



ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

PERMIT FACT SHEET – Final

Permit Number: AKG370000

Mechanical Placer Miners General Permit

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program

**555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501**

Public Comment Period Start Date: March 10, 2015

Public Comment Period Expiration Date: April 10, 2015

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Proposed issuance of an Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) general permit for:

MECHANICAL PLACER MINERS

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (hereinafter referred to as the Department or DEC) proposes to issue an APDES general permit (hereinafter referred to as permit or GP) for mechanical placer miners. The permit authorizes and sets conditions on the discharge of pollutants from mechanical placer mines to waters of the United States. In order to ensure protection of water quality and human health, the permit places limits on the types and amounts of pollutants that can be discharged from mechanical placer mines and outlines best management practices that must be adhered to.

This fact sheet explains the nature of potential discharges from mechanical placer mines and the development of the permit including:

- information on appeal procedures;
- a description of the industry;
- a listing of effluent limitations, monitoring, and other conditions; and
- technical material supporting the conditions in the permit.

Final Permit

The Department has both an informal review process and a formal administrative appeal process for final APDES permit decisions. An informal review request must be delivered within 15 days after receiving the Department’s decision to the Director of the Division of Water at the following address:

Director, Division of Water
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Interested persons can review 18 AAC 15.185 for the procedures and substantive requirements regarding a request for an informal Department review.

See <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/commish/InformalReviews.htm> for information regarding informal reviews of Department decisions.

An adjudicatory hearing request must be delivered to the Commissioner of the Department within 30 days of the permit decision or a decision issued under the informal review process. An adjudicatory hearing will be conducted by an administrative law judge in the Office of Administrative Hearings within the Department of Administration. A written request for an adjudicatory hearing shall be delivered to the Commissioner at the following address:

Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
410 Willoughby Street, Suite 303
Juneau AK, 99811-1800

Interested persons can review 18 AAC 15.200 for the procedures and substantive requirements regarding a request for an adjudicatory hearing. See <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/commish/ReviewGuidance.htm> for information regarding appeals of Department decisions.

Documents are Available

The permit, fact sheet, and related documents can be obtained by visiting or contacting DEC between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday at the addresses below. The permit, fact sheet, and other information are located on the Department’s Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program website: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/wwdp/index.htm>.

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program 555 Cordova Street Anchorage, AK 99501 (907) 269-6285	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program 610 University Avenue Fairbanks, AK 99709 (907) 451-2136
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1.0 PERMIT COVERAGE

1.1 Coverage and Eligibility

Section 301(a) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 18 AAC 83.015 provide that the discharge of pollutants is unlawful except in accordance with an APDES permit. Although such permits are usually issued to individual dischargers, DEC regulations at 18 AAC 83.205 also authorize the issuance of "general permits" to categories of discharges when a number of point sources are:

- Located within the same geographic area and warrant similar pollution control measures;
- Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;
- Discharge the same types of wastes;
- Require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions;
- Require the same or similar monitoring requirements; and
- In the opinion of the Department, are more appropriately controlled under a general permit than under individual permits.

Permit Part 1.1 summarizes coverage and eligibility requirements for existing facilities; new or recommencing facilities; and moving or expanding facilities. The permit provides statewide coverage for discharges to fresh waters of the U.S. located in the State of Alaska with certain limitations. A proposed discharge to marine waters would require consideration of factors beyond the scope of this general permit and would require an individual permit.

1.2 Authorized Placer Mining Operations

Permit Part 1.2 describes discharges authorized under the permit. Authorized dischargers are based on effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) established for the gold placer mining point source category (Fact Sheet Section 5.2) and have been expanded from the 2012 permit to include operations with processing rates below those described in the ELGs. Based on review of processing rates of operations permitted through the Application for Permits to Mine in Alaska (APMA) process administered by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the inclusion of smaller operations is unlikely to significantly increase the number of authorized operations.

APDES regulations state that "a general permit must specify when a discharger that is eligible for coverage under the permit and has submitted a complete and timely notice of intent in compliance with the general permit, is authorized to discharge under the permit. The permit may allow discharge to begin upon the department's receipt of the notice of intent, after a waiting period specified in the general permit, on a date specified in the general permit, or when the department notifies the discharger that it is covered under the general permit" [18 AAC 83.210(f)]. Authorization to discharge under this permit requires written notification from the Department that coverage has been granted.

1.3 Limitations on Coverage

Permit Part 1.3 describes discharges that are either not authorized or subject to additional requirements prior to authorization under the permit. Operations that are not authorized must gain coverage under another applicable general permit or apply for and obtain an individual

permit. Prohibited discharges are retained from the 2012 permit and included because the discharges potentially contain pollutants that require monitoring beyond the scope of the permit; are from operations that are not appropriately controlled under this permit; are subject to additional water quality standards and regulatory requirements; or occur in protected waters.

The 2012 permit excluded coverage for operations in National Parks System Units (i.e., Parks and Preserves), National Monuments, National Sanctuaries, National Wildlife Refuges, National Conservation Areas, National Wilderness Areas, and National Critical Habitat Areas. However, federal agencies with jurisdiction over those areas, have occasionally granted permission, or provided additional recommendations, for applicants who have indicated a desire to operate in historically mined regions, or less sensitive regions. Given the occasional historical determination to allow for operation in these typically excluded areas, the permit provides an exception wherein the Department may authorize a facility in an otherwise excluded location, provided that the Department receives approval from the federal agency with jurisdiction over the area the authorization ensures protection of the receiving water. If the Department determines the discharge is not appropriately controlled under the general permit, an individual permit would be required.

To ensure the Department is notified of and has an opportunity to review proposed discharges that contain flocculants, coagulants, or dye from dye tests the permit requires the applicant to submit mine plan information and requires written approval to operate. Based on the nature of the discharge, the Department may request additional information and include additional requirements, such as additional recording, within the authorization (Permit Part 1.3.3).

The 2012 permit contained language that recommended permittees contact the district offices of the agencies that administer certain systems, such as National Wild and Scenic Rivers, Conservation System Units, or anadromous streams, for additional restrictions and permitting requirements. Because 1) the language only provided recommendations and did not reflect a permit requirement and 2) most operations already obtain all necessary permits or provide notification through the APMA process, the language has been removed from the permit. The Department retains the ability to provide such recommendations within a separate cover letter.

1.4 Operations Requiring an Individual Permit

As outlined in APDES regulations, “the department may terminate or revoke any discharger’s coverage under a general permit, and may require the discharger to apply for and obtain an individual APDES permit” or “an interested person may petition the department to take action” under certain situations (18 AAC 83.215). For example, an individual permit may be required when 1) the permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of the general permit; 2) a change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control of pollutants applicable to the facility; 3) effluent limitations guidelines are promulgated for facilities covered by the general permit; or 4) circumstances have changed so that the permittee is no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit. The permit cites the regulation by reference under Permit Part 1.4.

1.5 Notification Requirements

Applicants with operations eligible for permit coverage must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) (18 AAC 83.210). An APMA submitted to DNR will be accepted as an NOI if all the required information is included. The notification requirements are outlined in Permit Part 1.5.

1.6 Permit Expiration

Under 18 AAC 83.210(a), a permit may be administered according to the individual permit regulations found in 18 AAC 83.115 and 18 AAC 83.120. Therefore, if the permit is not reissued prior to its expiration date, the permit will continue in force and effect until a new permit is issued. A permittee who submits a complete NOI at least 90 days prior to the permit expiration date will be covered by the administratively extended permit, unless the Department has granted the permittee permission to submit an application on a later date. However, the Department cannot grant coverage under an administratively extended permit if an NOI is submitted after the general permit's expiration date.

2.0 REGULATORY HISTORY OF PLACER MINING IN ALASKA

Regulation of discharges from gold placer mining operations in Alaska has been a matter of controversy since enactment of the Clean Water Act. Starting in 1976 and 1977, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued approximately 170 individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits to Alaskan gold placer miners. Those permits were challenged administratively. Some parties argued that the permits were not stringent enough. Others argued that the permits were too stringent. EPA issued an additional 269 individual NPDES permits for gold placer mining in 1983. All of those permits were challenged judicially in *Trustees for Alaska v. EPA*, 749 F.2d 549 (9th Cir. 1984).

EPA issued a new round of individual permits (446 in total) in 1984 to replace expiring permits and to incorporate new promulgated regulations. In 1985, EPA modified the 1984 permits, based on the *Trustees for Alaska* decision, and issued 93 additional permits. In 1987, EPA issued an additional 368 new permits. The 1987 permits were the subject of litigation based on allegations that EPA and the State unreasonably delayed acting on requests for hearings on those permits in *Stein v. Kelso*, Case No. F89-21 Civil (D.Alaska) (litigation against EPA). The case against EPA was eventually dismissed as moot on April 12, 1990.

The permits EPA issued in 1985 and 1987 were challenged administratively, and ultimately judicially, in *Ackels v. EPA*, 7 F.3d 862 (9th Cir. 1993). A decision by the State of Alaska to certify the 1985 permits was ultimately resolved by the Alaska Supreme Court in *Miners Advocacy Council, Inc. v. State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation*, 778 P.2d 1126 (Alaska 1989), cert. denied, 493 U.S. 1077 (1990). The State's certification of the 1987 permits was also challenged in *Stein v. Kelso*, 846 P.2d 123 (Alaska 1993).

EPA also was sued in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska in 1986. That case raised a variety of statutory and constitutional issues that were ultimately dismissed or resolved in the federal courts. One of the concerns raised in the 1986 litigation, whether EPA had a duty to promulgate national effluent limitations guidelines for the gold placer mining point source category, was eventually resolved when EPA published such guidelines in 1988 [40 CFR Part 440, Subpart M, as adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(g)(3)]. Those guidelines were the subject of litigation in *Rybachek v. EPA*, 904 F.2d 1276 (9th Cir. 1990).

On June 30, 1992, EPA received a notice of citizen suit alleging that EPA failed to perform a non-discretionary duty to regulate suction dredge gold placer mining operations in Alaska. At that time, EPA decided it would issue individual permits for mechanical placer mining operations (for the 1993 mining season) and propose a general permit for suction dredge operations. On January 14, 1994, EPA proposed a general permit that extended coverage to

mechanical, as well as suction dredge operations (59 FR 2504). After responding to public comment, EPA issued the final general permit on May 13, 1994 (59 FR 28079). On September 28, 1994, two environmental groups filed a petition for review of the general permit in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

On November 18, 1996, EPA and the two environmental groups entered into a settlement agreement to resolve the challenge to the general permit. Pursuant to the agreement, EPA agreed to issue three separate general permits to modify and supersede the original general permit challenged by the environmental groups in 1994. The settlement agreement also required EPA to complete two studies related to the impact of placer mining on the natural environment in Alaska. One study was to address the discharge of metals by placer mining operations and the other was to address the impact of suction dredge mining.

EPA issued three modified general permits on December 6, 1996: one for mechanical operations, one for medium-size suction dredge operations, and one for small suction dredges (61 FR 64796). On April 4, 1997, three environmental groups challenged these permits. No. 97-70365 (9th Cir.). In a separate action, the Alaska Miners Association (AMA) also challenged the general permits. No. 97-70379 (9th Cir.). These cases were consolidated on May 5, 1997. The challenge by the AMA was dismissed on January 21, 1999.

During the summers of 1997 and 1998, EPA staff and EPA contractors collected data at 31 placer mine sites and several suction dredge sites. These data were analyzed and presented in three final reports: one entitled “Alaska Placer Mining Metals Study” (EPA 1998), a second entitled “Alaska Placer Mining Metals Study - Year Two” (EPA 1999a), and a third entitled “Impact of Suction Dredging on Water Quality, Benthic Habitat, and Biota in the Fortymile River, Resurrection Creek, and Chatanika River, Alaska” (Prussian et al. 1999). The environmental groups believed that the suction dredge report did not address all of the required elements as set out in the 1996 settlement agreement.

To avoid further litigation over the general permits, EPA and the environmental groups entered into another settlement agreement. Pursuant to the agreement, EPA agreed that further study was necessary to quantify the full impact of suction dredge mining on the natural environment and that further research should be conducted before conclusions are reached about the impact of suction dredge mining on Alaska streams. EPA further agreed that by January 7, 2000, it would transmit to the Federal Register any necessary revisions to the modified general permits to address the results of the placer mining metals study (EPA 1998, 1999a). As a result, the environmental groups’ petition to review the three general permits was dismissed on August 31, 1999.

On October 31, 2008, EPA approved the State’s application to administer the NPDES Program. The State’s program is called the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination Program (APDES). According to the Memorandum of Agreement between EPA and DEC (amended August 11, 2011), authority to administer the APDES Program would transfer in phases over four years. Under this phased approach, mining permits transferred in year three on October 31, 2010. The transfer of mining permits included the administratively extended 2005 Mechanical Placer Miners General Permit and all administratively extended authorizations for facilities that re-applied prior to the permit expiration. Prior to the transfer of authority of the mining sector, EPA completed the draft 2012 permit and provided it to DEC for public notice and the final issuance. DEC issued the permit on March 7, 2012 with an expiration date of October 31, 2014.

As of October 31, 2014, 494 operations had active coverage under the 2012 permit. Twenty eight of the active facilities had authorized mixing zones. Two hundred and eighty four facilities submitted NOIs prior to the expiration of the 2012 permit and are considered eligible for automatic coverage upon issuance of the 2015 permit. Appendix D of the permit contains 18 facilities with mixing zones that are covered under the extended 2012 permit and automatically authorized under the reissued general permit, 8 facilities with closed (i.e., expired or terminated under prior permits) mixing zones that have reapplied, and two facilities with new mixing zones. An additional 71 mixing zone applications are pending review and authorization under the 2015 permit.

Table 1 summarizes permit-related dates for the Mechanical Placer Miners General Permit.

Table 1: AKG370000 Permit Dates						
Agency	Issuance Year	Public Notice		Signed Date	Effective Date	Expiration Date
		Start Date	End Date			
EPA	1994	01/14/1994	02/14/1994	05/13/1994	06/30/1994	06/30/1999
EPA	1996 ^a	01/31/1996	04/18/1996	11/18/1996	04/07/1997	06/30/1999
EPA	1998 ^a	07/27/1998	08/26/1998	10/20/1998	11/27/1998	06/30/1999
EPA	2000	01/14/2000	03/14/2000	08/23/2000	10/02/2000	10/03/2005
EPA	2005	04/21/2005	06/6/2005	08/24/2005	10/07/2005	10/07/2010
DEC	2012	12/09/2011	01/11/2012	03/07/2012	04/06/2012	10/31/2014
DEC	2015	03/10/2015	04/10/2015	06/22/2015	08/01/2015	07/31/2020
Notes:						
a. Modification						

3.0 INDUSTRY DESCRIPTION

Placer mining involves the mining and extraction of gold or other heavy metals and minerals primarily from alluvial deposits. These deposits may be in existing stream beds or ancient, often buried, stream deposits, i.e., paleo or fossil placers. Many Alaskan placer deposits consist of unconsolidated clay, sand, gravel, cobble and boulders that contain very small amounts of native gold or other precious metals. Most are stream deposits that occur along present stream valleys or on benches or terraces above existing streams. Beach placer deposits have been and continue to be important producers in Alaska. These deposits, most notable near Nome, include both submerged and elevated beach placer deposits.

Essential components of placer mining include overburden removal, mining of the gold placer gravels, and processing (gold recovery).

3.1 Overburden Removal

Various types of overburden include barren alluvial gravels, broken slide rock, or glacial deposits. In some parts of Alaska the pay gravels are overlaid by silty, organic-rich deposits of barren, frozen material generally comprised of wind-blown particles (loess). Particularly high ice content is common. Most facilities utilize mechanical methods for removal of overburden because they generally use the same excavating equipment for mining.

Overburden can also be removed by hydraulicking. Hydraulicking consists of the loosening of material by water delivered under pressure through a hydraulic giant (monitor).

3.2 Mining Methods

Placer mining methods to extract gold bearing material (ore) from a deposit include both dredging systems and open-cut mining.

Dredging systems are classified as hydraulic (e.g., suction dredges) or mechanical (e.g., bucket dredging), depending on the methods of digging. Dredges consist of a supporting hull with a mining control system, excavating and lifting mechanism, gold recovery circuits, and waste disposal system. All floating dredges are designed to work as a unit to dig, classify, beneficiate ores and dispose of waste.

Open-cut methods commonly used in Alaska involve the use of heavy equipment (e.g., bulldozers, loaders, and backhoes) to remove overburden, move pay dirt to wash plants, stack tailings, and construct ditches, ponds, and roads.

3.3 Processing Methods

After overburden removal and extraction, the ore is then hauled by trucks to a wash plant, which consists of a combination of equipment used to size and concentrate the pay dirt. A typical wash plant consists of a grizzly where initial sizing takes place and extreme oversize material is rejected. A trammel then sizes the remainder of the plant feed. The pay dirt is then washed into a sluice or sluices, where the gold and other heavy minerals are concentrated and settle below the riffles and onto matting. The gold remains in the sluice, while the tailings and wash water flow out of the sluice and into a tailings or settling pond. The number and configuration of settling ponds varies depending on site specific conditions. The settling ponds allow the solids to settle out prior to recycling the water back to the wash plant and also serve to reduce the sediment load in any remaining water prior to discharge. Periodically, (on the order of one to two days) the wash plant is shut down and the gold is removed. The concentrate may then be subjected to further, more refined concentration, with gravity separation techniques such as jigs, shaking tables and pinched sluices, and possibly magnetic separation if magnetite is present, to produce a high grade concentrate suitable for refining.

4.0 RECEIVING WATERBODY

The permit authorizes discharges to fresh waters of the U.S., as defined in 18 AAC 83.990(77), statewide with certain limitations (Permit Part 1.0).

4.1 Water Quality Standards

Regulations in 18 AAC 70 require that the conditions in permits ensure compliance with the Alaska Water Quality Standards (WQS). The state's WQS are composed of use classifications,

numeric and/or narrative water quality criteria, and an antidegradation policy. The use classification system designates the beneficial uses that each waterbody is expected to achieve. The numeric and/or narrative water quality criteria are the criteria deemed necessary by the State to support the beneficial use classification of each waterbody.

Waterbodies in Alaska are designated for all uses unless the water has been reclassified under 18 AAC 70.230(e). Some waterbodies in Alaska can also have site-specific water quality criterion per 18 AAC 70.235, such as those listed under 18 AAC 70.236(b).

Receiving waters that have been reclassified as industrial use only include Franklin Creek; Isabell Creek (upper); Lillian Creek; Lucille Creek; Nolan Creek and all its tributaries, excluding Acme Creek near Wiseman; Olive Creek (upper); and Ruth Creek near Livengood.

This permit will be available for dischargers in reclassified waters. The water quality-based effluent limits in this permit are more stringent than would be applied in an individual permit in these locations. A facility located on any of the above receiving waters may apply to DEC for revised limits based on the most stringent criteria applicable to the reclassified waterbody, or an individual APDES permit. The Department will consider permit applications on a case-by-case basis and make the final determination as to which permit the applicant should receive. An authorization containing limits or conditions modified for a reclassified waterbody will be subject to public notice, wherein, the public is provided reasonable notice of, and an opportunity to comment on, the modified conditions, including site-specific assessments used to determine the conditions.

4.2 Mixing Zone Analysis

State regulations grant the Department the authority to authorize a mixing zone in a permit (18 AAC 70.240, as amended through June 23, 2003). An authorized mixing zone must ensure that WQS will be met at all points outside of the mixing zone. Dischargers under the permit may request a site-specific mixing zone for turbidity (Permit Part 2.2). The permit is intended to cover various locations throughout the state; therefore, the locations of potential discharges are not known until applications are received. The Department will consider mixing zone requests on a case-by-case basis, and will only authorize a mixing zone after a site-specific review to ensure the mixing zone is sized and limited appropriately. In locations where there is inadequate dilution for the discharge to meet water quality criteria, such as on a receiving water with low flow or on a water that is listed as impaired for sediment or turbidity within *Alaska's Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report* (dec.alaska.gov/water/wqsar/index.htm), a mixing zone will not be authorized under the general permit.

The permit contains technology-based effluent limits (settleable solids) and water quality-based effluent limits (turbidity and arsenic). However, mixing zones may only be issued for water quality-based effluent limits and are not applied to technology-based effluent limits [40 CFR § 125.3(e), as adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(c)(1)]. For this permit reissuance, DEC may authorize a mixing zone for turbidity; however, DEC will not consider authorizing a mixing zone for arsenic.

Mixing zones are developed and authorized through a multi-step process. Because most placer mines are located in remote areas and very little hydrological information is available for the receiving waters, the Department uses a static spreadsheet model to determine low flows, maximum flows, and stream dimensions (Fact Sheet Appendix C). The spreadsheet model, developed in coordination with ADF&G and based on prior hydrological studies (Ashton and

Carlson 1984; Bray 1982; and Carlson 1987), considers regional factors such as runoff coefficients and local factors such as watershed area, forested area, and stream slope. The model, in turn, outputs the necessary hydrological information to determine the available dilution and mixing zone dimensions. Finally, the model incorporates the mass-balance equation (Fact Sheet Appendix A.2.1) to determine a modified effluent limit for turbidity. The model conservatively assumes a background turbidity level of zero NTU and bases dilution on the lowest seven day stream flow that would be expected to occur once in ten years (7Q10). Procedures in earlier permits, established 1,500 NTU as the maximum effluent limit for turbidity that would be authorized for a mixing zone. However, because many handheld turbidimeters have a practical field range of 1,000 NTU, DEC, in practice, uses this value as the maximum limit when authorizing mixing zone.

Prior to the public notice period and final authorization, the spreadsheet is submitted to ADF&G for review. ADF&G considers any impacts on anadromous or resident fish, and sets seasonal limitations as necessary (Fact Sheet Section 4.2.5). In the event inadequate dilution is available or ADF&G determines that there are significant habitat impacts, the Department may not authorize a mixing zone.

Following development of a modified turbidity limit and ADF&G review, the mixing zone is subject to public notice, wherein, the public is provided reasonable notice of, and an opportunity to comment on, the modified turbidity limit and associated mixing zone, including site-specific assessments used to calculate the limit and mixing zone size. The department, at its discretion, may modify the mixing zone turbidity and flow limits without additional public notice provided the mixing zone retains the same length and overall mass-balance of the original authorization. See Appendix A.2.1 for a summary of the mass-balance equation. Additionally, a mixing zone that falls within a standard size, as discussed below, may be exempted from the public notice requirement.

During development of the 2015 permit, the Department analyzed 154 mixing zones authorized from 1997 to 2012. Of the 154 mixing zone locations, 77% supported a mixing zone length of 1,500 feet or less. At an average discharge rate of 200 gallons per minute (gpm), 77% of the locations provided adequate dilution to support an end-of-pipe turbidity limit greater than 25 NTU, 42% supported an end-of-pipe turbidity limit greater than 50 NTU, and 21% supported an end-of-pipe turbidity limit greater than 100 NTU. Resident and/or anadromous fish occurred in 65% of the locations.

To streamline the authorization process, mixing zones that are considered small-scale and of low environmental or human health risk are eligible for expedited authorization, without additional public notice, provided the mixing zone falls within a standard set of parameters after modeling. For expedited authorizations, the mixing zone length is limited to 1,500 feet and the authorization may not include a turbidity limit greater than 25 NTU gpm in fish-bearing waters or 100 NTU in non-fish-bearing waters. As the freshwater turbidity standard for aquatic life is 25 NTU, such a mixing zone remains protective of resident and anadromous fish. The 100 NTU limit allows a higher threshold in non-fish-bearing streams of lower risk. A mixing zone eligible for expedited authorization must undergo ADF&G review and would be subject to length and discharge limitations applicable to the specific operation and waterbody.

Modified turbidity limits are based on the dilution ratio of the receiving water flow to the effluent flow. A large effluent flow results in a lower effluent turbidity limit and a smaller effluent flow results in a higher effluent limit. Mixing zone authorizations include a fixed flow limit and turbidity limit based on the maximum anticipated effluent flow provided in the NOI

and the available dilution. However, many operations discharge at different flow rates throughout the season depending on infiltration, precipitation and other factors. To incorporate flexibility into authorizations and allow a permittee to discharge at a higher flow rate with a proportionally lower turbidity limit, the 2015 permit includes the concept of a turbidity load, a product of the turbidity limit and flow limit. Because the flow rate is only allowed to increase relative to the turbidity limit, consideration of turbidity load retains the overall mass-balance and available dilution and, thus, retains an equal level of protection of the receiving water as the prior permit. See Appendix A.2.1 for a summary of the mass-balance equation.

Fact Sheet Appendix B, Mixing Zone Analysis Checklist, outlines criteria that must be considered when the Department analyzes an applicant's request for a mixing zone. These criteria include treatment technology, appropriateness and size of the mixing zone, threatened and endangered species, human consumption, spawning areas, human health, aquatic life, and wildlife. All criteria must be met in order to authorize a mixing zone [18 AAC 70.240 –270 (June 26, 2003)]. The following summarizes this analysis:

4.2.1 Treatment Technology [18 AAC 70.240(a)(3)]

The Department may only authorize a mixing zone if the Department finds that the most effective technological and economical methods, consistent with the highest statutory and regulatory treatment requirements, are used to disperse, treat, remove, and reduce pollutants. The permit implements technology-based effluent limits and best management practices (Fact Sheet Section 5.2.1). In order to meet the technology-based effluent limits, permittees must therefore install the best available technology that is considered economically attainable. Properly designed and operated settling ponds have been determined to be the best available control technology used to treat wastewater and reduce pollution prior to discharge for the facilities authorized to discharge under this permit.

4.2.2 Appropriateness and Size Determination (18 AAC 70.245)

Mixing zones must be appropriately sized to ensure that existing uses of the waterbody outside the mixing zone are maintained and protected. The permit reissuance does not propose any changes that would likely result in a lower quality effluent or alterations to previously authorized mixing zones. The Department will use a spreadsheet model and procedures specifically developed to calculate low flow, dilution, and size of the mixing zone for each facility, as appropriate (Fact Sheet Appendix C).

4.2.3 Threatened or Endangered Species [18 AAC 70.250(a)(2)(D)]

The Department may not authorize a mixing zone that will cause an adverse effect on threatened or endangered species. Due to the upland locations of most placer operations in Alaska, authorized discharges under this permit are unlikely to cause adverse effects to threatened or endangered species (Fact Sheet Section 10.1). In the event an authorized mixing poses a risk to threatened or endangered species, the Department retains the ability to consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and either include additional site-specific requirements, such as seasonal limitations, in the permit authorization or deny the mixing zone.

4.2.4 **Human Consumption [18 AAC 70.250(b)(2) - (3)]**

The Department must reduce in size or deny a mixing zone if the pollutants discharged produce objectionable color, taste, or odor in aquatic resources harvested for human consumption; nor can the discharge preclude or limit established processing activities or commercial, sport, personal use, or subsistence fish and shellfish harvesting. The permit prohibits discharges to marine waters where the majority of commercial harvest occurs. Furthermore, ADF&G is provided an opportunity to review and comment on individual mixing zones as part of the authorization process.

4.2.5 **Spawning Areas [18 AAC 70.255(h)]**

A mixing zone may not be authorized in a known spawning area for anadromous fish or resident fish spawning redds. As part of the mixing zone authorization process, ADF&G completes a section in the spreadsheet model (Fact Sheet Appendix C). ADF&G review includes input related to spawning areas, as well as fish passage, migratory corridors, timing restrictions, and other receiving water characteristics. ADF&G input into the model is essential to the calculations for the mixing zone and ensures protection for the fish and other aquatic life.

4.2.6 **Human Health, Aquatic Life, and Wildlife (18 AAC 70.250 – 255)**

Authorized mixing zones must be protective of human health, aquatic life, and wildlife. Discharges from the placer mines covered under this permit add no additional chemicals during the beneficiation process. The parameters of concern are settleable solids, turbidity, and arsenic. Settleable solids and arsenic must meet the most stringent WQS and technology-based effluent limits at the outfall without a mixing zone. The permit allows mixing authorizations for turbidity; however, turbidity is generally not considered a concern for human health and the placer mixing zone model is specifically designed to calculate limits protective of aquatic life.

5.0 **EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS**

5.1 **Basis for Permit Effluent Limits**

The CWA requires that the limits for a particular pollutant be the more stringent of either technology-based effluent limits or water quality-based effluent limits. Technology-based effluent limits are set according to the level of treatment that is achievable using available technology. A water quality-based effluent limit is designed to ensure that the state water quality standards for a waterbody are met. Water quality-based effluent limits may be more stringent than technology-based effluent limits. The final permit limits reflect whichever requirements (technology-based or water quality-based) are more stringent (Fact Sheet Appendix A, Basis for Effluent Limits).

5.2 **Standard Discharges**

For the purpose of this permit, discharged wastewater consists of process waters commingled with drainage waters and dewatering waters. Permit Appendix C includes definitions and regulatory citations, when applicable, for process water, drainage water, and dewatering water.

5.2.1 Technology-Based Effluent Limits

EPA promulgated effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) for the gold placer mining point source category in 1988 [40 CFR Part 440, Subpart M, as adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(g)(3)]. The ELGs specify the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT); the best available technology economically achievable (BAT); and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS). The ELGs also established best management practices (Fact Sheet Section 7.2). BPT, BAT, and NSPS requirements are described in the following sections.

5.2.1.1 BPT / BAT / NSPS

The concentration of settleable solids in wastewater discharged from an open-cut mine plant or a dredge plant site must not exceed an instantaneous maximum of 0.2 ml/L (Permit Part 2.1).

The effect of this requirement is to ensure that permittees implement treatment technologies capable of removing settleable solids to maximum of 0.2 ml/L. Properly designed and operated settling ponds are considered to be the best available technology used to remove settleable solids from placer mine wastewater. See Appendix A (Basis for Effluent Limitations) for additional discussion.

5.2.1.2 BAT / NSPS

The volume of wastewater that may be discharged from an open-cut mine plant or dredge plant site must not exceed the volume of infiltration, drainage and mine drainage waters that is in excess of the make-up water required for operation of the beneficiation process (Permit Part 2.1).

The effect of this requirement is to prohibit the discharge of any wastewater during periods when new water is allowed to enter the plant site and reduce the overall volume of wastewater that must be treated.

5.2.2 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits

DEC concluded, based on application of the WQS and review of available sampling data, that turbidity and arsenic must be limited in order to meet State WQS.

5.2.2.1 Turbidity

According to the WQS, the most restrictive turbidity criterion applies to fresh water sources classified for water contact recreation uses. This criterion states that turbidity "May not exceed 5 NTU above natural conditions when the natural turbidity is 50 NTU or less, and may not have more than 10% increase in turbidity when the natural turbidity is more than 50 NTU, not to exceed a maximum increase of 15 NTU" [18 AAC 70.020(b)(12)(B)(i)]. The criterion for Water Supply, Drinking, Culinary and Food Processing is identical except that the maximum increase is 25 NTU [18 AAC 70.020(1)(A)(i)].

The permit contains a turbidity limit that would ensure compliance with WQS under worst case conditions. That is, the turbidity in the effluent must not be more than 5 NTUs above the background turbidity level in the receiving

stream. This condition accounts for naturally occurring turbidity in the receiving water and allows the effluent to contain an additional 5 NTUs of turbidity where the receiving water is naturally turbid. The permit condition does not account for those situations where naturally occurring turbidity would allow an increase of up to 15 NTUs, nor does it account for the dilution effects of the receiving stream. The reason for assuming worst case conditions is that DEC does not have current site-specific information to establish end-of-pipe limitations for all of the NOIs being processed.

Although worst case conditions are assumed in the permit, DEC will consider modifying the turbidity limitation to account for the dilution effects of the receiving stream. DEC will include turbidity modifications upon authorization of a mixing zone.

5.2.2.2 Arsenic

This permit retains the effluent limitation for arsenic from the 2012 permit issuance. During that issuance, the effluent limitation for arsenic was reduced from an instantaneous maximum limit of 50 µg/L to an instantaneous maximum limit of 10 µg/L (Fact Sheet Appendix A). This was based on the primary drinking water maximum contaminant level (MCL) applicable through 18 AAC 70.020(b)(11)(A) for Toxic and other Deleterious Organic and Inorganic Substances. DEC Drinking Water regulations define the MCL as “the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system” [18 AAC 80.1990(79)]; therefore, it is included as an instantaneous maximum limit.

5.3 Storm Exemptions

During earlier permit cycles, an increasing number of NOIs and annual reports indicated that facilities are “non-discharging”, except in the case of a precipitation related event. A review of Annual Reports from 2007 through 2013 indicated that approximately 95% of those reporting stated that there was no discharge from their facility.

Because, in the event of a precipitation-related event, ELGs allow for a storm exemption from the technology-based limits for settleable solids and the receiving water is expected to be similarly affected by the precipitation event, DEC determined that numeric effluent limitations for settleable solids are not necessary during such a discharge [40 CFR Part 440, Subpart M, as adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(g)(3)]. Instead, a provision with a storm exemption is included in the permit. The storm exemption requires adherence to best management practices (BMPs) and responses to the non-compliance event, including ceasing all operations that contribute sediment directly to the discharge and reporting the discharge to DEC within 24 hours (Permit Part 2.4). The BMPs ensure that the plant site will be maintained in a manner that will limit any discharge and runoff from precipitation events.

Prior permit issuances distinguished facilities as either “discharging” or “non-discharging.” Because facilities that claim “non-discharging” status on NOIs demonstrated to often have a standard discharge, the 2015 permit removes the “discharging” and “non-discharging” distinction and instead, includes the storm exemption for all facilities. If discharge occurs during dry weather or does not otherwise qualify for a storm exemption, the permittee must adhere to standard permit mandated discharge limitations and monitoring.

6.0 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

APDES regulations require that permits include monitoring to determine compliance with permit requirements (18 AAC 83.455). Monitoring may also be required to gather data for future effluent limitations or to monitor effluent impacts on receiving water quality. The permittee is responsible for conducting the monitoring and for reporting results to DEC.

6.1 Standard Discharges

6.1.1.1 Flow, Turbidity, and Arsenic

The permit requires one flow measurement of the effluent each day of discharge and a good faith effort to estimate the volume of any seepage discharging to the receiving water and include that volume as a portion of the total effluent flow.

Turbidity samples of the effluent and upstream receiving water are required three times per week during a discharge. An arsenic sample of the effluent is required once per season. Although the permit does not require an upstream arsenic sample, the permit provides a method for facilities to collect and submit an optional sample. The upstream sample does not relieve facilities from effluent limits for arsenic; however, the sample results may be submitted as a method to assist the Department in considering all factors involved when determining compliance with effluent limits.

The data collected between 1997 and 1998 for EPA's Metals Study (EPA 1998, EPA 1999a) were reviewed for the preparation of a recommendation paper entitled "Permit Recommendations Resulting from EPA's Metals Study" (EPA 1999b). In this paper, EPA recognized that turbidity can be used as a surrogate for metals levels in the effluent of placer mines. However, arsenic, a metalloid, occurs primarily in dissolved form and did not correlate strongly with turbidity. To use turbidity as an effective surrogate for metals, other than arsenic, the monitoring frequency was increased to three times per week in the 2000 permit. The 2015 permit retains the three times per week monitoring frequency for turbidity.

6.1.1.2 Settleable Solids

The 2012 permit required one settleable solids sample of the effluent daily during discharge. The daily monitoring frequency was first implemented in the 1994 permit and based on ELGs established for the placer mining industry in 1988. Turbidity monitoring was required once per season in the 1994 permit, increased to approximately once per month in the 1996 modification, and finally increased to three times per week in the 2000 permit. Although turbidity monitoring frequency increased from once per season to three times per week, settleable solids monitoring frequency remained as a daily requirement.

A 2015 analysis, conducted by DEC, evaluated sample results from four historical studies (EPA 1997, EPA 1998 & 1999a, R&M 1982, and S&W 1985) and sample results from two active placer mines. The analysis included review of 1,206 sample events where turbidity and settleable solids were collected concurrently from either the receiving water, the final effluent, or one of various stages in the treatment process. Turbidity values in the samples ranged from 0.05 NTU to 50,000 NTU. Of the 496 samples that fell in a range below 80 NTU, only one sample exceeded the 0.2 ml/L settleable solids limit. The remainder of samples below 80 NTU measured as

either zero, non-detectable, or trace settleable solids. In the range from 80 NTU to 1,500 NTU, 173 (77%) of the 224 settleable solids samples fell within the 0.2 ml/L limit. In the range above 1,500 NTU, 156 (32%) of the 486 settleable solids samples fell within the 0.2 ml/L limit.

Although the results of the 2015 evaluation support the results from similar studies suggesting that it is difficult to predict a settleable solids value based on a correlating turbidity value, the results demonstrate that there is a maximum settleable solids value that can be anticipated at a given turbidity level. Furthermore, during the 2012 permit cycle, DEC received no sample results from an active placer mine where the settleable solids limit was exceeded during standard discharge conditions. The 2015 analysis strongly indicates that the current permit limits and monitoring for turbidity provide adequate control for settleable solids levels. As most placer mine operations occur on upland streams with coarse substrate and background turbidity levels that typically range from zero to five NTU, a facility that is in compliance with the 5 NTU above background turbidity limit would rarely, if ever, exceed the 0.2 ml/L settleable solids limit. Although the permit allows authorization of a mixing zone with a modified turbidity limit up to 1,500 NTU, analysis indicated that even in the upper turbidity ranges (1,000 – 1,500 NTU), approximately 70% of samples met the 0.2 ml/L settleable solids limit.

Site visits and outreach efforts conducted by DEC from 2011 to 2014 have also indicated that the monitoring location on many placer mine sites is a considerable distance from the location where operation may be occurring. In such a situation, settleable solids monitoring may consume up to an hour out of each day when monitoring is required. Because a majority of operations (57%) have only one or two operators onsite (McDowell 2014), daily settleable solids monitoring consumes a relatively large percentage of labor hours that may be dedicated to other water management practices such as visual inspections and proper implementation of BMPs.

Based on the 2015 analysis of sampling data and information obtained from site visits and outreach efforts, the 2015 permit includes a provision that reduces the settleable solids frequency to three times per week if ten consecutive samples meet the 0.2 ml/L permit limit. The daily monitoring schedule must be resumed if a settleable solids sample exceeds the permit limit or the treatment system changes substantially. Turbidity limits and monitoring (Permit Part 2.1), daily inspections and visual monitoring for turbidity (Permit Part 1.3), and BMPs (Permit Part 3.2) will control the discharge and continue to ensure compliance with the technology-based limit for settleable solids.

6.2 Storm Exemptions

The 2000, 2005, and 2012 permits included a storm exemption [40 CFR 440.141(b)] for the technology-based effluent limit for settleable solids and required associated daily monitoring for settleable solids (effluent) and flow (effluent) during the precipitation discharge event. Turbidity samples (effluent and upstream) and one arsenic sample (effluent) were also required once per each precipitation discharge event. According to the fact sheet for the 2000 permit, the frequency of effluent monitoring during precipitation discharges would indicate whether the design size requirement should be re-evaluated in future permitting actions.

During the 2011 to 2014 mining seasons, DEC Division of Water conducted placer mine site visits facility inspections and outreach events. Frequently, site visits and facility inspections occurred during precipitation related discharges, and due to record rainfall in Alaska during the 2014 mining season (Morrow 2015), DEC witnessed more precipitation related discharges than in any previous year.

Site visits during precipitation events and feedback from permittees during outreach events resulted in the following observations. First, many permittees are able to operate for multiple years under normal conditions without a discharge; however, when a rare discharge occurs from a large storm-event, the operators are generally unprepared to collect a suite of water quality measurements. Second, during such an event, the treatment system is often overwhelmed, the discharge is difficult to control, and the ability to meet permit limits may be beyond the permittees control. Third, because the system is overwhelmed, it can be assumed the discharge may occasionally exceed background levels during such an event; however, additional monitoring data is not necessary to confirm or refute this supposition provided the operator takes immediate response action to the discharge. Finally, because the permit did not contain remediation requirements many operators continued to operate washplants and mine when discharge from a precipitation event was occurring.

Based on the observations, the Department has determined the most efficient and productive way to manage water quality during a precipitation related discharge event, as defined in 40 CFR 440.141(b), is to remove the associated water quality monitoring requirement, and implement additional response requirements during the discharge event to facilitate a more timely return to compliance. Therefore, the 2015 permit removes the storm exemption monitoring requirements and outlines two response actions. First, operators, upon becoming aware of the discharge, must immediately cease operations, including sluicing, that contribute sediment directly to the discharge and take action to control the discharge. Operation may resume once the discharge has ceased or the permittee begins routine sampling and confirms the discharge complies with all permit limits for settleable solids, turbidity, and flow; because arsenic samples must be sent for laboratory analysis, a task difficult for many remote facilities, operation may resume without the results of the arsenic sample analysis. Second, the permittee has the burden of proof of demonstrating that the discharge qualifies for a storm exemption and must provide supporting information such as photographic evidence or site inspection records. The permit retains the 24-hour notification requirement and the frequency of notifications would continue to alert the Department of the need to re-evaluate design size requirements. To ensure the Department retains an ability to assess the overall water quality of impaired waters, operations on waters listed as impaired for sediment or turbidity on the currently approved DEC Integrated Waters Report, available at dec.alaska.gov/water/wqsar/index.htm, must monitor for settleable solids, turbidity, and flow during the discharge per the standard schedule in Permit Table 2.

The required daily facility inspection confirms compliance with BMPs, alerts the permittee of any unanticipated discharges, and ensures that the facility will discharge only in those instances when infiltration or precipitation is excessive (Permit Part 3.1).

7.0 OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS

7.1 Inspection Program

The permit requires that facilities institute a self-inspection program to facilitate proper operation and maintenance of the recycle system and the wastewater treatment system. The inspection includes an assessment of the mine site and requires visual monitoring for turbidity upstream and downstream of the operation (Permit Part 3.1). Permittees must conduct the inspection daily and maintain records of all inspections. If, during the inspection, the receiving water downcurrent of the operation appears more turbid than upstream, the permittee must take measures to determine the source and ensure compliance with discharge limits and best management practices.

7.2 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMPs are measures that are intended to prevent or minimize the generation and the potential for the release of pollutants from industrial facilities to the waters of the U.S. through normal operations and ancillary activities. APDES permits must include BMPs to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when 1) numeric effluent limitations are infeasible or 2) the practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA [18 AAC 83.475(3) – (4)].

Pursuant to Section 301(b)(2) of the CWA, EPA, in 1988, promulgated ELGs for the gold placer mining point source category that included BMPs [40 CFR Part 440, Subpart M, as adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(g)(3)]. This permit contains BMPs based on the EPA-promulgated ELGs (Fact Sheet Sections 7.2.1 and 7.2.3 – 7.2.6), as well as additional BMPs that the Department considers reasonably necessary to control or abate the discharge of pollutants (Fact Sheet Sections 7.2.2 and 7.2.7 – 7.2.10). The required BMPs and rational are as follows:

- 7.2.1 The flow of surface waters into the plant site shall be interrupted and these waters diverted around and away from incursion into the plant site.

The intent of this regulatory BMP is to avoid contamination of non-process water, reduce the volume of water requiring treatment and maximize the retention time and the capacity of the settling ponds. The diversion must totally circumvent any gold recovery units, treatment facilities, etc.

- 7.2.2 Drainage waters within the plant site must be collected in treatment ponds or otherwise prevented from discharging pollutants into waters of the U.S.

The intent of this BMP is to ensure that incidental surface waters from diverse sources, such as rainfall, snow melt or permafrost melt, within the plant site are either treated in settling ponds or managed to prevent discharge of sediment into the receiving water.

- 7.2.3 Berms, including any pond walls, dikes, low dams, and similar water retention structures shall be constructed in a manner such that they are reasonably expected to reject the passage of water.

This regulatory BMP ensures that water retention devices are constructed appropriately. This may be achieved by utilizing on-site material in a manner that fine sealing materials (such as clays) are mixed in the berms with coarser materials. Berms should be toed into the underlying earth, constructed in layers or lifts and each layer thoroughly compacted

to ensure mechanical and watertight integrity. Other impermeable material, such as plastic sheets or membranes, may be used inside the berms when sealing fines are unavailable or in short supply. The side slope of berms should not be greater than the natural angle of repose of the materials used in the berms or a slope of 2:1, whichever is flatter.

- 7.2.4 Measures shall be taken to assure that pollutant materials removed from the process water and wastewater streams will be retained in storage areas and not discharged or released to the waters of the U.S.

The intent of this regulatory BMP is to ensure that the investment in pollution control pays the maximum benefit in terms of reduced pollutant volumes reaching water of the U.S. These measures may include location of the storage ponds and storage areas to assure that they will not be washed out by reasonably predictable flooding or by the return of a relocated stream to its original stream bed. Materials removed from settling ponds should be placed in bermed areas where liquids from the materials cannot flow overland to waters of the U.S. It may be necessary, in some cases, to collect such liquids and pump or divert them back to the settling pond for treatment. This requirement applies both during the active mining season and at all other times until reclamation is completed.

- 7.2.5 The amount of new water allowed to enter the plant site for use in material processing shall be limited to the minimum amount required as makeup water for processing operations.

This regulatory requirement provides some of the same benefits as diverting the waters discussed in Fact Sheet Section 7.2.1. It reduces the volume of water requiring treatment, maximizes the capacity of the settling ponds, and assures that the amount of wastewater that is discharged is kept to a minimum.

- 7.2.6 All water control devices such as diversion structures and berms and all solids retention structures such as berms, dikes, pond structures, and dams shall be reasonably maintained to continue their effectiveness and to protect from failure.

The provisions of this regulatory BMP will ensure that water control devices are adequately maintained. This specifies that structures should be inspected on a regular basis for any signs of structural weakness or incipient failure. Whenever such weakness or incipient failure becomes evident, repair or augmentation of the structure to reasonably ensure against catastrophic failure must be made immediately.

- 7.2.7 Discharges must be controlled through a pipe, weir, constructed ditch, or similar conveyance that allows for a reasonable estimation of flow rate. Discharge from seepage must be controlled and minimized to the greatest extent practicable.

The permit requires monitoring for flow rate when discharges occur. Additionally, the permit implements a limit on the flow rate when a mixing zone is authorized. To ensure the flow rate can be adequately monitored, particularly when a mixing zone is authorized, this BMP requires that the outfall is designed and constructed to allow for a reasonable estimation of flow rate. Because flow that occurs through seepage is difficult to control and monitor, seepage must be reduced to the greatest extent practicable.

- 7.2.8 Discharges must not cause resuspension of sediments, excessive erosion of the streambank or streambed, or downstream flooding.

This BMP helps ensure that the discharge, after leaving the outfall, does not increase the sediment load in the receiving water and cause secondary impacts downstream as a result of sediment resuspension, erosion, or flooding.

- 7.2.9 The permittee shall take whatever reasonable steps are appropriate to ensure that, after the mining season, all unreclaimed mine areas, including ponds, are in a condition that will not cause degradation to the receiving waters over those resulting from natural causes.

The purpose of this requirement is to assure that all reasonable measures are taken to decrease the amount of pollutants being discharged to waters of the U.S.

- 7.2.10 Petroleum products must be properly managed during storage, refueling, and operation to prevent spillage into surface waters or groundwater. Any spills must be cleaned up using materials, such as sorbent pads and booms, and reported, per Permit Part 4.3.

This BMP ensures that petroleum contamination from fuel storage, refueling, or operation is prevented or mitigated. The reporting requirement is included based on DEC regulations that state “a person must notify the [DEC] by telephone immediately in the result of a release or discharge of a hazardous substance” (18 AAC 75.300).

7.3 Separation Requirements

Permit Part 3.3 implements a 300 feet separate distance between all active discharges. If a facility has an authorized mixing zone, the separation distance is based on the mixing zone boundary. The separation requirement establishes buffer areas between operations to protect the quality of the waterbody as a whole and to ensure habitat is available for fish and the invertebrates upon which they prey. The requirement also prevents the overlap of mixing zones and reduces possible cumulative effects of multiple mixing zones [18 AAC 70.245(b)(7), as amended through June 26, 2003].

7.4 Total Maximum Daily Load Requirements

The CWA mandates that states monitor and report on the quality of their waters. Section 305(b) requires that the quality of all waterbodies be characterized, and Section 303(d) requires that states list any waterbodies that do not meet WQS. DEC develops and publishes an *Integrated Water Quality and Assessment Report* every two years, and the most recent report is available at <http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wqsar/waterbody/integratedreport.htm>.

Waters that do not meet the numeric and/or narrative criteria for their use designations are listed as impaired, in compliance with the CWA and state rules. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive, referred to as a pollutant allocation, and still meet WQS. The Department identifies and prioritizes the waters on the Section 303(d) list and then develops TMDLs necessary to achieve the applicable WQS. TMDLs may apply to an entire watershed or an individual impaired water on the Section 303(d) list.

To support TMDL implementation, Part 3.4 of the permit requires the permittee to implement control measures necessary to ensure that the discharge of pollutants from the site is consistent with the assumptions and requirements of an applicable TMDL. The TMDL may recommend

implementation activities that include certain narrative provisions such as specific control measures; specified inspection, discharge monitoring or characterization, education, tracking or reporting requirements; or some combination of these or other conditions. In certain instances, the TMDL may specifically identify each discharger contributing, or potentially contributing, pollutants to the waterbody and the necessary controls for each discharger to meet a wasteload allocation. For industrial activities, the TMDL will commonly identify a category of dischargers and will identify the types of controls necessary to meet the cumulative wasteload allocation for the group of dischargers. If the TMDL specifically identifies measures or controls, the permittee must implement them as detailed within the permit authorization.

Based on information collected in the NOI and available in the TMDL, the Department will determine if there are remaining wasteload allocations allowing for the discharge and if the facility qualifies for coverage on the waterbody. When determining if the discharge will be consistent with the TMDL, the Department may consider documents accompanying the TMDL, such as an implementation plan, or other documents that indicate the TMDL's intent to allocate a wasteload for an individual discharger or for a class of dischargers. TMDLs vary in the complexity of their assumptions and quantification. Therefore, in the process of determining whether or not a discharge is consistent with the TMDL, the Department may request additional information from the applicant.

Upon issuance, the Department will summarize the specific TMDL requirements within the authorization. Authorizations that require effluent limitations or conditions beyond those in the public-noticed TMDL document will be subject to an additional public notice period. If the Department determines that the TMDL cannot be properly administered under the permit, coverage under an individual permit (Part 1.4) will be required.

7.5 Recording and Reporting Requirements

Permit Part 4.0 contains recording and reporting requirements that are either based on standard regulatory language (Fact Sheet Section 7.6) or are specific to the general permit. The permit requires the facility to maintain daily records and submit an annual report to DEC by January 31 for the previous calendar year. Specific report requirements are outlined under Permit Part 4.2.

Additionally, Permit Appendix A, Part 3.4 (Twenty-four Hour Reporting), requires reports of any noncompliance event that may endanger health or the environment to be submitted orally within 24 hours after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances and in writing within five days after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

The twenty-four hour reporting requirement is based on state regulations and must be contained in all APDES permits [18 AAC 83.410(f)]. The State regulation is based on the CWA and federal regulations. The regulation does not consider the logistical or communication difficulties present in many remote locations in Alaska. DEC has received requests to modify Permit; Appendix A, Part 3.4 to consider logistical and communication difficulties of remote sites. However, DEC is unable to modify permit requirements that are based on State regulations. Although DEC is aware of the logistical difficulties of remote operations and recognizes that some operators may have difficulties meeting the 24-hour noncompliance reporting requirement, operators are still required to notify DEC of any noncompliance. DEC encourages permittees who report after the deadlines, due to the remoteness of the activities, to also include a separate statement that explains the reason for any late reports.

7.6 Standard Conditions

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 APDES permit action. The standard regulatory language covers requirements such as monitoring, recording, reporting requirements, compliance responsibilities, and other general provisions.

8.0 ANTIBACKSLIDING

Anti-backsliding requirements found in 18 AAC 83.480(a) prohibit relaxation of certain permit conditions, except under prescribed circumstances. This permit reissuance relaxes two such permit conditions: 1) a provision reducing settleable solids monitoring frequency from daily to three times per week and once per week after ten consecutive samples meeting effluent limits; and 2) a provision removing sample collection requirements during a discharge event that qualifies for a storm exemption. The Department relaxed these conditions pursuant to 18 AAC 83.480(a) because the changes are allowable under 18 AAC 83.135(a) due to findings of cause for modifications of a permit listed under 18 AAC 83.135(b)(2).

Fact Sheet Sections 6.1.1.2 (Settleable Solids) and 6.2 (Storm Exemptions) expand on each of the modifications. Because new information, including information obtained through facility inspections, justifies the imposition of different permit conditions, reducing the monitoring frequencies is merited according to 18 AAC 83.135(b)(2), the intent of 18 AAC 83.480(a) is met, and the modification of the permit terms is appropriate.

9.0 ANTIDegradation

The antidegradation policy of the Alaska Water Quality Standards requires that the existing water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect existing uses must be maintained and protected (18 AAC 70.015). The following analysis provides rationale for the Department's decisions with respect to the antidegradation policy.

The Department's approach to implementing the antidegradation policy is based on the requirements in 18 AAC 70 and the *Interim Antidegradation Implementation Methods* (DEC 2010). Using these requirements and policies, the Department determines whether a waterbody or portion of a waterbody is classified as Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3. A higher tier indicates a greater level of water quality protection. This analysis conservatively requires that all operations under the general permit will be in Tier 2 waters, and this antidegradation analysis focuses on that level of protection. The permit specifically excludes coverage in Tier 3 waters (Permit Part 1.3).

At this time, the Department has not designated any Tier 3 waters in Alaska. However, if an applicant applies for authorization under the permit to discharge to a marine water or water designated as wild under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Department will decline general permit coverage and require an application for an individual permit. An operation proposed for a National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, or similar protected area requires additional approval from the lead agency with jurisdiction over the area and may be subject to additional site-specific requirements in the authorization (Permit Parts 1.3 and 3.4).

The permit provides for a storm water exemption under 40 CFR Part 440, Subpart M, as adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(g)(3) and also provides the opportunity to apply for a modified

turbidity limit and mixing zone. The permit requires that, during a standard discharge event, a facility meet technology-based effluent limits for settleable solids and water quality-based effluent limits for turbidity and arsenic. Established water-quality based effluent limits are equivalent to the most stringent WQS under 18 AAC 70.020(b). An initial analysis was applied on a parameter-by-parameter basis, and the Department concluded authorizing turbidity mixing zones should be subjected to an antidegradation analysis.

The State of Alaska's antidegradation policy states that existing water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect existing uses must be maintained and protected; and if the quality of water exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water, that quality must be maintained and protected. The Department will authorize a reduction in water quality only after the applicant submits evidence in support of the application and the Department finds that the five specific requirements of the antidegradation policy at 18 AAC 70.015(a)(2)(A)-(E) are satisfied. The Department's findings follow.

9.1.1 18 AAC 70.015 (a)(2)(A). Allowing lower water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area where the water is located.

Rationale: Placer mining has occurred in Alaska since the late 1800s and has contributed to the economic and social development of the state. A 2014 study conducted by McDowell Group (McDowell 2014) indicates that placer mining continues to have a significant economic impact in Alaska. The McDowell report found that in 2013,

- placer mining-related employment statewide (indirect and induced) totaled 1,700 jobs with a total statewide labor income of \$65 million;
- placer mine production totaled approximately 82,000 ounces of gold, with a total gross production value of approximately \$105 million; and
- placer miners spent approximately \$65 million on goods and services for their operations, with 88% (or \$57.1 million) spent in Alaska.

The placer mining sector also creates revenue to the State of Alaska through a number of mechanisms, including royalty payments, taxes (for example, mining license tax, corporate net income tax, and state fuels tax), annual claim rental, annual labor, and mining permit fees. Payments are also made to various state and local government departments for programs, fees, services, and local sales tax (where levied).

Many placer mines continue to act as small family business. Survey results from the 2014 McDowell report indicate that in 2013, 27% of placer operations were only worked by a single permit holder with no additional employees; 30% of placer operations had two workers, and approximately 44% of placer operations had three or more workers. On average, 4.1 workers worked on active placer operations. Nearly half (47%) of the active placer operators with employees had at least one family member working on their claim. On average, these family-oriented operations have 1.7 family members employed.

The Department finds that operation and authorization of mechanical placer mines under this permit accommodates important economic and social development and that this requirement is met.

9.1.2 18 AAC 70.015 (a)(2)(B). The reduced water quality will not violate applicable water quality criteria, except as allowed under 18 AAC 70.015(a)(2).

Rationale: The opportunity for a facilities under the permit to request a turbidity modification and mixing zone requires DEC to conduct a site-specific review at the time the application for the mixing zone is submitted. Any proposed mixing zone would then be calculated using the placer mixing zone model, be reviewed by ADF&G, and would be subject to effluent limitations and monitoring (Fact Sheet Section 4.2). Monitoring in Permit Part 2.1, inspections in Permit Part 3.1, BMPs in Permit Part 3.2, and annual reporting in Permit Part 4.2 will protect water quality under 18 AAC 70.240(b).

The Department finds that the site-specific review and effluent limitations and monitoring will ensure that water quality criteria are not violated and that this requirement is met.

9.1.3 **18 AAC 70.015(a)(2)(C). Resulting water quality will fully protect existing uses.**

Rationale: Previous versions of this permit have authorized mixing zones and modified turbidity limits since 1994. When compared to previous permits, this permit does not propose any changes that would contribute to the discharge of lower quality wastewater.

The Department finds that the resulting water quality will be adequate to fully protect existing and designated uses and that this requirement is met.

9.1.4 **18 AAC 70.015(a)(2)(D). The most effective and reasonable methods of pollution prevention control and treatment will be applied to all wastes and other substances to be discharged.**

Rationale: The permit implements technology-based effluent limits for settleable solids and water quality-based effluent limits for turbidity and arsenic; therefore, permittees must implement the best available technology that is economically attainable, in order to meet the permit limits. Additionally, the permit requires permittees to implement BMPs based on the EPA-promulgated effluent limitations guidelines, as well as additional BMPs that the Department considers reasonably necessary to control or abate the discharge of pollutants (Fact Sheet Section 7.2).

The Department finds that this requirement to address pollution prevention, control, and treatment is met.

9.1.5 **18 AAC 70.015(a)(2)(E). Wastes and other substances discharged will be treated and controlled to achieve the highest statutory and regulatory requirements.**

Rationale: Applicable “highest statutory and regulatory requirements” are defined in 18 AAC 70.990(30) (June 26, 2003). Accordingly, there are three parts to the definition. The first part of the definition includes all federal technology-based ELGs. The permit implements the technology-based ELGs for the subcategory of gold placer mines (Fact Sheet Section 5.2). The second part of the definition considers domestic wastewater and is not applicable to these permittees. The third part includes any more stringent treatment required by state law, including 18 AAC 70 and 18 AAC 72. The correct operation of equipment, visual monitoring, and BMP implementation, non-compliance event provisions, as well as other permit requirements, will control the discharge and satisfy all applicable federal and State permit conditions and requirements. See the rationale detailed in Fact Sheet Section 9.1.2. This achieves the highest statutory and regulatory requirements.

The Department finds that the treatment required in this permit achieves the highest statutory and regulatory requirements and that this requirement is met.

10.0 OTHER LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 Endangered Species Act

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is responsible for administration of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for listed cetaceans, seals, sea lions, sea turtles, anadromous fish, marine fish, marine plants, and corals. All other species (including polar bears, walrus, and sea otters) are administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The ESA requires federal agencies to consult with NMFS and USFWS (collectively referred to as the Services) if their actions could beneficially or adversely affect any threatened or endangered species. As a state agency, DEC is not required to consult with the Services regarding permitting actions. However, the Department values input from the Services and solicited comments from them on reissuance of this permit.

Prior to noticing the draft permit, DEC submitted letters to NMFS and USFWS on January 2 and 6, 2015, respectively, requesting a species list for the coverage area of the permit and providing early notice of the draft permit.

As of the initial ten day notice of the preliminary draft general permit, the Department had not received a response from NMFS. However, in a letter dated March 17, 2010 (personal communication, James W. Balsinger, Acting Regional Administrator, Alaska Region) regarding the 2012 permit issuance, NMFS reaffirmed the conclusions of the previous EPA consultations on the permit. At that time, NMFS concurred with the EPA determination that the proposed action would not adversely affect the following species under NMFS jurisdiction in Alaska: blue whale, bowhead whale, fin whale, humpback whale, Northern right whale, Sei whale, sperm whale, and both eastern and western Distinct Population Segments of Steller sea lion. The letter also indicated that since the 2005 consultation between EPA and NMFS, the Cook Inlet beluga whale (*Delphinapterus leucus*) has been listed as endangered; however, the final designation of Critical Habitat had not yet been completed. A follow up email from NMFS, dated April 18, 2011, (personal communication, Katharine Savage, DVM, Office of Protected Resources) stated that critical habitat for Cook Inlet beluga whales had been formally designated on April 11, 2011.

In a letter dated January 20, 2015 (personal communication, Drew Crane, Regional Endangered Species Coordinator), USFWS provided a website link (<http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>) to help determine the presence of threatened and endangered species within the permit coverage area. Review of the USFWS website indicated six threatened and endangered species may occur in the statewide coverage area. Threatened species include the spectacled eider, Steller's eider, northern sea otter, and polar bear. Endangered species include the short-tailed albatross and Aleutian shield fern. Critical habitat is designated for the spectacled eider, Steller's eider, and northern sea otter. All listed species under USFWS jurisdiction in Alaska occur in marine or coastal areas and are unlikely to occur near most operations covered under this permit.

Because the general permit only authorizes discharges to freshwater, most placer mine discharges occur in upland areas considerable distances from marine water, and the permit does not include substantial changes from the prior issuance that would affect water quality, the Department does not anticipate adverse effects on threatened and endangered species that fall

under NMFS or USFWS jurisdiction. If additional comments are submitted, DEC will consider them prior to final issuance of the permit.

10.2 Essential Fish Habitat

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (January 21, 1999) designates Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) in waters used by anadromous salmon and various life stages of marine fish under NMFS jurisdiction. EFH refers to those waters and substrates (sediments, etc.) necessary to fish from commercially-fished species to spawn, breed, feed, or grow to maturity. NMFS describes freshwater EFH for Alaskan stocks of Pacific Salmon as “those waters identified in ADF&G’s Catalog of Waters Important for the Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Anadromous Fish Species ... and wherever there are spawning substrates” (ADF&G 1998, NMFS 2005). Freshwater EFH applies to eggs, larval and juvenile stages, and adult salmon.

The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires federal agencies to consult with NMFS when a proposed discharge has the potential to adversely affect (reduce quality and/or quantity of) EFH. As a state agency, DEC is not required to consult with NMFS regarding permitting actions. However, the Department values NMFS input and solicited comments from them on reissuance of this permit.

Prior to noticing the draft permit, DEC submitted a letter to NMFS on January 2, 2015 and provided an opportunity to submit EFH comments on the permit. As of the initial ten day notice of the preliminary draft general permit, the Department had not received a response from NMFS. However, in a letter dated March 17, 2010 (personal communication, James W. Balsinger, Acting Regional Administrator, Alaska Region) regarding the 2012 permit issuance, NMFS reaffirmed the conclusions of the previous EFH consultation on the 2005 permit. During the 2005 consultation, NMFS concurred with an EPA determination that the most likely harm to come to fish as a result of placer mining is sediment loading or decreased light penetration caused by elevated instream turbidity; however, “actions authorized by the Mechanical Placer Mining GP (AKG-37-0000) would not adversely affect EFH since a facility in compliance with the draft GP would not be expected to cause significantly elevated sediment loads or instream turbidity.” Furthermore, operations with mixing zones must adhere to seasonal limitations based on ADF&G review. ADF&G also requires placer operations on streams that contain anadromous or resident fish to obtain a Fish Habitat Permit. If additional comments are submitted, DEC will consider them prior to final issuance of the permit.

11.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A. BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

A.1 Technology-Based Effluent Limits

The Clean Water Act (CWA) requires industries to apply treatment technology representing best available technology economically achievable (BAT) that is economically achievable. The BAT and the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) requirements specify the use of settling ponds plus total recirculation of process wastewater as the selected treatment technology [40 CFR Part 440, Subpart M, as adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(g)(3)]. However, the regulation does allow the discharge of incidental waters (including waters that enter a mine through precipitation, snow melt, drainage water, ground water infiltration and the melting of permafrost) that have commingled with process waters, provided that these incidental waters are in excess of the make-up water required, are treated in settling ponds and do not exceed 0.2 ml/L settleable solids prior to discharge. In the event of discharge from a precipitation event (rain or snow), the regulation allows for a storm exemption from the settleable solids limit for qualifying discharges.

Effluent limitations guidelines for the placer mining industry provide the basis for technology-based limit effluents and exclude 1) open-cut mines that mine less than 1,500 cubic yards of placer ore per mining season and 2) mechanical dredge gold placer mines except those dredges that remove less than 50,000 cubic yards of placer ore per mining season. Thus, operations that fall within those categories are eligible for exemption from the settleable solids limits and associated monitoring under the permit. Operations with low processing volumes remain subject to all other effluent limitations within the permit.

A.2 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits

The CWA requires the imposition of ". . . any more stringent limitation, including those necessary to meet water quality standards, . . . or required to implement any applicable water quality standard established pursuant to this Act" by July 1, 1977 [Section 301(b)(1)(c)]. All discharges to state waters must comply with State water quality standards (WQS), including the State's antidegradation policy.

Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System regulations require that permits include conditions necessary to "achieve water quality standards established under 33 U.S.C. 1313, including state narrative criteria for water quality" [18 AAC 83.435(a)(1)].

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has concluded, based on application of the WQS and review of available sampling data, that turbidity and arsenic must be limited in order to meet the State WQS. The water quality-based effluent limits for turbidity, and arsenic, within the permit ensure compliance with WQS and are relevant for all operations regardless of process volume. Therefore, DEC has retained water quality-based turbidity and arsenic effluent limits for all operations under the permit.

A.2.1 Turbidity

The most stringent turbidity standard is 5 NTUs above the natural condition and protects for the drinking, culinary and food supply use [18 AAC 70.020(b)(12)(A)(i)]. The WQS allow for a mixing zone approved by DEC.

The basic form of this equation, known as the mass-balance equation, is as follows:

$$Q_1C_1 + Q_2C_2 = Q_3C_3$$

where C_1 = upstream turbidity;
 C_2 = effluent turbidity;
 C_3 = downstream turbidity after mixing where the allowable increase is 5 NTU above background ($C_1 + 5$ NTU);
 Q_1 = stream flow downstream from any diversion and upstream from the discharge;
 Q_2 = effluent flow; and
 Q_3 = total stream flow downstream from discharge after complete mixing ($Q_1 + Q_2$).

An example follows below:

where $C_1 = 0$ NTUs;
 C_2 = effluent turbidity;
 $C_3 = 5$ NTUs
 $Q_1 = 10$ CFS (4,488GPM);
 $Q_2 = 100$ GPM; and
 $Q_3 = 4,588$ GPM.

Solving for C_2 :

$$C_2 = (Q_3C_3 - Q_1C_1)/Q_2$$

$$C_2 = \frac{(4588 \text{ GPM} \times 5 \text{ NTUs}) - (4448 \text{ GPM} \times 0 \text{ NTUs})}{100 \text{ GPM}}$$

$$C_2 = 229 \text{ NTUs}$$

Therefore, the modified effluent limit becomes 229 NTUs.

The mixing size and timing depends on multiple factors and is determined during the authorization process.

A.2.2 Arsenic

DEC announced proposed revisions to 18 AAC 70 and the Alaska Water Quality Criteria Manual for Toxic and Other Deleterious Organic and Inorganic Substances on December 12, 2008. DEC accepted written public comments on the revisions from December 16, 2008, through February 6, 2009, and held two public workshops in January 2009. In these revisions, the arsenic drinking water maximum contaminant level (MCL) was proposed to be updated from 50 ug/L to 10 ug/L. This change was based on the drinking water levels for arsenic promulgated by EPA in January 2001 (66 FR 6976).

The revisions were adopted by order and signed by Commissioner Larry Hartig on August 10, 2009, certified by the Alaska Department of Law on August 11, 2009, and filed by Alaska Lieutenant Governor Craig Campbell on August 20, 2009. DEC submitted these revisions to EPA for review and approval on August 24, 2009. EPA approved the arsenic revision on September 17, 2009 (letter to DEC, Michael A. Bussell, Director, Office of Water and Watersheds). The new standard of 10 ug/L was incorporated into the 2012 permit as an instantaneous maximum limit and is retained as such in the 2015 permit.

A.3 Best Management Practices

Pursuant to Section 301(b)(2) of the CWA and 18 AAC 83.475, best management practices (BMPs) are included in the permit. These practices are reasonably necessary to carry out the CWA goal of eliminating the discharge of pollutants as much as practicable and to maintain water quality. The BMPs within the permit ensure wastewater is properly managed and are relevant for all operations regardless of process volume. Therefore, DEC has retained BMP requirements for all operations under the permit.

APPENDIX B. MIXING ZONE ANALYSIS CHECKLIST

Mixing Zone Authorization Checklist based on Alaska Water Quality Standards (2003)

The purpose of the Mixing Zone Checklist is to guide the permit writer through the mixing zone (MZ) regulatory requirements to determine if all the mixing zone criteria at 18 AAC 70.240 through 18 AAC 70.270 are satisfied, as well as provide justification to establish a mixing zone in an APDES permit. In order to establish a mixing zone, all criteria must be met. If the permit writer determines that one criterion cannot be met, then a mixing zone is prohibited.

Criteria	Description	Resources	Regulation	Y/N
Size	Is the mixing zone as small as practicable? - Applicant collects and submits water quality ambient data for the discharge and receiving waterbody (e.g. flow and flushing rates) - Permit writer performs modeling exercise and documents analysis in the Mixing Zone Analysis Spreadsheet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control</i> • Fact Sheet Appendix C 	18 AAC 70.240 (a)(2) 18 AAC 70.245 (b)(1) - (b)(7) 18 AAC 70.255(e) (3) 18 AAC 70.255 (d)	Y
Low Flow Design	For river, streams, and other flowing fresh waters. - Determine low flow calculations or documentation for the applicable parameters. Document analysis in the Mixing Zone Analysis Spreadsheet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact Sheet Appendix C 	18 AAC 70.255(f)	
Technology	Were the most effective technological and economical methods used to disperse, treat, remove, and reduce pollutants? If no, then mixing zone prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice of Intent (NOI) • Permit 	18 AAC 70.240 (a)(3)	Y
Existing use	Does the mixing zone...			
	(1) partially or completely eliminate an existing use of the waterbody outside the mixing zone? If yes, mixing zone prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOI 	18 AAC 70.245(a)(1)	N

Criteria	Description	Resources	Regulation	Y/N
	(2) impair overall biological integrity of the waterbody? If yes, mixing zone prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOI • Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) 	18 AAC 70.245(a)(2)	N
	(3) provide for adequate flushing of the waterbody to ensure full protection of uses of the waterbody outside the proposed mixing zone? If no, then mixing zone prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spreadsheet Model 	18 AAC 70.250(a)(3)	Y
	(4) cause an environmental effect or damage to the ecosystem that the Department considers to be so adverse that a mixing zone is not appropriate? If yes, then mixing zone prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spreadsheet Model 	18 AAC 70.250(a)(4)	N
Human consumption	Does the mixing zone...			
	(1) produce objectionable color, taste, or odor in aquatic resources harvested for human consumption? If yes, mixing zone may be reduced in size or prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOI • ADF&G 	18 AAC 70.250(b)(2)	N
	(2) preclude or limit established processing activities of commercial, sport, personal use, or subsistence shellfish harvesting? If yes, mixing zone may be reduced in size or prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOI • ADF&G 	18 AAC 70.250(b)(3)	N
Spawning Areas	Does the mixing zone...			
	(1) discharge in a spawning area for anadromous fish or Arctic grayling, northern pike, rainbow trout, lake trout, brook trout, cutthroat trout, whitefish, sheefish, Arctic char (Dolly Varden), burbot, and landlocked coho, king, and sockeye salmon? If yes, mixing zone prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADF&G 	18 AAC 70.255 (h)	N

Criteria	Description	Resources	Regulation	Y/N
Human Health	Does the mixing zone...			
	(1) contain bioaccumulating, bioconcentrating, or persistent chemical above natural or significantly adverse levels? If yes, mixing zone prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOI • Permit 	18 AAC 70.250 (a)(1)	N
	(2) contain chemicals expected to cause carcinogenic, mutagenic, tetragenic, or otherwise harmful effects to human health? If yes, mixing zone prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOI • Permit 		N
	(3) Create a public health hazard through encroachment on water supply or through contact recreation? If yes, mixing zone prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOI 	18 AAC 70.250(a)(1)(C)	N
	(4) meet human health and aquatic life quality criteria at the boundary of the mixing zone? If no, mixing zone prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOI 	18 AAC 70.255 (b).(c)	Y
	(5) occur in a location where the Department determines that a public health hazard reasonably could be expected? If yes, mixing zone prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOI 	18 AAC 70.255(e)(3)(B)	N
Aquatic Life	Does the mixing zone...			
	(1) create a significant adverse effect to anadromous, resident, or shellfish spawning or rearing? If yes, mixing zone prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADF&G 	18 AAC 70.250(a)(2)(A-C)	N
	(2) form a barrier to migratory species? If yes, mixing zone prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADF&G 		N
	(3) fail to provide a zone of passage? If yes, mixing zone prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spreadsheet Model • ADF&G 		N

Criteria	Description	Resources	Regulation	Y/N
	(4) result in undesirable or nuisance aquatic life? If yes, mixing zone prohibited.	• ADF&G	18 AAC 70.250(b)(1)	N
	(5) result in permanent or irreparable displacement of indigenous organisms? If yes, mixing zone prohibited.	• ADF&G	18 AAC 70.255(g)(1)	N
	(6) result in a reduction in fish or shellfish population levels? If yes, mixing zone prohibited.	• ADF&G	18 AAC 70.255(g)(2)	N
	(7) prevent lethality to passing organisms by reducing the size of the acute zone? If no, mixing zone prohibited.	• Spreadsheet Model	18 AAC 70.255(b)(1)	Y
	(8) cause a toxic effect in the water column, sediments, or biota outside the boundaries of the mixing zone? If yes, mixing zone prohibited.	• NOI • Permit	18 AAC 70.255(b)(2)	N
Endangered Species	Are there threatened or endangered species (T/E spp) at the location of the mixing zone? If yes, are there likely to be adverse effects to T/E spp based on comments received from USFWS or NOAA. If yes, will conservation measures be included in the permit to avoid adverse effects? If yes, explain conservation measures in Fact Sheet. If no, mixing zone prohibited.	• Permit writer requests list of T/E spp from USFWS prior to drafting permit conditions.	Program Description, 6.4.1 #5 18 AAC 70.250(a)(2)(D)	N

