Appendix C

Definitions

Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES)	Means the state's program, approved by EPA under 33 U.S.C. 1342(b), for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under 33 U.S.C. 1317, 1328, 1342, and 1345
Annual	Means once per calendar year
Average	Means an arithmetic mean obtained by adding quantities and dividing the sum by the number of quantities
Average Monthly Discharge Limitation	Means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month
Baseline	Generally speaking, the baseline consists of the mainland low-water line and any offshore island and additional features that are applicable to the U.S. coast, such as straight lines or closing lines of river mouths, bays and enclosed harbors from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. See U.S. Maritime Zones and the Determination of the National Baseline at http://ushydro.thsoa.org/hy07/11_01.pdf for more information on baseline
Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	Means the amount, in milligrams per liter, of oxygen used in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five days at 20º C
Bone Meal	Means a by-product made from the bones recovered from seafood processing
Boundary	Means a line or landmark that serves to clarify, outline, or mark a limit, border, or interface
Bypass	Means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility
Catch Transfer Water	Means waste or wastewaters conveyed to an onshore seafood processing facility from a vessel as part of the seafood offloading process. Includes fish hold waste and wastewater, live tank water, refrigerated seawater, and brine
Clean Water Act (CWA)	Means the federal law codified at 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387, also referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972
Color	Means the condition that results in the visual sensations of hue and intensity as measured after turbidity is removed
Commissioner	Means the commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation or the commissioner's designee

Composite Samples	Composite samples shall consist of at least one equal volume grab sample aliquot per every full three hours in the compositing period. The sample aliquots shall be collected, stored and analyzed within applicable hold times in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*
Construction	Means any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment (including contractual obligations to purchase such facilities or equipment) at the premises where such equipment will be used, including preparation work at such premises" (see Section 306(a) of the CWA), a number of activities may give rise to new source status
Contact Recreation	Means activities in which there is direct and intimate contact with water. Contact recreation includes swimming, diving, and water skiing. Contact recreation does not include wading
Continuous Coverage	Means seafood waste deposits that are found to be 95% or greater areal coverage within a 3-foot by 3-foot sample plot as measured along a transect of the seafloor. Within the project area ZOD, the surveyor shall use a seafood waste deposition threshold which is one-half inch or thicker on the seafloor as the minimum detection level. Outside the project area ZOD, no minimum detection level applies to the seafood waste deposit thickness. At DEC's discretion, the area will include boulders, rock outcrops, ridges, and other protrusions within an area of continuous coverage that are not covered by seafood waste.
Cooling Water	Means once-through, non-contact cooling water
Criterion	Means a set concentration or limit of a water quality parameter that, when not exceeded, will protect an organism, a population of organisms, a community of organisms, or a prescribed water use with a reasonable degree of safety. A criterion might be a narrative statement instead of a numerical concentration or limit
Daily Discharge	Means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with a limitation expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day
Datum	A datum defines the position of the spheroid, a mathematical representation of the earth, relative to the center of the earth. It provides a frame of reference for measuring locations on the surface of the earth by defining the origin and orientation of latitude and longitude lines
Department	Means the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Design Flow	Means the wastewater flow rate that the plant was designed to handle

Detectable	Means any amount of observable seafood waste deposits. In general, seafloor surveyors have reported that seafood deposits must be greater than 2% coverage in the 3-foot by 3-foot sample plot to be evident.
Director	Means the commissioner or the commissioner's designee assigned to administer the APDES program or a portion of it, unless the context identifies an EPA director
Discharge	Means, when used without qualification, the discharge of a pollutant
Discharge of a Pollutant	Means any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source or to waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft that is being used as a means of transportation. Discharge includes any addition of pollutants into waters of the United States from surface runoff that is collected or channeled by humans, discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a state, municipality, or other person that do not lead to a treatment works, discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances leading into privately owned treatment works, and does not include an addition of pollutants by any indirect discharger
Discontinuous coverage	Means areas of seafood waste deposits that are estimated to cover 10% or more of the seafloor, but less than 95%, within the 3-foot by 3-foot sample plot. Within the project area ZOD, the surveyor shall use a seafood waste deposition threshold which is one-half inch or thicker on the seafloor as the minimum detection level. Outside the project area ZOD, no minimum detection level applies to the seafood waste deposit thickness.
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Means the concentration of oxygen in water as determined either by the Winkler (iodometric) method and its modifications or by the membrane electrode method The oxygen dissolved in water or wastewater and usually expressed in milligrams per liter or percent saturation
Domestic Wastewater	Means waterborne human wastes or graywater derived from dwellings, commercial buildings, institutions, or similar structures. "Domestic wastewater" includes the contents of individual removable containers used to collect and temporarily store human wastes or sewage
Ecosystem	Means a system made up of a community of animals, plants, and bacteria and the system's interrelated physical and chemical environment
Effluent	Means the segment of a wastewater stream that follows the final step in a treatment process and precedes discharge of the wastewater stream to the receiving environment
Estimated	Means a way to determine the discharge volume and flow rates. Approvable estimations include, but are not limited to, the lift station run time combined with pump speeds, averaging the direct volume measurements over several time-periods correlated to commodity line production amounts, etc.

Existing Use of the Waterbody	The protected use classes and subclasses of state waters. For marine waters these uses include water supply, water recreation, growth and propagation of fish, shellfish, other aquatic life, and wildlife, and harvesting for consumption of raw mollusks or other aquatic life. An existing use includes all of these protected uses. See 18 AAC 70.020 for the protected subclasses
Fish Hydrolysate	Means a seafood by-product where solid fish is transformed into a liquid or dry product obtained through various biological processes, sometimes including the addition of enzyme and acid reducers to speed up the hydrolysis process and possible dehydration
Fish Meal/Powder	Means a seafood solid by-product obtained by removing most of the water and some or all of the oil from fish or fish waste
Fish Oil	Means the oil recovered from the tissue of oily fish such as salmon through a by-product recovery process to be sold as a usable product
Fish Protein	Means a minced, paste or ground seafood product that may be made up of multi-species. In example, 'fish protein' (contains one or more of the following: pollock, cod, and/or Pacific whiting, salmon, etc)
Fishery Resource	Means finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and any other form of marine animal or plant life, other than marine mammals and birds. Referred to as 'seafood'
Fishing vessel / barge	Means a vessel/barge that commercially engages in the catching, taking, or harvesting of a fishery resource or an activity that can reasonably be expected to results in the catching, taking, or harvesting of a fishery resource.
Food Ingredients, Additives & Colors	As defined by the FDA 21 CFR
Garbage	Means all kinds of victual, domestic and operational waste, excluding fresh seafood and part thereof, generated during normal operation and liable to be disposed of continuously or periodically except dishwater, graywater and those substances that are defined in other Annexes to MARPOL 73/78
Geometric Mean	The geometric mean is the Nth root of the product of N. All sample results of zero will use a value of 1 for calculation of the geometric mean
Grab Sample	Means a single instantaneous sample collected at a particular place and time that represents the composition of wastewater only at that time and place
Graywater	Means wastewater from a laundry, kitchen, sink, shower, bath, or other domestic source that does not contain excrement, urine, or combined storm water

Hydrodynamically energetic waters	Means waters that will disperse the seafood processing waste before settling, re-suspend and disperse wastes during high current events, or facilitate the decay and decomposition of the seafood waste
Influent	Means untreated wastewater before it enters the first treatment process of a wastewater treatment works
Living substrate	Means intertidal and seafloor communities of benthic plants (e.g., macroalgae and kelp) and animals (e.g., mussels, tube-building polychaete worms, and erect bryozoans) in dense aggregations. The Habitat Conservation Division of NMFS may be contacted at 907-271-5006 (Anchorage) or 907-586-7235 (Juneau) for further guidance on and the known locations of living substrates and other Habitat Areas of Particular Concern listed under the Essential Fish Habitat section of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act
Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation	Means the highest allowable "daily discharge"
Mean	Means the average of values obtained over a specified period and, for fecal coliform analysis, is computed as a geometric mean
Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW)	Means the tidal datum plane of the average of the lower of the two low waters of each day, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey, at any place subject to tidal influence
Measured	Means the actual volume of wastewater discharged using appropriate mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading. Measure does not provide a recorded measurement of instantaneous rates
Method Detection Limit (MDL)	Means the minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte
Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)	Means the concentration at which one millionth of a gram (10^{-6} g) is found in a volume of one liter
Mid-Depth	Means the depth of the sample location proportional to the water depth at the time of monitoring. Mid-depth is approximately half of the distance from the water surface to the seafloor at the monitoring location
Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Means the concentration at which one thousandth of a gram (10^{-3} g) is found in a volume of one liter. It is approximately equal to the unit "parts per million (ppm)," formerly of common use
Mince	Means finely chopped seafood, particularly fish
Minimum Level (ML)	Means the concentration at which the entire analytical system shall give a recognizable signal and an acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specified sample weights, volumes, and

	processing steps have been followed. This level is used as the compliance level if the effluent limit is below it
Mixing Zone	An area in a waterbody surrounding or downstream of, a discharge where the effluent plume is diluted by the receiving water within which specified water quality criteria may be exceeded
Month	Means the time period from the 1st of a calendar month to the last day in the month
Monthly Average	Means the average of daily discharges over a monitoring month calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a monitoring month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month
Non-Process wastewaters	Means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, does not come into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. Including: refrigerated seawater, non-contact cooling water, boiler water, freshwater pressure relief water, refrigeration/freezer condensate, continuous exchange live tank water, air scrubber water, wastewater generated from wash stations directly related to and located in the seafood processing area, and other non-process water (except domestic wastewater, graywater or wastewater from processing area floor drains).
Nuisance discharge	Means, a substantial and unreasonable interference with the use or enjoyment of real property, including water. Including seafood processing effluent discharges that are discharged or stored where animals are attracted to the waste in a manner that creates a threat to animal or human health and safety
Oil and Grease	Mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217, and utilizing approved methods, per Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(f)
Operator / Permittee	Means a company, organization, association, entity, or person who is issued a wastewater permit and is responsible for ensuring compliance, monitoring, and reporting as required by this permit
Ordinary High Water Mark	Means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas
pH	Means a measure of the hydrogen ion concentration of water or wastewater, expressed as the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion

	concentration, expressed as moles/L (pH = -log10 (H+)). A pH of 7 is neutral. A pH less than 7 is acidic, and a pH greater than 7 is basic
Point Source	Means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to: any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft form which pollutants are or may be discharged
Pollutant	Means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under 42 U.S.C. 2011), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, or agricultural waste discharged into water
Process wastewater	Means, based on definition of 'process wastewater' found in 18 AAC 83.990(54), any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. Including, but not limited to: contact wastewater (e.g. contact cooking or cooling waters, such as retort water, or water used to boil or cool seafood directly); wastewater from floor drains; drains where water or process water has come in contact with water from seafood processing areas and by-product lines; or those waters that have been in contact with seafood, seafood waste and wastewaters and offal, ice and water used to transfer seafood (i.e. catch transfer water) into the facility, and live tank water transferred into the facility
Processor	Operator of a facility who prepares raw fish or shellfish into a marketable form
Project Area Zone of Deposit (ZOD)	Means the total area of the seafloor bottom in marine or estuarine waters within which DEC has authorized and limited the deposit of substances in exceedance of the water quality criteria in 18 AAC 70.020(b) and the antidegradation requirement in 18 AAC 70.015. The project area ZOD includes the entire operating area of an onshore seafood processing facility, including those adjacent to the facility, including the following: seafood transfer devices; vessel and barge loading and unloading areas; offshore processing areas for supporting vessels and barges; bulkheads, ramps, floating walkways, docks, pilings, dolphins, anchors, buoys and other marine appurtenances; outfall locations and the length of the outfall line(s) connecting the facility to the point(s) of discharge; previous outfall discharge locations that have no record of historical seafloor survey; and the bedland areas underlying and connecting these features.
Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)	Means a system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions to ensure that all research design and performance, environmental monitoring and sampling, and other technical and reporting activities are of the highest achievable quality

Quarter or Quarterly	Means the time period of three months based on the calendar year beginning with January
Readily Visible	The readily-visible receiving water and shoreline areas are defined as the receiving water area that a shore-based trained personnel can see the water areas without being blocked by buildings or ships. The water's visible area may vary with weather (e.g. fog), sea conditions (waves) and where the observer is located (standing). As a result, the extent of the readily-visible receiving water area will vary from day to day based on weather and sea conditions and should be noted as part of each daily monitoring event. Shoreline observations of where residues typically wash ashore may need to be made off the permittee's parcel.
Receiving Water Body	Means waters of the U.S. including: lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, straits, passages, canals, the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean, in the territorial limits of the state, and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially in or bordering the state or under the jurisdiction of the state. (See "Waters of the U.S." at 18 AAC 83.990(66) & AS 46.03.900(37))
Recorded	Means a permanent record using mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading, as well as a record of instantaneous readings
Report	Report results of analysis
Residues	Means floating solids, debris, sludge, deposits, foam, scum, or any other material or substance remaining in a waterbody as a result of direct or nearby human activity
Sample Plot	Means a sampling area, 3-foot by 3-foot square, used in the Seafloor Survey Protocol (Appendix E), used in measuring percentages of seafood waste coverage
Sampling Day	Means any consecutive 24-hour sampling period
Scupper	Means an opening for draining off water, as from a floor or the roof of a building
Seafood	Means the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed from the form in which it is received as a seafood processing plant
Seafood by-product	Means the process wastewater effluent and seafood waste fluids, organs, flesh, bones, and chitinous shells produced in the conversion of seafood from a raw form to a marketable form that is utilized as source of material in a by-product recovery process line or facility. See also fish meal, bone meal, fish oils, hydrolysate
Seafood Processing	The conversion of aquatic animals from a raw to marketable form which involves more than evisceration of fish or other seafood at-sea
Seafood Processing Waste and Wastewaters	Means the water, fluids, heads, organs, flesh, fins, bones, skin, chitinous shells, waste and wastewaters produced from the conversion of seafood from a raw form to a marketable form, including any seafood processing

	lines and by-product commodity line's effluent such as butchering, fish oil, fish meal/powder, canning, stickwater, and/or washed and unwashed seafood mince and/or paste. Includes ice and water used to transfer seafood (i.e., catch transfer water) into the facility and live tank water transferred into the facility
Seasons A, B	Means the Bering Sea fishing openings: Generally, the seasons run as follows - Season A: January - May; Season B June – October
Secondary Recreation	Means activities in which incidental water use can occur. Secondary recreation includes boating, camping, hunting, hiking, wading, and recreational fishing. Secondary contact recreation does not include fish consumption
Settleable Solids	Means solid material of organic or mineral origin that is transported by and deposited from water, as measured by the volumetric Imhoff cone method and at the method detection limits specified in method 2540(F), *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 18th edition (1992), adopted by reference in 18 AAC 70.020(c)(1)
Shall	Used in laws, regulations, or directives (including the use in this permit) to express what is mandatory <it *shall* be unlawful to carry firearms>
Sheen	Means an iridescent appearance on the water surface
Shellfish	Means a species of crustacean, mollusk, or other aquatic invertebrate with a shell or shell-like exoskeleton in any stage of its life cycle
Source	Mean any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants
Spoiled Seafood Waste and Wastewaters	Means those wastes and wastewaters associated with putrid, raw (non-processed) fish and other aquatic animals which had previously been intended for seafood processing and spoiled or unsold, hydrolysate, fish meal, fish oil.
Stickwater	Means the wastewater collected produced from a fish meal, fish oil or fish hydrolysate processes production. Occurs when where fish processing byproducts are cooked, pressed and non-soluble protein solids and oils are usually removed by centrifuges, decanters, tricanters, etc. The leftover solids and solubles after by-product recovery and oil recovery
Suspended Solids	Means insoluble solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids. The quantity of material removed from wastewater in a laboratory test, as prescribed in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* and referred to as non-filterable
Totalizer	Means a piece of equipment used with flow meters that displays the total flow on a real time basis, measuring the total flow of a media over a given time period. Also referred to as a flow totalizer.
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	The sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and natural background. If receiving water has only one point source discharger, the

	TMDL is the sum of that point source WLA plus the LAs for any nonpoint sources of pollution and natural background sources, tributaries, or adjacent segments. TMDLs can be expressed in terms of either mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measure
Total Residual Chlorine	Means chlorine remaining in water or wastewater at the end of a specified contact period as combined or free chlorine
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Means a measure of the filterable solids present in a sample, as determined by the method specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (most current version)
Trace coverage	Means areas of seafood waste that are estimated to cover detectable to less than 10% areal coverage within a 3-foot by 3-foot sample plot. Within the project area ZOD, the surveyor shall use a seafood waste deposition threshold which is one-half inch or thicker on the seafloor as the minimum detection level. Outside the project area ZOD, no minimum detection level applies to the seafood waste deposit thickness.
Twice per year (2 per year)	Means two time periods during the calendar year: October through April and May through September.
Unwashed Mince / Unwashed Paste	Means minced seafood or seafood flesh that is paste consistency that is neither washed, nor dewatered and is processed fresh or frozen into blocks
Upset	Means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the operator. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation
Washed Mince / Washed Paste	Means a washed mince or washed paste seafood or seafood flesh that is washed, dewatered, and is processed fresh or frozen into blocks. In example, key ingredients in surimi, kamaboko, fish sausage, washed seafood carcasses as by-product, and cured surimi products are included in this classification
Water Depth	Means the depth of the water between the surface and the seafloor as measured at MLLW, or from the water surface to the bed lands
Wastewater Treatment	Means any process to which wastewater is subjected in order to remove or alter its objectionable constituents and make it suitable for subsequent use or acceptable for discharge to the environment
Waters of the United States or Waters of the U.S.	Has the meaning given in 18 AAC 83.990(77)
Water Recreation	See contact recreation or secondary recreation
Water Supply	Means any of the waters of the state that are designated in 18 AAC 70 to be protected for fresh water or marine water uses; water supply includes waters used for drinking, culinary, food processing, agricultural, aquacultural, seafood processing, and industrial purposes; "water

	supply" does not necessarily mean that water in a waterbody that is protected as a supply for the uses listed in this paragraph is safe to drink in its natural state
Week	Means the time period of Sunday through Saturday