

PROPOSED DRAFT

Permit Type: Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining and Silvicultural Discharge

Permit No. NV0020664

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq. (CWA), and Chapter 445A of the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS),

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE (NDOW)
6980 SIERRA CENTER PKWY #120
RENO, NV - 89511**

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at:

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE (NDOW) - SPRING CREEK REARING STATION
HC64-64900, BAKER, NV - 89311
LATITUDE: 38.91777780, LONGITUDE: -114.105208
TOWNSHIP: 12 N, RANGE: 70 E, SECTION: 15**

to receiving waters named:

SPRING CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF SNAKE CREEK, BELOW THE FISH HATCHERY

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Sections A, B, and C hereof.

This permit shall become effective on November 01, 2026.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, October 31, 2031.

Signed this 31st day of October 2026.

Melissa Hanson
Staff II Engineer
Bureau of Water Pollution Control

SECTION A

A.1. INTRODUCTION

A.1.1. The Spring Creek Rearing Station (SCRS) is a flow-through aquaculture facility located at 1067 East Snake Canyon Road/HC64-64900, in Ely, within White Pine County, Nevada. The Permittee proposes to continue to discharge pass-through water, made up of Spring Creek and Snake Creek waters, through the raceways that stairstep down the hillside and eventually terminate into two raceways (18 and 19) at the discharge point, Outfall 001. A fish screen at the discharge outlet prevents most of the fish from escaping into Spring Creek, which is tributary to Snake Creek. The rearing station collects about 75% of its inflow from the Spring Creek and the rest from the Snake Creek.

First stocked in 1950, the facility continues its rearing operations, with a current harvestable weight of about 40,000 lb of trout species per annum. The facility has 19 raceways for rearing fish and two settling ponds to treat the outflow from the Station. The facility's permitted inflow limit is 5.0 million gallons per day (Mgal/d) while the discharge into the Snake Creek is limited to 0.5 Mgal/d. Under normal operational and maintenance conditions, the facility is not expected to negatively impact the receiving water body, the Snake Creek.

A.2. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

A.2.1. There shall be no discharge from the facility except as authorized by this permit.

A.2.2. There shall be no discharge of substances that would cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards.

A.2.3. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit, and lasting until the permit expires, the Permittee is authorized to:

discharge from Outfall 001, the rearing station raceway flow-through, and Outfall 002, the discharge from the second settling pond.

Samples and measurements taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at:

Sample Location	Location Type	Location Name
001	External Outfall	REARING STATION RACEWAY FLOW-THROUGH DISCHARGE FROM LANES 18 & 19
002	External Outfall	DISCHARGE PIPE FROM THE SECOND HYPALON-LINED SETTLING POND
00A	Intake Structure	WEIR AT THE HEADER BOX, INFLOW WATER
00D	External Outfall	THE CONSTRUCTED DRAINAGE DITCH MONITORING POINT TEN (10) METERS DOWNSTREAM OF OUTFALL 002, PRIOR TO ENTERING THE SPRING CREEK NATURAL CHANNEL. THIS IS THE DISCHARGE COMPLIANCE POINT, EXCEPT FOR FLOW.

A.2.4. The discharge shall be limited and monitored by the Permittee as specified below. As applicable, exceptions to standard language in this permit are identified and authorized

in the Special Approvals / Conditions table:

Discharge Limitations Table for Influent Sampling Location 00A (Weir At The Header Box/ Inflow Water) To Be Reported Monthly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow rate	Daily Maximum	<= 5.0 Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Intake from Stream	00A	Monthly	DISCRT
Flow rate	30 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Intake from Stream	00A	Monthly	DISCRT
Coliform, fecal general	Daily Maximum		M&R Colony Forming Units per 100ml T (CFU/100mL) ^[2]	Intake from Stream	00A	Monthly	DISCRT
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	Daily Minimum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Intake from Stream	00A	Monthly	DISCRT
pH, maximum	Daily Maximum		M&R Standard Units (SU)	Intake from Stream	00A	Monthly	DISCRT
pH, minimum	Daily Minimum		M&R Standard Units (SU)	Intake from Stream	00A	Monthly	DISCRT
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	Daily Maximum		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Intake from Stream	00A	Monthly	DISCRT

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. Incoming creek water. Parameters reported are based on the existing water quality prior to the rearing station.
2. CFU/100mL or MPN/100mL.

Discharge Limitations Table for Influent Sampling Location 00A (Weir At The Header Box/ Inflow Water) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Intake from Stream	00A	Quarterly	DISCRT
E. coli	Daily Maximum		M&R Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Intake from Stream	00A	Quarterly	DISCRT
Phosphorus, total (as P)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Intake from Stream	00A	Quarterly	DISCRT
Solids, total dissolved	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Intake from Stream	00A	Quarterly	DISCRT
Solids, total suspended	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Intake from Stream	00A	Quarterly	DISCRT

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. Incoming creek water. Parameters reported are based on existing water quality prior to the rearing station.

CAAP Discharge Limitations Table for Flow Measurement Location 001 (Rearing Station Raceway Flow-Through Discharge From Lanes 18 & 19) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow rate	Daily Maximum	<= 5.0 Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	001	Monthly	DISCRT
Flow rate	30 Day Average	<= 4.50 Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	001	Monthly	DISCRT

CAAP Discharge Limitations Table for Flow Measurement Location 002 (Discharge Pipe From The Second Hypalon-Lined Settling Pond) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow rate	Daily Maximum	<= 0.5 Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	002	Monthly	DISCRT
Flow rate	30 Day Average	<= 0.2 Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	002	Monthly	DISCRT

CAAP Discharge Limitations Table for Effluent Sample Location 00D (Constructed Drainage Ditch Monitoring Pt 10 M Downstream Of Outfall 002, Prior To Entering The Spring Creek Natural Channel. This Is The Discharge Compliance Point, Except For Flow) To Be Reported Monthly^{[1][2]}

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Coliform, fecal general	Daily Maximum		M&R Colony Forming Units per 100ml T (CFU/100mL) ^[4]	Effluent Gross	00D	Monthly	DISCRT
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N)	Daily Maximum		<= 0.885 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) ^[3]	Effluent Gross	00D	Monthly	DISCRT
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	Daily Minimum		>= 6.0 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	00D	Monthly	DISCRT
pH, maximum	Daily Maximum		<= 9.0 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	00D	Monthly	DISCRT
pH, minimum	Daily Minimum		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	00D	Monthly	DISCRT
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	Daily Maximum		<= 20 Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	00D	Monthly	DISCRT

Notes (CAAP Discharge Limitations Table):

1. See special approvals/conditions item 6 for requirement to synchronize the sampling with the discharge timelines.
2. The field measurements of pH and Temperature must be taken at the same time and location as the water sample destined for the laboratory analysis of ammonia.
3. For cold-water fisheries, acute water quality criteria as applicable for this parameter should not exceed more than once every 3 years on average. See Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A.118, Water Quality Criteria for Total Ammonia, Acute Water Quality Criteria for Total Ammonia for Freshwater Aquatic Life Table. This limit is based on the creek being a cold-water fishery and a pH of 9.0 S.U.
4. CFU/100mL or MPN/100mL.

CAAP Discharge Limitations Table for Effluent Sampling Location 00D (Constructed Drainage Ditch Monitoring Point Ten (10) Meters Downstream Of Outfall 002, Prior To Entering The Spring Creek Natural Channel. This Is The Discharge Compliance Point, Except For Flow) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
BOD, 5-day	Daily Maximum		<= 5 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	00D	Quarterly	DISCRT
E. coli	Daily Maximum	[2]	M&R Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL) ^[4]	Effluent Gross	00D	Quarterly	DISCRT
E. coli	30 Day Geometric Mean ^[3]	[2]	M&R Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL) ^[4]	Effluent Gross	00D	Quarterly	DISCRT
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N)	30 Day Average		<= 0.486 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) ^[5]	Effluent Gross	00D	Quarterly	DISCRT
Phosphorus, total (as P)	Daily Maximum		<= 0.33 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	00D	Quarterly	DISCRT
Solids, total dissolved	Daily Maximum		<= 500 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	00D	Quarterly	DISCRT
Solids, total suspended	Daily Maximum		<= 25 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	00D	Quarterly	DISCRT

Notes (CAAP Discharge Limitations Table):

1. Please see special approvals/conditions item 6 for requirement to synchronize the sampling with the discharge timelines.
2. This limit applies for the 4th quarter rolling geometric mean *E.coli* value only.
3. Report rolling geometric mean from the 1st quarter through the 4th quarter each year.
4. CFN/100mL or MPN/100mL.
5. Refer to Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A.118, Water quality criteria for total ammonia, for Chronic Water Quality Criteria for Total Ammonia for Waters where Freshwater Fish in Early Life Stages May Be Present. This limit being based on average reported temperature and a pH of 9.0 S.U.

A.3. Schedule of Compliance: The Permittee shall implement and comply with the provisions of the schedule of compliance after approval by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (Division), including in said implementation and compliance, any additions or modifications, which the Division may make in approving the schedule of compliance. All compliance deliverables shall be addressed to the attention of the Bureau of Water Pollution Control.

A.3.1 The Permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations upon issuance of the permit.

SOC – Schedule of Compliance Table

Item #	Description	Due Date
1	An updated Best Management Practices (BMP) plan and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) manuals, two copies (one hard copy and one electronic copy), for the facility must be submitted to the Division for review and approval. The BMP plan must describe how the Permittee will achieve the requirements of Section B.CA of this permit as well as include the description of how the facility will function to meet 40 CFR 451.3(d) 1-3 requirements. The O&M manual must also include the following: • Sludge Management Practice Plans; and • Site Plan of the SCRS showing, but not limited to, the general flow paths (piping) for routing of pass-through source water and discharge flows.	2/12/2028

SA – Special Approvals / Conditions Table

Item #	Description
1	<u>Parameter</u> <u>Discharge Limits</u> <u>Measurement Frequency</u> <u>Location</u> <u>Sample Type</u> Drugs¹ M&R² Report per Permit Section B and 40 CFR 451.3(a) (1),(2), and (3). 1. Reporting is not required for an investigational new animal drug (INAD) or extra-label drug use of a drug previously approved by FDA for a different aquatic animal species or diseases if the INAD or extralabel use is at or below the approved dosage and involves similar conditions of use. The permittee shall notify the Division of any anticipated use of a drug that will not qualify for non-reporting in accordance with this provision. Following permittee notification to the Division, the permittee shall, for the drug or constituent of concern, meet the concentration limit and the sampling and reporting frequency set by the Division. The permittee shall apply for permit modification if necessary. 2. 30-Day average and Daily Max.
2	<u>Parameter</u> <u>Discharge Limits</u> <u>Measurement Frequency</u> <u>Location</u> <u>Sample Type</u> Failure or Damage to the Structure of Aquatic Animal Contamination System M&R¹ Perform Permit Section B requirements; and Report per 40 CFR 451.3(b) (1) through (3). 1. 30-Day average and Daily max
3	<u>Parameter</u> <u>Discharge Limits</u> <u>Measurement Frequency</u> <u>Location</u> <u>Sample Type</u> Spills M&R Perform Permit Section C requirements; and Report per 40 CFR 451.3(c).
4	A statistically significant number of samples must be collected to develop the 95th percentile value that characterizes the background natural conditions of receiving waters for a parameter/location combination. Monitoring and reporting by the permittee for specified parameters is required relative to the receiving waters and facility discharge. Until a sufficient number of representative factors of the combination have been encountered for inclusion in developing the 95th percentile value, the data collection time period at a particular site is indeterminate. In many instances, establishing discharge limits for a given parameter/location that are dependent on receiving waters characterization, may be resource intensive to the permittee. During the period this permit is in force, the permittee may work with NDEP to establish limits and controls by modification of the permit. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62, modification is allowed by using available receiving waters characterization results and reviewing, if possible, other appropriate criteria guidelines so long as any resulting limitations established by a modification will be protective of the beneficial uses of the receiving water at the given location.
	Samples obtained at the outfall 00D reflect co-mingling of facility discharges contributed by Outfall 001 and 002. Flow from 002 is intermittent providing irregular contribution to

Item #	Description
5	discharge at location 00D. Samples obtained at 00D shall be gathered at a time within the parameter measurement frequency period when 002 is contributing flow. However, requirement to synchronize the sampling does not apply if and when there is no discharge through an entire measurement frequency period.
6	Permittee shall submit for approval all proposed changes to the best practicable control technology (BPT), if significantly different from the then approved version of O&M of the facility, as and when such a need arises. All the modifications shall be reviewed pursuant to the requirements set forth in 40 CFR 451.11 (a) through (e).

DLV– Deliverable Schedule for Reports, Plans, and Other Submittals

Item #	Description	Interval	First Scheduled Due Date
1	Quarterly DMRs	Quarterly	1/28/2027
2	Once During the Permit Term DMRs	Once during the permit term	7/31/2031

SECTION B (Revised November 2023)

Site specific requirements, which prevail in the case of any inconsistency with the requirements in Section A, are on the following pages:

B.CA. Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production Facilities (CAAP)**B.CA.1. Discharge Prohibitions**

Prohibited discharges include but not limited to:

B.CA.1.1. Solids, including sand, silt, mud, debris, filter backwash, and sludge and grit that accumulate on inlet water screens, in raceways or ponds, in off-line or full-flow settling basins, or in other components of the production facility in excess of the applicable limits in this Permit.

B.CA.1.2. Hazardous substances, unless authorized by this Permit.

B.CA.1.3. Untreated cleaning wastewater (e.g., obtained from a vacuum or standpipe bottom drain system or rearing/holding unit disinfection).

B.CA.1.4. Visible foam, floating, suspended, or submerged matter, including fish mortalities, kill spawning, processing wastes, and leachate from these materials, in amounts causing or contributing to a nuisance or objectionable condition in the receiving water or that may impair designated uses in the receiving water.

B.CA.1.5. Disease control chemicals and drugs except those approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and / or the EPA for hatchery use, or those reported in accordance with this Permit monitoring requirements.

B.CA.1.6. Toxic substances, including drugs, pesticides, or other chemicals, in toxic amounts that may cause or contribute to an impairment of designated uses or violation of State of Nevada water quality standards.

B.CA.1.7. Any discharges that include copper or copper compounds.

B.CA.1.8. Any oxygen-demanding materials in concentrations that would result in an anaerobic water condition.

B.CA.2. Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT). All the existing point sources subject to this subpart must meet the following requirements, expressed as practices or as any modification to these requirements as determined by the permitting authority based on its exercise of its best professional judgment representing the application of BPT.

B.CA.2.1. Solids Control. The Permittee must:

B.CA.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.

B.CA.2.1.2. In order to minimize the discharge of accumulated solids from settling ponds and basins and production system, identify and implement procedures for routine cleaning of rearing units and off-line settling basins, and procedures to minimize any discharge of accumulated solids during the inventorying, grading, and harvesting aquatic animals in the production system.

B.CA.2.1.3. Remove and dispose of aquatic animal mortalities properly on a regular basis to prevent discharge, except in cases where the permitting authority authorizes such discharge in order to benefit the aquatic environment.

B.CA.2.2. Transport or Harvest Discharge. The Permittee must:

B.CA.2.2.1. Minimize any discharge associated with the transport or harvesting of aquatic animals including blood, viscera, aquatic animal carcasses, or transport water containing blood.

B.CA.2.3. Material Storage. The Permittee must:

B.CA.2.3.1. Ensure proper storage of drugs, pesticides, and feed in a manner designed to prevent spills that may result in the discharge of drugs, pesticides or feed to waters of the U.S.

B.CA.2.3.2. Implement procedures for properly containing, cleaning, and disposing of any spilled material.

B.CA.2.4. Structural Maintenance. The Permittee must:

B.CA.2.4.1. Inspect the production system and the wastewater treatment system on a routine basis in order to identify and promptly repair any damage.

B.CA.2.4.2. Conduct regular maintenance of the production system and the wastewater treatment system in order to ensure that they are properly functioning.

B.CA.2.5. Record Keeping. The Permittee must:

B.CA.2.5.1. In order to calculate representative feed conversion ratios, maintain records for aquatic animal rearing units documenting the feed amounts and estimates of the numbers and weight of aquatic animals. The logs should also include fish releases and fish mortalities and estimated total weight in each instance.

B.CA.2.5.2. Keep records documenting the frequency of cleaning, inspections, maintenance, and repairs.

B.CA.2.6. Training. The Permittee must:

B.CA.2.6.1. In order to ensure the proper clean-up and disposal of spilled material, adequately train all relevant facility personnel in spill prevention and how to respond in the event of a spill.

B.CA.2.6.2. Train staff on the proper operation and cleaning of production and wastewater treatment systems including training in feeding procedures and proper use of equipment.

SECTION C (Revised January 2022)**C.1. MONITORING AND REPORTING:**

C.1.1. Schedule: Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) shall be received by the 28th day of the month following the third month of each quarter (reporting period). Quarterly and annual reporting periods are based on the standard annual cycle, January 1 through December 31.

C.1.1.1 If required, all Annual, Biosolids Monitoring Report (BMR), Pretreatment, Salinity Control, and Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WET) annual reports are due as defined in the Deliverable Table (DLV).

C.1.1.2 An original signed copy of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the State at the following address:

**Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
901 South Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701**

C.1.2. Annual Report: The fourth quarter report shall contain plots of concentration (y-axis) versus date (x-axis) for each analyzed constituent identified in the Discharge Limitations Tables. The plots shall include data from the preceding five years, if available. Plotting is not required for any constituent that has routinely been below the detection limit or if less than three data points exist (due to permit sampling requirements). Any data point from the current year that is greater than the limits identified in the applicable tables and conditions above must be explained by a narrative.

Once reporting through the Nevada NetDMR system has been performed for a continuous five year period annual plots are no longer required.

C.1.3. Reporting: Monitoring results obtained in accordance to the requirements of the permit, supporting laboratory data, and supporting documents shall be submitted through the Nevada NetDMR system.

<https://netdmr.ndep.nv.gov/netdmr/public/home.htm>

C.1.4. Sampling and measurements: Samples and measurements taken shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge and must comply with any Division approved sampling plan as required by the Discharge Limitations Tables in the permit. Analyses shall be performed by a Nevada Certified Laboratory. Lab results must accompany the DMR. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" shall be indicated on the submitted DMR.

C.1.4.1. If it is believed that a sample and/or test result is not representative of the monitored discharge, it is incumbent on the Permittee, immediately after the Permittee becomes aware, to re-sample and/or re-test the required parameter. An explanation shall be included in the DMR along with a request to disregard the bad sample. All lab results of all samples taken must be submitted with the DMR.

C.1.5. Recording the Results: For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the Permittee shall record the following information:

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- C.1.5.1.** The exact place, date, time of sampling and the person who performed the sampling;
- C.1.5.2.** The dates the analyses were performed;
- C.1.5.3.** The person(s) who performed the analyses;
- C.1.5.4.** The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- C.1.5.5.** The results of all required analyses.
- C.1.6. **Additional Monitoring by Permittee:**** If the Permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit, using approved analytical methods as specified above, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the Discharge Monitoring Report Form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.
- C.1.7. **Test Procedures:**** Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations (40 CFR, Part 136) published pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), under which such procedures may be required unless other procedures are approved by the Division. Other procedures used may be:
- C.1.7.1.** Selected from SW-846 test method series 1000 through 3500. This test method series shall only be used for determining solid waste characteristics, organic and inorganic preparation, and extraction;
- C.1.7.2.** Selected from 40 CFR 503, which establishes the general requirements, pollutant limits, management practices, and operational standards for the use or removal of sewage sludge to be applied on a land surface disposal site, or fired in a sewage sludge incinerator; or
- C.1.7.3.** An alternate test procedure approved by the Division, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water, Laboratory Certification Program.
- C.1.7.4.** All laboratory analyses conducted in accordance with this discharge permit must have detection levels at or below the permit limits.
- C.1.7.5.** All analytical results must be generated by analytical laboratories certified by the Nevada Laboratory Certification Program.
- C.1.8. **Reporting Limits:**** Unless otherwise approved by the Division, the approved method of testing selected for analysis must have reporting limits which are:
- C.1.8.1.** Half or less of the discharge limit; or, if there is no limit,
- C.1.8.2.** Half or less of the applicable water quality criteria; or, if there is no limit or criteria,
- C.1.8.3.** The lowest reasonably attainable reporting limit using an approved test method.
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C.1.8.4. This requirement does not apply if a water quality standard is lowered after the issuance of this permit; however, the Permittee shall review methods used and by letter notify the Division if the reporting limit will exceed the new criterion, and if so the Division may reopen the permit to impose new monitoring requirements.

C.2. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual:

C.2.1. An O&M Manual shall be prepared and submitted to the Division for review and approval in accordance with the Division's Operations and Maintenance Manual guidance (WTS-2).

C.2.2. The Permittee shall inspect the site at the frequency prescribed in the O&M Manual.

C.2.3. The Permittee shall maintain an operations logbook (hardcopy or electronic) on-site as referenced in the O&M Manual.

C.2.3.1. The logbook shall include the name of the operator, date, time, and general condition of the facility.

C.3. Planned changes: The Permittee shall give notice to the Division as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility and receive approval prior to commencing construction. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition to a permitted facility:

C.3.1. May meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source (40 CFR 122.29 (b));

C.3.2. Could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged; or

C.3.3. Results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

C.4. Anticipated Non-Compliance: The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Division of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

C.5. Change in Discharge/Noticing Requirements: All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit more frequently than or at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. Any anticipated facility expansions or treatment modifications which will result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants must be reported by submission of a new application or, if such changes will not violate the effluent limitations specified in this permit, by notice to the permit issuing authority of such changes in accordance with paragraph C.3. Any changes to the permitted treatment facility must comply with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A. The permit may be modified to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited.

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- C.5.1 Publicly owned treatment works.** All POTWs must provide adequate notice (in the next DMR, at the latest) to the Division of the following:
- C.5.1.1.** Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - C.5.1.2.** Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
 - C.5.1.3.** For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.
 - C.5.1.4.** Identify, in terms of character and volume of pollutants, any new Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) discharging into the POTW subject to Pretreatment Standards under section 307(b) of CWA and 40 CFR part 403.
- C.6. Facilities Operation-Proper Operation and Maintenance:** The Permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and properly operate all treatment and control facilities, collection systems, and pump stations installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance/quality control procedures.
- C.7. Adverse Impact – Duty to Mitigate:** The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize the impact of releases to the environment resulting from non-compliance with any permit limitations specified in this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge. The Permittee shall carry out such measures, as reasonable, to prevent significant adverse impacts on human health or the environment. If the monitoring program (as required by this permit) identifies exceedances of ambient water quality standards at the boundary of any approved mixing zone, the Permittee shall notify the Division of the exceedances and describe any mitigation measures being implemented as part of the quarterly monitoring report requirements.
- C.8. Non-compliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset**
- C.8.1.** Any diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset, or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater from a permitted facility under the control of the Permittee is prohibited except as authorized by this permit. The Division considers these to be non-compliant events and may take enforcement action for a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater except as authorized by this permit. In the event the Permittee has knowledge that a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset or discharge not authorized by this permit is probable or has occurred, the Permittee shall notify the Division.
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- C.8.2. Notification:** The Permittee is responsible for carrying out notification in the event of a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset or discharge not authorized by this permit, or any other non-compliance which may endanger human health or the environment with the following schedule;
- C.8.2.1. Immediately:** Permittee shall be responsible for the timely notification of potentially impacted downstream users for the protection of human health and the environment;
- C.8.2.2. Spill Hotline:** Notifying the Division through the NDEP Spill Hotline, 1-888-331-6337, as soon as practicable after the dispatch of emergency respondents and mitigating actions and no later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time of discovery;
- C.8.2.3. 5-Day Report:** A written report shall be submitted to the Division within five (5) days of the discovery of a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset, or other noncompliant event with a detailed description of the event including;
- C.8.2.3.1.** The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
- C.8.2.3.2.** Exact location and estimated amount of discharge;
- C.8.2.3.3.** Flow path and any bodies of water which the discharge contacts;
- C.8.2.3.4.** The specific cause of the discharge; and
- C.8.2.3.5.** The corrective actions taken and anticipated time it is expected to continue.
- C.8.2.3.6.** Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
- C.8.2.3.7.** For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports must include the data described above as well as the type of event (combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events), type of sewer overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combine sewer overflow outfall), discharge volumes untreated by the treatment works treating domestic sewage, types of human health and environmental impacts of the sewer overflow event, and whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather.
- C.8.3.** The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section C.8. (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section C.8. (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset).
- C.8.4. Bypass not exceeding limitations:** The Permittee may allow a bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. The bypass must be scheduled such that required monitoring/sampling will occur during the bypass event (or extra sampling, if necessary) in order to ensure effluent limitations have been met. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of the applicable Section of Section C.8. (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset including Prohibition of Bypass (C.8.6.)).
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- C.8.5. Anticipated bypass:** If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, he or she shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of bypass.
- C.8.6. Prohibition of Bypass:** Bypass is prohibited, and the Division may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass, unless:
- C.8.6.1.** Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (as defined in section C28 "Definitions");
- C.8.6.2.** There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
- C.8.6.3.** The Permittee submitted notices as required under Section C.8. (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset).
- C.8.7. Approved Bypass:** The Division may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Division determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section C.8.6.
- C.8.8. Effect of an upset:** An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section C.8 (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset: Conditions necessary for a demonstration of an upset) are met. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.41 (n)(2): No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- C.8.9. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of an upset:** A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence, that:
- C.8.9.1.** An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
- C.8.9.2.** The permitted facility was at the time of upset being properly operated;
- C.8.9.3.** The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under this Section; and
- C.8.9.4.** The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section C.8. (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset).
- C.8.10. Enforcement:** In selecting the appropriate enforcement option, the Division shall consider whether or not the noncompliance was the result of an upset. The burden of proof is on the Permittee to establish that an upset occurred.
- C.9. Removed Substances:** Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be properly
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disposed as described in the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual and the SWMP (Stormwater Management Program) for the facility.

- C.10. Right of Entry and Inspection:** The Permittee shall allow the Administrator and/or his authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials, to:
- C.10.1.** Enter at reasonable times upon the Permittee's premises where an effluent source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
 - C.10.2.** Have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit at reasonable times;
 - C.10.3.** Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations required in this permit; and
 - C.10.4.** Perform any necessary sampling or monitoring to determine compliance with this permit at any location for any parameter.
- C.11. Transfer of Ownership or Control:** In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the Permittee shall notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit, by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Division. This permit is not transferable to any person or entity except after notice to the Director and approval from the Division. The Division may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act (see §122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.).
- C.12. Availability of Reports:** Except for data determined to be confidential under NRS 445A.665, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Division. As required by the CWA, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in NRS 445A.710.
- C.13. Furnishing False Information and Tampering with Monitoring Devices:** Any person who intentionally or with criminal negligence makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained by the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment, or both. (In accordance with 40 CFR 122.41 (j)(5): If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.) This penalty is in addition to any other penalties, civil or criminal, provided pursuant to NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive.

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- C.14. Penalty for Violation of Permit Conditions:** NRS 445A.675 provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to administrative and judicial sanctions as outlined in NRS 445A.690 through 445A.705, inclusive.
- C.15. Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation:** After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:
- C.15.1.** Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
 - C.15.2.** Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
 - C.15.3.** A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
 - C.15.4.** A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination;
 - C.15.5.** Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activity;
 - C.15.6.** The Division has received new information;
 - C.15.7.** The standards or regulations have changed; or
 - C.15.8.** The Division has received notification that the permit will be transferred.
 - C.15.9.** The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
- C.16. Minor Modifications:** With the consent of the Permittee and without public notice, the Division may make minor modifications in a permit to:
- C.16.1.** Correct typographical errors;
 - C.16.2.** Clarify permit language;
 - C.16.3.** Require more frequent monitoring or reporting;
 - C.16.4.** Change an interim compliance date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date;
 - C.16.5.** Allow for change in ownership;
 - C.16.6.** Change the construction schedule for a new discharger provided that all equipment is installed and operational prior to discharge;
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- C.16.7.** Delete an outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit limits; or
- C.16.8.** Reallocate anIWLA (Individual Waste Load Allocation) as long as the Σ IWLA does not change in accordance with the TMDL as pertaining to the affected water body.
- C.17. Toxic Pollutants:** Notwithstanding Section C (Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation), if a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be revised or modified in accordance with the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the Permittee so notified.
- C.18. Liability:** Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable Federal, State or local laws, regulations, or ordinances. However, except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under Section 307 of the CWA or toxic water quality standards set forth in NAC 445A.144, compliance with this permit constitutes compliance with CWA Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403, 405(a) and (b), and with NRS 445A.300 through 445A.730, inclusive.
- C.19. Property Rights:** The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights, in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.
- C.20. Severability:** The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provisions of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.
- C.21. Duty to Comply:** The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit non-compliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.
- C.21.1** The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
- C.22. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense:** It shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this permit.
- C.23. Duty to Provide Information:** The Permittee shall furnish to the Division, within a reasonable time, any relevant information that the Division may request to determine
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whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also furnish to the Division, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

- C.24. Other information:** Where the Permittee becomes aware of failure to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or the submittal of incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Division, the Permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- C.25. Reapplication:** If the Permittee desires to continue to discharge, he shall reapply not later than 180 days before this permit expires using the application forms then in use. The Permittee shall submit the sludge information listed in 40 CFR 501.15(a)(2) with the renewal application. The renewal application shall be accompanied by the fee required per NAC 445A.232.
- C.26. Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms:** All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Division shall be signed and certified by making the following certification. "I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for willful and deliberate violations."
- C.26.1.** All applications, reports or other information submitted to the Division shall be signed by one of the following:
- C.26.2.** A principal executive officer of the corporation (of at least the level of vice president) or his authorized representative who is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the application or reporting form originates;
- C.26.3.** A general partner of the partnership;
- C.26.4.** The proprietor of the sole proprietorship; or
- C.26.5.** A principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other authorized employee of the municipal, state or other public facility.
- C.27. Changes to Authorization:** If an authorization under Section C.26 (Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section C.26 (Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) must be submitted to the Division prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- C.28. Definitions:**
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25-year, 24-hour storm event means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in twenty-five years, as defined by the National Weather Service, NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 1, "Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates" found online at [nws.noaa.gov](https://www.nws.noaa.gov), or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

100-year, 24-hour storm event means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in one hundred years, as defined by the National Weather Service, NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 1, "Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates" found online at [nws.noaa.gov](https://www.nws.noaa.gov) or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

Acute Toxicity means the concentration that is lethal to 50 percent of the test organisms within 96 hours.

Agricultural land means land on which a food crop, a feed crop, or a fiber crop is grown. This includes rangeland and land used as pasture.

Agronomic rate means the whole sludge application rate (dry weight basis) designed: To provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the food crop, feed crop, fiber crop, cover crop, or vegetation grown on the land; and to minimize the amount of nitrogen that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation grown on the land to the groundwater.

Biosolids are non-hazardous sewage sludge or domestic septage.

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

CFR means Code of Federal Regulations.

Chronic precipitation event means a series of wet weather conditions that precludes reducing the volume of properly designed, constructed, operated, and maintained waste storage and/or treatment facilities and that total a volume in excess of the 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

Composite Sample (for flow-weighted measurements) sample means the arithmetic mean of no fewer than six individual measurements taken at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

Discrete sample means any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

Feed crops means crops produced primarily for consumption by animals.

Food crops means crops consumed by humans. These include, but are not limited to, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco.

Grab sample means the same as discrete sample.

Land application means the spraying or spreading of sewage sludge onto the land

surface; the injection of sewage sludge below the land surface; or the incorporation of sewage sludge into the soil so that the sewage sludge can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

Land application area means land under the control of the Permittee, whether it is owned, rented, or leased, to which manure or process wastewater from the production area is or may be applied.

Manure means animal excrement and is defined to include bedding, compost, and raw materials or other materials commingled with animal excrement or set aside for disposal.

Process wastewater means water directly or indirectly used in the operation of the facility.

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

Sewage sludge means solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

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

Vegetated buffer means a permanent strip of dense perennial vegetation established parallel to the contours of and perpendicular to, the dominant slope for the purposes of slowing water runoff, enhancing water infiltration, and minimizing the risk of any potential pollutants leaving being released.



Fish Hatchery Rd

00A - Inlet Flows

3

Lat: 38.9175010° N
Lon: 114.1055930° W

Office/Shop

Raceways

001- Fish Hatchery

1

Lat: 38.9175570° N
Lon: 114.1040090° W

002 - Fish Hatchery Discharge

2

Lat: 38.9178860° N
Lon: 114.1034400° W

00D - Hatchery Discharge

4

Lat: 38.9181100° N
Lon: 114.1028930° W