maps indicating the location of each sampling point;
- 6.2.8.3 Qualification and training of monitoring personnel, including personnel training and review logs; and
- 6.2.8.4 Name, address, and telephone number of all laboratories the permittee uses or proposes to use.

6.2.9 An electronic or physical copy of the QAPP must be kept onsite at the facility and made available to DEC upon request.

6.3 Zone of Deposit

- 6.3.1 As allowed by the state WQS in accordance with 18 AAC 70.210, the Department may authorize ZODs in marine and estuarine waters. The Department will review the NOI information, and the written APDES authorization will specify the ZOD authorization(s) and limit(s).
- 6.3.2 The permittee may exceed the water quality criteria of 18 AAC 70.020(b) for residues and the antidegradation requirement of 18 AAC 70.015 in a ZOD, within which the deposit of substances (residues) on the seafloor is authorized. In no case may the permittee violate WQS in the water column outside of the ZOD by any action, including leaching from or suspension of deposited substances.
- 6.3.3 Monitoring of the seafloor within each authorized ZOD is required, using the method as follows or an alternative protocol approved by the Department in writing in the authorization to discharge:
 - 6.3.3.1 Each seafloor survey shall be completed on a 50-foot by 50-foot grid pattern (50 feet between transect lines and 50 feet between sample plots (photographic image locations) along each transect).
 - 6.3.3.2 At each sample plot, the surveyor shall use a three-foot by three-foot square to determine the following required items for the seafloor survey report:
 - 6.3.3.2.1 Digital photographs representative of the sample plots depicting the nature and coverage of residues deposit(s), if any, on the seafloor. Digital photographs shall capture images of natural sediment; natural sediment covering residues deposits, if observable; and residues deposits and/or bacterial mats covering the seafloor. Photographs shall include a digital date and time stamp.

- 6.3.3.2.2 Types of residues deposits and/or bacterial mats observed, and the percentage of seafloor covered.
- 6.3.3.2.3 Residues deposit maximum thickness, measured to the nearest 0.5-inch.
- 6.3.3.2.4 Report of anoxic conditions. The surveyor should identify and document whether gas is being released from undisturbed residues deposits or is released when measuring deposit thickness.
- 6.3.3.3 Seafloor surveys shall be completed in accordance with the following schedule. Even when surveying is not required under Table 3, surveying under Part 3.3.2 is still required for all permitted net pen sites.
- 6.3.3.3.1 Surveying under Part 6.3.3 may be waived by the Department, in writing in the authorization to discharge, if the permittee can show previous surveying results demonstrating no accumulation of residues on the seafloor within 60 days after release of aquatic animals from a net pen site.

Table 3: Seafloor Surveying Schedule

Facility Type / Situation	Survey Timing
Initial year of permit coverage, if discharging at least 30,000 pounds ground waste or feeding at least 5,000 pounds at the net pen site.	Within 60 days after concluding ground waste discharge or within 60 days after last releasing aquatic animals from the net pens for the season.
Meeting the 30,000 pounds ground waste discharged or 5,000 pounds food fed per year threshold for the first time in the permit cycle.	Within 60 days after concluding ground waste discharge or within 60 days after last releasing aquatic animals from the net pens for the season.
Previous survey found ≥ 0.75 acres of residues accumulation.	Annual survey within the above timeframe.
Previous survey found < 0.75 acres of residues accumulation.	No requirement to resurvey during the permit term unless annual ground waste discharge or annual feeding at the site increase by at least 20%.

7.0 Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

7.1 Annual Report

- 7.1.1 The permittee shall prepare and submit complete, accurate, and timely Annual Reports of noncompliance incidents, production and discharge information, and inspections and monitoring information collected January 1 through December 31 of the previous year. The reports (on Attachment B) shall include the following information:
- 7.1.1.1 Number of days each flow through, recirculating, and net pen site operated;
- 7.1.1.2 Total amount (pounds) of feed used each month at each flow through, recirculating, and net pen site;

- 7.1.1.3 Dates that aquatic animals were added to and released from the net pens at each site;
- 7.1.1.4 Total weight (pounds) of the aquatic animals upon leaving each flow through or recirculating site and total weight of the aquatic animals upon leaving each net pen site;
- 7.1.1.5 Species of aquatic animals at each net pen site during the season;
- 7.1.1.6 Method, total pounds, dates, and location(s) of aquatic animal mortalities disposal;
- 7.1.1.7 Method, total pounds, dates, and location(s) of broodstock carcass disposal;
- 7.1.1.8 Chemical usage information (Part 5.2.4);
- 7.1.1.9 PCB content of feed (Part 6.1.1.4);
- 7.1.1.10 Monitoring results, including:
 - 7.1.1.10.1 Dissolved oxygen monitoring from each net pen site (Part 3.3.1);
 - 7.1.1.10.2 Benthic monitoring from each net pen site (Part 3.3.2);
 - 7.1.1.10.3 Water column monitoring from each net pen site (Part 3.3.3); and
 - 7.1.1.10.4 Required seafloor survey reporting for ZOD(s) in the written authorization to discharge (Part 6.3.3).
- 7.1.1.11 A summary of noncompliance, in accordance with Appendix A, Part 3.4 and Part 3.5, that occurred between January 1st and December 31st of the previous year. Include the reasons for such noncompliance and any corrective actions and preventative steps taken.
- 7.1.2 Submittal date. The permittee shall submit the Annual Report by March 15th of the year following each year of operation and discharge under the general permit. If a facility does not discharge during the year, a signed Annual Report indicating no discharge activity is still required.

7.2 Reporting Drug Usage

- 7.2.1 Permittees must provide a written report to DEC of an INAD's impending use within seven days of agreeing or signing up to participate in an INAD study. The written report must identify the INAD to be used, the method of use, the dosage, and the disease or condition the INAD is intended to treat.
- 7.2.2 If the use of a drug is not listed on the NOI, permittees must provide an oral report to DEC as soon as possible (preferably in advance of use) but no later than seven days after initiating use of an INAD, extralabel, or LRP drug. The oral report must identify the drug used, the method of application, and the reason for using the drug.
- 7.2.3 If the use of a drug is not listed on the NOI, permittees must provide a written report to DEC within 30 days after initiating use of an INAD, extralabel, or LRP drug. The written report must identify the drug used and include the reason for treatment, dates and times used, method of application, and amount used.

7.3 Compliance Schedules

Per 18 AAC 70.910, the Department has the authority to issue schedules in permits, certifications, or approvals.

- 7.3.1 In order to issue a compliance schedule, the Department will make a reasonable finding supported by demonstrated need from the permittee. The permittee shall demonstrate that they cannot immediately comply with the new limits and permit conditions upon the effective date of the permit.
- 7.3.2 Factors relevant to determining whether a compliance schedule shall be issued in a permit authorization include, but are not limited to:
 - 7.3.2.1 How much time the permittee has already had to comply with permit requirements;
 - 7.3.2.2 The extent to which the permittee has made good faith efforts to comply with the limits and requirements in prior permit(s);
 - 7.3.2.3 Whether there is any need for modification to treatment facilities, operations, or measures to meet the permit requirements and, if so, the amount of time and the steps it would take to implement the modifications to treatment, operations, or other measures; and
 - 7.3.2.4 Whether the permittee would be expected to use the same treatment facilities, operations, or other measures to meet conditions under this permit as they would have used to meet the conditions of their prior permit.
- 7.3.3 Compliance schedules that are longer than one year in duration will set forth interim requirements and dates for their achievement.
- 7.3.4 Compliance schedules issued in accordance with Part 7.3 shall not extend past the expiration date of this permit.

APPENDIX A

STANDARD CONDITIONS

APDES PERMIT

NONDOMESTIC DISCHARGES

September 2011

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Appendix A of the permit contains standard regulatory language that must be included in all APDES permits. These requirements are based on the regulations and cannot be challenged in the context of an individual APDES permit action. The standard regulatory language covers requirements such as monitoring, recording, reporting requirements, compliance responsibilities, and other general requirements. Appendix A, Standard Conditions is an integral and enforceable part of the permit. Failure to comply with a Standard Condition in this Appendix constitutes a violation of the permit and is subject to enforcement.

1.0 Standard Conditions Applicable to All Permits

1.1 Contact Information and Addresses

1.1.1 Permitting Program

Documents, reports, and plans required under the permit and Appendix A are to be sent to the following address:

State of Alaska
Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone (907) 269-6285
Fax (907) 269-3487
Email: DEC.WQPermit@alaska.gov

1.1.2 Compliance and Enforcement Program

Documents and reports required under the permit and Appendix A relating to compliance are to be sent to the following address:

State of Alaska
Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Compliance and Enforcement Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone Nationwide (877) 569-4114
Anchorage Area / International (907) 269-4114
Fax (907) 269-4604
Email: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov

1.2 Duty to Comply

A permittee shall comply with all conditions of the permittee's APDES permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of 33 U.S.C 1251-1387 (Clean Water Act) and state law and is grounds for enforcement action including termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification of a permit, or denial of a permit renewal application. A permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under 33 U.S.C. 1317(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those effluent standards or prohibitions even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

1.3 Duty to Reapply

If a permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after its expiration date, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. In accordance with 18 AAC 83.105(b), a permittee with a currently effective permit shall reapply by submitting a new application at least 180 days before the existing permit expires, unless the Department has granted the permittee permission to submit an application on a later date. However, the Department will not grant permission for an application to be submitted after the expiration date of the existing permit.

1.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

In an enforcement action, a permittee may not assert as a defense that compliance with the conditions of the permit would have made it necessary for the permittee to halt or reduce the permitted activity.

1.5 Duty to Mitigate

A permittee shall 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.

1.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance

1.6.1 A permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control and related appurtenances that the permittee installs or uses to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. The permittee's duty to operate and maintain properly includes using adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. However, a permittee is not required to operate back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that a permittee installs unless operation of those facilities is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

1.6.2 Operation and maintenance records shall be retained and made available at the site.

1.7 Permit Actions

A permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as provided in 18 AAC 83.130. If a permittee files a request to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate a permit, or gives notice of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, the filing or notice does not stay any permit condition.

1.8 Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights or exclusive privilege.

1.9 Duty to Provide Information

A permittee shall, within a reasonable time, provide to the Department any information that the Department requests to determine whether a permittee is in compliance with the permit, or whether cause exists to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate the permit. A permittee shall also provide to the Department, upon request, copies of any records the permittee is required to keep under the permit.

1.10 Inspection and Entry

A permittee shall allow the Department, or an authorized representative, including a contractor acting as a representative of the Department, at reasonable times and on presentation of credentials establishing authority and any other documents required by law, to:

- 1.10.1 Enter the premises where a permittee's regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where permit conditions require records to be kept;
- 1.10.2 Have access to and copy any records that permit conditions require the permittee to keep;
- 1.10.3 Inspect any facilities, equipment, including monitoring and control equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under a permit; and
- 1.10.4 Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387 (Clean Water Act).

1.11 Monitoring and Records

A permittee must comply with the following monitoring and recordkeeping conditions:

- 1.11.1 Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.
- 1.11.2 The permittee shall retain records in Alaska of all monitoring information for at least three years, or longer at the Department's request at any time, from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. Monitoring records required to be kept include:
 - 1.11.2.1 All calibration and maintenance records,
 - 1.11.2.2 All original strip chart recordings or other forms of data approved by the Department for continuous monitoring instrumentation,
 - 1.11.2.3 All reports required by a permit,
 - 1.11.2.4 Records of all data used to complete the application for a permit,
 - 1.11.2.5 Field logbooks or visual monitoring logbooks,
 - 1.11.2.6 Quality assurance chain of custody forms,
 - 1.11.2.7 Copies of discharge monitoring reports, and
 - 1.11.2.8 A copy of this APDES permit.
- 1.11.3 Records of monitoring information must include:
 - 1.11.3.1 The date, exact place, and time of any sampling or measurement;
 - 1.11.3.2 The name(s) of any individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement(s);
 - 1.11.3.3 The date(s) and time any analysis was performed;
 - 1.11.3.4 The name(s) of any individual(s) who performed any analysis;
 - 1.11.3.5 Any analytical technique or method used; and
 - 1.11.3.6 The results of the analysis.

1.11.4 Monitoring Procedures

Analyses of pollutants must be conducted using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, for pollutants with approved test procedures, and using test procedures specified in the permit for pollutants without approved methods.

1.12 Signature Requirement and Penalties

- 1.12.1 Any application, report, or information submitted to the Department in compliance with a permit requirement must be signed and certified in accordance with 18 AAC 83.385. Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other document filed or required to be maintained under a permit, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be subject to penalties under 33 U.S.C. 1319(c)(4), AS 12.55.035(c)(1)(B), (c)(2) and (c)(3), and AS 46.03.790(g).
- 1.12.2 In accordance with 18 AAC 83.385, an APDES permit application must be signed as follows:
- 1.12.2.1 For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the application; in this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means:
- 1.12.2.1.1 A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
- 1.12.2.1.2 The manager of one of more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if
- 1.12.2.1.2.1 The manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental statutes and regulations;
- 1.12.2.1.2.2 The manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and
- 1.12.2.1.2.3 Authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- 1.12.2.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by the general partner or the proprietor, respectively, shall sign the application
- 1.12.2.3 For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official shall sign the application; in this subsection, a principal executive officer of an agency means:
- 1.12.2.3.1 The chief executive officer of the agency; or
- 1.12.2.3.2 A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.
- 1.12.3 Any report required by an APDES permit, and a submittal with any other information requested by the Department, must be signed by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- 1.12.3.1 The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2;

- 1.12.3.2 The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, including the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility; or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
- 1.12.3.3 The written authorization is submitted to the Department to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.
- 1.12.4 If an authorization under Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 is no longer effective because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 must be submitted to the Department before or together with any report, information, or application to be signed by an authorized representative.
- 1.12.5 Any person signing a document under Appendix A, Part 1.12.2 or Part 1.12.3 shall certify as follows:

"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."

1.13 Proprietary or Confidential Information

- 1.13.1 A permit applicant or permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality for proprietary or confidential business information by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page of a submission containing proprietary or confidential business information. The Department will treat the stamped submissions as confidential if the information satisfies the test in 40 CFR §2.208, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, and is not otherwise required to be made public by state law.
- 1.13.2 A claim of confidentiality under Appendix A, Part 1.13.1 may not be asserted for the name and address of any permit applicant or permittee, a permit application, a permit, effluent data, sewage sludge data, and information required by APDES or NPDES application forms provided by the Department, whether submitted on the forms themselves or in any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.
- 1.13.3 A permittee's claim of confidentiality authorized under Appendix A, Part 1.13.1 is not waived if the Department provides the proprietary or confidential business information to the EPA or to other agencies participating in the permitting process. The Department will supply any information obtained or used in the administration of the state APDES program to the EPA upon request under 40 CFR §123.41, as revised as of July 1, 2005. When providing information submitted to the Department with a claim of confidentiality to the EPA, the Department will notify the EPA of the confidentiality claim. If the Department provides the EPA information that is not claimed to be confidential, the EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice.

1.14 Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any action or relieve a permittee

from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under state laws addressing oil and hazardous substances.

1.15 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

If cultural or paleontological resources are discovered because of this disposal activity, work that would disturb such resources is to be stopped, and the Office of History and Archaeology, a Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (<http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/oha/>), is to be notified immediately at (907) 269-8721.

1.16 Fee

A permittee must pay the appropriate permit fee described in 18 AAC 72.

1.17 Other Legal Obligations

This permit does not relieve the permittee from the duty to obtain any other necessary permits from the Department or from other local, state, or federal agencies and to comply with the requirements contained in any such permits. All activities conducted and all plan approvals implemented by the permittee pursuant to the terms of this permit shall comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

2.0 Special Reporting Obligations

2.1 Planned Changes

- 2.1.1 The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alteration or addition to the permitted facility if:
 - 2.1.1.1 The alteration or addition may make the facility a “new source” under one or more of the criteria in 18 AAC 83.990(44); or
 - 2.1.1.2 The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged if those pollutants are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit or to notification requirements under 18 AAC 83.610.
- 2.1.2 If the proposed changes are subject to plan review, then the plans must be submitted at least 30 days before implementation of changes (see 18 AAC 15.020 and 18 AAC 72 for plan review requirements). Written approval is not required for an emergency repair or routine maintenance.
- 2.1.3 Written notice must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.2 Anticipated Noncompliance

- 2.2.1 A permittee shall give seven days’ notice to the Department before commencing any planned change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- 2.2.2 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.3 Transfers

- 2.3.1 A permittee may not transfer a permit for a facility or activity to any person except after notice to the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.150. The Department may modify or revoke and reissue the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements under 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387 (Clean Water Act) or state law.
- 2.3.2 Written notice must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.4 Compliance Schedules

- 2.4.1 A permittee must submit progress or compliance reports on interim and final requirements in any compliance schedule of a permit no later than 14 days following the scheduled date of each requirement.
- 2.4.2 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.5 Corrective Information

- 2.5.1 If a permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit a relevant fact in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, the permittee shall promptly submit the relevant fact or the correct information.
- 2.5.2 Information must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.6 Bypass of Treatment Facilities

2.6.1 Prohibition of Bypass

Bypass is prohibited. The Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for any bypass, unless:

- 2.6.1.1 The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- 2.6.1.2 There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, including use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. However, this condition is not satisfied if the permittee, in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment, should have installed adequate back-up equipment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
- 2.6.1.3 The permittee provides notice to the Department of a bypass event in the manner, as appropriate, under Appendix A, Part 2.6.2.

2.6.2 Notice of bypass

- 2.6.2.1 For an anticipated bypass, the permittee submits notice at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the conditions of Appendix A, Parts 2.6.1.1 and 2.6.1.2.
- 2.6.2.2 For an unanticipated bypass, the permittee submits 24-hour notice, as required in 18 AAC 83.410(f) and Appendix A, Part 3.4, Twenty-four Hour Reporting.
- 2.6.2.3 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.6.3 Notwithstanding Appendix A, Part 2.6.1, a permittee may allow a bypass that:

- 2.6.3.1 Does not cause an effluent limitation to be exceeded, and
- 2.6.3.2 Is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

2.7 Upset Conditions

- 2.7.1 In any enforcement action for noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations, a permittee may claim upset as an affirmative defense. A permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof to show that the requirements of Appendix A, Part 2.7.2 are met.
- 2.7.2 To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that:
 - 2.7.2.1 An upset occurred and the permittee can identify the cause or causes of the upset;
 - 2.7.2.2 The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - 2.7.2.3 The permittee submitted 24-hour notice of the upset, as required in 18 AAC 83.410(f) and Appendix A, Part 3.4, Twenty-four Hour Reporting; and
 - 2.7.2.4 The permittee complied with any mitigation measures required under 18 AAC 83.405(e) and Appendix A, Part 1.5, Duty to Mitigate.
- 2.7.3 Any determination made in administrative review of a claim that noncompliance was caused by upset, before an action for noncompliance is commenced, is not final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2.8 Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Discharges

- 2.8.1 In addition to the reporting requirements under 18 AAC 83.410, an existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural discharger shall notify the Department as soon as that discharger knows or has reason to believe that any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in:
 - 2.8.1.1 The discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - 2.8.1.1.1 One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - 2.8.1.1.2 Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile, 500 micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - 2.8.1.1.3 Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 18 AAC 83.310(c)-(g); or
 - 2.8.1.1.4 The level established by the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.445.
 - 2.8.1.2 Any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - 2.8.1.2.1 Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - 2.8.1.2.2 One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;

- 2.8.1.2.3 Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 18 AAC 83.310(c)-(g); or
- 2.8.1.2.4 The level established by the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.445.

3.0 Monitoring, Recording, and Reporting Requirements

3.1 Representative Sampling

A permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit before discharge into the receiving waters. Samples and measurements must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored activity or discharge.

3.2 Reporting of Monitoring Results

At intervals specified in the permit, monitoring results must be reported on the EPA discharge monitoring report (DMR) form, as revised as of March 1999, adopted by reference.

- 3.2.1 Monitoring results shall be summarized each month on the DMR or an approved equivalent report. The permittee must submit reports monthly postmarked by the 15th day of the following month.
- 3.2.2 The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs and all other reports in accordance with the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12, Signatory Requirements and Penalties. All signed and certified legible original DMRs and all other documents and reports must be submitted to the Department at the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.
- 3.2.3 If, during the period when this permit is effective, the Department makes available electronic reporting, the permittee may, as an alternative to the requirements of Appendix A, Part 3.2.2, submit monthly DMRs electronically by the 15th day of the following month in accordance with guidance provided by the Department. The permittee must certify all DMRs and other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12, Signatory Requirements and Penalties. The permittee must retain the legible originals of these documents and make them available to the Department upon request.

3.3 Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than the permit requires using test procedures approved in 40 CFR Part 136, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, or as specified in this permit, the results of that additional monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR required by Appendix A, Part 3.2. All limitations that require averaging of measurements must be calculated using an arithmetic means unless the Department specifies another method in the permit. Upon request by the Department, the permittee must submit the results of any other sampling and monitoring regardless of the test method used.

3.4 Twenty-four Hour Reporting

A permittee shall report any noncompliance event that may endanger health or the environment as follows:

- 3.4.1 A report must be made:
 - 3.4.1.1 Orally within 24 hours after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and
 - 3.4.1.2 In writing within five days after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

- 3.4.2 A report must include the following information:
 - 3.4.2.1 A description of the noncompliance and its causes, including the estimated volume or weight and specific details of the noncompliance;
 - 3.4.2.2 The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - 3.4.2.3 If the noncompliance has not been corrected, a statement regarding the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
 - 3.4.2.4 Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
- 3.4.3 An event that must be reported within 24 hours includes:
 - 3.4.3.1 An unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see Appendix A, Part 2.6, Bypass of Treatment Facilities).
 - 3.4.3.2 An upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see Appendix A, Part 2.7, Upset Conditions).
 - 3.4.3.3 A violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit as requiring 24-hour reporting.
- 3.4.4 The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Appendix A, Part 3.4 if the oral report has been received within 24 hours of the permittee becoming aware of the noncompliance event.
- 3.4.5 The permittee may satisfy the written reporting submission requirements of Appendix A, Part 3.4 by submitting the written report via e-mail, if the following conditions are met:
 - 3.4.5.1 The Noncompliance Notification Form or equivalent form is used to report the noncompliance;
 - 3.4.5.2 The written report includes all the information required under Appendix A, Part 3.4.2;
 - 3.4.5.3 The written report is properly certified and signed in accordance with Appendix A, Parts 1.12.3 and 1.12.5.;
 - 3.4.5.4 The written report is scanned as a PDF (portable document format) document and transmitted to the Department as an attachment to the e-mail; and
 - 3.4.5.5 The permittee retains in the facility file the original signed and certified written report and a printed copy of the conveying email.
- 3.4.6 The e-mail and PDF written report will satisfy the written report submission requirements of this permit provided the e-mail is received by the Department within five days after the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance event and the e-mail and written report satisfy the criteria of Part 3.4.5. The e-mail address to report noncompliance is:
dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov

3.5 Other Noncompliance Reporting

A permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not required to be reported under Appendix A, Parts 2.4 (Compliance Schedules), 3.3 (Additional Monitoring by Permittee), and 3.4 (Twenty-four Hour Reporting) at the time the permittee submits monitoring reports under Appendix A, Part 3.2 (Reporting of Monitoring Results). A report of noncompliance under this part must contain the information listed in Appendix A, Part 3.4.2 and be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

4.0 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

Alaska laws allow the State to pursue both civil and criminal actions concurrently. The following is a summary of Alaska law. Permittees should read the applicable statutes for further substantive and procedural details.

4.1 Civil Action

Under AS 46.03.760(e), a person who violates or causes or permits to be violated a regulation, a lawful order of the Department, or a permit, approval, or acceptance, or term or condition of a permit, approval or acceptance issued under the program authorized by AS 46.03.020 (12) is liable, in a civil action, to the State for a sum to be assessed by the court of not less than \$500 nor more than \$100,000 for the initial violation, nor more than \$10,000 for each day after that on which the violation continues, and that shall reflect, when applicable:

- 4.1.1 Reasonable compensation in the nature of liquated damages for any adverse environmental effects caused by the violation, that shall be determined by the court according to the toxicity, degradability, and dispersal characteristics of the substance discharged, the sensitivity of the receiving environment, and the degree to which the discharge degrades existing environmental quality;
- 4.1.2 Reasonable costs incurred by the State in detection, investigation, and attempted correction of the violation;
- 4.1.3 The economic savings realized by the person in not complying with the requirements for which a violation is charged; and
- 4.1.4 The need for an enhanced civil penalty to deter future noncompliance.

4.2 Injunctive Relief

- 4.2.1 Under AS 46.03.820, the Department can order an activity presenting an imminent or present danger to public health or that would be likely to result in irreversible damage to the environment be discontinued. Upon receipt of such an order, the activity must be immediately discontinued.
- 4.2.2 Under AS 46.03.765, the Department can bring an action in Alaska Superior Court seeking to enjoin ongoing or threatened violations for Department-issued permits and Department statutes and regulations.

4.3 Criminal Action

Under AS 46.03.790(h), a person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor if the person negligently:

- 4.3.1 Violates a regulation adopted by the Department under AS 46.03.020(12);
- 4.3.2 Violates a permit issued under the program authorized by AS 46.03.020(12);
- 4.3.3 Fails to provide information or provides false information required by a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12);
- 4.3.4 Makes a false statement, representation, or certification in an application, notice, record, report, permit, or other document filed, maintained, or used for purposes of compliance with a permit issued under or a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12); or
- 4.3.5 Renders inaccurate a monitoring device or method required to be maintained by a permit issued or under a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12).

4.4 Other Fines

Upon conviction of a violation of a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12), a defendant who is not an organization may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$10,000 for each separate violation (AS 46.03.790(g)). A defendant that is an organization may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding the greater of: (1) \$200,00; (2) three times the pecuniary gain realized by the defendant as a result of the offense; or (3) three times the pecuniary damage or loss caused by the defendant to another, or the property of another, as a result of the offense (AS 12.55.035(c)(B), (c)(2), and (c)(3)).

APPENDIX B Abbreviations and Acronyms

The following are common terms that may be found in an Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit.

18 AAC 15	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 15: Administrative Procedures
18 AAC 70	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 70: Water Quality Standards
18 AAC 72	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 72: Wastewater Disposal
18 AAC 83	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 83: Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
	These and other chapters of Alaska Administrative Code, Title 18 are available at: https://dec.alaska.gov/commish/regulations/
40 CFR	<u>Code of Federal Regulations Title 40: Protection of Environment</u>
APDES	Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
AS 46.03	Alaska Statutes Title 46, Chapter 03: Environmental Conservation.
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAAP	Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production
cm	Centimeter
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
gpd	Gallons per day
INAD	Investigational New Animal Drug
LRP	Low Regulatory Priority
MDL	Method Detection Limit
mgd	Million gallons per day
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
ml/L	Milliliters per Liter
MLLW	Mean lower low water
N/A	Not Applicable
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
SS	Settleable Solids
SU	Standard Units
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TRC	Total Residual Chlorine
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
U.S.C.	United States Code
WLA	Waste Load Allocation
WQS	Water Quality Standards
ZOD	Zone of Deposit

APPENDIX C Definitions

The following are common definitions of terms associated with Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permits. Not all the terms listed may appear in a permit. Consult the footnote references for a complete list of terms and definitions.

Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) ^a	Means the state’s program, approved by EPA under 33 U.S.C. 1342(b), for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under 33 U.S.C. 1317, 1328, 1342, and 1345.
Annual	Means once per calendar year.
Aquaculture ^b	Means the cultivation of aquatic plants or animals for human use or consumption.
Average	Means an arithmetic mean obtained by adding quantities and dividing the sum by the number of quantities.
Average Monthly Discharge Limitation ^a	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.
Best Management Practices (BMPs) ^a	Means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
Broodstock	Means an adult fish intended for egg and milt take activities within the facility. Broodstock does not include all returning adults, nor those enclosed in captive areas such as holding ponds or saltwater areas surrounded by a barrier net. Mortalities of broodstock must be described in the Carcass Disposal Plan.
Clean Water Act (CWA) ^a	Means the federal law codified at 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387, also referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.
Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production Facility ^a	<p>A hatchery, fish farm, or other facility is a concentrated aquatic animal production facility if it contains, grows, or holds aquatic animals in either of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cold water fish species or other cold water aquatic animals in ponds, raceways, or other similar structures which discharge at least 30 days per year, but does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Facilities which produce less than 9,090 harvest weight kilograms (approximately 20,000 pounds) of aquatic animals per year; ○ Facilities which feed less than 2,272 kilograms (approximately 5,000 pounds) of food during a calendar month of maximum feeding.

a) See 18 AAC 83 b) See 18 AAC 70 c) See 40 CFR Part 136	
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- Warm water fish species or other warm water aquatic animals in ponds, raceways, or other similar structures which discharge a least 30 days per year, but does not include:
 - o Closed ponds which discharge only during periods of excess runoff;
 - o Facilities which produce less than 45,454 harvest weight kilograms (approximately 100,000 pounds) of aquatic animals per year.

Criterion ^b	Means a set concentration or limit of a water quality parameter that, when not exceeded, will protect an organism, a population of organisms, a community of organisms, or a prescribed water use with a reasonable degree of safety. A criterion might be a narrative statement instead of a numerical concentration or limit.
Daily Discharge ^a	Means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling. For pollutants measured in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with a limitation expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
Department ^a	Means the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.
Discharge ^a	When used without qualification, discharge means the discharge of a pollutant.
Discharge of a Pollutant ^a	Means any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source or to waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft that is being used as a means of transportation. Discharge includes any addition of pollutants into waters of the United States from surface runoff that is collected or channeled by humans; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a state, municipality, or other person that do not lead to a treatment works; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances leading into privately owned treatment works; and does not include an addition of pollutants by any indirect discharger.
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) ^b	Means the concentration of oxygen in water as determined either by the Winkler (iodometric) method and its modifications or by the membrane electrode method. The oxygen dissolved in water or wastewater and usually expressed in milligrams per liter or percent saturation.
Effluent ^b	Means the segment of a wastewater stream that follows the final step in a treatment process and precedes discharge of the wastewater stream to the receiving environment.
Estuary/Estuarine area	Means a semi-enclosed, coastal waterbody with a free connection with the sea and within which seawater is measurably diluted with freshwater derived from land drainage; as allowed for under management under AS 46.03.032, per 33 USC 1251-1387 (the federal Clean Water Act).

a) See 18 AAC 83 b) See 18 AAC 70 c) See 40 CFR Part 136	
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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 Part 530.
Facility	Means property and equipment owned, operated, leased, or under the control of the same person or entity.
Flow Through System	Means a system designed to provide flow to waters of the United States through chambers used to produce aquatic animals. Flow through systems typically use rearing units that are either raceways or tank systems.
Grab Sample	Means a single instantaneous sample collected at a particular place and time that represents the composition of wastewater only at that time and place.
Influent	Means untreated wastewater before it enters the first treatment process of a wastewater treatment works.
Investigational New Animal Drug	Means 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.
Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation ^a	Means the highest allowable “daily discharge”.
Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) ^b	Means the tidal datum plane of the average of the lower of the two low waters of each day, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey, at any place subject to tidal influence.
Measured	Means the actual volume of wastewater discharged using appropriate mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading. Measure does not provide a recorded measurement of instantaneous rates.
Method Detection Limit (MDL) ^c	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.
Month	Means the time period from the 1 st of a calendar month to the last day in the month.
Monthly Average	Means the average of daily discharges over a monitoring month calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a monitoring month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.
Mortality	Means all non-viable eggs, fry, smolt, or other carcasses that perish during incubation or growing cycles.
Net Pen Site	Means a stationary, suspended, or floating system of nets, screens, or cages in open waters of the United States. Net pen sites typically are located along a shore or pier or may be anchored and floating offshore. Net pens and submerged cages rely on tides and currents to provide a continual supply of high-quality water to animals in production.
Permittee/Operator	Means a company, organization, association, entity, or person who is issued a wastewater permit and is responsible for ensuring compliance, monitoring, and reporting as required by the permit.

<p>a) See 18 AAC 83 b) See 18 AAC 70 c) See 40 CFR Part 136</p>	
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pH ^b	Means the negative logarithm of the hydrogen-ion concentration, expressed as moles per liter: $pH = -\log_{10} (H^+)$.
Pollutant ^a	Means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under 42 U.S.C. 2011), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, or agricultural waste discharged into water.
Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)	Means a system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions to ensure that all research design and performance, environmental monitoring and sampling, and other technical and reporting activities are of the highest achievable quality.
Quarterly	Means the time period of three months based on the calendar year beginning with January.
Receiving Waterbody ^a	Means lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, straits, passages, canals, the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean, in the territorial limits of the state, and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially in or bordering the state or under the jurisdiction of the state. (See "Waters of the U.S." at 18 AAC 83.990(77)).
Recirculating System	Means a system that filters and reuses water in which the aquatic animals are produced prior to discharge. Recirculating systems typically use tanks, biological or mechanical filtration, and mechanical support equipment to maintain high quality water to produce aquatic animals.
Recorded	Means a permanent record using mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading, as well as a record of instantaneous readings.
Report	Report results of analysis.
Residues ^b	Means floating solids, debris, sludge, deposits, foam, scum, or any other material or substance remaining in a waterbody as a result of direct or nearby human activity.
Responsible Corporate Officer ^a	Means a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation. The Responsible Corporate Officer can also be the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities if the requirements of 18 AAC 83.385(a)(1)(B)(i)-(iii) are met.
Seafood Processing	The conversion of aquatic animals from a raw to marketable form which involves more than evisceration of fish or other seafood at sea.
Sheen ^b	Means an iridescent appearance on the water surface.
Total Annual Release Weight	Means the total weight of fish stocks reared in and released from a flow through system, recirculating system, and/or net pen site within a calendar year. Total annual release weight is based on the expected or measured average length and weight for a specific species of fish at the time of release.

<p>a) See 18 AAC 83 b) See 18 AAC 70 c) See 40 CFR Part 136</p>	
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Wastewater Treatment	Means any process to which wastewater is subjected in order to remove or alter its objectionable constituents and make it suitable for subsequent use or acceptable for discharge to the environment.
Waters of the United States (U.S.) ^a	Has the meaning given in 18 AAC 83.990(77).
Water Supply ^b	Means any of the waters of the United States that are designated in 18 AAC 70 to be protected for freshwater or marine water uses. Water supply includes waters used for drinking, culinary, food processing, agricultural, aquacultural, seafood processing, and industrial purposes. Water supply does not necessarily mean that water in a waterbody that is protected as a supply for the uses listed in this paragraph is safe to drink in its natural state.

<p>a) See 18 AAC 83 b) See 18 AAC 70 c) See 40 CFR Part 136</p>	
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APPENDIX D Facility-Specific Information

Authorization Number (Link to Authorization)	Facility Name	Receiving Waters ^a	Carcass Disposal Discharge Depth Waiver? (MLLW)	Approved ZOD (1 acre around listed coordinates)	Approved Excluded Area Operations
AKG130002	CIAA Tutka Bay Lagoon Aquaculture Facility	Tutka Creek ^o Tutka Bay Lagoon ^{o,n} Kachemak Bay ^c Eldred Passage ^c	---	---	Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area and State Wilderness AK Maritime National Wildlife Refuge
AKG130003	PWSAC Gulkana Aquaculture Facility	Gulkana River ^{o,c} Crosswind Lake ^c	---	---	---
AKG130004	NSRAA Hidden Falls Aquaculture Facility	Kasnyku Bay ^{o,n,c} Takatz Bay ^{n,c} Thomas Bay ^{n,c} Deer Creek ^c Deer Lake ⁿ Mist Cove ^{n,c} Port Malmesbury ^{n,c}	---	57.2179, -134.866	Tongass National Forest Wilderness Area
AKG130005	CIAA Trail Lakes Aquaculture Facility	Upper Trail Lake ^o Bear Creek ^o Bear Lake ^c Resurrection Bay ⁿ Hidden Lake ^c Shell Lake ^c	---	---	Kenai National Wildlife Refuge
AKG130006	CIAA Port Graham Aquaculture Facility	Port Graham ^{o,n,c}	78 feet (whole)	---	---

Authorization Number (Link to Authorization)	Facility Name	Receiving Waters ^a	Carcass Disposal Discharge Depth Waiver? (MLLW)	Approved ZOD (1 acre around listed coordinates)	Approved Excluded Area Operations
AKG130007	NSRAA Gunnuk Creek Aquaculture Facility	Gunnuk Creek ^o Keku Strait ^{n,c}	60 feet (whole)	56.9617, -133.9244	---
AKG130008	KRAA Pillar Creek Aquaculture Facility	Pillar Creek ^{o,c} Monashka Creek ^{o,c} Telrod Cove ⁿ Margaret Lake ⁿ Afognak Lake ^c Saltery Lake ^c Buskin River ^c	---	---	Sea Otter Critical Habitat
AKG130009	SSRAA Whitman Lake Aquaculture Facility	Herring Cove ^{o,c} Anita Bay ⁿ Nakat Inlet ⁿ Kendrick Bay ⁿ Carroll Inlet ⁿ McLean Arm ⁿ George Inlet ⁿ	---	---	Tidal flats Misty Fjords National Monument Tongass National Forest Wilderness Area
AKG130010	SSRAA Klawock River Aquaculture Facility	Klawock River ^{o,c} Klawock Lake ⁿ Klawock Inlet ⁿ Port Asumcion ⁿ Port St Nicholas ⁿ	---	---	Tongass National Forest Wilderness Area
AKG130011	PWSAC Armin F Koernig Aquaculture Facility	Sawmill Bay ^{o,n} Port Chalmers ⁿ Elrington Passage ^c	---	---	---

Authorization Number (Link to Authorization)	Facility Name	Receiving Waters ^a	Carcass Disposal Discharge Depth Waiver? (MLLW)	Approved ZOD (1 acre around listed coordinates)	Approved Excluded Area Operations
AKG130013	SSRAA Burnett Inlet Aquaculture Facility	Burnett Inlet ^{o,n,c}	234 feet (whole)	---	---
AKG130015	KRAA Kitoi Bay Aquaculture Facility	Big Kitoi Creek ^o Kitoi Bay ^{n,c} Little Kitoi Lake ^{n,c} Ouzinkie Harbor ⁿ	96 feet (whole)	---	AK Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Sea Otter Critical Habitat
AKG130016	SSSC Sheldon Jackson Aquaculture Facility	Crescent Bay ^{o,n}	---	---	Eelgrass beds
AKG130017	DIPAC Snettisham Aquaculture Facility	Speel Arm ^{o,n,c}	---	---	Tidal flats
AKG130018	DIPAC Macaulay Aquaculture Facility	Gastineau Channel ^{o,n,c} Amalga Harbor ⁿ Auke Bay ⁿ Boat Harbor ⁿ Fish Creek Pond ⁿ Limestone Inlet ⁿ Lena Cove ⁿ	28 feet (ground)	58.325235, -134.465999	Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge
AKG130019	PWSAC Wally Noerenberg Aquaculture Facility	Lake Bay ^{o,n,c}	---	---	---
AKG130021	PWSAC Main Bay Aquaculture Facility	Main Bay ^{o,n,c}	---	---	---

Authorization Number (Link to Authorization)	Facility Name	Receiving Waters ^a	Carcass Disposal Discharge Depth Waiver? (MLLW)	Approved ZOD (1 acre around listed coordinates)	Approved Excluded Area Operations
AKG130022	NSRAA Medvejie Aquaculture Facility	Bear Cove ^{o,n,c} Medvejie Creek ^o Green Lake ⁿ Deep Inlet ^{n,c} Halibut Point ⁿ Crawfish Inlet ^{n,c}	180 feet (whole)	---	Tongass National Forest Wilderness Area
AKG130023	SSRAA Neets Bay Aquaculture Facility	Neets Creek ^o Neets Bay ^{n,c}	---	---	---
AKG130024	AKI Port Armstrong Aquaculture Facility	Jetty Creek ^o Port Armstrong ^{o,n} Port Herbert ⁿ Chatham Strait ^c	---	---	---
AKG130025	PWSAC Cannery Creek Aquaculture Facility	Unakwik Inlet Estuary ^o Unawkik Inlet ^{n,c}	---	---	---
AKG130026	ADF&G Ruth Burnett Aquaculture Facility	Chena River ^{o,c} Salcha River ^c Delta Clearwater River ^c Sevenmile Lake ^c Glacier Gap Lake ^c	---	---	---
AKG130027	NSRAA Sawmill Creek Aquaculture Facility	Sawmill Cove ^{o,c}	---	---	---

Authorization Number (Link to Authorization)	Facility Name	Receiving Waters ^a	Carcass Disposal Depth Waiver? (MLLW)	Approved ZOD (1 acre around listed coordinates)	Approved Excluded Area Operations
AKG130029	VFDA Solomon Gulch Aquaculture Facility	Port Valdez ^{o,n,c}	---	61.08936, -146.29828	---
AKG130030	ADF&G William Jack Hernandez Aquaculture Facility	Ship Creek ^o Crooked Creek ^o Nick Dudiak Lagoon ⁿ Fleming Spit ⁿ Passage Canal ⁿ	---	---	Ship Creek
AKG130031	SSRAA Crystal Lake Aquaculture Facility	Crystal Creek ^{o,c} City Creek ^{n,c}	---	---	Tidal flats
AKG130033	CIAA Eklutna Aquaculture Facility	Eklutna Tailrace ^o	---	---	---

Footnotes:

a. o = outfall, n = pet pens, c = carcass disposal