



**ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
GENERAL PERMIT - DRAFT**

Permit Number: **AKG521000**

Onshore Seafood Waste and Wastewater Discharge General Permit

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

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM FOR
Onshore Seafood Waste and Wastewater Discharge General Permit**

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

The operator(s) or owner(s) of a facility, or facility operator's vessel(s), who are described in Part 1.1 of this general Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) are authorized to discharge pollutants to waters of the United States (U.S.) in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein.

Discharge Name	Discharge Number
Seafood Waste Effluent and Wastewater	001
Domestic Wastewater	002
Vessels Treated Sanitary and Graywater	003
Additional Wastewater Outfalls /Ports (The actual number of outfalls shall be identified by the Operator on the Notice of Intent)	004 - To be Determined

This permit shall become effective **Draft**

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, **Draft**.

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

Draft

Signature

Date

Wade Strickland
Printed Name

Program Manager
Title

A COPY OF THIS PERMIT SHALL BE KEPT AT THE FACILITY WHERE THE DISCHARGE OCCURS AND BY THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY IN CHARGE OF PERMIT COMPLIANCE

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SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS

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

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions

Permit Part	Submittal or Completion	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to DEC Div. of Water Compliance or Permitting Section
Part 1.6	Notice of Intent (NOI) for a new Operator	1/ permit cycle	90 days prior to commencement of discharge	Permitting
Part 1.5.4	Complete NOI application for an Operator with existing coverage under AKG520000 or AKG528000	1/ permit cycle	Within 180 days from the effective date of this permit	Permitting
Part 1.5.7	Modified NOI	As Needed	Update NOI as needed if management changes occur and prior to processing line / outfall changes	Permitting
Part 1.11.1.1	Reapplication Notice of Intent	1/ permit cycle	90 days prior to the expiration date of the permit	Permitting
Hard copy or email of Signature Page	If the NOI is submitted electronically, a hard copy signature page is required (fax, email or mail copy acceptable).	1/ permit cycle and as needed	Submit with the NOI (Attachment A)	Permitting
Part 2.2.1.4 (Remote) or Part 2.3.1.2.5 (Non-Remote), as applicable	Pre-discharge Biological Survey	1/ Prior to Discharge	Due 90 days prior to commencement of discharge in both of the following instances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For a new discharge location, - For an existing facility where discharge has not occurred for a 12 month, or longer, time period 	Permitting

Permit Part	Submittal or Completion	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to DEC Div. of Water Compliance or Permitting Section
Part 2.2.1.4 (Remote) or 2.3.1.2.5 (Non-Remote), as applicable	Pre-operational Outfall System Check	Yearly	Submit with the Annual Report	Compliance
Part 2.8	Annual Report	Yearly	Due annually on March 15. The Annual Report shall contain the previous year's required reporting from January 1 to December 31.	Compliance
Part 2.8 Part 2.2.1.8.3 & 2.3.1.7	Summary Report of Non-compliance and corrective actions for the Seafood Waste Treatment System Inspections	Yearly	Submit with the Annual Report	Compliance
Part 2.8.2.8.8	Report pounds of ammonia or Freon used	Yearly	Submit with the Annual Report	Compliance
Part 2.7.3.7	Seafloor Survey Report	As Required in Table 16	Submit with the Annual Report	Compliance
Part 2.7.1	Summary Report of Non-compliance and corrective actions for Sea Surface Monitoring (mixing zone violations), as recorded on Sea Surface Monitoring Logs	Yearly	Submit with the Annual Report	Compliance
Part 2.7.6	Work Group's Mixing Zone and Ambient Water Quality Study's Work Plan	1/ permit cycle	Within 545 days (~1.5 years) from the effective date of this permit	Permitting

Permit Part	Submittal or Completion	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to DEC Div. of Water Compliance or Permitting Section
Part 2.7.6	Work Group's Mixing Zone and Ambient Water Quality Study's Report	1/ permit cycle	Within 915 days (~2.5 years) following DEC's approval of Work Group's Mixing Zone and Ambient Water Quality Study's Work Plan	Permitting
Part 2.8.2.8.5	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	Monthly, postmarked by the 15th day of the following month.	Compliance
Part 2.9	Certification of Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)	1/ permit cycle	Within 60 days of the effective date of authorization to discharge	Compliance
Part 2.9	Re-certification of QAPP	With updates to QAPP when processing line or monitoring plan changes occur	Submit with NOI	Permitting
Part 2.10	Certification of Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan	With each submittal of a new or modified NOI	Within 60 days of the effective date of authorization to discharge	Compliance
Part 2.2.3 and 2.10.7.8	Certification of investigational BMPs developed for Washed and Unwashed Mince & Paste Processing	1 / permit cycle, and as needed	Within six months of the effective date of the permit	Compliance
Part 2.2.3 and 2.10.7.8	Certification of Implementation of waste treatment technologies from Investigational BMPs for Washed and Unwashed Mince & Paste Processing	1 / permit cycle, and as needed	Within eighteen months of effective date of the permit	Compliance

Permit Part	Submittal or Completion	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to DEC Div. of Water Compliance or Permitting Section
Part 2.10	Re-certification of BMP Plan	With updates to BMP when processing line or monitoring plan changes occur	Submit with NOI	Permitting

<p>To submit Permitting documents use: (note, electronic reporting may be exclusively required during the permit cycle): By Email: DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov By Fax: 907-269-4604</p> <p>If submitting by hard copy, please MAIL COMPLETED PERMITTING SUBMISSIONS TO</p> <p>State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water Wastewater Discharge Authorizations Program Seafood and Aquacultural Permitting 555 Cordova Street Anchorage, AK 99501</p>	<p>To submit Compliance documents use: (note, electronic reporting may be exclusively required during the permit cycle): By Email: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov By Fax: 907-269-4604</p> <p>If submitting by hard copy, please MAIL COMPLETED COMPLIANCE SUBMISSIONS TO</p> <p>State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water Compliance Program 555 Cordova Street Anchorage, AK 99501</p>
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1. Permit Coverage

1.1. Facility Eligibility

- 1.1.1. Subject to meeting the conditions of this permit, the following facility types are eligible for coverage to discharge the pollutants set out in Part 1.2 after receiving an Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Department or DEC Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit authorization number (Note, a more complete description of Non-Remote and Remote designations are found in the Fact Sheet Part 1.1):
- 1.1.1.1. Non-Remote onshore seafood processing facilities located in a designated “processing center or population center” as described in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 408, that discharge pollutants generated at a seafood processing facility to waters of the U.S.
 - 1.1.1.2. Remote onshore seafood processing facilities by definition are those facilities not located in “a processing center or population center (Non-Remote)” as described in CFR 40 CFR Part 408, that discharge pollutants generated at a seafood processing facility to waters of the U.S. This includes moored vessels or moored barges acting as support facilities to Remote onshore facilities.
 - 1.1.1.3. “Community grinders” that discharge seafood waste and wastewater pollutants to waters of the U.S.
 - 1.1.1.4. Facilities meeting permit eligibility criteria in Parts 1.1.1.1 - 1.1.1.3 that transport and discharge seafood waste and wastewaters on a vessel as the final step in the onshore facility’s wastewater treatment and discharge process. Coverage for seafood waste discharges are limited to waters located landward from a baseline which the territorial sea is measured, appearing on charts mapped by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

1.2. Discharges Covered

- 1.2.1. **New Discharge Coverage** - A new permittee is only eligible for coverage under this permit after DEC determines they will meet permit conditions. All discharges to waters of the U.S. shall comply with Water Quality Standards (WQS) [18 AAC 70].
- 1.2.2. This permit authorizes the discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S. subject to the limitations and conditions set forth herein, including:
- 1.2.2.1. Discharge of seafood waste and wastewaters discharged into hydrodynamically energetic waters with a high capacity of dilution and dispersion, including these types of discharges:
 - 1.2.2.1.1. Seafood processing waste and wastewaters.
 - 1.2.2.1.2. Community grinder’s seafood waste and wastewaters.
 - 1.2.2.1.3. Cleaning agents used in process areas where the permittee follows the manufacturer’s recommended use and disposal recommendations and disinfectants used in wash-down water. This includes Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved disinfectants added to wash-down water to meet Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA) sanitary conditions that facilitate the removal of wastes to maintain sanitary conditions during processing, or to sanitize seafood processing areas or community grind waste disposal areas.
 - 1.2.2.2. Discharge of a permittee’s “Other Wastewaters”, including:

- 1.2.2.2.1. Non-process wastewaters.
- 1.2.2.2.2. Process wastewaters.
- 1.2.2.2.3. Ice and water used to transfer seafood (i.e., catch transfer water) to the facility and live tank wastewater.
- 1.2.2.2.4. Commingled industrial storm water.
- 1.2.2.3. Discharge of domestic wastewater has received a minimum of secondary treatment.
- 1.2.2.4. Discharge of a vessel's treated sanitary wastewater from a certified and operable Type II Marine Sanitation Device (MSD) and a vessel's graywater.
- 1.2.2.5. Discharge of a vessel's fish hold wastewater, including catch transfer water, live tank water, refrigerated seawater or brine conveyed to the onshore seafood facility, including those discharges as covered under and in compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Vessel General Permit (most current version).

1.3. Discharges Not Covered

- 1.3.1. The discharge of any pollutant to waters of the U.S. that are not expressly authorized by the permit are not covered. Unauthorized discharges include, but are not limited to:
 - 1.3.1.1. Discharge of non-commingled industrial storm water. These discharges are covered under the most current version of the APDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Storm Water Discharges associated with Industrial Activity. Refer to requirements in Part 2.5.
 - 1.3.1.2. Discharge of commingled or non-commingled storm water associated with construction activity (either disturbing one acre or more or the construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb one acre or more) are covered under the most current version of the APDES Construction General Permit.
 - 1.3.1.3. Discharge of petroleum (e.g., diesel, kerosene, and gasoline) or hazardous substances into or upon the waters of the U.S. that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the U.S. All federal, state and local laws regarding spill notification are applicable.
 - 1.3.1.4. Discharges from Hatchery and Aquacultural facility operators.
 - 1.3.1.5. Disposal by vessel of seafood wastes and wastewaters to the waters of the open seas lying seaward of the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured, appearing on charts mapped by NOAA, or discharge by vessel to territorial seas where no closing baseline has been determined, as provided for in the Convention of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (33 USE 1402(b) and 40 CFR 220.2). These disposals are covered by the Ocean Dumping Act.
 - 1.3.1.6. Discharge of screened seafood waste or waste effluent from a Non-Remote facility (trucked, shipped or barged) to a Remote facility for discharge.
 - 1.3.1.7. Discharge of processed seafood processing by-products, or food and raw food additives (e.g., salts, sugars, etc.) or seafood processing chemicals (e.g., sulphates, phosphates, acids, bases, etc.) that have not been used in the permitted facility's seafood processing production line.
 - 1.3.1.8. Discharge of pollutants covered by other general or individual APDES permits.

- 1.3.1.9. Discharge of pollutants within three nautical miles (3.0 nm) of the Pribilof Islands.
- 1.3.1.10. Discharge of uncooked seafood processing pollutants to Orca Inlet (Cordova facilities) occurring during the months of November, December, January, February and March.
- 1.3.1.11. Discharge of pollutants to waters in the Norton Sound Critical Habitat Area occurring from June 24 to October 31.

1.4. Areas Excluded from Authorization under this Permit

- 1.4.1. Except as meeting requirements found in Part 3.0, this permit does not authorize the discharge of pollutants to excluded areas listed in Parts 1.4.3 - 1.4.7. (See Appendix J and Appendix K, DEC Seafood Wastewater or Alaska Protected Water Maps for graphical representations of these areas).
- 1.4.2. While an effort was made to list all known excluded areas at time of permit issuance, there may be additional areas in specific categories that are not listed below. Or, there may be species or areas removed or added to the list since the effective date of this permit that may change the excluded area list. The operator is responsible for identifying if the proposed discharge is to an excluded area receiving water through the Notice of Intent (NOI) process. A partial list of excluded waters is included as Appendix J and additional information on excluded areas can be found in Appendix K.
- 1.4.3. All water areas within 3.0 nm of:
 - 1.4.3.1. A rookery or major haulout of the Distinct Population Segment of Western Steller's sea lion (DPS Western Steller sea lion populations) west of Cape Suckling, AK, west of Longitude of 144°W that has been designated as "critical habitat" by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).
 - 1.4.3.2. A rookery or terrestrial haulout of the Pacific walrus that has been designated as "critical habitat" by the NMFS. Including but not limited to Round Island (Walrus Islands), Cape Pierce (Togiak NWR), Cape Newenham (Togiak NWR), and Cape Seniavin (Near Port Moller). See <http://www.fws.gov/alaska/fisheries/mmm/walrus/wmain.htm> for more information on Pacific walrus. In 2009, a request to establish a walrus protection zone at the southwest shore of Hagemeister Island (Togiak NWR) was proposed to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council. If a protection zone is established during the life of this permit for Hagemeister Island, waters within 3.0 nm of the Hagemeister Islands shore protection zone will be incorporated as an excluded area. See <http://www.fws.gov/alaska/fisheries/mmm/walrus/esa.htm> and http://www.fws.gov/alaska/fisheries/mmm/walrus/pdf/76_fr_7634_walrus_finding.pdf for more information.
- 1.4.4. All water areas within one nautical mile (1.0 nm) of:
 - 1.4.4.1. State Designated Game Refuges and Sanctuaries - including but not limited to: Anchorage Coastal, Cape Newenham, Creamer's Field, Goose Bay, Mendenhall Wetlands, Minto Flats, Palmer Hay Flats, Susitna Flats, Trading Bay, Yakataga, Izembek, McNeil River, Stan Price, and Walrus Islands.

- 1.4.4.2. State Designated Critical Habitat Areas - including, but not limited to: Anchor River/Fritz Creek, Chilkat River, Cinder River, Clam Gulch, Copper River Delta, Dude Creek, Egegik, Fox River Flats, Homer Airport, Kachemak Bay, Kalgin Island, Pilot Point, Port Heiden, Port Moller, Redoubt Bay, Tugidak Island, and Willow Mountain. State Designated Critical Habitat Areas – including, but not limited to: areas designated for the spectacled eider and Steller’s eider, during breeding season (May through August) Steller’s and spectacled eider nesting critical habitat units are located on the Yukon- Kuskokwim Delta and North Slope. Molting habitat (July through October) for Steller’s eiders includes Izembek Lagoon, Nelson Lagoon and Seal Islands. Molting habitat for spectacled eider includes Ledyard Bay and Norton Sound. Wintering habitat (locations used by 126 or more birds October through March 30) for Steller’s eider includes Nelson Lagoon, Izembek Lagoon, Cold Bay, Chignik Lagoon and several other locations along the Aleutian Islands. Wintering habitat for spectacled eider is in the Bering Sea between St. Lawrence and St. Matthews Islands. Critical habitat areas are listed and depicted at <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/seabirds/eider.htm>.
- 1.4.4.3. State Designated Critical Habitat Areas - including, but not limited to areas designated for the southwest distinct population segment of the northern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni*), Southwest Alaska Distinct Population Segment. The areas are listed and depicted in 50 CFR Part 17 and at <http://alaska.fws.gov/fisheries/mmm/seaotters/criticalhabitat.htm>.
- 1.4.4.4. National parks, preserves, or monuments - including, but not limited to: Admiralty, Aniakchak, Bering Land Bridge, Cape Krusenstern, Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Glacier Bay, Katmai, Kenai Fjords, Kobuk Valley, Lake Clark, Misty Fjords, Noatak, Wrangell-St. Elias, and Yukon-Charley Rivers.
- 1.4.4.5. National wilderness areas - including, but not limited to: Aleutian Islands, Andreafsky, Becharof, Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Chamisso, Chuck River, Coronation Island, Denali, Endicott River, Forrester Island, Gates of the Arctic, Glacier Bay, Hazy Islands, Innoko, Izembek, Karta River, Katmai, Kenai, Kobuk Valley, Kootznoowoo, Koyukuk, Kuiu, Lake Clark, Maurille Islands, Misty Fjords National Monument, Mollie Beattie, Noatak, Nunivak, Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck, Pleasant/Lemusurier/Inian Islands, Russell Fjord, Saint Lazaria, Selawik, Semidi, Simeonof, South Baranof, South Etolin, South Prince of Wales, Stikine-LeConte, Tebenkof Bay, Togiak, Tracy Arm-Fords Terror, Tuxedni, Unimak, Warren Island, West Chichagof-Yakobi, and Wrangell-Saint Elias. See <http://www.wilderness.net/> for interactive maps of wilderness areas.
- 1.4.4.6. National wildlife refuges - including but not limited to: Alaska Maritime, Alaska Peninsula, Arctic, Becharof, Innoko, Izembek, Kanuti, Kenai, Kodiak, Koyukuk, Nowitna, Selawik, Tetlin, Togiak, Yukon Delta, and Yukon Flats.
- 1.4.4.7. The nesting area of a colony of one thousand or more of the following seabirds during May 1 through September 30: auklets, cormorants, fulmars, guillemots, kittiwakes, murrelets, petrels, puffins and/or terns and other local aggregations of seabirds, including non-colony nesting birds such as eiders and murrelets.
- 1.4.5. **Within 300 feet of Living Substrate.** Including areas such as submerged aquatic vegetation, kelp, sponge and coral beds, or eelgrass existing within 300 feet of the discharge point of proposed seafood waste effluent.
- 1.4.6. **At Risk Waterbodies.** Discharges to marine or estuarine areas with water depth of less than 10 fathoms (60 feet) marine water at Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) that have or are likely to have

less than 0.33 knots average current within 300 feet of the discharge point of seafood waste, including but not limited to, sheltered water bodies such as bays, harbors, inlets, coves, and lagoons; and semi-enclosed water basins with depths deeper than the bordering or enclosed sills of less than 10 fathoms. Facility operators shall identify on their NOI if they are proposing to discharge to an 'At Risk Waterbody', and maybe limited to the amounts of seafood processing solids that are allowed to be discharged, dependent on meeting permit conditions.

- 1.4.7. **Impaired Waterbodies.** Permit coverage for facilities in or near listed impaired water bodies, those listed on the State 303(d) list, may be considered only if the proposed discharge will not cause or contribute to an exceedance(s) of WQS for that water body listed area and subject pollutant, and the permittee meets requirements set out in Part 3.2. Facility operators proposing to discharge to impaired waterbodies where the operator applies to the Department with revisions to a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for a specified water body, changes to the water use classes and subclasses, revisions to water quality criteria, adoption of site-specific criteria, and / or the reclassification of waters will be required to apply for an individual permit.

1.5. Requesting Authorization

- 1.5.1. An operator shall apply electronically or by hard copy for coverage under this permit. Application for coverage under this permit shall submit a complete NOI and required attachments 90 days prior to the start of discharge, except as provided for in Part 1.5.4.
- 1.5.2. **For Electronic Submission** – Submit the AKG521000 NOI using electronic NOI (eNOI) via the Water Online Application System at <http://dec.alaska.gov/water/oasys/index.html> (if available) to request authorization.

Electronic Reporting (E-Reporting) Rule

The permittee is responsible for electronically submitting DMRs and other reports in accordance with 40 CFR Part 127. The start dates for e-reporting are provided in 40 CFR Part 127.16. DEC has established a website at <http://dec.alaska.gov/water/Compliance/EReportingRule.htm> that contains general information. As DEC implements the E-Reporting Rule, more information will be posted on this webpage. The permittee will be further notified by DEC in the future about how to implement the conditions in 40 CFR Part127.

- 1.5.3. **For Hard Copy Submission** – Submit the AKG521000 NOI form (Attachment A with required attachments, along with an electronic version (in the following formats: Adobe pdf, Word, Excel and appropriate shape files) shall be submitted to (Note, electronic reporting of certain or all required permit submittals may be required during the permit cycle; permittees will be notified in advance of any such requirement):

State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program Seafood and Aquacultural Permitting Section 555 Cordova Street Anchorage, AK 99501 Telephone (907) 269-6285 Fax (907) 269-7508
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Email: DEWater.WQPermit@alaska.gov

- 1.5.4. This permit supersedes AKG520000 and AKG528000 general permits for onshore seafood processors. Facility operators with administratively extended coverage under the AKG520000 or AKG528000 general permits (listed in Appendix D) are required to submit a complete NOI application within 180 days of the effective date of this permit. Facility operators as listed in Appendix D - Table D2, with administratively extended AKG523000 coverage for vessel seafood waste discharges, are required to submit a complete NOI application within 180 days of the effective date of this permit. Facility operators with administratively extended coverage who do not submit a complete NOI application within 180 days of the effective date of this permit are allowing their permit coverage(s) to expire. The AKG521000 general permit authorization will not be granted to a facility unless the operator has submitted a complete NOI application package, as specified, and received written authorization from DEC to discharge under the permit, or has been notified in writing by DEC that they are covered under this permit as provided for in 18 AAC 83.210(h).
- 1.5.5. **Engineering Plan Review and Approval – Domestic and Non-Domestic.** The facility must comply with the regulatory requirements of 18 AAC 72, most current version.
- 1.5.6. A permittee may only discharge the pollutants authorized under this permit upon receipt of a written APDES Authorization and the assignment of a site-specific APDES Permit Authorization number. An updated Authorization will be issued prior to a permittee being authorized to discharge under a modified NOI. The permittee shall retain a copy of the APDES Authorization and this permit, as well as applicable inspection and monitoring records at the facility and/or on-board the vessel, as applicable. Maintenance of records may be kept electronically, except those requiring hard signature (See Appendix A).
- 1.5.7. A permittee with current coverage is required to submit an updated NOI when:
- 1.5.7.1. A permittee's current NOI on file requires modification (e.g., new or changed ownership, management information, permittee, authorized representative name or title, address, telephone numbers).
 - 1.5.7.2. Any material change is proposed including, but not limited to: a change in discharge location, a change in processing plant location, discharge totals, production levels, changes to waste treatment systems, the permittee is seeking modified mixing zone or project area zone of deposit or changes in processes. The material changes from the original NOI shall be clearly indicated on the new NOI.
 - 1.5.7.3. Changes to waste and wastewater treatment system(s) occur.
 - 1.5.7.4. An updated NOI is requested by the Department - The NOI on file does not contain accurate facility information for the Department to determine if continued authorization under this permit is warranted.
 - 1.5.7.4.1. Permittees who receive a request to submit an updated NOI shall submit it to the Department within 90 days from date of the request. If not received, the Department will deem the original NOI received after the effective date of the permit incomplete.
- 1.5.8. Multiple parties may discharge out of a single outfall line and operate under a single authorization if a single Responsible Party is identified on the NOI.
- 1.5.8.1. The Responsible Party identified on the NOI shall be the permittee, even if the facility is accepting seafood processing or fish waste from multiple sources.

- 1.5.8.2. The Responsible Party shall be accountable for ensuring compliance with all portions of the permit, including:
 - 1.5.8.2.1. Submitting NOI updates to the Department.
 - 1.5.8.2.2. Maintaining the authorization, ensuring monitoring is being performed and submitting required reporting documents.
 - 1.5.8.2.3. Required record keeping and discharge reporting, including making documents accessible for inspection.
 - 1.5.8.2.4. Ensuring the multiple facilities are accessible for Department inspection.
 - 1.5.8.2.5. Developing, implementing, maintaining, and updating a multi-entity signed Best Management Practices (BMP), signed by all parties that identifies each individual entity's responsibilities for permit compliance. Such as, if multiple seafood processors discharge to a single outfall, each company is responsible for performing and maintaining their own daily seafood waste stream and treatment system inspections, and each facility performing their own grinder inspection to address all other applicable permit requirements.

1.6. Requirements to Submit a Complete Notice of Intent (Attachment A)

- 1.6.1. A complete NOI shall include the information required in this Part. If information is missing, the NOI will be deemed incomplete and permit authorization will not be granted.
- 1.6.2. Submit an NOI Electronically (strongly encouraged and maybe required during the permit cycle) at <http://dec.alaska.gov/water/oasys/index.html>. Operators who submit an eNOI must pay the general permit authorization fee during the step in the eNOI process where payment is required.
- 1.6.3. NOIs can be submitted in hardcopy form (available at the above website) to the address in Table 1 unless during the permit cycle electronic NOIs become mandatory (permittees will be notified of such a requirement through minor permit modification consistent with 18 AAC 83.145). Each operator submitting the NOI via hardcopy form must include a check payable to the “State of Alaska” for the amount of the General Permit Authorization Fee, in accordance with 18 AAC 72 (most current version in effect).
- 1.6.4. Permit Information
 - 1.6.4.1. The NOI shall include any APDES number(s) currently or previously assigned to the facility and the DEC Division of Environmental Health seafood processor permit number.
- 1.6.5. Permittee Information
 - 1.6.5.1. The operator of a seafood processing facility will be the permitted discharger (permittee). The owner of a community grinder (the facility’s outfall) shall be designated as the permittee.
 - 1.6.5.2. The NOI shall include the facility name, the complete physical and mailing address(es), the name or title of the permittee’s duly authorized representative (if there is one), onsite manager’s contact mailing address, and telephone number. The NOI shall include a fax number and/or email address if available. If multiple facilities are discharging out a single outfall, a single Responsible Party shall be identified on the NOI and this single Responsible Party will be the permittee and be responsible for permit compliance.
- 1.6.6. Billing Contact Information
 - 1.6.6.1. The NOI shall include the name, complete address and telephone number of the billing contact for the facility as well as the name of the billing contact representative. The NOI shall include a fax number and/or email address if available. If the billing information is the same as the permittee information, the applicant can check the box on the NOI indicating that it is the same.
- 1.6.7. Owner Information
 - 1.6.7.1. The NOI shall include the name, the complete address, and telephone number of the actual owner of each facility / vessel (not a lease name) discharging out an outfall or port, and the name and title of each owner’s duly authorized representative. The NOI shall include a fax number and/or email address for each, if available. If the owner information is the same as the permittee information, the applicant can check the box on the NOI indicating that it is the same.
- 1.6.8. Facility Name and Address Information
 - 1.6.8.1. The NOI shall include the current name of the seafood processing facility, any previous name(s), the owner and mailing address of the facility, and the date(s) of any name changes that occurred during the previous five years.

- 1.6.8.2. For a facility operator requesting vessel permit authorization, the NOI shall include the information in Part 1.6.10.2.4.
- 1.6.9. **Production Capacity Information** - The NOI shall include the production capacity of each facility discharging from each outfall/port based upon historical operations and design capacity. Production data includes:
 - 1.6.9.1. A description of each seafood processing product line or type of discharge (e.g. ground carcasses).
 - 1.6.9.2. The type of raw product processed on each product line, if any.
 - 1.6.9.3. The process(es) applied to the raw product.
 - 1.6.9.4. The 24-hour design capacity of each product or by-product line of the processing facility, if any.
 - 1.6.9.5. The 24-hour estimated maximum seafood waste discharge flow rate.
 - 1.6.9.6. The 24-hour estimated maximum wastewater discharge volume out each outfall/port and the 24-hour maximum wastewater discharge from internal product/by-product outfall/port line(s).
 - 1.6.9.7. The number of days per month discharge(s) occurs for each outfall/port.
 - 1.6.9.8. The date range (e.g., June 20 – Sept. 30) when seafood waste discharges are expected to occur.
- 1.6.10. **Description of Discharges, Discharge Location(s) and Incoming Water** - The NOI shall include information concerning all discharges from the seafood processor(s), support vessel discharges, disposal of seafood waste by vessel, or community grinder seafood waste dischargers, including:
 - 1.6.10.1. **Location of Outfalls/Ports and Incoming Water Supply** - All seafood processing or community grinder waste and wastewater outfalls/ports, “Other Wastewater” outfalls/ports, domestic wastewater outfalls, sanitary/graywater ports, commingled storm water outfalls and incoming water supply locations shall be identified with the NOI submittal, including:
 - 1.6.10.1.1. **Marine or Estuarine Outfalls/Ports** – The depth (in feet) below the MLLW, or height (in feet) above the sea surface of each outfall/port terminus.
 - 1.6.10.1.2. **Freshwater Outfalls/Ports** – The depth (in feet) below the MLLW/Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM), or height (in feet) above the MLLW/OHWM of each outfall/port terminus.
 - 1.6.10.1.3. **A legible area map/drawing** – The operator shall prepare a map/drawing identifying the latitude and longitude in decimal degrees, using NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 datum. The operator shall describe the mapping technique and datum used to provide the coordinates. The map shall be based upon an official map of the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) of a scale of resolution from 1:20,000 to 1:65,000, depicting:
 - 1.6.10.1.3.1. The front door/main facility’s building location.
 - 1.6.10.1.3.2. Each onshore facility’s outfall(s) terminus in relation to the front door location.
 - 1.6.10.1.3.3. For each moored support barge/vessel, the information required under Part 1.6.10.2.4.4.

- 1.6.10.1.3.4. Each incoming fresh water and/or seawater supply used for drinking water use or industrial process water use(s), the incoming supply location shall be shown in relationship to the outfall/port terminus(es). The operator shall identify each sea water intake(s), fresh water municipal supply, well location(s) and/or stream withdrawal location(s) within one mile distance or for fresh water downstream of the proposed discharge. Identify daily, monthly and annual average flow rates (mgd) of each water intake location, if known.
- 1.6.10.1.3.5. These mapped outfall(s)/port(s) and incoming water use features shall be clearly identified on the line drawing submitted with the NOI.
- 1.6.10.2. Types of seafood waste, by-product or by-product wastewaters, any other product line and effluent discharges, the name and type(s) of grinder(s)/screen(s) used to treat seafood processing waste, including information on the following:
 - 1.6.10.2.1. For Remote Facilities Only -
 - 1.6.10.2.1.1. For each grinder - The type and design specification size of ground material (such as 1/2" or 3/8" dimension).
 - 1.6.10.2.1.2. The waste system design capacity (pounds or volume per hour) for each grinding system.
 - 1.6.10.2.1.3. The projected maximum daily amount (pounds) of seafood waste to be discharged from each facility's seafood waste effluent outfall(s)/port(s).
 - 1.6.10.2.1.4. The projected maximum annual amount (pounds) of seafood waste to be discharged from each facility's seafood waste effluent outfall(s)/port(s).
 - 1.6.10.2.2. For Non-Remote Facilities Only -
 - 1.6.10.2.2.1. The number and location of each screen waste treatment in the facility.
 - 1.6.10.2.2.2. Average flow rate of each screening system.
 - 1.6.10.2.2.3. Average flow rate of for each outfall.
 - 1.6.10.2.3. For All Facilities -
 - 1.6.10.2.3.1. Type(s) of raw material, product or cooked product to be processed at the facility.
 - 1.6.10.2.3.2. Processes to be applied to each raw product at the facility.
 - 1.6.10.2.3.3. Projected maximum amount (lbs) of each raw product to be processed at the facility.
 - 1.6.10.2.3.4. Projected maximum amount (lbs) of each finished product /line to be produced at the facility.
 - 1.6.10.2.3.5. Projected maximum amount (lbs) of seafood waste to be discharged.
 - 1.6.10.2.4. Vessel discharges:
 - 1.6.10.2.4.1. The name of each vessel proposed to discharge.
 - 1.6.10.2.4.2. The depth or height (in feet) of each port terminus above/below the MLLW/OHWM.
 - 1.6.10.2.4.3. The depth of the receiving water at each proposed area-of-operation location at minus (-) feet MLLW according to published NOAA bathymetric charts.

1.6.10.2.4.4. For Moored Support Barges or Moored Support Vessels:

- 1.6.10.2.4.4.1. A legible area map for each onshore facility's outfall(s) (Part 1.6.10.1.3) identifying the latitude and longitude in decimal degrees in relation to the support barge/vessel. Identification and location of all vessel discharge ports in relation to the onshore facility's outfalls, using NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 datum. The map shall be based upon an official map of the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) of a scale of resolution from 1:20,000 to 1:65,000. A bathymetric chart can be used in place of a separate USGS area map if it provides all of the outfall/port terminus(es) depicted on the map and the depth of the seafloor within 1.0 nm of the discharge location.
- 1.6.10.2.4.4.2. The latitude and longitude coordinates of each proposed support facility mooring location reported in Global Positioning System (GPS), the coordinates shall be provided in decimal degrees (NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 datum). The accuracy of coordinates shall be at least within ± 50 feet (17 meters).
- 1.6.10.2.4.4.3. Estimated dates of discharge from each outfall or port at each mooring location. Due to the dynamic nature of Alaskan fisheries, DEC acknowledges that dates are estimates only and are subject to change.
- 1.6.10.2.4.4.4. The projected maximum daily amount (pounds) of seafood processing / community grinder waste to be discharged from each vessel's seafood waste effluent outfall(s)/port(s).
- 1.6.10.2.4.4.5. The projected maximum annual amount (pounds) of seafood processing / community grinder waste to be discharged from each vessel's seafood waste effluent outfall(s)/port(s).
- 1.6.10.2.4.4.6. Vessel's total annual weight of seafood waste discharged each of the past four (4) years.
- 1.6.10.2.4.4.7. Vessel discharging treated sanitary or graywater - the type of MSD, the date of USCG approval and certification of the MSD, MSD installation date, MSD capacity (gallons/day), and maximum and average number of people utilizing the MSD. Identify any other waste streams that are combined with the vessel's sanitary wastewater effluent prior to discharge.
- 1.6.10.2.4.4.8. Graywater - The calculated average daily volume of graywater to be discharged in gallons per day and any treatment systems.
- 1.6.10.2.4.4.9. The type of seafood waste grinder on board, if grinding on board is proposed, and design specification size of ground material (such as 1/2" or 3/8" dimension).
- 1.6.10.2.4.4.10. Average current speed within 300 feet of each area-of-operation, or discharge location.
- 1.6.10.2.4.4.11. Submit supporting documents, such as NOAA tidal current predictions, or actual current speed measurements used for the determination of average current speed with the NOI. NOAA tidal current predictions for many Alaska locations can be found at: http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/curr_pred.html.

- 1.6.10.2.4.5. For an Onshore Facility's Inland Water discharge vessels (discharging under Permit Part 2.6)
- 1.6.10.2.4.5.1. A legible map identifying the latitude and longitude in decimal degrees, using NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 datum, of each proposed area-of-operation discharge location. The map(s) shall clearly delineate each area-of-operation for vessel discharges and be based upon an official map of the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) of a scale of resolution from 1:20,000 to 1:65,000.
 - 1.6.10.2.4.5.2. The latitude and longitude coordinates of each proposed area-of-operation location reported in GPS, the coordinates shall be provided in decimal degrees (NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 datum). The accuracy of coordinates shall be at least within ± 50 feet (17 meters).
 - 1.6.10.2.4.5.3. The estimated distance from shore in nautical miles measured at MLLW, identifying each proposed area-of-operation is landward of the mapped baseline, or any closing lines from which the territorial sea is measured.
 - 1.6.10.2.4.5.4. DEC acknowledges that the coordinates provided are estimates and actual coordinates will not be known until the vessel arrives at the proposed location, yet when actual discharge occurs, the vessel's discharge location needs to be accurate within 0.25 nautical mile radius/track of the requested area-of-operation on the NOI.
 - 1.6.10.2.4.5.5. Estimated dates of discharge from each outfall or port at each area-of-operation location. Due to the dynamic nature of Alaskan fisheries, DEC acknowledges that dates are estimates only and are subject to change.
 - 1.6.10.2.4.5.6. Projected maximum daily amount of seafood processing waste to be discharged at each area-of-operation (vessel route of discharge).
 - 1.6.10.2.4.5.7. Total annual amount proposed to be discharged at each area-of-operation,
 - 1.6.10.2.4.5.8. Vessel's total weight of seafood waste discharged each of the past four (4) years.
 - 1.6.10.2.4.5.9. The type of grinder on board, if grinding on board is proposed, and design specification size of ground material (such as 1/2" or 3/8" dimension).
 - 1.6.10.2.4.5.10. Average current speed within 300 feet of each area-of-operation, or discharge location.
 - 1.6.10.2.4.5.11. Submit supporting documents, such as NOAA tidal current predictions, or actual current speed measurements used for the determination of average current speed with the NOI. NOAA tidal current predictions for many Alaska locations can be found at http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/curr_pred.html.

1.6.10.3. Domestic wastewater discharges:

1.6.10.3.1. Identify how the domestic wastewater is disposed (1) identify if domestic waste is sent to a municipal treatment system or to an onsite septic system that accepts the domestic discharge; or (2) identify if the existing or new domestic wastewater is discharged to waters of the U.S., and identify the following for those discharges directly to waters of the U.S.:

1.6.10.3.1.1. The type of secondary treatment system the facility is using, including the average daily discharge (gallons per day).

1.6.10.3.1.2. Maximum discharge (gallons per day).

1.6.10.3.1.3. System hydraulic design capacity (gallons per day).

1.6.10.3.1.4. Disinfection method used and/or chemical disinfectants used, if any.

1.6.10.3.1.5. Plan review approval to operate or plan review documents.

1.6.10.3.1.6. Form 2M, if a separate domestic wastewater mixing zone is being requested.

1.6.10.3.2. Effluent testing data collected over the previous 12 months for the following parameters: pH (minimum, maximum), flow rate (maximum, average), BOD₅, TSS, fecal coliform bacteria, and total chlorine residual or the previous 12 instances of monitoring data collected if there has not been 12 months of data for the previous year.

1.6.10.3.3. For a facility accepting domestic wastewater effluent from a vessel: (1) identify if the accepted waste is being sent to a municipal treatment system or to an onsite system, or (2) if the waste is being sent through the onshore facility's secondary treatment system.

1.6.10.3.4. Graywater - The NOI shall include the calculated average daily volume of graywater to be discharged in gallons/day from each outfall.

1.6.10.4. Other Wastewaters - Include the calculated volume of discharge from each outfall/port including discharges of process wastewaters and non-process wastewaters.

1.6.10.5. Commingled Industrial Storm Water - Include the calculated volume of co-mingled industrial storm water proposed to be discharged from each outfall.

1.6.10.6. Incoming vessel(s) waste and wastewater discharges - Identify if the facility intends to accept vessel(s)'s domestic wastewater, seafood processing waste and wastewater, other wastewaters and/or discharges from vessels covered or not covered by the EPA NPDES Large Vessel General Permit(s); or accept waste or wastewaters from moored vessels or moored barges acting as support facilities for the onshore facility.

1.6.11. Receiving Water Information

1.6.11.1. The NOI shall include the following information:

1.6.11.1.1. The receiving water name(s) for each discharge location for seafood processing waste and wastewater, domestic wastewater and/or other wastewater discharge. This can be the specific receiving water for a facility's outfall(s)/port(s), and/or area-of-operation designation for a vessel discharging a facility's seafood waste and wastewaters while in-transit.

- 1.6.11.1.2. In addition to the name(s) of the receiving water body(ies), also identify the name of any larger, adjacent waterbody(ies).
- 1.6.11.1.3. Any nearby excluded area(s) (see Part 1.4 for a list and maps of excluded waters) located within 1.0 or 3.0 nm, as applicable.
- 1.6.11.1.4. The location of operator's process water intake structures, and gallons per day intake amount from the receiving water, if any.
- 1.6.11.1.5. The location of municipal or industrial (including self-identification) water intake structures within 1.0 nm of discharge (outfall(s)/port(s)) terminus, if any.
- 1.6.11.1.6. Average current speed within 300 feet of each outfall/port terminus.
 - 1.6.11.1.6.1. Submit supporting documents, such as NOAA tidal current predictions, or actual current speed measurements used for the determination of average current speed with the NOI. NOAA tidal current predictions for many Alaska locations can be found at http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/curr_pred.html.
- 1.6.11.2. A mixing zone request and the size of the requested mixing zone, if needed.
 - 1.6.11.2.1. When requested, the Department may authorize a standard size mixing zone for seafood waste discharges for facilities found in Appendix D, and for new facilities only after the submittal of a complete NOI. The standard mixing zone is defined as a circle with a 100-foot radius centered at discharge terminus, extending vertically up to the surface and down to the seafloor. See Part 2.7.4 for the mixing zone permit requirements.
 - 1.6.11.2.2. When requested, the Department may authorize a mixing zone for domestic wastewater or a vessel's sanitary waste effluent discharges.
- 1.6.11.3. Project Area Zone of Deposit (ZOD) request, if needed.
 - 1.6.11.3.1. An operator shall indicate on the NOI (Attachment A) if a Project Area ZOD is being requested. Authorizations for Project Area ZOD requests will only apply to seafood processing waste discharge area(s). The Project Area ZOD shall be included in the written authorization issued by DEC if one is authorized. The cumulative areal total of seafood waste deposits within the project area ZOD authorized by the Department is as described in Part 2.7.2.
 - 1.6.11.3.2. A newly proposed facility operator, or operators not listed in Appendix D, requesting a Project Area ZOD shall provide the following information with the submittal of the NOI:
 - 1.6.11.3.2.1. Alternatives that would eliminate, or reduce, possible adverse effects of the deposit including identifying pollution source reduction options.
 - 1.6.11.3.2.2. The potential impacts on other uses of the waterbody - The operator shall identify other water uses within 1.0 nm of the discharge (uses include swimming beaches, aquacultural activities, secondary recreation, etc.).
 - 1.6.11.3.3. The burden of proof for providing the required information is on the operator requesting the Project Area ZOD.

- 1.6.12. **Supporting Documentation with the NOI** – The NOI submittal shall also include the following:
- 1.6.12.1. **Area Map.** A legible area map of the receiving water(s) within 1.0 nm of all discharge points and fresh or seawater intake points. The area map should also identify any excluded areas (Part 1.4) within 3.0 nm of the proposed discharge. If within an Excluded Area, copies of any biological surveys, and environmental reports required by other state (e.g., Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Alaska Department of Fish and Game) and federal (e.g., (NMFS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS)) agencies.
 - 1.6.12.2. **Bathymetric Chart.** A bathymetric chart to provide both the general area of processing and the depth of the seafloor where the outfall(s)/port(s) is located, or each area-of-operation is proposed.
 - 1.6.12.3. **Line Drawing.** The operator shall submit a line drawing of the water and wastewater showing calculated or measured daily and monthly average and maximum flow rates through the seafood processing facility with a water balance. The line drawing shall be tied in detail to the outfall/port narrative and outfall(s)/port(s) described in the NOI. The line drawing shall depict:
 - 1.6.12.3.1. Incoming flow rates of treated or untreated fresh water supply (municipal water supplies and/or all drilled wells) and seawater intakes.
 - 1.6.12.3.2. Operational areas contributing wastewater to the waste treatment units (such as the grinding/screening system).
 - 1.6.12.3.3. The calculated or measured flow rates to each outfall(s)/port(s) showing daily and monthly average and maximum flow rates between intakes, operations, treatment units, outfall(s)/port(s), water vapor lost, and vessel discharges (if any).
 - 1.6.12.3.4. Domestic wastewater discharge systems associated water flow rates.
 - 1.6.12.3.5. The location of final and internal outfall monitoring sites, if applicable, prior to commingling waste streams.
 - 1.6.12.3.6. Similar processes, operations, or production areas may be identified as a single unit, and labeled to correspond to a more detailed identification in a narrative report.
 - 1.6.12.4. **Outfall/Port Narrative.** The operator shall submit a narrative identifying:
 - 1.6.12.4.1. Each type of process, operation, or production area that contributes wastewater to the effluent for each outfall/port.
 - 1.6.12.4.2. The average daily flow rate and maximum daily flow rate which each process contributes, the average monthly flow rate and maximum monthly flow rate that each process contributes, (See NOI – Attachment A-1).
 - 1.6.12.4.3. A description of the treatment the wastewater receives, including the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by discharge.
 - 1.6.12.4.4. Processes, operations, or production areas may be described in general terms, and reference the line drawing.
 - 1.6.12.4.5. A corresponding map meeting Parts 1.6.10 and/or 1.6.11.
 - 1.6.12.5. **Department Plan Review.** Permittee shall evaluate if the facility's submittals are in compliance with Parts 1.5.5.

- 1.6.12.6. Evaluation of Storm Water Discharges. Seafood facility operators shall identify on their NOI if the facility has coverage under the APDES Storm Water MSGP (for non-commingled storm water discharges), or if the facility has filed a No Exposure Certificate with DEC.
- 1.6.12.7. Coverage for commingled industrial storm water discharge coverage - A copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) developed in compliance with Part 2.5.3.1 is required to be submitted with the NOI.
- 1.6.13. **Signatory Requirements** -The NOI or e-NOI shall be dated, and signed in accordance with Appendix A, Part 1.12, Signatory Requirement.

1.7. Department Review of the Notice of Intent and Issuance of a Permit Authorization

- 1.7.1. Upon completion of the NOI review, the Department will either:
 - 1.7.1.1. Prepare and transmit a written authorization.
 - 1.7.1.2. Find the NOI incomplete and notify the operator of needed revisions or updates to the NOI submittal.
 - 1.7.1.3. Deny coverage under the general permit and require an operator to submit an individual permit application.
- 1.7.2. Providing Notice, as applicable.
 - 1.7.2.1. The following regulatory actions will be public noticed in accordance with 18 AAC 83.120 requirements:
 - 1.7.2.1.1. New proposed project area ZODs that have not been previously public noticed.
 - 1.7.2.1.2. New domestic wastewater discharges requesting mixing zones, or mixing zones for pollutants not list in Part 2.7.4.4.
 - 1.7.2.1.3. New facility operators (e.g., those not listed in Appendix D) proposing to discharge into impaired waterbodies after the effective date of this permit.
 - 1.7.2.2. The Department will provide 30-day notice to agencies with management authority over Excluded Areas for new facility operators proposing to discharge into waters of Excluded Areas listed in Parts 1.4.3- 1.4.5.

1.8. Transfer of Authorization

- 1.8.1. Authorization under this permit is not transferable if a facility changes location, except if a new facility permittee will be discharging through the existing treatment system and existing, authorized outfall.
- 1.8.2. Authorization to discharge under this permit may be transferred to another operator if:
 - 1.8.2.1. The new operator notifies the Department in writing of the proposed transfer along with submitting a complete Name Change / Transfer of Ownership form. The new operator either confirms in writing that the type of discharge, number of outfall(s)/port(s), and other information given on the original NOI remain correct, or submits a modified NOI, or

- 1.8.2.2. A Transfer of Ownership form is signed and submitted to the Department by the new operator and accompanied by documentation that the previous authorized permittee is no longer in control of the facility. Documentation may include copies of sale agreements when the old owner/permittee cannot be reached, court orders or declarations. The documentation must indicate the specific date of the proposed transfer of permit coverage and acknowledge the responsibilities of the new owner(s) and/or operator(s) for compliance with and liability for the terms and conditions of this permit. When facility ownership or operation is changed due to court order or declaration, the new operator shall be required to submit a new NOI, and
- 1.8.2.3. Neither the current permittee, nor the new operator receives notification of the Department's intent to terminate coverage under this permit within 30 days of the operator's Transfer request.
- 1.8.3. The Department may continue coverage for the new operator under this permit or may require the new operator to apply for and obtain a different discharge permit.
- 1.8.4. The new permittee is responsible for payment of any applicable permit fees.

1.9. Permit Authorization Conditions and Revocation

- 1.9.1. An operator seeking coverage with the submittal of an NOI is only covered by this permit after the receipt of a written authorization from DEC and the assignment of an APDES Permit Authorization Number.
- 1.9.2. If a permit authorization is approved and a permittee submits a NOI that proposes a discharge that may significantly alter pollutant loading, discharge locations or an Annual Report that shows the discharge is not complying with WQS, DEC may condition the Authorization with restricted discharge dates or amounts in order to limit the discharge.
- 1.9.3. If a permit authorization is approved, DEC can modify or deny continued coverage by written notice to the permittee.
- 1.9.4. DEC may notify an operator that they are covered by this permit, even if the operator has not submitted a NOI (18 AAC 83.210(h)).
- 1.9.5. DEC may require any operator applying for, or covered by, a general permit to apply for and obtain an individual permit (18 AAC 83.215(a)).
- 1.9.6. If an operator submits an individual permit application, at the Department's discretion, DEC may issue a general permit authorization in lieu of issuing an individual permit.
- 1.9.7. A permittee of a facility automatically covered by this permit may request to be excluded from coverage by applying to the Department for an individual permit. The request shall be made by submitting APDES individual permit application forms with reasons supporting the request, no later than 90 days after the effective date of the general permit authorization.

1.10. Change in Location.

- 1.10.1. Authorization under this permit is specific to the outfall(s)/port(s) identified in the NOI, and a facility's specified geographic location. If a permittee moves to a new facility location that changes the location of the discharge, the permittee shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) form for the former facility's authorization within 30 days of ceasing discharge from the facility. The permittee shall apply for coverage for a new facility location by submitting a new NOI. If a

permittee moves the location of any outfall, the permittee shall apply for coverage at the facility's new outfall location by submitting a new NOI.

1.11. Continuation of an Expired General Permit.

- 1.11.1. If this permit is not reissued prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with 18 AAC 83.155(c) and remain in force and effect for discharges that were authorized prior to expiration.
 - 1.11.1.1. A permittee who wishes to remain covered by administrative extension of this permit shall submit a timely and complete NOI to the Department six months (180 days) prior to the expiration of the permit requesting authorization for coverage under a reissued permit.
 - 1.11.1.2. Following a permittee's timely and appropriate submittal of a complete NOI, the Department may:
 - 1.11.1.2.1. Reissue the general permit and provided continued coverage.
 - 1.11.1.2.2. Issue an administrative extension letter to the permittee.
 - 1.11.1.2.3. Make a formal decision to not reissue this general permit or not to cover a particular discharger previously authorized by the general permit, at which time DEC will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative APDES permit. Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.
- 1.11.2. The permittee is required to abide by all limitations, monitoring, and reporting included herein if the permit enters administrative extension until such time a permit is reissued authorizing the discharge or a NOT is submitted by the permittee.
- 1.11.3. If the permit is administratively extended, the permittee shall be required to reinitiate all of the originally required monitoring schedules established in the permit.

1.12. Termination of Permit Coverage.

- 1.12.1. Permittee Requested Termination - To terminate permit coverage, a permittee shall submit a complete and accurate NOT. The signed NOT form (Attachment H) should be submitted to DEC at the address listed in Table 1. A permittee's authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight, 30 days from the date that a valid NOT is signed. Note, DEC will not terminate a permit authorization if the permittee is subject to an enforcement action under the subject authorization.
- 1.12.2. If a permittee submits a NOT without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part 1.12.3, then the permittee's NOT is not valid. The permittee is responsible for meeting the terms of this permit until their authorization is terminated.
- 1.12.3. When to Submit a NOT - A permittee should request permit coverage termination by submitting a DEC NOT form if any of the following conditions have been met:
 - 1.12.3.1. All discharges have permanently ceased.
 - 1.12.3.2. The entire discharge is routed to a properly operating and state/APDES permitted POTW facility with existing industrial source pretreatment requirements.

- 1.12.3.3. A new owner or operator has taken over responsibility for the facility, whereby the existing permittee and the new owner and the new operator shall fill out a DEC Name Change / Transfer of Ownership as outlined in Part 1.8.
- 1.12.3.4. The permittee has obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an APDES permit.
- 1.12.4. Any permittee who has not requested termination of permit coverage and where the authorization was not terminated by the Department, remains responsible for meeting all permit requirements, including monitoring and reporting, until the authorization is terminated.

2. General Facility Discharge Requirements

2.1. Separate Subsections for Remote and Non-Remote Permittees

- 2.1.1. **Applicability** – Part 2 is separated into subparts that apply limits, monitoring and conditions based on type of discharge. The permit conditions are applicable to operators of onshore community grinders, operators of onshore Remote and Non-Remote seafood processing facilities and their associated wastewaters (domestic, vessel sanitary and graywater, industrial commingled storm water and other wastewaters). Permittees discharging seafood processing waste are responsible for determining if their facility is operating in a Remote or in a Non-Remote location as either a new or existing source. All authorized wastes and wastewaters discharged shall meet the applicable treatment requirements set out in this permit.

2.1.2. Domestic Wastewater Discharges from an Onshore Seafood Processing Facility

- 2.1.2.1. Domestic wastewater treatment systems discharging to waters of the U.S. will only be authorized for facilities that meet the limits and requirements as established in this Part. Domestic wastewater dischargers are required to:
- 2.1.2.1.1. Route all domestic waste and wastewaters through a functional, correctly-sized, secondary wastewater treatment system that is able to meet treatment limitations found in 40 CFR 133, adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.010.
 - 2.1.2.1.2. Limit and monitor domestic wastewater treatment system effluent as specified in Table 2.
- 2.1.2.2. Based in information in the submitted in the NOI, the Department may require the permittee to post a sign or signs on the shoreline adjacent to the discharge point that indicate the name and contact number for the facility and the APDES permit authorization number. Signs must inform the public that secondary treated domestic wastewater is being discharged, and identify the approximate location and size of the mixing zone. The sign(s) should inform the public that certain activities, such as harvesting of aquatic life for raw consumption, should not take place in the mixing zone.
- 2.1.2.3. Collected screening, grit, solids, scum, other facility residuals, or other pollutants removed in the course of the treatment of domestic wastewater or control of waters and wastewaters shall be disposed in a DEC approved manner and method in accordance with 18 AAC 60, such as to prevent any pollution from such materials from entering navigable waters.
- 2.1.2.4. Where sampling is required, unless otherwise noted, the permittee shall use Department approved standard analytical methods found in 40 CFR Part 136 (most current version), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010 (most current version) and those found in 18 AAC 70 that can analyze the sample parameters using a method detection limit (MDL) less than the effluent limit. The permittee shall notify the Department in the Annual Report the sample arrived outside hold times.
- 2.1.2.5. Effluent limits shall be met at the end of the treatment process, or at the boundary of an authorized mixing zone.
- 2.1.2.5.1. Influent samples shall be collected prior to the waste stream flowing into the first treatment unit of the wastewater treatment system.
 - 2.1.2.5.2. Effluent samples shall be collected from the effluent stream after the last domestic wastewater treatment process (internal outfall), prior to co-mingling with other discharge streams. Alternatively, if the domestic wastewater is discharged directly to waters of the U.S., effluent samples shall be taken after the last wastewater treatment system prior to discharge.
- 2.1.2.6. Monitoring results shall be recorded on a DMR and submitted monthly. Copies shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. A summary report of pollutants monitored and monitoring data shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The summary report will be recorded in a per-month table format. The table shall include the date and time of the sample, total daily flow rate for the domestic wastewater line on the monitoring date, effluent parameters sampled, as well as daily and average monthly monitoring results.

- 2.1.2.7. Table 2 includes a monitoring schedule that is required to begin one year after the effective date of this permit and monitoring is required to continue until the next permit reissuance and new monitoring requirements are established.
- 2.1.2.8. Discharges from nonfunctioning and/or undersized systems are prohibited.
- 2.1.2.9. Report to the Department all noncompliance events for fecal coliform bacteria, total residual chlorine, or dissolved oxygen minimum limits orally within 24 hours of becoming aware of the event and in writing within five (5) days of becoming aware of the event as required in Appendix A, Part 3.4. Other noncompliance events shall be reported in accordance with Appendix A, Part 3.5.

Table 2: Domestic Wastewater Discharge Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements

EFFLUENT PARAMETER	UNITS	EFFLUENT LIMITS					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS		
		Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Average Monthly Percent Removal	Minimum Daily Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow Rate ^a	mgd	---	---	---	---	---	effluent	daily (5/week)	Measured or calculated ^a
pH Standard pH units (SU)	SU	---	---	8.5	---	6.5	effluent	3/week	grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^{b, c}	mg/L	0.011 (fresh) 0.0075 (marine)	---	0.019 (fresh) 0.013 (marine)	---	---	effluent	3/week	grab
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	---	---	17	---	7 (fresh) 6 (marine)	effluent	1/month	grab
5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	30	45	60	85% ^e (minimum)	---	influent and effluent ^f	1/month	grab or composite
	lbs/day ^d	---	---	---					
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	60	85% ^e (minimum)	---	influent and effluent ^f	1/month	grab or composite
	lbs/day ^d	---	---	---					
Fecal Coliform (FC) Bacteria	FC/100 mL	200	400	800	---	---	effluent	1/month ^g	grab
Enterococci Bacteria	count/ 100 mL	---	---	report	---	---	effluent	1/month ^g	grab

Notes:

- A facility-specific flow limitation based on the hydraulic design capabilities of the facility shall be included as a part of the authorization to discharge.
- The TRC effluent limits are not quantifiable using EPA-approved standard analytical methods found in 40 CFR Part (most current version), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010 (most current version) and those found in 18 AAC 70. DEC will use the minimum level (ML) of 0.1 mg/L as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter.
- Monitoring for chlorine is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant, nor introduced elsewhere in the domestic wastewater treatment process.
- BOD₅ and TSS mass loading limits apply to each discharge. The loading limits are calculated for each facility by the following formula: pounds per day limitation = concentration limit (mg/L) x facility design flow (mgd) x 8.34 (conversion factor). Loading limitations are applicable to the average monthly, average weekly and maximum daily basis.
- Minimum % Removal = [(monthly average influent concentration in mg/L – monthly average effluent concentration in mg/L) / (monthly average influent concentration in mg/L)] x 100. The monthly average percent removal shall be calculated using the arithmetic mean of the influent value and the arithmetic mean of the effluent value for that month.
- Influent and effluent samples shall be taken over approximately the same time period.
- All FC bacteria and enterococci bacteria average results shall be reported as the geometric mean. When calculating the geometric mean, replace all results of zero, 0, with a one (1). The geometric mean of “n” quantities is the “nth” root of the quantities. For example the geometric mean of 100, 200, and 300 is (100 x 200 x 300)^{1/3} = 181.7. The standard holding time for a fecal coliform bacteria or enterococcus bacteria sample is eight hours from the sample collection time.

2.1.3. Sanitary and Graywater Discharges from Vessels

2.1.3.1. Sanitary Discharges (discharge from Type II MSD)

- 2.1.3.1.1. A vessel's treated sanitary and graywater discharged to waters of the U.S. are only authorized if meeting the limits and requirements as established in this Part.
- 2.1.3.1.2. A moored barge or vessel operator acting as support facility to an onshore permittee may route the vessel's sanitary and graywater discharges through the onshore facility's domestic wastewater treatment system.
- 2.1.3.1.3. A moored barge or vessel acting as a support facility to an onshore facility may only discharge treated sanitary effluent to waters of the U.S. if routed through a certified and operable Type II MSD and operate accordance to U.S. Coast Guard regulations (33 CFR Part 159). Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be developed and implemented for the proper operation of the Type II MSD (Part 2.10.7.6.19).
- 2.1.3.1.4. Vessels that transport and discharge seafood waste and wastewaters as the final conveyance step in the onshore facility's seafood wastewater treatment and disposal process are prohibited from discharging treated sanitary effluent or graywater while discharging seafood waste and wastewaters authorized under Part 2.6.

2.1.3.2. Graywater Discharges

- 2.1.3.2.1. A permittee shall institute the BMP Graywater control measures as found in Part 2.10.

2.1.3.3. Sanitary Effluent and Graywater Limits and Monitoring

- 2.1.3.3.1. Permittees must limit and monitor sanitary effluent discharges as specified in Table 3.
- 2.1.3.3.2. Each outfall/port that discharges sanitary effluent must be monitored separately.
- 2.1.3.3.3. Permittees must limit and monitor graywater effluent as specified in Table 4. Each outfall/port that discharges graywater must be monitored separately.
- 2.1.3.3.4. Samples shall be representative of the MSD effluent and graywater effluent discharged. Samples shall be taken after the last treatment unit prior to discharge to waters of the U.S.
- 2.1.3.3.5. Monitoring results shall be recorded on a DMR and submitted monthly. Copies shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. A summary report of pollutants monitored and monitoring data shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
- 2.1.3.3.6. Monitoring is required to begin one year after the effective date of this permit and shall continue until the next permit reissuance and new monitoring requirements are established.

Table 3 MSD System Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Effluent Results	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow Rate	gallons per day (gpd)	report	effluent	daily	Measured or Calculated
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^a	mg/L	report	effluent	1/Month when Discharging	Grab
Total Suspended Solids ^{b, c}	mg/L	report	effluent	1/Month when Discharging	Grab
Fecal Coliform (FC) Bacteria ^{b, c}	FC/100 mL	report	effluent	1/Month when Discharging	Grab
Enterococci Bacteria ^c	#/100 mL	report	effluent	1/Month when Discharging	Grab

Notes:

- Monitoring for chlorine is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant or introduced elsewhere in the treatment process.
- Certified Type II Marine Sanitation Devices (MSD) must be operated in accordance with manufacturer's recommended operational procedures.
- All FC bacteria and enterococci bacteria average results shall be reported as the geometric mean. When calculating the geometric mean, replace all results of zero (0), with a one (1). The geometric mean of "n" quantities is the "nth" root of the quantities. For example the geometric mean of 100, 200, and 300 is $(100 \times 200 \times 300)^{1/3} = 181.7$ FC/100 mL.

Table 4 Graywater System Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow Rate	gallons per day (gpd)	effluent	1/Month when Discharging	Measured or Calculated
Fecal Coliform (FC) Bacteria/	FC/100 mL	effluent	1/Month when Discharging	Grab
Enterococci Bacteria	#/100 mL	effluent	1/Month when Discharging	Grab

Note:

- All fecal coliform and enterococci bacteria average results shall be reported as the geometric mean. When calculating the geometric mean, replace all results of zero, 0, with a one, 1. The geometric mean of "n" quantities is the "nth" root of the quantities. For example the geometric mean of 100, 200, and 300 is $(100 \times 200 \times 300)^{1/3} = 181.7$ FC/100 mL.

2.2. Remote Seafood Processing and Community Grinding Facilities

2.2.1. Standards Applicable to All Remote Seafood Processing and Community Grinding Facilities

- 2.2.1.1. All Remote onshore permittees shall comply with applicable requirements as found in this Part 2.2.1.
- 2.2.1.2. Flow Rate Measurement -
 - 2.2.1.2.1. Installation of flow rate meters is required at new facilities.
 - 2.2.1.2.2. When an existing facility modifies or installs new process water intake, effluent or waste treatment systems, a flow rate meters must be installed in the new or modified system within 60 days of the change.
 - 2.2.1.2.3. At existing facilities where a flow rate meter is not yet installed, the daily and average monthly discharge flow rate (mgd) may be calculated using professional methods (e.g., pump size and duration of pumping, potable water usage, or volume of vessels emptied). When discharge flow rate is calculated instead of measured, permittees must submit the flow rate calculation method or with the Annual Report. Flow rate calculation methods must also be placed in the BMP Plan. Revisions to the procedure to derive the flow rate calculations must be updated in the BMP Plan prior to using the new procedure for reporting purposes. The permittee shall calculate the daily and average monthly discharge flow rate (mgd) from each production line/operation(s). The permittee shall calculate the facilities total daily and average monthly discharge flow rate (mgd) per outfall.
 - 2.2.1.2.4. The permittee shall record the daily and average monthly discharge flow rate (mgd) from each production line/operation(s). The permittee shall record the facility's total daily and average monthly discharge flow rate (mgd) per outfall.
- 2.2.1.3. Outfall Terminus Discharge Depths - Onshore Facilities & Moored Vessel(s) or Barge(s) Acting as Support Facility for an Onshore Facility
 - 2.2.1.3.1. Marine Water Discharge Outfall / Port Discharge to Depth Requirement. Effluent discharged to marine or estuarine waters shall be through an outfall with a depth terminus of at least - 60 feet MLLW, unless complying with this requirement is prohibitive due to extreme site-specific circumstances (e.g., tidal flat in Bristol Bay). The permittee shall receive written approval from DEC before discharging to depths less than -60 feet MLLW (Part 2.2.1.3.4). See Appendix D for a list of existing facilities permittees authorized to discharge less than 60 feet below the surface.
 - 2.2.1.3.2. Estuarine Water Discharge Outfall / Port Discharge to Depth Requirement. Effluent discharged to estuarine waters shall be through an outfall with a depth terminus of at least -10 feet MLLW or -10 feet OHWM, whichever is deeper, unless complying with this requirement is prohibitive due to site-specific circumstances (e.g., Bristol Bay shallow discharge areas at low tide). The permittee shall receive written approval from DEC before discharging to depths less than -10 feet MLLW/-10 feet OHWM (Part 2.2.1.3.4). See Appendix D for a list of facilities authorized to discharge to depths less than -10 feet below the surface.

- 2.2.1.3.3. Fresh Water Discharge Outfall / Port Discharge to Depth Requirement. Facility effluent discharged to fresh waters shall be through an outfall with a depth terminus of at least -10 feet MLLW or -10 feet OHWM, whichever is deeper, unless complying with this requirement is prohibitive due to site-specific circumstances (e.g., Yukon River at low flow). Vessel effluent discharged to fresh waters shall be to waters with an average depth of at least -10 feet MLLW or -10 feet OHWM, whichever is deeper, unless complying with this requirement is prohibitive due to site-specific circumstances (e.g., Yukon River at low flow). The permittee shall receive written approval from DEC before discharging to depths less than -10 feet MLLW or -10 OHWM (Part 2.2.1.3.4). See Appendix D for a list of facilities authorized to discharge to depths less than -10 feet below the surface.
- 2.2.1.3.4. A permittee may apply for a reduction to the required depth requirement for marine (including estuarine) or fresh waters if complying with the depth requirement is prohibitive due to extreme site-specific circumstances (e.g., tidal flat in Bristol Bay, Naknek River-low tide depths, etc.). Permittees receiving an authorization to discharge at depth not meeting Parts 2.2.1.3.1 - 2.2.1.3.3 as applicable, will be required to perform scheduled seafloor surveys, except for reasons of health and safety concerns. The permittee's request to discharge at depths less than required in Parts 2.2.1.3.1 - 2.2.1.3.3 shall include, at a minimum:
- 2.2.1.3.4.1. Site-specific information about receiving water bathymetry, currents or flows, and the historic effects of past discharges to water quality.
 - 2.2.1.3.4.2. Distances / length of pipe required to obtain required depth.
 - 2.2.1.3.4.3. The presence of any historic seafloor or shoreline seafood deposit accumulations and estimated potential cost(s) for modification of the outfall to comply with the depth provisions in Parts 2.2.1.3.1 - 2.2.1.3.3.
- 2.2.1.3.5. If depth reduction is approved, the Department shall add the conditions of required annual seafloor survey monitoring (Appendix F) for discharges resulting in seafood waste deposits forming continuous coverage areas of greater than 0.75 acres, as well as requiring no seafood foam or sea surface residues outside the boundary of an approved mixing zone.
- 2.2.1.4. Pre-Installation / Pre-discharge Survey Requirements -
- 2.2.1.4.1. The placement of any outfall shall not be anchored in, or discharge waste or wastewater into or onto "living substrates" such as submerged aquatic vegetation, kelp, or eelgrass. A pre-biological survey is required in compliance with Appendix I:
 - 2.2.1.4.1.1. Where a new onshore facility, with new outfall(s), is being proposed.
 - 2.2.1.4.1.2. Where an existing facility is proposing a new outfall location.
 - 2.2.1.4.1.3. Where a facility permittee is restarting a seafood processing facility in a location where no seafood discharges have occurred for the past 12 months.
 - 2.2.1.4.2. An Inland Water vessel's area(s)-of-operation, authorized under Part 2.6 do not require pre-discharge surveys.

2.2.1.5. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements -

- 2.2.1.5.1. Sampling is to be representative of the waste stream flow. When processing is for short periods or intermittent periods, samples are to be taken while ground seafood waste discharge is occurring.
- 2.2.1.5.2. Where sampling is required, unless otherwise noted, the permittee shall use Department approved standard analytical methods found in 40 CFR Part 136 (most current version), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010 (most current version) and those found in 18 AAC 70 that can analyze the sample parameters using a method detection limit (MDL) less than the effluent limit. The permittee shall notify the Department the sample arrived outside hold times. Note this requirement applies to Permit Section 2.0 as well.
- 2.2.1.5.3. As allowed in 18 AAC 83.110(d) and 18 AAC 83.310(o), DEC may require additional effluent or receiving water body monitoring for site-specific purposes related to, but not limited to: NOI submittal information, protection of water quality, gathering data to support TMDL development, evaluation of receiving water impairments, verification of mixing zone size, or evaluation of effects on threatened or endangered species. Monitoring frequencies requiring additional sampling may be adjusted for site-specific purposes. The permittee will be notified of any additional or site-specific monitoring in writing.
- 2.2.1.5.4. Seafood waste effluent monitoring is only required in those months that seafood processing occurs for at least 24 total hours during the calendar month.

2.2.1.6. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) -

- 2.2.1.6.1. Where sampling is required, monitoring data shall be reported each month on the DMR form for each outfall/port or internal outfall, as required, provided by DEC or equivalent forms. Submittal of DMRs is required monthly, postmarked by the 15th day of the following month.
- 2.2.1.6.2. During months the facility is not discharging wastewater, the required DMRs shall be marked “no discharge” and submitted to DEC. Alternatively, if the discharge is seasonal, the permittee may indicate on the last monthly DMR for the season, the time period when there will be no discharge and DMRs will not be required to be submitted for those months of no discharge.
- 2.2.1.6.3. For purposes of reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the MDL, the permittee shall report on the DMR “less than (<) {numeric value of the MDL}” and if a value is less than the minimum level (ML), the permittee shall report “less than (<) {numeric value of the ML}.”
- 2.2.1.6.4. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than the permit requires using standard analytical methods approved in 40 CFR Part 136 (most current version), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010 (most current version) and those found in 18 AAC 70, or as specified in this permit, the results of that additional monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data is required to be reported on the DMR required by Appendix A, Part 3.2. All limitations that require averaging of measurements must be calculated using an arithmetic means unless the Department specifies another method in the permit. Upon request by the Department, the permittee must submit the results of any other monitoring regardless of the test method used.

- 2.2.1.6.5. Each outfall shall be monitored separately, and where required a separate DMR shall be submitted for each outfall/port.
- 2.2.1.6.6. A summary report of DMR or other pollutants monitored, based on associated seafood processing line(s), wastewater streams or domestic wastewater stream shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8), and all sampling procedures and monitoring shall follow facility established QAPP protocols (Part 2.9).
- 2.2.1.6.7. Permittees will be required to submit DMRs electronically when requested by DEC.
- 2.2.1.7. Discharge Limitations -
 - 2.2.1.7.1. Permittees may not discharge, alone or in combination with other dischargers, any substances or wastes which:
 - 2.2.1.7.2. Causes the receiving water to be unfit or unsafe for a beneficial use.
 - 2.2.1.7.3. Causes a film, sheen, or discoloration on the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines, unless authorized by a mixing zone – the outside the boundary of the mixing zone shall be virtually free from floating oils.
 - 2.2.1.7.4. Causes leaching of toxic or deleterious substances.
 - 2.2.1.7.5. Causes a sludge, solid, or emulsion to be deposited beneath or upon the surface of the water, within the water column, on the bottom, or upon adjoining shorelines unless authorized by a mixing zone or project area ZOD.
 - 2.2.1.7.6. Creates a nuisance condition to designated uses beyond the boundary of the mixing zone.
 - 2.2.1.7.7. Process Wastewater shall be routed through the facility’s seafood wastewater treatment systems.
 - 2.2.1.7.8. Non-process wastewaters are not required to be discharged through the seafood waste treatment (grinders) system, but must meet requirements in Part 2.4, if discharging directly to waters of the U.S.
 - 2.2.1.7.9. Permittees accepting a vessel’s fish hold wastewater, or that allow vessel fish hold wastewater to be discharged while vessel are docked, are required to develop and implement BMPs in accordance with Part 2.10.
 - 2.2.1.7.10. If a vessel’s fish hold wastewater is accepted by the onshore facility, it shall be routed through the facility’s seafood waste treatment system prior to discharge. Or, if the fish hold wastewater is screened to remove solids greater than 1.27 centimeter (cm) (0.5 inch) in size the vessel’s wastewater may be discharged out a separate “other wastewater” outfall meeting depth requirements.
 - 2.2.1.7.11. All Remote seafood processing facility and community grinding facility permittees shall reduce the size of all seafood waste to 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) or smaller in any dimension prior to discharge. The 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) size requirement does not apply to:
 - 2.2.1.7.11.1. The calcareous shells of scallops, clams, oysters and abalones, or
 - 2.2.1.7.11.2. The calcareous shells of sea urchins.

- 2.2.1.7.12. If a facility permittee integrates washed or unwashed mince / paste seafood processing lines or washed or unwashed mince / paste by-product lines, the permittee shall implement the specific BMP and monitoring requirements found in Part 2.2.3.1.2.
- 2.2.1.7.13. Total seafood waste discharge (Pounds) limits –
- 2.2.1.7.13.1. A permittee shall not discharge the weight of seafood waste residues on an annual basis which exceeds the amount requested in the permittee's NOI for each outfall and/or approved area(s)-of-operation or as approved in the permittee's authorization.
- 2.2.1.7.13.2. Permittees seafood waste discharges are limited as follows:
- 2.2.1.7.13.2.1. Permittees of seafood processing facilities performing filleting, canning and freezing (Part 2.2.2), Remote Washed or Unwashed Mince / Paste seafood processing lines / facilities (Part 2.2.3), and/or By-product production lines / facilities (e.g. Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Hydrolysate - Part 0) discharging seafood waste are limited to a maximum - cumulative, annual total waste discharge of 10,000,000¹ lbs/yr.
- [Raw lbs - (Finished product(s) lbs + lbs of water vapor lost during drying) = lbs waste discharged]
- 2.2.1.7.13.2.2. Permittees of community grinders (Part 2.2.2), discharging seafood waste are limited to a maximum- cumulative, annual total waste discharge of 10,000,000 lbs/yr.
- 2.2.1.7.13.2.3. Vessel's Seafood Waste Discharge Limits (lbs) to inland waters are found in Part 2.6.

2.2.1.8. Permittees accepting seafood waste or wastewater from multiple sources shall:

- 2.2.1.8.1. Develop BMPs to document that information is provided to entities regarding the disposal of seafood waste and wastewaters regarding:
- 2.2.1.8.1.1. Proper methods to dispose of seafood waste at the responsible party's facility to ensure the grinder's functionality is maintained and recorded, and that nuisance conditions are not created.
- 2.2.1.8.1.2. Instructions as to the types of acceptable seafood waste (seafood, fish carcasses only) to be discharged (no plastics, rubber bands, metal, etc.).
- 2.2.1.8.2. Provide clear written instructions as to the types of acceptable seafood waste to discharge, such as posting a sign listing the types of acceptable waste to be discharged if the grinder is un-manned (i.e., not inside a seafood processing facility). Discharge of chemicals by or at community grinding facilities are prohibited, except for use as a disinfectant or cleaner and must not be discharged in toxic amounts.

¹ Upon submittal of complete NOIs for permit coverage, discharges over 10,000,000 lbs will continue for the Icicle Seafoods Petersburg (Major) and Ocean Beauty Seafoods Excursion Inlet Plants as previously authorized under AKG520000 as long as the discharges are found in compliance with the terms of General Permit AKG521000.

2.2.1.8.3. Provide a method for permittees or persons delivering seafood waste, to record the number of pounds delivered. This record shall be maintained on a Monthly Seafood Waste Delivery Report (Attachment G). The permittee is required to maintain copies of the Monthly Waste Delivery Report (Attachment G), add totals to the cumulative amount discharged and submit with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).

2.2.1.9. Seafood System Inspection Requirements

2.2.1.9.1. The permittee of a seasonal facility shall perform a pre-operational inspection of the outfall system(s), using such techniques as pressure testing, visual, Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV), dye testing or diver inspection prior to beginning processing to ensure that the outfall system is operable and functioning as designed. The permittee shall record the inspection and method of the inspection shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. Verification of inspection shall be included in the submittal of the Annual Report (See Part 2.8).

2.2.1.9.2. The permittee of a non-seasonal facility shall inspect the outfall system(s) annually using such techniques as pressure testing, visual, ROV, dye testing or diver inspection. The permittee shall establish a schedule and method of inspection to verify that the outfall system is operable and functioning as designed.

2.2.1.9.3. The record, method, and schedule of the required inspection shall be incorporated in the BMP Plan (Part 2.10) and shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. Verification of inspection(s) shall be included in the submittal of the Annual Report (See Part 2.8).

2.2.1.9.4. The permittee shall cease discharging from a severed, failed, or leaking outfall system as soon as possible, but no more than ten days past discovery of the severance, failure or damage, with the allowance of enough time to process seafood already offloaded to the facility. Discharging shall be discontinued if the system is unable to be repaired within 10 days. Any failure of the outfall system shall be verbally reported to DEC within 24 hours of discovery and written notification is required within 5 days of discovery in accordance with Appendix A, Part 3.4 (Twenty-four Hour Reporting), except reporting of grind size (see Permit Part 2.2.1.9.6.1).

2.2.1.9.5. Seafood Waste Treatment System Inspection: The permittee shall visually inspect the seafood waste treatment system daily while seafood waste discharge is occurring and record observations daily. The discharge of gloves, earplugs, rubber bands, or other equipment used during the processing of seafood that may inadvertently be entrained in the wastewater is prohibited. Logs of daily inspections shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. An example Grinder and Waste Conveyance Inspection Log is provided as Attachment B to this permit.

2.2.1.9.6. Grinder System: Permittees shall inspect the grinder system daily while seafood waste discharge is occurring. This will require inspecting the size of the ground residues by taking a representative sample of the ground discharge and ensuring the pieces are being ground appropriately. The inspection shall include taking a representative sample of the ground waste discharge from a properly sized sample port (two inches or greater) and ensuring that individual pieces of ground seafood waste are less than 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension. See Appendix H for the monitoring and analysis protocol to determine grind size compliance. A log of daily inspections shall be kept at

the facility and made available upon request. An example Grinder and Seafood Waste Conveyance Inspection Log is provided as Attachment B to this permit.

- 2.2.1.9.6.1. When ten or more seafood waste particles exceed the maximum size requirement in a 5-gallon bucket of wastewater, corrective action (e.g., replacement of or sharpening the grinder plates, pump speed adjustment, size of cutting plate reduced from 0.5 inch down to 0.375 inch, addition of audio grinder, etc.) is required and must be noted on the log.
- 2.2.1.9.6.2. Grind size exceedances of the 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) size limit shall be reported to DEC in the Annual Report (Part 2.8). Violation of the grind size standard does not require 24 hour verbal reporting or five (5) day written notification to DEC. (Appendix A, Section 3.4), unless a bypass of the system has occurred (e.g., an overflow spill with discharge to waters of the U.S., or a grinder pump malfunctions and discharges occurred without grinding). If a bypass occurs, the violation shall be reported to DEC in accordance with Appendix A, Part 3.5, (Other Noncompliance Reporting) and included with the Non-Compliance Summary submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
- 2.2.1.9.7. The Annual Report summary will include the duration of the noncompliance and how the noncompliance was resolved. A permittee shall submit a report summarizing the information gathered during the calendar year to DEC with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
- 2.2.1.9.8. Digital Photographs: The permittee shall take digital photographs of the grinder system in operation while processing is occurring. Pictures shall be taken once per month while seafood waste discharge is occurring. One photograph shall include the sampling port while taking a sample and one photograph shall be taken of a representative sample of the ground seafood waste from the waste treatment system. A measuring device, such as a ruler, shall be included in the grind size photograph for scaling purposes, clearly representing of the waste particle size present in the effluent. Photographs shall be of sufficient clarity and detail to support the observations and shall represent what was witnessed by the individual performing the inspection. Photographs shall have a digital date and time stamp on the photograph from cameras with such a function or the legible date and time shall be included in the photograph with the date and inspection start time. Photographs applicable to non-compliance summary reporting actions shall be submitted electronically, or if submitting hard copy on a CD or DVD, with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
- 2.2.1.9.9. The permittee shall submit a summary report of the inspection information gathered during the calendar year. The report shall include a table format documenting non-compliance events and any corrective actions associated with the seafood waste treatment system during inspection, as well as digital photographs to DEC as part of the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
- 2.2.1.10. Spoiled Seafood Waste Discharges – Seafood that is delivered to a remote onshore facility and found to be “spoiled” due to temperature, histamine concentrations, or decomposition may be discharged in compliance with the following:
 - 2.2.1.10.1. The permittee is allowed to discharge spoiled seafood, if the spoiled seafood is ground to 1.27 centimeter (cm) (0.5 inch) or smaller in any dimension prior to discharge and the permittee performs monitoring as required in this Part. Total pounds of discharged,

spoiled seafood shall be reported in the Annual Report. The poundage contributes to the total annual authorized pounds of seafood waste discharged.

- 2.2.1.10.2. Spoiled Seafood Discharge Monitoring. The permittee shall monitor the effluent discharge of ground, spoiled seafood waste for temperature, pH and ammonia as specified in Table 5.
- 2.2.1.10.3. Sampling shall be performed midway through the grinding and discharge process. If discharging spoiled seafood waste by vessel to Inland waters (Part 2.6), grind size sampling shall be performed just prior to discharge or while discharging by the vessel.
- 2.2.1.10.4. The permittee shall perform other monitoring and survey requirements for all discharges, as applicable, as found in Parts 2.4 - 2.7.

Table 5: Required Monitoring during Discharge of Ground, Spoiled Seafood Waste

Effluent Parameter	Units	Effluent Reporting		Monitoring Requirements		
		Average Monthly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Spoiled Seafood Discharge Monitoring						
Amount Discharge	lbs ^a	report	report	N/A	Once per discharge event	measured or calculated
Grind Size Compliance Sampling ^b	cm	N/A	1.27	effluent	Once per discharge event	grab
Temperature ^{c, d}	° C	report	report	effluent	Once per discharge event	grab
pH ^{c, d}	SU	report	report	effluent	Once per discharge event	grab
Total ammonia ^{c, d}	mg-N/L	report	report	effluent	Once per discharge event	grab
Ambient Parameter	Spoiled Seafood Discharge Ambient Monitoring					
pH	SU	report	report	receiving water	within 5 days of discharge	grab
Alkalinity ^e	Mg-CaCO ₃ /L	report	report	receiving water	within 5 days of discharge	grab
Salinity	ppt	report	report	receiving water	within 5 days of discharge	grab
Temperature	° C	report	report	receiving water	within 5 days of discharge	grab
Notes:						
a. lbs = pounds						
b. See Appendix H for the sampling and analysis protocol to determine grind size compliance. Exceedances of the 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) limit shall be reported to DEC in accordance with Appendix A, Part 3.5, (Other Noncompliance Reporting).						
c. The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.						
d. Sampling shall be performed midway through the grinding and discharge process, or if discharging under Permit Part 2.6 vessel shall sample just prior to discharge.						
e. Alkalinity monitoring is only required if spoiled seafood waste is discharged to fresh water receiving water.						
* Pounds of spoiled fish or other spoiled seafood brought the facility, but not processed (not brought to a marketable form - because it is being ground for discharged with no profit), shall count toward total pounds waste discharged.						

2.2.2. Remote Onshore Seafood Processing (conventional or mechanized) and Community Grinder Waste and Wastewater Discharges

2.2.2.1. Applicability - This part of the permit establishes limits and monitoring requirements for the discharge of Remote onshore seafood processing facility waste and wastewaters discharges resulting from conventional or mechanized butchering (i.e., filleting, canning, etc.) facility processes, process waste streams, and operations; as well as community grinder waste and wastewater discharges that are clearly identified by the permittee in the NOI (Attachment A) and that are described therein:

2.2.2.1.1. Conventional or mechanized seafood processing waste and wastewater treatment systems meeting requirements found in Part 2.2.1, and

2.2.2.1.2. Community grinder seafood waste and wastewater treatment systems meeting requirements found in Part 2.2.1.

2.2.2.1.3. Cleaning agents used in process areas where the permittee follows the manufacture's recommended use and disposal recommendations, and EPA registered disinfectants that may be added to wash down water and scrubber water at recommended application rates to facilitate the removal of wastes and to maintain FDA sanitary standards during processing.

2.2.2.2. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

2.2.2.2.1. The permittee shall limit and monitor the wastewater discharge from Remote onshore facility as specified in Table 6. Monitoring results shall be recorded on a DMR and submitted monthly.

2.2.2.2.2. Moored vessel(s) or moored barge(s) acting as a support facility for remote onshore permittee shall:

2.2.2.2.2.1. Limit and monitor their discharge(s) as specified in Table 6.

2.2.2.2.2.2. Sample at the last point of discharge prior to discharging to the waters of the U.S.

2.2.2.2.3. Effluent limits shall be met at the end of the treatment process prior to discharge to waters of the U.S.

2.2.2.2.4. For each outfall/port, the permittee shall record:

2.2.2.2.4.1. The amount of seafood waste discharged on a daily and annual basis (seafood processors and community grinders).

2.2.2.2.4.2. Identify the number of hours of seafood processing that occurred during each day (applicable to seafood processors only).

2.2.2.2.4.3. The effluent daily and monthly discharge flow rates and document the method of determining flow rates in the Annual Report (Part 2.8) (seafood processors and community grinders).

2.2.2.2.5. All effluent monitoring results for Table 6, except grind size and waste conveyance system inspections, shall be recorded on a DMR and submitted monthly. Copies shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. A summary report of pollutants monitored and monitoring data shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).

2.2.2.2.6. The permittee shall perform other monitoring requirements for all discharges as set forth in Parts 2.4 - 2.7.

Table 6: Remote Onshore Seafood Waste Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements

Effluent Parameter	Units	Effluent Limits				Monitoring Requirements		
		Average Monthly Limit	Minimum Daily Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Maximum Annual Limit ^c	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow Rate– Daily Discharge	mgd ^a	report	---		---	effluent	daily	measured or calculated
Seafood Waste discharged	lbs ^b	report	---		10,000,000 Note c, d	N/A	daily	calculated
	cm	report		1.27 cm (0.5 inch)		effluent	daily	grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^e	µg/l	report	---		---	effluent	monthly	grab
Total Ammonia ^f	mg-N/L	report	---	---	---	effluent	monthly	grab
pH ^f	S.U.	report	6.5	8.5		effluent	monthly	grab
Temperature ^f	° C	report				effluent	monthly	grab
Waste Conveyance System	N/A	report	---		---	system ^g	daily	visual
Grinder System ^{g, h}	N/A	report	---		---	after treatment	daily	visual/grab
Operational Photos ^h	N/A	report	---		---	system	monthly ^g	digital

Notes:

- a. mgd = million gallons per day.
- b. lbs = pounds
- c. The permittee shall not discharge an amount (by weight) of seafood waste on an annual basis which exceeds the Department's written authorization.
- d. For accepting offsite, seafood waste, the permittee shall provide a method to record (or record themselves) the lbs of waste discharged on a daily basis for the days on which a seafood waste discharge occurs.
- e. Monitoring for chlorine is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant, nor introduced elsewhere in the seafood processing area.
- f. The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.
- g. See Appendix E for the sampling and analysis protocol to determine grind size compliance.
- h. Two photographs per month while discharge is occurring.

2.2.3. Remote Washed and Unwashed Mince or Paste Seafood Processing

- 2.2.3.1. Applicability - This part of the permit establishes requirements for the discharge of washed and unwashed mince or paste seafood processing effluent from Remote facilities, including facility processes, process waste streams, and operations described as:
- 2.2.3.1.1. Washed and Unwashed Mince / Paste seafood processing discharge effluent, and
 - 2.2.3.1.2. Cleaning agents used in process areas where the permittee follows the manufacturer's recommended use and disposal recommendations, and EPA registered disinfectants that may be added to wash down water and scrubber water at recommended application rates to facilitate the removal of wastes and to maintain FDA sanitary standards during processing.
- 2.2.3.2. Permittees shall develop and implement specific BMPs for all washed and unwashed mince or paste wastewaters originating from Remote facilities to reduce pollutant loading. See specific investigational BMP (Part 2.10.7.8. The BMP Plan shall be consistent with objectives set in Part 2.10 and permit requirements found in this Part 2.2.3.
- 2.2.3.2.1. Investigational BMP Development and Implementation Schedule. The permittee shall develop and implement a BMP Plan which achieves the source control and reduction in pollutant loading objectives and the specific requirements for washed and unwashed mince/ paste listed in Part 2.10.7.8.
 - 2.2.3.2.1.1. Existing and new source permittees shall submit (postmark) written notice to DEC's Compliance Program that investigational BMP Plan has been developed within six months. Any existing BMP Plan may be modified for compliance with this Part.
 - 2.2.3.2.1.2. Existing and new source permittees shall submit (postmark) written notice to DEC's Compliance Program that investigational BMP source control strategies have been implemented within eighteen months of the effective date of general permit authorization.
- 2.2.3.3. The permittee shall record the daily and average monthly discharge flow rate per production cycle, the number of cycles completed daily for each washed and unwashed mince / paste seafood product line. Flow rate shall be reported in million gallons per day (mgd) and may be calculated if the permittee has not installed flow rate meters in the processing area. These daily and monthly flow rates shall be used for reporting in the Annual Report, including reporting mass-based pollutant loading calculations (Appendix E).
- 2.2.3.4. The permittee shall record the daily and monthly incoming flow rate to each of the washed and unwashed mince / paste processing lines. Flow rate may be calculated if the permittee has not installed flow rate meters in the processing area(s).
- 2.2.3.5. The permittee shall record the daily (24-hour) and monthly (30-day) pounds of:
- 2.2.3.5.1. Raw seafood delivered to the seafood processing facility intended to be processed into washed and/or unwashed mince / paste.
 - 2.2.3.5.2. Washed and/or unwashed mince / paste product produced.
 - 2.2.3.5.3. Seafood waste sent to by-product or wastewater treatment system for additional solids removal from the washed / and/or unwashed mince / paste production line.
 - 2.2.3.5.4. Seafood by-product(s) produced from that sent in Part 2.2.3.5.3.
 - 2.2.3.5.5. Seafood waste discharged.

- 2.2.3.6. For reporting required by Part 2.2.1.7.13, the pounds of seafood waste discharged, the permittee shall report the difference² between the total annual pounds of raw seafood intended to be processed into washed and unwashed mince / paste and the total annual pounds of washed and unwashed mince / paste produced at the facility as pounds of seafood waste discharged.
- 2.2.3.7. For reporting required by Part 2.2.1.7.13, the pounds of seafood waste discharged, shall reflect any reductions³ of amounts discharged when the washed and/or unwashed mince /paste seafood waste is sent to the permittee's by-product facility. Additionally, reported amounts shall reflect reductions of seafood waste discharged when waste or wastewater is sent to a wastewater treatment system where additional solids are shown to be removed.
- 2.2.3.8. The permittee's BMP plan (Part 2.10) shall include the calculations used for reporting Parts 2.2.3.6 and 2.2.3.7. The calculations and the calculated amounts may be reported as business confidential.
- 2.2.3.9. Remote facility operators that produce washed and/or unwashed mince / paste seafood as a product line, or as a by-product line, shall be monitored as follows:
- 2.2.3.9.1. The effluent shall be sampled at each internal outfall for each mince / paste processing line as set out in Table 7 prior to commingling with any other wastewater discharge stream(s).
- 2.2.3.9.2. Each washed mince / paste internal outfall sample shall be collected as a flow proportional composite sample (equal to the production cycle) during a single production cycle. If collected as a grab sample the sampling period shall be:
- 2.2.3.9.2.1. The first required aliquot of the internal outfall grab sample(s) (Table 7) shall be collected from the waste stream during discharge of the first half of washed mince / paste washing production cycle.
- 2.2.3.9.2.2. The second required aliquot for the internal outfall grab sample(s) (Table 7) shall be collected during that same production cycle as 2.2.3.9.2.1, during discharge of the washed mince / paste waste stream's last wash cycle(s) and dewatering.
- 2.2.3.9.3. Unwashed mince / paste seafood internal outfall waste stream sampling shall be collected as an 8-hour composite sample (or less, if the production cycle is less) and sampled prior to commingling.
- 2.2.3.9.4. If wastewater is not produced during the washed and unwashed mince / paste seafood production or washed and unwashed mince / paste seafood by-product production, effluent sampling under this part is not required.
- 2.2.3.10. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

² Formula if waste or wastewater is not sent to the permittee's by-product or wastewater treatment system to remove additional solids:

Pounds (lbs) of raw seafood sent to mince / paste line – (lbs mince / paste produced) = lbs seafood waste discharged.

³ Formula if waste or wastewater is sent to by-product or wastewater treatment to remove additional solids:

Pounds (lbs) of raw seafood sent to mince / paste line – (lbs mince / paste produced + lbs of by-product + lbs of water vapor) = lbs seafood waste discharged.

- 2.2.3.10.1. Internal outfall monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the date and time of the sample, the monitoring day's total process cycle's incoming and effluent flow rate for the washed and/or unwashed mince seafood effluent line sampled, effluent parameters sampled as well as daily and average monthly monitoring data.
 - 2.2.3.10.1.1. The permittee shall report the pounds of TSS, Oil and Grease (O&G) and BOD₅ / 1,000 pounds seafood processed on the day of monitoring, as well as report the monthly average concentration (See Appendix E for example calculations).
- 2.2.3.10.2. In order to calculate the pounds/1000 pounds (TSS, O&G, and BOD₅) of seafood processed, the permittee shall:
 - 2.2.3.10.2.1. Report pounds of raw seafood and type of seafood (e.g., pollock, salmon) that was sent to the washed and/or unwashed mince / paste seafood processing line during the production cycle sampled (Monitoring performed per Part 2.2.3.9 sampling period),
 - 2.2.3.10.2.2. Perform calculations to determine pounds of pollutant discharged per 1,000 pounds of the type of seafood processed (See Appendix E for example calculations).
 - 2.2.3.10.2.3. Report the number of days, and hours each day, in the calendar month that each type of washed and/or unwashed mince / paste seafood processing occurred.
 - 2.2.3.10.2.4. The total discharge flow rate (mgd) for each production cycle on the monitoring date.
 - 2.2.3.10.2.5. Report the number of production cycles on the monitoring date.
- 2.2.3.10.3. The permittee shall develop a QAPP Monitoring Plan (Part 2.9) applicable to washed or unwashed mince / paste seafood processing.
- 2.2.3.10.4. The monitoring schedule established in Table 7 is required to begin one year after the effective date of this permit and monitoring is required to continue until the next permit reissuance and new monitoring requirements are established.
- 2.2.3.10.5. The permittee shall perform other monitoring and survey requirements for all discharges, as applicable, found in Parts 2.4 - 2.7.

Table 7: Remote Washed and Unwashed Mince or Paste Seafood Effluent (Internal Outfall) Monitoring Requirements

Effluent Parameter	Units	Effluent Result	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow Rate - Daily Discharge for each processing lines internal outfall on the day sampled	mgd	report	record daily, report daily value for sample day	measured/calculated
Flow Rate – Daily Discharge for all processing lines on day sampled	mgd	report	daily	measured/calculated
Flow Rate – Average Monthly Discharge	mgd	report	monthly	calculated
Raw Product incoming for Mince / Paste Line(s) ^a	lbs	report	Record per production cycle, then report total monthly	measured, calculated for each species
Number of Days Processing ^b	days	report	monthly	measured
Amount of Mince / Paste Product Produced	lbs	report	Record per production cycle, then report total monthly	measured
BOD ₅ ^{c, d}	mg/L	report	monthly	Internal = Composite or Grab ^e
	lbs/1000 lbs			
COD ^{c, d}	mg/L	report	monthly	Internal = Composite or Grab ^e
	lbs/1000 lbs			
TSS ^{c, d}	mg/L	report	monthly	Internal = Composite or Grab ^e
	lbs/1000 lbs			
Oil & Grease ^{c, d}	mg/L	report	monthly	grab
	lbs/1000 lbs			
Settleable solids	ml/L	report	monthly	8-hr composite ^{d, e}
Total Dissolved Solids ^f	mg/L	report	monthly	8-hr composite ^{d, e}
Salinity	mg/L	report	monthly	grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^g	µg/l	report	monthly	grab
Total Ammonia ^h	mg-N/L	report	monthly	grab
pH ^h	SU	report	monthly	grab
Temperature ^h	° C	report	monthly	grab

Notes:

- The permittee shall report the amount in pounds of production of each type of seafood sent to each mince / paste seafood production line (crab, salmon by conventional/hand butchering processes, salmon by mechanized processing, bottom fish, etc.).
- The permittee shall report the number of days in the calendar month on which each type of washed and/or unwashed mince / paste seafood processing occurred.
- Permittees shall report the daily and monthly pounds (lbs) BOD₅, TSS, and O&G / 1,000 lbs seafood processed for each calendar month.
- Calculations to determine lbs of pollutant discharge per 1,000 lbs of seafood processed are shown in Appendix E.
- Samples as required in Part 2.2.3.9 .
- Total Dissolved Solids monitoring is only required in Fresh Water Systems.
- Monitoring for chlorine is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant, nor introduced elsewhere in the seafood processing area.
- The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.

2.2.4. Remote Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, Fish Hydrolysate and Other By-product Facilities

- 2.2.4.1. Applicability - This part of the permit establishes limits and monitoring requirements for the discharge of Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, or Fish Hydrolysate or other by-products effluent resulting from Remote facility processes, process waste streams, and operations that are clearly identified by the permittee in the NOI (Attachment A) and that are described therein:
- 2.2.4.1.1. Effluent from Remote Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, or Fish Hydrolysate or other by-product lines, and
 - 2.2.4.1.2. Cleaning agents used in process areas where the permittee follows the manufacture's recommended use and disposal recommendations, and EPA registered disinfectants that may be added to wash down water and scrubber water at recommended application rates to facilitate the removal of wastes and to maintain FDA sanitary standards during processing.
- 2.2.4.2. The permittee shall record and report the daily and monthly discharge flow rate for each by-product line. Flow rate shall be reported in million gallons per day (mgd) and may be calculated if the permittee has not installed flow rate meters in the processing area.
- 2.2.4.3. An effluent flow, line drawing should be developed by the permittee to assist in product mass balance calculations. Any updates to the processing areas should be reflected in the QAPP (Part 2.9), BMP Plan (Part 2.10) and NOI updates (Part 1.6).
- 2.2.4.4. The permittee shall record the incoming flow rate to each of the by-product processing lines. Flow rate may be calculated if the permittee has not installed flow rate meters in the processing area.
- 2.2.4.5. The permittee shall record the daily (24-hour) and monthly amounts (lbs) of:
- 2.2.4.5.1. Seafood delivered from each seafood processing facility or line, intended to processed into by-product.
 - 2.2.4.5.2. Each by-product produced (e.g., fish meal, fish oil, fish hydrolysate, etc.).
 - 2.2.4.5.3. Water lost to the atmosphere (e.g., evaporated in fish meal plant).
 - 2.2.4.5.4. Seafood waste discharged.
 - 2.2.4.5.5. This information may be reported to the Department as business confidential.
- 2.2.4.6. Remote facility permittees that integrate by-product technology lines such as fish meal, fish oil, fish hydrolysate, etc. shall conduct effluent monitoring as required in Table 8. The sampling point shall be located prior to commingling (internal outfall) with other waste streams, or prior to discharge if discharged directly to waters of the U.S., depending on facility design. The monitoring schedule shall be described in, and meet the requirements of the QAPP (Part 2.9).
- 2.2.4.6.1. If stickwater is discharged, monitoring of BOD₅, TSS, and O&G samples are required to be taken while fish meal/powder stickwater wastewater is being discharged. When discharging is for short periods or intermittent periods, samples are to be taken midway during stickwater discharge.

- 2.2.4.7. Internal outfall monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the date and time of the sample, total daily flow rate (mgd) for the by-product line on the monitoring date, effluent parameters sampled, as well as daily and average monthly monitoring data.
- 2.2.4.8. If by-product waste streams are commingled with other waste streams, only internal outfall sampling is required, Permit Part 2.2.4.6.
- 2.2.4.9. The monitoring schedule in Table 8 is required to begin one year after the effective date of this permit and is required to continue until the next permit reissuance and new monitoring requirements are established.
- 2.2.4.10. The permittee shall perform other monitoring and survey requirements for all discharges, as applicable, as set forth in Parts 2.4 - 2.7.

Table 8: Remote Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, Fish Hydrolysate and Other By-products Monitoring Requirements – End of Pipe or Internal Outfall dependent on Facility Design

Effluent Parameter	Units	Effluent Result	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow Rate - Daily Discharge for internal outfall on day sampled	mgd	report	daily	measured/calculated
Incoming Flow Rate	mgd	report	daily/monthly	measured/calculated
Flow Rate – Daily Discharge end-of-pipe total on day sampled	mgd	report	daily	measured/calculated
Flow Rate – Average Monthly Discharge	mgd	report	monthly	calculated
Number of Days Processing ^a	days	report	monthly	measured
Amount seafood sent to be processed into by-product	lbs	report	daily	measured
	% ^b			
Amount by-product produced	lbs	report	daily	measured
Report amount & how (inland water, land fill, etc.) wastes are disposed of	lbs	report	total each week	measured
BOD ₅ ^{c, d}	mg/L	report	monthly	8-hr composite ^d
	lbs/1000 lbs	report		
TSS ^{c, d}	mg/L	report	monthly	8-hr composite ^d
	lbs/1000 lbs	report		
Oil & Grease ^{c, d}	mg/L	report	monthly	grab
	lbs/1000 lbs	report		
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^e	µg/L	report	monthly	grab
Salinity	mg/L	report	monthly	grab
Total Ammonia ^f	mg-N/L	report	monthly	grab
pH ^f	SU	report	monthly	grab
Temperature ^f	° C	report	monthly	grab

Notes:

- The permittee shall report the number of days in the calendar month on which each type of seafood processing occurred.
- The permittee shall report the amount in pounds of production of each type of seafood sent to the by-product line (crab meat, whole crab or crab sections, salmon by conventional/hand butchering processes, salmon by mechanized processing, bottom fish, herring fillet processing, herring frozen whole, scallops, etc.). The permittee is required to report the percentage of total raw pounds processed that is sent to the by product line. In example, if 40,000 lbs of carcasses are produced from filleting, but only 20,000 lbs are sent by-product production, the percent reported would be 50%.
- Permittees shall report the daily and monthly pounds (lbs) BOD₅, TSS, and O&G / 1,000 lbs seafood processed.
- A grab sample may be collected instead of an 8-hour composite sample during periods of intermittent processing where processing alternately ceases and begins again in less than eight hours. If a grab sample is taken it shall be taken midway during the processing.
- Monitoring for chlorine is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant, nor introduced elsewhere in the seafood processing area.
- The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.

2.3. Non-Remote Onshore Seafood Processing Facilities

- 2.3.1. All Non-Remote seafood processing permittees shall comply with requirements as found in Part 2.3.1.
- 2.3.1.1. Flow Rate Measurement –
- 2.3.1.1.1. Installation of flow rate meters is required at new facilities.
- 2.3.1.1.2. When an existing facility modifies or installs new process water intake, effluent or waste treatment systems, a flow rate meters must be installed in the new or modified system within 60 days of the change.
- 2.3.1.1.3. At existing facilities where a flow rate meter is not yet installed, the daily and average monthly discharge flow rate (mgd) may be calculated using professional methods (e.g., pump size and duration of pumping, potable water usage, or volume of vessels emptied). When discharge flow rate is calculated instead of measured, permittees must submit the flow rate calculation method with next month's required DMR, or with the Annual Report if no DMR is required. Flow rate calculations methods must be placed in the BMP Plan. Revisions to the procedure to derive the flow rate calculations must be updated in the BMP Plan prior to using the new procedure for reporting purposes. The permittee shall calculate the daily and average monthly discharge flow rate (mgd) from each production line/operation(s)(mgd). The permittee shall calculate the facilities total daily and average monthly discharge flow rate (mgd) per outfall.
- 2.3.1.1.4. The permittee shall record the daily and average monthly discharge flow rate (mgd) from each production line/operation(s). The permittee shall record the facility's total daily and average monthly discharge flow rate (mgd) per outfall.
- 2.3.1.2. Outfall Terminus Discharge Depths – Onshore Facilities & Moored Vessel(s) or Barge(s) Acting as Support Facility for an Onshore Facility
- 2.3.1.2.1. Marine Water Discharge Outfall / Port Discharge to Depth Requirement. Effluent discharged to marine or estuarine waters shall be through an outfall with a depth terminus of at least - 60 feet MLLW, unless complying with this requirement is prohibitive due to extreme site-specific circumstances (e.g., tidal flat in Bristol Bay). The permittee shall receive written approval from DEC before discharging to depths less than -60 feet MLLW (Part 2.3.1.2.4). See Appendix D - Table D1 for a list of existing facilities authorized to discharge less than 60 feet below the surface.
- 2.3.1.2.2. Estuarine Water Discharge Outfall / Port Discharge to Depth Requirement. Effluent discharged to estuarine waters shall be through an outfall with a depth terminus of at least -10 feet MLLW or -10 feet Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM), whichever is deeper, unless complying with this requirement is prohibitive due to site-specific circumstances (e.g., Bristol Bay shallow discharge areas at low tide). The permittee shall receive written approval from DEC before discharging to depths less than -10 feet MLLW/-10 OHWM (Part 2.2.1.3.4). See Appendix D for a list of facilities authorized to discharge to depths less than -10 feet below the surface.
- 2.3.1.2.3. Fresh Water Discharge Outfall / Port Discharge to Depth Requirement. Effluent discharged to fresh waters shall be through an outfall with a depth terminus of at least - 10 feet MLLW or -10 feet OHWM, whichever is deeper, unless complying with this requirement is prohibitive due to site-specific circumstances (e.g., Naknek River

shallow discharge areas at low tide). The permittee shall receive written authorization from DEC before discharging to depths less than -10 feet MLLW/-10 OHWM (Part 2.3.1.2.4). See Appendix D a list of facilities authorized to discharge to depths less than -10 feet below the surface.

2.3.1.2.4. A permittee may apply for a reduction to the required discharge depth requirement for marine or fresh waters if complying with the depth requirement is prohibitive due to extreme site-specific circumstances (e.g., tidal flat in Bristol Bay, Naknek River-low tide depths, etc.). Permittees receiving an authorization to discharge at depth not meeting Part 2.3.1.2.1 – 2.3.1.2.3, as applicable, will be required to perform scheduled seafloor surveys, except for reasons of health and safety concerns. The permittee's request to discharge at depths less than required in Part 2.3.1.2.1 – 2.3.1.2.3 shall include, at a minimum:

2.3.1.2.4.1. Site-specific information about receiving water topography and currents, the historic effects of past discharges to water quality,

2.3.1.2.4.2. Distances / length of pipe required to obtain required depth,

2.3.1.2.4.3. The presence of any historic shoreline seafood deposit accumulations and local fisheries, and the estimated potential costs for modification of the outfall to comply with the depth provisions in Parts 2.3.1.2.1 - 2.3.1.2.3.

2.3.1.2.5. If depth reduction is approved, the Department shall add the conditions of required annual seafloor survey monitoring (Appendix F) for discharges resulting in seafood waste deposits forming continuous coverage areas of greater than 0.75 acres, as well as requiring no seafood foam or sea surface residues outside the boundary of an approved mixing zone.

2.3.1.3. Pre-Installation / Pre-discharge Survey Requirements -

2.3.1.3.1. The placement of any outfall shall not be anchored in, or discharge waste or wastewater into or onto "living substrates" such as submerged aquatic vegetation, kelp, or eelgrass. A pre-biological survey is required in compliance with Appendix I:

2.3.1.3.1.1. Where a new onshore facility, with new outfall(s), is being proposed, or

2.3.1.3.1.2. Where an existing facility is proposing a new outfall location, or

2.3.1.3.1.3. Where a facility permittee is restarting a seafood processing facility in a location where no seafood discharges have occurred for the past 12 months.

2.3.1.3.2. A facility's in-transit vessel's area(s)-of-operation disposal site(s) discharging under (Part 2.6) do not require pre-discharge surveys.

2.3.1.4. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements -

2.3.1.4.1. Sampling is to be representative of the waste stream flow. When processing is for short periods or intermittent periods, samples are to be taken while high volume discharge is occurring.

2.3.1.4.2. Where sampling is required, unless otherwise noted, the permittee shall use Department approved standard analytical methods found in 40 CFR Part 136 (most current version), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010 (most current version) and those found in 18 AAC 70 that can analyze the sample parameters using a MDL less

than the effluent limit. The permittee shall notify the Department the sample arrived outside hold times.

- 2.3.1.4.2.1. The standard holding time for a fecal coliform bacteria or enterococcus bacteria sample is eight hours from the sample collection time.
- 2.3.1.4.2.2. The Collins-Tenney test method is allowed for testing of O&G. EPA Method 1664 for O&G has been approved as an alternative test procedure for Region 10.
- 2.3.1.4.3. As allowed in 18 AAC 83.110(d) and 18 AAC 83.310(o), DEC may require additional effluent or receiving water body monitoring for site-specific purpose related to, but not limited to: NOI submittal information, protection of water quality, gathering data to support TMDL development, evaluation of receiving water impairments, verification of mixing zone size, or evaluation of effects on threatened or endangered species. Monitoring frequencies requiring additional sampling may be adjusted for site-specific purposes. The permittee will be notified of any additional or site-specific monitoring in writing.
- 2.3.1.4.4. Seafood waste effluent monitoring is only required in those months that seafood processing occurs for at least 24 hours during the calendar month.
- 2.3.1.5. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) -
 - 2.3.1.5.1. Where monitoring is required, monitoring data shall be reported each month on the DMR form for each outfall/port or internal outfall, as required, provided by DEC or equivalent forms. Submittal of DMRs is required monthly, postmarked by the 15th day of the following month.
 - 2.3.1.5.2. During months the facility is not discharging wastewater where monitoring is required, the required DMRs shall be marked “no discharge” and submitted to DEC. Alternatively, if the discharge is seasonal, the permittee may indicate on the last monthly DMR for the season, the time period when there will be no discharge and DMRs will not be required to be submitted for those months of no discharge.
 - 2.3.1.5.3. For purposes of reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the MDL, the permittee shall report on the DMR “less than (<) {numeric value of the MDL}” and if a value is less than the minimum level (ML), the permittee shall report “less than (<) {numeric value of the ML}.”
 - 2.3.1.5.4. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than the permit requires using standard analytical methods approved in 40 CFR Part 136 (most current version), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010 (most current version) and those found in 18 AAC 70, or as specified in this permit, the results of that additional monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data is required to be reported on the DMR required by Appendix A, Part 3.2. All limitations that require averaging of measurements must be calculated using an arithmetic means unless the Department specifies another method in the permit. Upon request by the Department, the permittee must submit the results of any other monitoring regardless of the test method used.
 - 2.3.1.5.5. The permittee shall file a DMR for each seafood processing discharge outfall/port, unless outfalls/ports termini are located within 20 feet of each other and are discharging from the same single discharge waste treatment system. The permittee

shall file a separate DMR for each required internal outfall monitoring location as required by the permit.

- 2.3.1.5.6. A summary report of DMR or other pollutants monitored, based on associated seafood processing line(s), wastewater streams, or domestic wastewater stream shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8), and shall follow established QAPP protocols (Part 2.9).
- 2.3.1.5.7. Permittees may be required to submit DMRs electronically when full implementation of the EPA e-Reporting Rule becomes available.
- 2.3.1.6. Discharge Limitations -
 - 2.3.1.6.1. Permittees may not discharge, alone or in combination with other dischargers, any substances or wastes which:
 - 2.3.1.6.1.1. Cause the receiving water to be unfit or unsafe for a beneficial use,
 - 2.3.1.6.1.2. Cause a film, sheen, or discoloration on the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines, unless authorized by a mixing zone – the outside the boundary of the mixing zone shall be virtually free from floating oils, or
 - 2.3.1.6.1.3. Cause leaching of toxic or deleterious substances, or
 - 2.3.1.6.1.4. Cause a sludge, solid, or emulsion to be deposited beneath or upon the surface of the water, within the water column, on the bottom, or upon adjoining shorelines unless authorized by a mixing zone or project area ZOD.
 - 2.3.1.6.2. The discharge of seafood waste and wastewater residues shall not create a nuisance condition to designated uses beyond the boundary of the mixing zone.
 - 2.3.1.6.3. Process wastewater shall be routed through the facility's seafood wastewater treatment systems.
 - 2.3.1.6.4. Non-process wastewaters are not required to be discharged through the seafood waste treatment (screening) system, but must meet requirements in Part 2.4 if discharging directly to waters of the U.S.
 - 2.3.1.6.5. Permittees accepting discharge wastewater from vessels will develop and implement BMPs that require vessel permittees to:
 - 2.3.1.6.5.1. Use minimally toxic, phosphate-free, and biodegradable soaps and cleaners while cleaning the fish hold.
 - 2.3.1.6.5.2. Minimize washing any residual solids into receiving waters while dockside, pierside or stationary.
 - 2.3.1.6.5.3. If a vessel's fish hold wastewater is accepted by the onshore facility permittee, it shall be routed through the facility's seafood waste treatment system prior to discharge.
 - 2.3.1.6.6. If a vessel's fish hold wastewater is accepted by the onshore facility, it shall be routed through the facility's seafood waste treatment system prior to discharge. Or, if the fish hold wastewater is screened to remove solids the vessel's wastewater may be discharged out a separate "Other Wastewater" outfall meeting depth requirements of Part 2.3.1.2.

- 2.3.1.6.7. All wastewaters originating from Non-Remote seafood processing operations shall be treated by screening with fine mesh screens or other equivalent technology capable of meeting Non-Remote technology-based effluent limitations and other applicable permit conditions. Sampling shall be performed after the last treatment unit and just prior to discharge to evaluate meeting the applicable effluent limits including those authorized under Part 2.3.2 (Existing Facility - Table 9, New Facility - Table 10).
- 2.3.1.6.7.1. Seafood processing effluent sampling shall be performed at a point directly after screening and after commingling with any other seafood processing product effluents (e.g., washed and/or unwashed mince seafood and/or by-product recovery waste streams) but prior to commingling with domestic wastewater effluent.
- 2.3.1.6.8. Seafood processing waste solids in Kodiak that are collected by screening and other methods of solids recovery, shall be conveyed to a by-product recovery facility or to a by-product recovery product line, or utilized or disposed of in some other Department-approved disposal method.
- 2.3.1.6.9. Washed and unwashed mince / paste seafood processing facility permittees shall ensure that discharged effluent meets the screening requirements found in Part 2.3.1.6.7 and effluent limits found in Part 2.3.2.
- 2.3.1.6.10. Non-Remote by-product processing facility permittees (fish meal, fish oil, fish hydrolysate, etc.), shall ensure that discharged effluent meets screening requirements found in Part 2.3.1.6.7 and effluent limits found in Part 2.3.4.
- 2.3.1.6.11. Sampling is to be representative of the waste stream flow. When processing is for short periods or intermittent periods, samples are to be taken midway during processing while discharge is occurring.
- 2.3.1.7. Seafood System Inspection Requirements -
- 2.3.1.7.1. The permittee of a seasonal facility shall perform a pre-operational inspection of the outfall system(s), using such techniques as pressure testing, visual, ROV, dye testing or diver inspection prior to beginning processing to ensure that the outfall system is operable and functioning as designed. The permittee shall record the inspection and method of the inspection shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. Verification of inspection shall be included in the submittal of the Annual Report (See Part 2.8).
- 2.3.1.7.2. The permittee of a non-seasonal facility shall inspect the outfall system(s) annually using such techniques as pressure testing, visual, ROV, dye testing or diver inspection. The permittee, using reasonable engineering judgment, shall establish a schedule and method of inspection to verify that the outfall system is operable and functioning as designed. The record, method, and schedule of the required inspection shall be incorporated in the BMP Plan (Part 2.10) and shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. Verification of inspection(s) shall be included in the submittal of the Annual Report (See Part 2.8).
- 2.3.1.7.3. The permittee shall cease discharging from a severed, failed, or leaking outfall system as soon as possible, but no more than ten days past discovery of the severance, failure or damage, with the allowance of enough time to process seafood already offloaded to the facility. Discharging shall be discontinued if the system is unable to be repaired within 10 days. Any failure of the outfall system shall be verbally reported to DEC

within 24 hours of discovery and written notification is required within 5 days of discovery in accordance with Appendix A, Part 3.4 (Twenty-four Hour Reporting).

- 2.3.1.7.4. Waste Conveyance System: The permittee shall visually inspect the seafood waste conveyance system daily. The discharge of gloves, earplugs, rubber bands, or other equipment used during the processing of seafood that may inadvertently be entrained in the wastewater is prohibited. Logs of daily inspections shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. An example Waste Conveyance Inspection Log is provided as Attachment B to this permit.
- 2.3.1.7.5. The permittee shall include a section in the Annual Report (Part 2.8) that summarizes the compliance violations found during seafood waste inspections information gathered during the calendar year, as well as submit digital photographs to DEC as part of the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The report shall be signed by a principal officer or a duly appointed representative of the permittee (Appendix A, Part 1.12).
- 2.3.1.8. Non-Remote seafood processing facilities are allowed to discharge seafood waste effluent solids by vessel when:
 - 2.3.1.8.1. A complete NOI has been submitted by the permittee and authorization for vessel discharge (Part 1.6) has been received from DEC, or the permittee has received a letter of exclusion or permit from EPA's Ocean Dumping program to dispose of the fish waste by vessel.
 - 2.3.1.8.2. The amount of seafood wastes exceeds the capacity of the by-product facility, or in other limited circumstances when the by-product recovery facility is unable to take the solids wastes.
 - 2.3.1.8.3. The reason the by-product facility is unable to take the solid seafood waste shall be clearly documented in the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
 - 2.3.1.8.4. Discharge of solid seafood waste and wastewaters complies with Part 2.6. If discharging waste and wastewaters by vessel to inland waters, further monitoring and reporting is required under the vessel discharges section of the permit (Part 2.6).

2.3.2. Non-Remote Seafood Processing Facility⁴ (Existing or New) Butchering Effluent Limits

- 2.3.2.1. Applicability - This part of the permit establishes limits and monitoring requirements for the discharge of Non-Remote seafood processing facility effluent resulting from facility processes, process waste streams, and operations that are clearly identified by the permittee in the NOI (Attachment A) and that are described therein:
- 2.3.2.1.1. Conventional or mechanized seafood processing effluent meeting treatment requirements found in Part 2.3.1, and
 - 2.3.2.1.2. Cleaning agents used in process areas where the permittee follows the manufacture's recommended use and disposal recommendations, and EPA registered disinfectants that may be added to wash down water and scrubber water at recommended application rates to facilitate the removal of wastes and to maintain FDA sanitary standards during processing.
- 2.3.2.2. The permittee shall record the daily flow rate and report the average monthly discharge flow rate for each processing line. Flow rate shall be reported in million gallons per day (mgd) and may be calculated if the permittee has not installed flow rate meters in the processing area.
- 2.3.2.3. An effluent flow, line drawing should be developed by the permittee to assist in product mass balance calculations.
- 2.3.2.4. The permittee shall record the incoming flow rate to each washed and unwashed mince seafood processing for each line. Flow rate may be calculated if the permittee has not installed flow rate meters in the processing area.
- 2.3.2.5. The permittee of an "existing source" facility or production line(s) in a Non-Remote location shall limit and monitor the seafood processing wastewater discharge effluent streams as specified in Table 9 and Table 11. "Existing Source" moored vessel(s) or moored barge(s) acting as a support seafood processing facility to an onshore permittee shall limit and monitor as specified in Table 9 and Table 11. Effluent limits shall be met at the end of the treatment process prior to discharge to waters of the U.S. or prior to commingling with other waste streams before discharge. Example calculations to assist in determining compliance with these effluent limits are shown in Appendix E of this permit.
- 2.3.2.6. The permittee of a "New source" facility or production line(s) in a Non-Remote location shall limit and monitor the seafood processing wastewater discharge effluent specified in Table 10 and Table 11. "New source" moored vessel(s) or moored barge(s) (or their new source production lines) acting as support to an onshore seafood processing facility shall limit and monitor as specified in Table 10 and Table 11. Effluent limits shall be met at the end of the treatment process prior to discharge to waters of the U.S. or prior to commingling with other waste streams before discharge. Example calculations to assist in determining compliance with these effluent limits are shown in Appendix E of this permit.

⁴ Currently, only facilities located in Kodiak, Alaska are classified by 40 CFR Part 408 as "Non-Remote". However, it is possible that more facilities will be subject to the permit's "Non-Remote" requirements, during the permit cycle, should additional Non-Remote locations be identified in Alaska due to EPA rule making affecting 40 CFR Part 408.

- 2.3.2.7. Compliance with seafood processing effluent limitations⁵ shall be based on post-screening pollutant monitoring for TSS, O&G, pH, and BOD₅ on the total seafood processing operational discharge flow rate (mgd). If multiple species were processed during the month, but sampling only occurred during the processing of only one species of seafood, the DMR reporting shall indicate the pounds of other seafood species processed, even though effluent samples were not taken.
- 2.3.2.8. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
- 2.3.2.8.1. Monitoring results shall be recorded on a DMR, submitted monthly, copies kept at the facility and made available upon request. A summary report of pollutants monitored and monitoring data shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
 - 2.3.2.8.2. On the DMR, permittees shall identify which effluent limitations (Table 9 or Table 10) are applicable and indicate the type of seafood or the commodity mix that was processed during the reporting period. Permittees shall submit the calculations of effluent limitations that reflect the commodity mix (if applicable), when more than one type of seafood has been processed concurrently during the required sampling event. Calculations to determine pounds of pollutant discharged per 1,000 lbs of type seafood processed, as well as calculations necessary to determine compliance with the effluent limitations of Table 9 and Table 10 are shown in Appendix E of this permit.
 - 2.3.2.8.3. The permittee shall report on the DMR the pounds (lbs) of TSS, O&G and BOD₅ / 1,000 lbs seafood processed on the day of monitoring, as well as the monthly average concentration (in accordance with Appendix E) for each calendar month.
 - 2.3.2.8.4. The permittee shall report on the DMR the amount, in pounds, of production of each type of seafood processing that is occurring (e.g., crab meat, whole crab or crab sections, salmon by conventional/hand, salmon by mechanized processing, bottom fish, herring fillet processing, herring frozen whole, scallops and/or clams, etc.).
 - 2.3.2.8.5. The monitoring schedule shall be described in, and meet the requirements of, the QAPP (Part 2.9).
 - 2.3.2.8.6. The permittee shall report the number of days in the calendar month that each type of seafood processing occurred.
 - 2.3.2.8.7. The effluent limits for the parameters set out in Table 9 and Table 10 are to be monitored per the schedule established in Table 11.
 - 2.3.2.8.8. The monitoring schedule included in Table 11 is required to begin upon issuance of an authorization under this permit. Monitoring is required to continue until the next permit reissuance and new monitoring requirements are established.
 - 2.3.2.8.9. The permittee shall perform other monitoring and survey requirements for all seafood facility discharges as set forth in Parts 2.4 - 2.7.

⁵ Washed and/or Unwashed Mince / Paste discharge pollutant monitoring results (monitoring from Part 2.3.3.7.1) shall not be subtracted when determining compliance with final effluent limits (Table 9 or Table 10, as applicable) of this permit.

Table 9: Non-Remote Location Existing Source/Facility Butchering Effluent Limitations

Seafood Type	Total Suspended Solids (lbs/1000 lbs seafood)		O&G (lbs/1000 lbs seafood)		BOD ₅	
	Monthly Avg	Daily Max	Monthly Avg	Daily Max	Monthly Avg	Daily Max
Crab Meat	6.2	19	0.61	1.8	report	report
Whole Crab/Crab Sections	3.9	12	0.42	1.3	report	report
Shrimp	210	320	17	51	report	report
Salmon – Conventional/Hand Butchered	1.6	2.6	0.19	0.31	report	report
Salmon – Mechanized ^a Processing	26	44	11	29	report	report
Bottom Fish ^b – Conventional/Hand Butchered	1.9	3.1	0.56	4.3	report	report
Bottom Fish ^b – Mechanized ^a Processing	12	22	3.9	9.9	report	report
Scallops	1.4	6.0	0.24	7.7	report	report
Herring – Frozen Whole	1.6	2.6	0.19	0.31	report	report
Herring Fillet Processing	24	32	10	27	report	report
Hand Shucked Clam ^c	18	59	0.23	0.60	report	report
Mechanized ^c Clam Processing	15	90	0.97	4.2	report	report

Notes:

- If 50% or more of the weight of the solid wastes are generated from the use of one or more automated or mechanized method, then select the mechanized limitations for reporting.
- Bottom fish include flounder (e.g., arrowtooth), rockfish/red snapper, pacific cod, halibut, pollock, black cod/sablefish, grey cod, flatfish/sole, and whitefish
- Discharges resulting from hand-shucked clam processing facilities which process more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day on any day during a calendar year

Table 10: Non-Remote Location New Source/Facility Butchering Effluent Limitations

Seafood Type	Total Suspended Solids (lbs/1000 lbs seafood)		O&G (lbs/1000 lbs seafood)		BOD ₅	
	Monthly Avg	Daily Max	Monthly Avg	Daily Max	Monthly Avg	Daily Max
Crab Meat	5.3	16	0.52	1.6	report	report
Whole Crab/Crab Sections	3.3	9.9	0.36	1.1	report	report
Shrimp	180	270	15	45	report	report
Salmon – Conventional/Hand Butchered	1.4	2.3	0.17	0.28	report	report
Salmon – Mechanized ^a Processing	25	42	10	28	report	report
Bottom Fish ^b	1.1	1.9	0.34	2.6	report	report
Bottom Fish – Mechanized Processing	2.9	5.3	0.47	1.2	7.5	13
Scallops	1.4	5.7	0.23	7.3	report	report
Herring – Frozen Whole	1.6	2.6	0.19	0.31	report	report
Herring Fillet Processing	18	23	7.3	20	report	report
Hand Shucked Clam ^b	17	55	0.21	0.56	report	report
Mechanized ^c Clam Processing	4.4	26	0.092	0.40	5.7	15

Notes:

- If 50% or more of the weight of the solid wastes are generated from the use of one or more automated or mechanized method, then select the mechanized limitations for reporting.
- Bottom fish include flounder (e.g., arrowtooth), rockfish/red snapper, pacific cod, halibut, pollock, black cod/sablefish, grey cod, flatfish/sole, and whitefish
- Discharges resulting from existing hand-shucked clam processing facilities which process more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day on any day during a calendar year

Table 11: Non-Remote Onshore New and Existing Sources Effluent Monitoring Requirements

Effluent Parameter	Units	Effluent Result	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Incoming Flow Rate	mgd	report	daily/monthly	measured/calculated
Flow Rate – Daily Discharge end-of-pipe total on day sampled	mgd	report	daily	measured/calculated
Flow Rate – Average Monthly Discharge	mgd	report	monthly	calculated
Raw Product Processed ^a	pounds	report	daily	calculated for each species
Number of Days Processing ^b	days	report	daily, then monthly	measured
Waste Solids Generated	pounds	report	total each week	measured
Report amount & how (inland waters, land fill, etc.) screened wastes are disposed of	pounds	report	daily	measured
BOD ₅ ^{c, d}	mg/L	report	weekly	8-hr composite ^e
	lbs/1000 lbs	report		
TSS ^{c, d}	mg/L	report	weekly	8-hr composite ^e
	lbs/1000 lbs ^{c, d}	report		
Oil & Grease ^{c, d}	mg/L	report	weekly	grab
	lbs/1000 lbs ^{c, d}	report		
Settleable solids	mL/L	report	weekly	8-hr composite ^e
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^f	µg/l	report	weekly	grab
Total Ammonia ^g	mg-N/L	report	weekly	grab
pH ^g	SU	report	weekly	grab
Temperature ^g	° C	report	weekly	grab
System Inspection Requirements	N/A	report	daily	record of condition
Notes:				
<p>a. The permittee shall report the amount in pounds of production of each type of seafood produced (crab meat, whole crab or crab sections, salmon by conventional/hand, salmon by mechanized processing, bottom fish, herring fillet processing, herring frozen whole, or scallops).</p> <p>b. Daily reporting is required, identifying amounts and each type of seafood processed.</p> <p>c. Calculations to determine pounds of pollutant discharged per 1,000 pounds of seafood processed, as well as calculations necessary to determine compliance with the effluent limitations of Table 9 or Table 10, are shown in Appendix E of this permit. On DMRs, permittees shall identify which effluent limitations are applicable based on the amount processed, the type of seafood or the commodity mix that was processed during the reporting period.</p> <p>d. The permittee shall report the pounds TSS and O&G / 1,000 pounds seafood processed on the day of monitoring, as well as the monthly average concentration (in accordance with Appendix E).</p> <p>e. A grab sample may be collected instead of an 8-hour composite sample during periods of intermittent processing where processing alternately ceases and begins again in less than eight hours. If a grab sample is taken it shall be taken midway during discharge.</p> <p>f. Monitoring for chlorine is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant, nor introduced elsewhere in the seafood processing area.</p> <p>g. The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.</p>				

2.3.3. Non-Remote Washed and Unwashed Mince or Paste Seafood Processing

- 2.3.3.1. Applicability - This part of the permit establishes Non- Remote washed and unwashed mince and paste seafood processing limits and monitoring requirements. Including facility processes, process waste streams, and operations described as:
- 2.3.3.1.1. Washed and Unwashed Mince / Paste seafood processing discharge effluent meeting treatment requirements found in Part 2.3.1, and
 - 2.3.3.1.2. Cleaning agents used in process areas where the permittee follows the manufacture's recommended use and disposal recommendations, and EPA registered disinfectants that may be added to wash down water and scrubber water at recommended application rates to facilitate the removal of wastes and to maintain FDA sanitary standards during processing.
- 2.3.3.2. The permittee shall record the daily discharge flow rate (mgd) and report the average monthly discharge flow rate for each washed and unwashed mince/paste seafood product line. Flow rate shall be reported in million gallons per day (mgd) and may be calculated if the permittee has not installed flow rate meters in the processing area.
- 2.3.3.3. The permittee shall record the incoming flow rate to each of the washed and/or unwashed mince / paste seafood processing lines. Flow rate may be calculated if the permittee has not installed flow rate meters in the processing area(s).
- 2.3.3.4. An effluent flow, line drawing should be developed by the permittee to assist in product mass balance calculations.
- 2.3.3.5. The permittee shall record the daily (24-hour) and monthly (30-day) pounds of:
- 2.3.3.5.1. Raw seafood delivered to the seafood processing facility intended to be processed into washed and/or unwashed mince / paste,
 - 2.3.3.5.2. Washed and/or unwashed mince / paste product produced,
 - 2.3.3.5.3. Seafood waste sent to by-product or wastewater treatment system for additional solids removal from the washed / and/or unwashed mince / paste production line,
 - 2.3.3.5.4. Seafood by-product(s) produced from that sent in Part 2.3.3.5.3,
 - 2.3.3.5.5. Seafood waste discharged.
 - 2.3.3.5.6. The permittee's BMP plan (Part 2.10) shall include the calculations used for reporting Parts 2.3.3.5. The calculations and the calculated amounts may be reported as business confidential.
- 2.3.3.6. The permittee of a washed and unwashed mince / paste seafood processing facility, or lines, shall have the same end-of-pipe effluent limits as those established for New Facility Effluent Limits - Table 10) and shall monitor the internal outfall washed and unwashed mince / paste seafood processing wastewater discharge streams as specified in Table 12.
- 2.3.3.7. The washed and unwashed mince/paste seafood line(s) shall be monitored as follows:
- 2.3.3.7.1. Sampling shall occur at each internal outfall on the monitoring schedule set out in Table 12 prior to commingling any with other wastewater discharge stream(s) to determine washed and unwashed mince/paste seafood processing effluent pollution loading (TSS, O&G, and BOD₅ loading). The mass of TSS, O&G and BOD₅ found at the internal outfall sampling shall not be subtracted from the mass of TSS, O&G and

BOD₅ in the final facility effluent discharge monitoring data found from sampling required in Part 2.3.3.7.2. The internal outfall sample shall be collected from a single production cycle as a composite sample, or the sampling period shall be:

- 2.3.3.7.1.1. The first required aliquot for the internal outfall grab sample(s) (Table 12) shall be collected from the waste stream during discharge of the first-half of the washed mince/paste production wash cycle(s).
- 2.3.3.7.1.2. The second required aliquot for the internal outfall grab sample(s) (Table 12) shall be collected during that same process cycle as 2.3.3.7.1.1, during discharge of the washed mince / paste seafood's last wash cycle(s) and dewatering. Internal outfall monitoring results for TSS, O&G and BOD₅ shall be reported separately from the end-of-pipe monitoring results on the DMR.
- 2.3.3.7.1.3. Unwashed mince/paste seafood internal outfall waste stream sampling shall be collected as a flow proportional composite sample (i.e., dependent on the production cycle) prior to commingling.
- 2.3.3.7.2. Sampling period for end-of-pipe monitoring as established in Table 12, shall be collected on the same day as samples taken under Part 2.3.3.7.1, while washed and/or unwashed mince / paste seafood effluent is being discharged to the waters of the U.S.
- 2.3.3.7.3. Sampling for compliance with end-of-pipe effluent limits found in Table 10 shall occur at the last point prior to discharge to waters of the U.S.
- 2.3.3.7.4. If wastewater is not produced during the washed and unwashed mince/paste seafood production or washed and unwashed mince / paste seafood by-product production, effluent sampling under this part is not required.
- 2.3.3.8. In order to calculate the pounds/1000 pounds (TSS, O&G, and BOD₅) of seafood processed, the permittee shall:
 - 2.3.3.8.1. Report pounds of raw seafood and type of seafood (e.g., pollock, salmon) that was sent to the washed and/or unwashed mince / paste seafood processing line during the production cycle sampled (Monitoring performed per Part 2.2.3.9 sampling period),
 - 2.3.3.8.2. Perform calculations to determine pounds of pollutant discharged per 1,000 pounds of the type of seafood processed (example calculations are shown in Appendix E of this permit).
 - 2.3.3.8.3. Perform calculations of effluent limitations that reflect the commodity mix (if applicable), when more than one type of seafood has been processed concurrently, or separately, during the month (example calculations are shown in Appendix E of this permit).
 - 2.3.3.8.4. Report the number of days, and hours each day, in the calendar month that each type of washed and/or unwashed mince / paste seafood processing occurred.
 - 2.3.3.8.5. The total discharge flow rate for each production cycle on the monitoring date.
 - 2.3.3.8.6. Report the number of production cycles on the monitoring date.
 - 2.3.3.8.7. Determine the number of pounds of each mince / paste seafood product produced during the monitoring period,

- 2.3.3.9. The permittee shall develop a QAPP Monitoring Plan (Part 2.9) applicable to washed or unwashed mince / paste seafood processing.
- 2.3.3.10. If Non-Remote Facilities are unable to meet Table 10 effluent limitations, the permittees shall develop and implement specific investigational BMPs for all washed and unwashed mince or paste wastewaters originating from Non-Remote facilities to reduce pollutant loading. See specific investigational BMP development section in Part 2.10.7.8. The BMP Plan shall be consistent with other objectives set in Part 2.10.
- 2.3.3.10.1. Development and Implementation Schedule. The permittee shall develop and implement a BMP Plan which achieves the objectives and the specific requirements for washed mince/ paste listed in Part 2.10.7.8. An existing source permittee shall submit (postmark) written notice to DEC's Compliance Program that this portion of the BMP Plan has been developed within six months and implemented within 1.5 years of the effective date of general permit authorization. Any existing BMP Plan may be modified for compliance with this Part. New source permittees shall submit (postmark) written notice to DEC's Compliance Program that this portion of the BMP Plan has been developed within six months and implemented within eighteen months of the effective date of the permit.
- 2.3.3.10.2. The monitoring schedule established in Table 12 is required to begin upon issuance of an authorization under this permit. Monitoring is required to continue until the next permit reissuance and new monitoring requirements are established.
- 2.3.3.10.3. If discharging washed and unwashed mince/paste waste and wastewaters by vessel to inland waters, further monitoring and reporting is required under the vessel discharges section of the permit (Part 2.6).
- 2.3.3.10.4. The permittee shall perform other monitoring and survey requirements for all seafood facility discharges as set forth in Part 2.7.
- 2.3.3.11. Reporting Requirements
- 2.3.3.11.1. Internal outfall monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the date and time of the sample, total daily incoming and effluent flow rate for the washed and/or unwashed mince seafood line on the monitoring date, effluent parameters sampled, as well as daily and average monthly monitoring data.
- 2.3.3.11.2. End of pipe monitoring results shall be recorded on a DMR, submitted monthly, copies kept at the facility and made available upon request. A summary report of pollutants monitored and monitoring data (end-of pipe) shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).

Table 12: Non-Remote Location Washed & Unwashed Mince / Paste Effluent Monitoring Requirements

Effluent Parameter	Units	Effluent Results	Sampling Frequency Internal and End of Pipe	Sample Type
Flow Rate - Daily Discharge for internal outfall on day sampled	mgd	report	record daily, report daily value for sample day	measured/calculated
Incoming Flow Rate	mgd	report	daily/monthly	measured/calculated
Flow Rate – Daily Discharge end-of-pipe on day sampled	mgd	report	record daily, report daily value for sample day	measured/calculated
Flow Rate – Average Monthly Discharge	mgd	report	monthly	calculated
Raw product sent to each washed and unwashed mince / paste line ^a	lbs	report	record per production cycle, then report total monthly	measured, calculated for each species/type of mince product
Number of Days Processing ^b	days	report	record daily, report monthly total	measured
Amount of each type of washed and unwashed mince produced	lbs	report	record per production cycle, then report total monthly	measured
BOD ₅ ^{c, d}	mg/L	report	weekly, Internal and End of Pipe	Internal = Composite or Grab, End-of-pipe = Composite
	lbs/1000 lbs			
TSS ^{c, d}	mg/L	report	weekly, Internal and End of Pipe	Internal = Composite or Grab, End-of-pipe = Composite
	lbs/1000 lbs			
O&G ^{c, d}	mg/L	report	weekly, Internal and End of Pipe	Internal = Grab, End-of-pipe = Grab
	lbs/1000 lbs			
Settleable solids	mL/L	report	weekly, Internal and End of Pipe	8-hr composite ^d
Total Dissolved Solids ^f	mg/L	report	weekly, Internal and End of Pipe	8-hr composite
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^g	µg/l	report	weekly, Internal and End of Pipe	grab
Total Ammonia ^h	mg-N/L	report	weekly, Internal and End of Pipe	grab
pH ^h	SU	report	weekly, Internal and End of Pipe	grab
Temperature ^h	°C	report	weekly, Internal and End of Pipe	grab

Notes:

- The permittee shall report the amount in pounds of production of each type of seafood sent to each washed and unwashed mince / paste seafood production line (crab, salmon by conventional/hand butchering processes, salmon by mechanized processing, bottom fish, etc.).
- The permittee shall report the number of days in the calendar month on which each type of washed and unwashed mince / paste seafood processing occurred.
- Permittees shall report the daily and monthly pounds (lbs) BOD₅, TSS, and O&G / 1,000 lbs seafood processed for each calendar month.
- Calculations to determine lbs of pollutant discharge per 1,000 lbs of seafood processed are shown in Appendix E.
- Samples shall be taken as required in Part 2.3.3.7.
- Total Dissolved Solids monitoring is only required in Fresh Water Systems.
- Monitoring for chlorine is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant, nor introduced elsewhere in the seafood processing area.
- The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.

2.3.4. Non-Remote Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, Fish Hydrolysate or Other By-products

- 2.3.4.1. Applicability - This part of the permit establishes limits and monitoring requirements for the discharge of Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, or Fish Hydrolysate or other by-products effluent resulting from Non-Remote facility processes, process waste streams, and operations that are clearly identified by the permittee in the NOI (Attachment A) and that are described therein:
- 2.3.4.1.1. Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, or Fish Hydrolysate effluent or other by-product lines effluent meeting treatment requirements found in Part 2.3.1, and
 - 2.3.4.1.2. Cleaning agents used in process areas where the permittee follows the manufacture's recommended use and disposal recommendations, and EPA registered disinfectants that may be added to wash down water and scrubber water at recommended application rates to facilitate the removal of wastes and to maintain FDA sanitary standards during processing.
- 2.3.4.2. The permittee shall record the daily discharge flow rate (mgd) and report the average discharge flow rate of each by-product line. Flow rate shall be reported in million gallons per day (mgd) and may be calculated if the permittee has not installed flow rate meters in the processing area.
- 2.3.4.3. An effluent flow, line drawing should be developed by the permittee to assist in product mass balance calculations.
- 2.3.4.4. The permittee shall record the incoming flow rate to each of the by-product processing lines. Flow rate may be calculated if the permittee has not installed flow rate meters in the processing area.
- 2.3.4.5. The permittee shall record and report the total pounds (monthly) of seafood sent to, or brought to, the by-product facility / line(s), and pounds of by-product produced by each line, (e.g., fish meal, fish oil, fish hydrolysate, etc.). This information may be reported to the department as business confidential.
- 2.3.4.6. If a facility is designed such that all wastewater streams are discharge out a single outfall line (i.e., commingling of butchering line or other wastewater lines with by-product wastewater) the by-product production facility or by-product line wastewater streams (including discharged stickwater) shall be sampled prior to commingling (internal outfall) with other waste streams. The commingled, end of pipe monitoring results shall meet the effluent limits of Table 9 or Table 10, as applicable. By-product internal outfall monitoring results shall not be subtracted from the commingled, end of pipe monitoring results.
- 2.3.4.7. If a facility is designed such that the by-product production facility or by-product line's wastewater streams is discharged directly to waters of the U.S. (i.e., not commingled), the effluent shall meet the limits found in Table 13, prior to being discharged out an outfall. Methods for disposal of stickwater, and stickwater condensate (solids) shall be described in the NOI. The BMP Plan (Part 2.10) shall describe the wastewater treatment system applicable to the by-product wastewater (including stickwater), method of stickwater disposal, and back-up method of stickwater disposal, should the wastewater treatment system fail.
- 2.3.4.7.1. If stickwater is discharged through an outfall/port to waters of the U.S., monitoring as found in Table 13 and Table 14 is required while fish meal/powder stickwater effluent is being discharged. The stickwater monitoring schedule shall be described in, and meet the requirements of the QAPP (Part 2.9). When discharge is occurring for short

periods or intermittent periods, samples shall be taken midway during stickwater discharge.

- 2.3.4.8. The temperature of wastewater discharges originating from production of by-product production facility or line shall not exceed WQC found at 18 AAC 70.020(b)(22) at the end of pipe prior to discharge, or at the boundary of an authorized mixing zone if a mixing zone is authorized.
- 2.3.4.9. The color of wastewater discharges originating from production of a by-product production facility or line shall not exceed WQC found at 18 AAC 70.020(b)(13) at the end of pipe prior to discharge, or at the boundary of an authorized mixing zone if a mixing zone is authorized.
- 2.3.4.10. The permittee of an existing Non-Remote by-product production facility or by-product line discharged directly to waters of the U.S. shall monitor the by-product processing wastewater discharge streams as specified in Table 14. Calculations to determine compliance with these effluent limits are shown in Appendix E of this permit.
- 2.3.4.11. A permittee of a Non-Remote By-product recovery facility is allowed to discharge seafood processing waste effluent solids by vessel when:
 - 2.3.4.11.1. A NOI has been submitted by the facility permittee and authorization for vessel discharge (Part 1.6.10.2.4) has been issued by the DEC, or the facility permittee has received a letter of exclusion or permit from EPA's Ocean Discharge program to dispose of the seafood processing waste by vessel.
 - 2.3.4.11.2. The amount of seafood processing wastes exceeds the capacity of the byproduct facility, or in other limited circumstances when the by-product recovery facility is unable to take the solids wastes.
 - 2.3.4.11.3. The reason the by-product facility is unable to take the solid seafood processing waste is clearly documented in the Annual Reports of the by-product production facility.
 - 2.3.4.11.4. The solid seafood processing wastes to be disposed of by vessel is ground to 0.5 inch particle size or smaller prior to discharge, and complies with the permit requirements of Part 2.6.
 - 2.3.4.11.5. Daily logs of any disposal shall be recorded, totals and location of disposal shall be reported on a monthly DMR and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
 - 2.3.4.11.6. Discharge to waters of the U.S. of seafood processing by-products, spoiled or otherwise, or discharge of seafood processing food additives (sugars, preservatives, etc.) is prohibited.
- 2.3.4.12. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
 - 2.3.4.12.1. A permittee shall monitor the wastewater discharge as specified in Table 14 at an internal outfall prior to commingling with other by-product waste streams or other effluent waste streams; or if the by-product line wastewater is not commingled the monitoring shall occur at an end of pipe location prior to discharge to the receiving water.
 - 2.3.4.12.2. If secondary by-products are produced at a facility (e.g., fish meal, fish powder, fish oil, or fish hydrolysate), it is the permittee's responsibility to calculate or measure the water volume lost to the atmosphere through water vapor. The calculation used to measure water vapor or to calculate the water vapor shall be included with the Annual Report.

- 2.3.4.12.3. If secondary by-products are produced at a facility (e.g., fish meal, fish powder, fish oil, or fish hydrolysate), it is the permittee's responsibility to calculate or measure the volume effluent discharged as stickwater. The calculation used to measure stickwater discharge volume shall be included with the Annual Report.
- 2.3.4.12.4. Internal outfall monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the date and time of the sample, total daily flow rate for the by-product line on the monitoring date, effluent parameters sampled, as well as daily and average monthly monitoring data.
- 2.3.4.12.5. End of pipe monitoring results shall be recorded on a DMR, submitted monthly, copies kept at the facility and made available upon request. A summary report of pollutants monitored and monitoring data shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
- 2.3.4.12.6. Effluent limitations (Table 13) and monitoring for the parameters set out in Table 14 are required to begin upon issuance of an authorization under this permit and shall continue until to the next permit reissuance and new monitoring requirements are established.
- 2.3.4.12.7. The permittee shall perform other monitoring and survey requirements for all seafood facility discharges as set forth in Part 2.7.

Table 13: Non-Remote Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, Fish Hydrolysate and Other By-products Effluent Limitation

Effluent Parameter	Units	Monthly Average Limit	Daily Maximum Limit	Daily Minimum Limit
BOD ₅ ^a	mg/L	3.8 ^a	6.7 ^a	-----
	lbs/1000 lbs			-----
TSS ^a	mg/L	1.5 ^a	3.7 ^a	-----
	lbs/1000 lbs			-----
O&G	mg/L	0.76 ^a	1.4 ^a	-----
	lbs/1000 lbs			-----
Total ammonia ^b	mg-N/L	report	-----	-----
pH ^b	SU	-----	8.5	6.5
Temperature ^b	° C	report	-----	-----

Notes:

- a. Example calculations for pounds of pollutant discharge per 1,000 pounds of seafood processed are in Appendix E.
- b. The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.

Table 14: Non-Remote Monitoring Requirements for Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, Fish Hydrolysate and Other By-product Waste Effluent Monitoring Requirements

Effluent Parameter	Units	Effluent Result	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow Rate - Daily Discharge for internal outfall on day sampled	mgd	report	daily	measured/calculated
Incoming Flow Rate	mgd	report	daily/monthly	measured/calculated
Flow Rate – Daily Discharge end-of-pipe total on day sampled	mgd	report	daily	measured/calculated
Flow Rate – Average Monthly Discharge	mgd	report	monthly	calculated
Number of Days Processing ^a	days	report	daily/monthly	measured
Amount seafood sent to be processed into by-product	lbs	report	daily	measured
	% ^b			
Amount by-product produced	lbs	report	daily	measured
Report amount & how (inland waters, land fill, etc.) screen wastes are disposed of, if any	lbs	report	daily, total each week	measured
BOD ₅ ^{c, d}	mg/L	report	weekly	8-hr composite ^d
	lbs/1000 lbs	report		
TSS ^{c, d}	mg/L	report	weekly	8-hr composite ^d
	lbs/1000 lbs	report		
Oil & Grease ^c	mg/L	report	weekly	grab
	lbs/1000 lbs	report		
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^e	µg/l	report	weekly	grab
Total Ammonia ^f	mg-N/L	report	weekly	grab
pH ^f	SU	report	weekly	grab
Temperature ^f	° C	report	weekly	grab

Notes:

- The permittee shall report the number of days in the calendar month on which each type of seafood processing occurred.
- The permittee shall report the amount in pounds of production of each type of seafood sent to the by-product line (crab meat, whole crab or crab sections, salmon by conventional/hand butchering processes, salmon by mechanized processing, bottom fish, herring fillet processing, herring frozen whole, scallops, etc.). The permittee is required to report the percentage of total raw pounds processed that is sent to the by product line. In example, if 40,000 lbs of carcasses are produced from filleting, but only 20,000 lbs are sent by-product production, the percent reported would be 50%.
- Permittees shall report the daily and monthly pounds (lbs) BOD₅, TSS, and O&G / 1,000 lbs seafood processed.
- A grab sample may be collected instead of an 8-hour composite sample during periods of intermittent processing where processing alternately ceases and begins again in less than eight hours. If a grab sample is taken it shall be taken midway during the processing.
- Monitoring for chlorine is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant, nor introduced elsewhere in the seafood processing area.
- The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.

2.4. “Other Wastewaters” (Remote and Non-Remote Facilities)

- 2.4.1. Applicability - All outfall(s)/port(s) pipes discharging commingled or non-commingled “other wastewaters” directly to waters of the U.S. shall meet the depth requirements found in Parts 2.2.1.3 or 2.3.1.2, as applicable.
- 2.4.2. “Other wastewaters” include:
 - 2.4.2.1. Non-process wastewaters effluent meeting treatment requirements found in Part 2.2.1 or 2.3.1, as applicable.
 - 2.4.2.2. Process wastewater effluent meeting treatment requirements found in Part 2.2.1 or 2.3.1, as applicable.
 - 2.4.2.3. Ice and water used to transfer seafood (catch transfer water) to the facility and live tank wastewater.
 - 2.4.2.4. Commingled industrial storm water.
- 2.4.3. Water and ice used for storing seafood and/or seafood by-products shall not be routed to drain to non-commingled storm water drainage system outfalls/port(s).
- 2.4.4. A permittee shall route all incidental seafood processing waste in scuppers and floor drains through a conveyance system to the seafood waste treatment system prior to discharge.
- 2.4.5. Remote permittees shall not discharge “other wastewaters” that contain seafood waste pollutants greater in size than 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.
- 2.4.6. Non-Remote permittees who discharge process wastewaters directly to waters of the U.S. shall meet the effluent limits in Table 9 or Table 10, as applicable.
- 2.4.7. For a vessel’s or facility’s wastewater discharges not sent through the onshore seafood waste treatment system, the permittees shall establish BMPs requiring:
 - 2.4.7.1. The use of a physical separation method to remove seafood waste solids prior to discharge to waters of the U.S. Seafood waste solids discharged shall be less than 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension. This shall include the discharge of live tank water, catch transfer water and/or fish hold wastewaters that often contain large solid pieces of seafood (e.g., small fish, fish heads, and internal organs).
 - 2.4.7.2. Daily sampling of “other wastewaters” for seafood waste solids size (1.27 cm) compliance. Sampling procedures followed shall comply with the grind size sampling procedures found in Appendix H.
 - 2.4.7.3. If there are reoccurring vessel or facility foam/scum violations, then the permittee is required to develop and implement BMPs to mitigate the discharges.
 - 2.4.7.4. The resulting screened/sieved seafood waste solids must be disposed of through the onshore facility’s seafood waste treatment system or may be ground and discharged by vessel (Part 2.6).
- 2.4.8. The temperature of wastewater discharges originating from “other wastewater” outfall(s)/port(s) shall not exceed WQS prior to discharge (18 AAC 70.020(b)(10) or (23), as applicable); or the WQS shall be met at the boundary of an authorized mixing zone.
- 2.4.9. Persistent sea surface foam or scum generated by the discharge of “other wastewaters” is not authorized outside the boundary of the authorized mixing zone.
- 2.4.10. The permittee shall develop applicable BMP (Part 2.10) requirements for the handling of “other wastewaters”.

2.4.11. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

- 2.4.11.1. Both Remote and Non-Remote facility permittees who discharge “other wastewaters” directly (i.e., not commingled with other waste streams) to waters of the U.S. shall monitor the effluent discharged as specified in Table 15. Each separate outfall/port shall be monitored. The effluent shall be sampled prior to discharge.
 - 2.4.11.1.1. Monitoring results, except ‘seafood waste sampling’, shall be recorded on a DMR and submitted monthly. Copies shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. A summary report of pollutants monitored and monitoring data shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
- 2.4.11.2. Both Remote and Non-Remote facility permittees who commingle “other wastewaters” with other seafood processing effluent streams shall develop and implement a QAPP to perform required monitoring, as specified in Part 2.9 for “Other Wastewater” discharges.
- 2.4.11.3. The monitoring schedule in Table 15 is required to begin upon issuance of an authorization under this permit and shall continue until the next permit reissuance and new monitoring requirements are established.
- 2.4.11.4. The permittee shall perform other monitoring and survey requirements for all other wastewater outfalls from the seafood processing facility as set forth in Part 2.7.

Table 15: “Other Wastewater: Outfall(s)/Port(s) Remote and Non-Remote Monitoring Requirements

Effluent Parameter	Units	Monitoring Data	Frequency Remote	Frequency Non-Remote	Sample Type
Flow Rate	mgd ^a	report	record daily and report monthly ave.	record daily and report monthly ave.	measured or calculated
Seafood waste size sampling (Remote only)	cm (1.27cm limit)	report	daily	N/A	grab
BOD (Non-Remote – only seafood processing)	mg/L	report	N/A	weekly	8-hr composite ^d
	lbs/1000 lbs ^c				
TSS (Non-Remote – only seafood processing)	mg/L	report	N/A	weekly	8-hr composite ^d
	lbs/1000 lbs ^c				
O&G (Non-Remote – only seafood processing)	mg/L	report	N/A	weekly	grab
	lbs/1000 lbs ^c				
pH ^b	SU	report	monthly	weekly	grab
Temperature ^b	° C	report	monthly	weekly	grab
Total Ammonia ^b	mg-N/L	report	monthly	weekly	grab
Salinity	mg/L	report	monthly	weekly	grab
Total Residual Chlorine ^e	mg/L	report	monthly	weekly	grab

Notes:

- mgd = million gallons per day
- The effluent ammonia, pH, salinity and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.
- Permittees shall report the daily and monthly pounds (lbs) BOD₅, TSS, and O&G / 1,000 lbs seafood processed.
- A grab sample may be collected instead of an 8-hour composite sample during periods of intermittent processing where processing alternately ceases and begins again in less than eight hours. If a grab sample is taken it shall be taken midway during the processing.
- Monitoring for chlorine is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant, nor introduced elsewhere in the seafood processing area.

2.5. Storm Water Disposal Requirements for Seafood Processing Facilities

- 2.5.1. Non-commingled storm water discharges – If storm water drainage outfall pipes discharge to waters of the U.S. separately from the seafood processing outfall and / or domestic wastewater outfall, then permittees shall identify if the facility has coverage under the APDES Storm Water MSGP on the AKG521000 NOI (Part 1.6.12.6), or if a MSGP No Exposure Certificate has been obtained. A seafood processing facility whose raw materials (seafood), or intermediate, by-product, final or waste seafood processing products which are not protected by storm water resistant shelter to prevent the seafood, seafood process products or industrial areas from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff do not qualify for No Exposure Certificates, Part 1.3 of the APDES MSGP.
- 2.5.2. Commingled storm water discharges – The permittee shall develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) if:
 - 2.5.2.1. Raw materials (seafood), or intermediate, by-product, final or waste seafood processing products or other industrial areas are not protected by storm water resistant shelter to prevent the seafood or seafood processing products from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff, and
 - 2.5.2.2. The storm water discharge is commingled with other waste streams prior to discharge.
- 2.5.3. The SWPPP must be submitted to DEC with the initial NOI request for commingled storm water coverage. The SWPPP must be kept onsite. The permittee shall select, install, use, operate, implement and maintain the BMPs prescribed in the SWPPP in accordance with the concepts and methods described in the following documents:
 - 2.5.3.1. Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan - A Guide for Industrial Operators, (EPA Doc. #: EPA 833-B-09-002, Feb. 2009), and
 - 2.5.3.2. Monitoring of the storm water waste stream shall be performed in accordance with: Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide (EPA Doc. #: EPA 832-B-09-003, March 2009).

2.6. Onshore Facility's Vessel Seafood Waste Inland Waters Effluent Discharges (Remote and Non-Remote)

- 2.6.1. This Part applies to the collection, conveyance, treatment, and size limitation for onshore facility permittees that transport seafood waste and wastewater on a vessel as the final step in the onshore permittee's waste and wastewater treatment and discharge process. The onshore facility may be the owner of the vessel or may hire and direct the work of the vessel, in either case the onshore facility permittee shall be designated as the vessel permittee and responsible party.
- 2.6.2. Both Remote and Non-Remote facility permittees may request coverage for inland water vessel discharges, but are only authorized under this permit upon receipt of written authorization for the area(s)-of-operation from the Department.
- 2.6.2.1. Non-Remote seafood processing facility seafood waste solids collected by screening shall not be ground prior to being screened at the onshore facility. If discharging by vessel, the collected, screened waste solids are required to be ground to 0.5 inch size in all dimensions after screening prior to vessel discharge.
- 2.6.2.2. Non-Remote and Remote vessel discharges are prohibited into Kodiak Harbor, St. Paul Harbor, Gibson Cove, Near Island Channel, Women's Bay, and Woody Island Channel.
- 2.6.2.3. Remote permittee's seafood waste is required to be ground to 0.5 inch size in all dimensions prior to vessel discharge.
- 2.6.2.3.1. The onshore permittee must require the vessel captain to sample the effluent prior to discharge, if:
- 2.6.2.3.1.1. Grinding and sampling was not performed onshore.
- 2.6.2.3.1.2. The onshore permittee requires the vessel to perform the grinding.
- 2.6.2.4. If the vessel is required to perform the grinding of the seafood waste, the grinder system shall be inspected daily while seafood waste discharge is occurring. This will require inspecting the size of the ground residues by taking a representative sample of the ground discharge and ensuring the pieces are being ground appropriately. The inspection shall include taking a representative sample of the ground waste discharge from a properly sized sample port (two inches or greater) and ensuring that individual pieces of ground seafood waste are less than 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension. See Appendix H for the monitoring and analysis protocol to determine grind size compliance. A log of daily inspections shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. An example Grinder and Seafood Waste Conveyance Inspection Log is provided as Attachment B to this permit.
- 2.6.2.4.1. When ten or more seafood waste particles exceed the maximum size requirement in a 5-gallon bucket of wastewater, corrective action (e.g., replacement of or sharpening the grinder plates, pump speed adjustment, size of cutting plate reduced from 0.5 inch down to 0.375 inch, addition of audio grinder, etc.) is required and must be noted on the log.
- 2.6.2.4.2. Grind size exceedances of the 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) size limit shall be reported to DEC in the Annual Report (Part 2.8). Violation of the grind size standard does not require 24 hour verbal reporting or five (5) day written notification to DEC. (Appendix A, Section 3.4), unless a bypass of the system has occurred (e.g., an overflow spill with discharge to waters of the U.S., or a grinder pump malfunctions and discharge occurs without grinding). If a bypass occurs, the violation shall be reported to DEC in accordance with Appendix A, Part 3.5, (Other Noncompliance Reporting) and

included with the Non-Compliance Summary submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).

- 2.6.3. A vessel discharging Remote or Non-remote seafood waste and wastewater shall be in-transit at a minimum speed of 3.0 knots unless determined unsafe by the captain (e.g., discharging by totes at 3.0 knots may not be a safe method of disposal). The vessel shall maintain a minimum distance from shore of 0.5 nm, with a minimum receiving water current speed of 0.3 knots. Single or multiple vessels may be permitted to discharge to the each area-of-operation, restricted jointly by distance from shore to the maximum amount as follows:
- 2.6.3.1. Discharges between 0.5 nm and 1.0 nm. Discharges between 0.5 nm and 1.0 nm are limited to a maximum of 3.3 million pounds per calendar year of raw, ground seafood waste annually at each area-of-operation, or the amount requested on the NOI, whichever is less. Discharges of stickwater, washed or unwashed mince / paste effluent, or byproduct effluent are prohibited in the 0.5 – 1.0 nm area from shore.
- 2.6.3.2. Discharges between 1.0 nm and 3.0 nm. Discharges between 1.0 nm and 3.0 nm are limited to a maximum of 10,000,000 pounds (10 million lbs) per calendar year of seafood waste at each area-of-operation, or the amount requested on the NOI, whichever is less. Multiple vessels may be permitted to discharge to the same area-of-operation, restricted jointly to the maximum amount identified on the NOI, or 10 million lbs, whichever is less. Discharges of stickwater, washed and unwashed mince / paste effluent, or by-product effluent are allowed in the 1.0 nm to 3.0 nm area from shore.
- 2.6.3.2.1. Requests to increase to this subpart's 10 million pound limit, for multiple vessels or a single vessel, per area-of-operation, will not be authorized under this general permit.
- 2.6.4. Each area-of-operation shall:
- 2.6.4.1. Be identified in the NOI.
- 2.6.4.2. Be a minimal depth of -120 feet MLLW.
- 2.6.4.2.1. A permittee may apply for a reduction to the required discharge depth or distance from shore requirements, if:
- 2.6.4.2.1.1. Complying with this depth requirement is prohibitive due to extreme site-specific circumstances (e.g., tidal flat in Bristol Bay),
- 2.6.4.2.1.2. Complying with the distance from shore requirement is prohibitive due to land formation, or if high current or tidal flushing and proposed waste discharge amounts do not cause formation of seafloor deposits.
- 2.6.4.2.2. The Department shall evaluate each depth reduction request individually. If depth reduction is approved, the Department shall add the conditions of required annual seafloor survey monitoring (Appendix F) for discharges resulting in seafood waste deposits forming continuous coverage areas of greater than 0.75 acres, as well as requiring no seafood foam or sea surface residues outside the boundary of an approved mixing zone.
- 2.6.4.3. Be located landward of the mapped baseline, or any closing lines from which the territorial sea is measured.
- 2.6.4.4. Permit authorization requesting vessel discharge into Excluded Areas (Part 1.4) of this permit will not be authorized without the permittee complying with Part 3.1.2.1.4. Identify a vessel's GPS latitude(s) and longitude(s) for each proposed area-of-operation location.

- 2.6.4.4.1. Point-to-Point Area-of-Operation. A permittee may propose an area-of-operation where a vessel is discharging from point-to-point, identifying two points that form a single line that the vessel discharge will occur along. Each point-to-point discharge's outer boundary shall be in compliance with Part 2.6.3.
- 2.6.4.4.2. Circular or Rectangular Area-of-Operation. A permittee may propose an area-of-operation that composes a circular or rectangular area will be required where the vessel discharges will occur. The maximum size of each area-of-operation shall not be greater than 2.0 nm². The area-of-operation's outer boundary shall be in compliance with Part 2.6.3.
- 2.6.4.5. Identify that each area-of-operation, and accompanying mixing zone, does not overlap with other approved, or the permittee's own applied for, area(s)-of-operation.
- 2.6.4.6. DEC acknowledges that the coordinates provided are estimates and actual coordinates will not be known until the vessel arrives at the proposed location, yet when actual discharge occurs, the vessel's discharge location needs to be accurate within 0.25 nautical mile radius/track of the requested area-of-operation on the NOI. Actual discharge locations shall be reported in the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
 - 2.6.4.6.1. At the Department discretion, the Department may authorize multiple areas-of-operation that partially overlap if the each of the areas-of-operation proposed:
 - 2.6.4.6.1.1. Have an outer boundary's greater than 1.0 nm from shore, and
 - 2.6.4.6.1.2. Propose discharges of less than 3.3 million pounds / year each.
- 2.6.5. Discharge and Grinder System Inspection Requirements – A pre-operational inspection of the vessel ports or discharge pipes shall be performed at the beginning of each vessel discharging season to ensure that the system is operable.
- 2.6.6. If the permittee requires the vessel to grind the effluent, vessel grind size confirmation and vessel discharge logs shall be kept by the vessel captain and reported with the permittee's Annual Report (Part 2.8). Logs of the inspection shall be kept onboard the vessel and transferred to the onshore facility permittee at least weekly. Any failure of the waste treatment and discharge system shall be reported to the Department in accordance with Appendix A, Part 3.4 (Twenty-four Hour Reporting (except grind size reporting) and summarized in the Annual Report (include grind size violations Appendix A, Part 3.5).
- 2.6.7. Other monitoring and survey requirements for all seafood facility's discharges as set forth in Part 2.7.
- 2.6.8. The facility permittee shall require the vessel's captain to provide each authorized permittee a report that identifies individually and cumulatively the discharge information occurring at each area-of-operation. The vessel captain shall record the following discharge information:
 - 2.6.8.1. The company and permit authorization number the discharge is occurring under.
 - 2.6.8.2. The time, date, amount of ground seafood waste disposed of (gallons, or number and size of totes) and the nature of the discharge (e.g., ground on board prior to discharge, ground at the facility prior to loading onto the vessel or not ground). The volume of gallons / totes shall be converted to weight (lbs) and reported in pounds of seafood waste discharged.
 - 2.6.8.3. The location (latitude and longitude in decimal degrees as determined by GPS [North American Datum (NAD) 83]) of each discharge start/stop location(s).
 - 2.6.8.4. The speed of the vessel as the vessel discharge is occurring.

- 2.6.9. The vessel captain's cumulative discharge report(s) shall be included with each applicable onshore facility's Annual Report (Part 2.8).

2.7. Receiving Water Quality Monitoring Applicable to Seafood Processing Facility Discharges

2.7.1. Sea Surface and Shoreline Monitoring (Remote and Non-Remote)

- 2.7.1.1. This section is applicable to all seafood processing facilities, including vessels discharging within 1.0 nm of shore at MLLW.
- 2.7.1.2. The permittee shall visually inspect the receiving water daily at the point of discharge or within view of the point of discharge, the authorized mixing zone, and the receiving water and shoreline.
- 2.7.1.3. The permittee shall record the daily occurrence and estimated surface size and extent of any contiguous films, sheens, or mats of foam within or outside an authorized mixing zone for all outfall(s) and vessel port discharges. The permittee's record should attempt to note where the film, sheen, or mats of foam are originating from (e.g., the facility's/vessel's own outfall(s)/port(s), any vessel's discharges currently tied up at the facility's dock, or possibly from a vessel's discharge which is no longer at the facility). If no films, sheens, mats or foam are observed, a note of "none" shall be recorded on the daily observation form.
- 2.7.1.4. The permittee shall record observations at various phases of the tide cycle during a calendar month.
- 2.7.1.5. The permittee shall record the occurrence and numbers of animals identified as Western Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), Steller's eider (*Polysticta stelleri*), spectacled eider (*Somateria fisheri*), northern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni*), or short-tailed albatross (*Phoebastria albatrus*) within the survey area (see Attachment C for photographic reference of these species).
- 2.7.1.6. The permittee shall record incidents of injured or dead Steller's eiders in the survey area. Monitoring for these species will include recording the numbers of injured or dead animals. Any collisions, or suspected collisions, between Steller's eiders and processing facilities shall be immediately reported to the USFWS Anchorage Field Office (1-800-272-4174). Handling of dead or injured eiders is not recommended, guidance on recording injured or dead birds shall be in accordance with the latest USFWS protocol (see Appendix G for the protocol at time of permit issuance).
- 2.7.1.7. Shoreline Observations - Shoreline observations shall include visually inspecting the shoreline and the receiving water within 500 feet of the seaward boundaries of the processing facility, including docks and piers while the onshore facility, and vessel, seafood waste discharges are occurring. Shoreline observations shall also include remarks regarding observations of the seafood waste or residues occurring on the permittee's parcel and include 100 feet to either side of the seafood processing facility's parcel lines along the shore. If the permittee does not own waterfront areas, shoreline monitoring observations shall be made from where the permittee can observe the area of the shoreline where the facility's discharge may typically reach the shoreline.
- 2.7.1.8. Outfall(s) Mixing Zone Observations - For sea surface observations, the observation site selected shall allow the observer to visually inspect the surface of water above the outfall/discharge terminus, unless the outfall terminus is greater than 500 feet distance from the shoreline. If outfall terminus is greater than 500 feet from the shore, the permittee shall develop QAPP monitoring instructions for the observer to the occurrence and estimate of any extent of any contiguous films, sheens, or mats of foam.

- 2.7.1.9. Vessel Mixing Zone Observations - For vessel's discharging within 1.0 nm of MLLW - mixing zone sea surface observations (behind and around the vessel), the observation site selected shall allow the observer to see the surface of water above the discharge terminus, unless the outfall terminus is greater than 500 feet distance from the shoreline.

2.7.2. Project Area Zone of Deposit (project area ZOD)

- 2.7.2.1. Authorization of zones of deposits in fresh water are not allowed under 18 AAC 70.210; therefore, project area ZODs will not be authorized in fresh water.
- 2.7.2.2. In accordance with 18 AAC 70.210, the water quality criteria of 18 AAC 70.020(b) and the antidegradation requirements of 18 AAC 70.015 may be exceeded in a ZOD. Limits are established in this permit. As such, DEC may authorize the deposit of substances (residues) in marine waters within a project area ZOD. In no case may WQS be violated in the water column outside the project area ZOD by any action including leaching from, or suspension of deposited substances.
- 2.7.2.3. A permittee shall meet the all WQS, as applicable:
 - 2.7.2.3.1. At every point outside an authorized project area ZOD, as applicable, or
 - 2.7.2.3.2. In the receiving water at the point of discharge if a project area ZOD is not authorized.
- 2.7.2.4. The maximum total aggregate area(s) of continuous coverage of seafood waste deposits (residues) authorized within a project area ZOD location is one acre (43,560 sq. ft.). This is a permit limitation.
- 2.7.2.5. A remediation plan (for content requirements see Appendix F) must be developed by the permittee when the total aggregate area(s) of the continuous coverage of seafood waste deposits has reached greater than one acre in size for two consecutive surveys. The minimum seafood thickness at the sample site shall be above trace, greater than one-half inch (0.5 in.) thickness, and covering 100% of the 3-foot by 3-foot sample sites.
- 2.7.2.6. The authorization may designate a project area ZOD greater or smaller than one acre in size; however, this does not mean the Department is authorizing deposits exceeding the continuous coverage size permit limitation specified in Part 2.7.2.4.

2.7.3. Seafloor Survey Requirements

- 2.7.3.1. A Remote marine or estuarine facility listed in Appendix D will have project area ZODs mapped (found at: <http://dec.alaska.gov/das/gis/apps.htm>), which will be included in an authorization after a complete NOI submittal meeting the requirements of Part 1.6. New facilities will be issued a project area ZOD after public notice. The size of a project area ZOD for each facility may be modified by DEC:
 - 2.7.3.1.1. If the Department determines that the authorized project area ZOD is not appropriate to maintain and protect existing uses of the waterbody outside of the project area ZOD,
 - 2.7.3.1.2. If a permittee has submitted additional information to supplement the NOI, or
 - 2.7.3.1.3. If a permittee submits a seafloor survey meeting the requirements of Appendix F and the Department authorizes a modified project area ZOD based on the information submitted.
- 2.7.3.2. A Non-Remote facility listed in Appendix D will have Non-Remote DEC-mapped seafloor survey areas (DEC GIS Public web map), which will be included in an authorization after a complete NOI submittal meeting the requirements of Part 1.6. New facilities will be issued a mapped seafloor survey area after public notice. The size of a mapped seafloor survey area for each facility may be modified by DEC:
 - 2.7.3.2.1. If the Department determines that the deposit are forming on the seafloor and more information is required beyond the mapped seafloor survey area,
 - 2.7.3.2.2. If a permittee has submitted additional information to supplement the NOI, or
 - 2.7.3.2.3. If a permittee submits a seafloor survey meeting the requirements of Appendix F and the Department authorizes a modified seafloor survey area based on the information submitted.
- 2.7.3.3. If multiple permittees request coverage under this permit to discharge in the same waterbody area, the cumulative amount of seafood waste deposits forming on seafloor will be evaluated. When appropriate, restrictions on the amount of discharge waste authorized will be placed in the written authorization for each permittee. The Department may determine that information gathered or circumstances have changed so that the discharges are no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit. If the Department determines that the discharges are significant contributors of pollutants, the Department may require that the dischargers apply for and obtain individual permits (see Part 1.7 for NOI review process).
- 2.7.3.4. An onshore facility permittee, including support barge/vessel permittees and community grinders discharging seafood waste effluent into marine / estuarine waters shall conduct a seafloor survey of the authorized project area ZOD, or Non-Remote mapped seafloor survey areas as required in Table 16. The Department may require seafloor surveys in depths greater than -120 feet MLLW depending on previous seafloor surveys, results of the initial photographic survey found in Appendix F, local currents, amounts of seafood waste discharged, protection of water quality, gathering data to support TMDL development, evaluation of receiving water impairments, verification of seafood waste deposit size, or evaluation of effects on threatened or endangered species.

- 2.7.3.5. Seafloor Survey Guidance and Protocol. The DEC seafloor survey protocol required to be used is found in Appendix F. A permittee can request a change to the survey protocol to fulfill information gathering required by Appendix F, including individual or combination of remotely operated vehicles (ROV), sonar, grab samples, Sediment Profile Imaging, acoustical surveying and/or an underwater camera. The proposed modified protocol may include changes in survey: 1) stations, 2) times, 3) parameters, or 4) methods. The changes to the survey protocol will only be effective if DEC determines that it is appropriate, and after a new authorization is issued by the Department approving the proposed survey protocol.
- 2.7.3.6. Schedule. The Protocol Part I (photographic portion of the seafloor survey) (See Appendix F) shall be conducted as soon as practicable after cessation of discharge, but no later than 60 days after cessation of discharge after the processing season, in compliance with schedule set out in Table 16. If surveys cannot be conducted within the 60 day timeline due to weather, availability of dive services (provided there is documented evidence that dive services were requested greater than three (3) months in advance of when the survey is due to be performed), or other adverse conditions, the circumstances which delayed the survey shall be documented in the final seafloor survey report.
- 2.7.3.7. The Seafloor Survey Report shall contain the information required in Appendix F. The deliverables are due with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The written report of the seafloor survey(s) is required to describe results that describes the methods and results of the survey(s). A signed original of the seafloor survey report, as well as electronic versions of the report in Adobe Acrobat or Microsoft Word shall be submitted to DEC. A permittee required to conduct a seafloor survey shall submit the report with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
- 2.7.3.8. Signatory requirements – The seafloor survey report shall be signed by a principal officer or a duly authorized representative of the permittee (Appendix A, Part 1.12, Signature Requirement and Penalties).
- 2.7.3.9. Each permittee shall develop a QAPP-Monitoring Plan for each authorized project area ZOD, or Non-Remote Mapped Seafloor Survey Area. The QAPP-Monitoring Plan is required to include that adequate documentation is available to allow reconstruction of the seafloor survey from field records and notes, dive plans, and still and video photography. The QAPP-Monitoring Plan is required to include a detailed description of the methods and procedures for conducting the seafloor survey as required in Appendix F including, but not limited to: establishing survey location controls in the water, measuring seafood waste thickness, determining percent seafood waste coverage (continuous vs. discontinuous coverage), photographic procedures, and measuring water depth and tide stage. The seafloor survey report shall include a copy of the QAPP-Monitoring Plan and a statement that the QAPP-Monitoring Plan has been implemented.
- 2.7.3.10. Project Area ZOD and Non- Remote Seafloor Survey Area Monitoring Schedule
- 2.7.3.10.1. The permittee shall monitor the receiving water as specified below and as set out in Table 16 and submit all applicable reports with the Annual Report by March 15th of each year (See Part 2.8).
- 2.7.3.10.2. A permittee discharging seafood waste authorized under Part 2.6 is not required to perform a Seafloor Survey, but shall record:
- 2.7.3.10.2.1. The date of arrival and departure from each single area of operation location,
- 2.7.3.10.2.2. The GPS latitude and longitude, +/- 30 ft, of the location of the start and stop locations of the discharge, and

2.7.3.10.2.3. The total amount seafood waste effluent discharged at each single area of operation location.

Table 16: Receiving Water Monitoring for Facilities Discharging Seafood Processing Waste

Facility Type	Requirement	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
All Facilities	Outfall System Inspection	system	yearly	visual
All Facilities	Waste discharge system	system	daily, while discharging	visual
All Facilities – sea surface in view of or above outfall/port	Sea Surface	discharge location plus 500 feet of discharge	daily, while discharging	visual
All Facilities	Shoreline	all parcel's shoreline plus 100 feet from facility's parcel lines	daily, while discharging	visual
Seafloor Surveys				
Facility in Non-Remote or Fresh Water - survey the mapped seafloor survey area (no authorized project area ZOD) ^a	Photographic Seafloor Survey	mapped seafloor survey area	within one year of obtaining permit coverage	survey
Remote Facilities with a project area ZOD ^b	Photographic Seafloor Survey	project area ZOD mapped seafloor survey area	within one year of obtaining permit coverage	survey
Remote Facility with Dive Survey reporting ≤ 0.75 acres of deposits in the project area ZOD ^b , or zero in the Non-Remote mapped seafloor survey area	Dive Seafloor Survey	project area ZOD mapped seafloor survey area	every other year ^b	survey
Remote Facility with Dive Survey reporting ≥ 0.75 acres of deposits in the project area ZOD ^b , or greater than zero in the Non-Remote mapped seafloor survey area	Dive Seafloor Survey	project area ZOD mapped seafloor survey area	annually	survey
Remote Facility – with a request to increase discharge greater than 25% seafood waste from previous NOI ^d	Repeat of Photographic Seafloor Survey	project area ZOD mapped seafloor survey area	within 60 days of the end of the season that actual increase of production occurs	survey
Installation of a new outfall location, or Facility re-starting production after not operating for more than 12 months	Pre-Discharge Seafloor Survey ^c	proposed discharge area	prior to discharging	survey
<p>Notes:</p> <p>a. If no project area ZOD is authorized and a deposit is found to be above Trace in any 3 foot by 3 foot square sample plot within the survey area, an annual surveys will be required and a Remediation Plan will be required.</p> <p>b. Appendix F – Seafloor Survey Protocol is set up as a two year evaluation, initially. The first survey shall be within one year of coverage. After the Year Two's (and Subsequent) Seafloor Dive Survey of the project area ZOD is completed, the schedule of how often a Dive Survey shall be completed will be determined on the size of the seafloor deposits.</p> <p>c. See pre-discharge survey protocol, Appendix I</p> <p>d. 25% increase shall be in comparison to the past 4 year discharge reported on Annual Report. A permittee shall identify in their Annual Report if an additional seafloor survey is not performed due to production numbers not increasing as expected.</p>				

2.7.4. Mixing Zone – Authorizations

- 2.7.4.1. In accordance with 18 AAC 70.240, as revised through June 26, 2003, permittees may request, and DEC may authorize, a mixing zone. The permittee shall identify in the NOI each outfall/port where seafood wastewater effluent, domestic/sanitary/graywater and “other wastewaters” are being discharged. Each outfall/port where a mixing zone is being requested shall be identified. DEC may also require that APDES Form 2M be used for this purpose. APDES Form 2M may be found at http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wwdp/online_permitting/dom_ww_apps.htm.
- 2.7.4.2. The written authorization from the Department will specify whether a mixing zone has been authorized for the outfalls/ports identified on the NOI, the maximum size of authorized mixing zones, and the water quality criteria that may be exceeded within an authorized mixing zone for each individual outfall/port.
- 2.7.4.3. The standard mixing zone size that the Department will authorize under this permit for each outfall/port is a circle with a 100 foot radius centered at the discharge terminus extending vertically up to the surface and down to the seafloor.
- 2.7.4.4. Remote facility’s mixing zone may be authorized for exceedances of the water quality criteria of 18 AAC 70.020(b) for O&G (polar), residues, temperature, color, FC bacteria, dissolved gas, turbidity, and TRC. The effluent shall comply with WQS prior to discharge, or after mixing occurs at the outer boundary of a DEC authorized mixing zone, as applicable.
 - 2.7.4.4.1. A permittee shall meet all WQS, as applicable:
 - 2.7.4.4.1.1. At the boundary of an authorized mixing zone,
 - 2.7.4.4.1.2. In the receiving water at the point of discharge, if a mixing zone is not authorized.
- 2.7.4.5. A Non-Remote facility permittee may apply for a mixing zone, except for exceedances for water quality parameters controlled by end-of-pipe EPA established TBELs for O&G (polar), TSS or BOD, see Part 2.3.
- 2.7.4.6. The permittee shall identify in their NOI if water from inside a mixing zone is used, or intended to be used as a water supply for aquaculture, human consumption, seafood processing, industrial uses or contact recreation. These uses are defined in 18 AAC 70.

2.7.5. Facility Effluent, Mixing Zone and Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Study

- 2.7.5.1. A permittee shall sample the effluent stream for the parameters listed in Table 17 for each outfall/port, prior to discharging to waters of the U.S. If effluent sampling is required for the same pollutant parameters in other sub-parts of Part 2.0, the corresponding monitoring results may be used to fulfill this Part's requirements (i.e., duplicate samples do not need to be collected).
- 2.7.5.2. The effluent monitoring set out in Table 17 is required to begin within one year of permit coverage, samples sets must be collected a minimum of four weeks apart and continue until a minimum of until 10 samples are collected.
- 2.7.5.3. Remote facility permittees that are issued mixing zone(s) shall complete effluent sampling, ambient water quality sampling, and sampling at the boundary of each mixing zone as found in Part 2.7.5.6 and Tables 18-20, unless participating in the Seafood Processors Work Group Mixing Zone Study (Part 2.7.6).
- 2.7.5.4. Non-Remote Facility permittees shall complete the effluent sampling and the ambient water quality monitoring as found in Part 2.7.5.7 and Tables 18-20. Non-Remote ambient water quality monitoring performed at monitoring locations 100 feet from each outfall/port terminus, unless participating in the Seafood Processors' Work Group Mixing Zone Study (Part 2.7.6).
- 2.7.5.5. For those facilities not participating in the Work Group Mixing Zone Monitoring Study, authorized permittees are required to submit the monitoring data directly to the Department. Receiving water quality monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the outfall number, date and time of the sample, total daily flow rate for the outfall line on the monitoring date. Monitoring data shall include a list of pollutant parameters monitored as well as daily and average monthly monitoring results.

Table 17: Remote and Non-Remote Effluent Monitoring Study

Effluent Parameter	Units	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Monitoring Data ^d
Daily Flow Rate	mgd	effluent	Performed on sample day	measured or calculated	report
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	effluent	2 per year ^{a, b}	grab	report
Salinity	mg/L	effluent	2 per year ^{a, b}	grab	report
Total Ammonia ^c	mg-N/L	effluent	2 per year ^{a, b}	grab	report
pH ^c	SU	effluent	2 per year ^{a, b}	grab	report
Temperature ^c	°C	effluent	2 per year ^{a, b}	grab	report
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^c	µg/l	effluent	2 per year ^{a, b}	grab	report
Domestic Wastewater or Vessel's Sanitary Wastewater Discharges					
Fecal Coliform (FC) Bacteria ^e	FC/100 mL	effluent	2 per year	grab	report
Enterococci Bacteria ^e	#/100 mL	effluent	2 per year	grab	report

Notes:

- a. Samples shall be taken two times a year while discharge is occurring. For facilities who primarily process salmon, monitoring shall occur during highest average peak production month.
- b. For facilities operating during "A" Season (January – April) and "B" Season (August – December) one sample during peak discharge during Season A, and one sample during peak discharge during Processing Season B, respectively.
- c. The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.
- d. Effluent monitoring is required to occur on the **same day** receiving water monitoring (Table 18, Table 19, and/or Table 20) is performed.
- e. Only permittees that discharge domestic wastewater directly to waters of the U.S., or discharge commingled domestic wastewater, or vessels that discharge sanitary and graywater are required to perform effluent monitoring for FC bacteria and enterococci bacteria.

2.7.5.6. Remote Facility Mixing Zone and Ambient Water Quality Monitoring

- 2.7.5.6.1. A Remote permittee shall conduct monitoring in accordance with the frequencies established in this Part.
- 2.7.5.6.2. Table 18 presents the Remote permittee's monitoring requirements, unless the permittee is participating in the Seafood Processors' Work Group Mixing Zone and Ambient Water Quality Study (Part 2.7.6).
- 2.7.5.6.3. Monitoring is required to be performed during the month(s) of highest average, seasonal seafood waste discharge. Samples sets are required to be taken a minimum of four weeks apart. For Table 18, two sampling locations will be required. Samples shall be collected at the Boundary of the Mixing Zone and in the Ambient Receiving Water, to include:
 - 2.7.5.6.3.1. Boundary of the Mixing Zone:
 - 2.7.5.6.3.1.1. Freshwater discharges - 100 feet downstream,
 - 2.7.5.6.3.1.2. Marine or tidally influenced discharges – 100 feet seaward, parallel to outfall terminus, or likely influenced by an effluent discharge. A remote permittee shall sample at the outer boundary of each authorized mixing zone. If a facility's authorized mixing zones overlap, the permittee shall sample at the boundary of each mixing zone for the identified parameters.
 - 2.7.5.6.3.2. Ambient Receiving Water Sample – The permittee shall sample at a representative location in the receiving water not influenced by the effluent discharge (i.e., outside the influence of the effluent at a minimum 500 feet from the outfall terminus).
 - 2.7.5.6.3.3. All required samples in Table 18 shall be collected at minimum depth of -10 feet below the water surface, per sampling location, unless site specific depths do not allow samples to be taken at -10 foot depth (e.g. Bristol Bay, or estuarine or fresh water systems).
- 2.7.5.6.4. The sampling points shall be marked on a map clearly identified by coordinates in decimal degrees [reported in NAD83]. The accuracy of coordinates shall be at least within ± 30 feet.
- 2.7.5.6.5. The samples are required to be analyzed in compliance with required holding times after sample collection. A permittee shall have appropriate laboratory collection equipment onsite or on the vessel, and sample collection and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with a QAPP (Part 2.9).
 - 2.7.5.6.5.1. If samples cannot be collected due to weather or other adverse conditions, the circumstances that delayed the sample collection shall be documented and submitted with the Annual Report.
- 2.7.5.6.6. The water quality monitoring set out in Table 18 is required to begin within one year of permit coverage, sample sets must be collect a minimum of four weeks apart and continue until a minimum of until 10 samples are collected.
- 2.7.5.6.7. Monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the outfall number, date and time of the sample, total daily flow rate for the outfall(s)/ports sampled on the monitoring date, pollutant parameters sampled as well as daily and average monthly monitoring data.

Table 18: Remote Mixing Zone Study – Water Quality Monitoring

Boundary of the Mixing Zone Sampling					
Parameter	Units	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Monitoring Data ^d
Color	Color unit	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Turbidity	NTU	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Total ammonia	mg-N/L	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
pH	SU	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Temperature	° C	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^c	µg/l	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Salinity	ppt	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Alkalinity ^b	mg-CaCO ₃ /L	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Ambient Waterbody Sampling					
Parameter	Units	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Monitoring Data ^d
Color	Color unit	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Turbidity	NTU	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Total ammonia	mg-N/L	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
pH	SU	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Temperature	° C	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Salinity	ppt	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^c	µg/l	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Alkalinity ^b	mg-CaCO ₃ /L	As found in Part 2.7.5.6.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Notes:					
<p>a. Samples shall be taken two times a year while discharge is occurring. For facilities who primarily process salmon (typically May – September), monitoring shall be performed during the month(s) of highest average seasonal discharge. For facilities who process pollock monitoring shall be performed once during Season A (January – April) and once during Season B (August – December) during peak discharge.</p> <p>b. Alkalinity is only required for discharges to fresh water receiving water.</p> <p>c. Monitoring for chlorine is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant, nor introduced elsewhere in the seafood processing area.</p> <p>d. Effluent monitoring required in Table 17 is required to occur on the same day the receiving water monitoring is performed.</p>					

2.7.5.7. Non-Remote Facility Ambient Water Quality Study

- 2.7.5.7.1. A Non-Remote permittee shall conduct water quality monitoring in accordance with the monitoring frequencies established in this Part.
- 2.7.5.7.2. Table 19 presents the Non-Remote permittees monitoring requirements, unless the facility is participating in the Seafood Processors' Work Group Mixing Zone and Ambient Water Quality Study (Part 2.7.6).
- 2.7.5.7.3. Monitoring is required to be performed during the month(s) of highest average seasonal, seafood waste discharge. Samples are to be taken a minimum of four weeks apart. Samples shall be collected from each outfall terminus, to include:
 - 2.7.5.7.3.1. The sample shall be taken at a location 100 feet down current from the outfall terminus, or 100 feet from the outfall terminus in a location that most likely be influenced by the effluent discharge.
 - 2.7.5.7.3.2. All required samples in Table 19 are required to be collected at minimum depth of -10 feet below the water surface, per sampling location, unless site specific depths do not allow samples to be taken at -10 foot depth (e.g. Bristol Bay, or estuarine or fresh water systems).
- 2.7.5.7.4. The sampling points shall be marked on a map clearly identified by coordinates in decimal degrees [reported in NAD83]. The accuracy of coordinates shall be at least within ± 30 feet. The map is required to be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
- 2.7.5.7.5. The samples are required to be analyzed in compliance with required holding times after sample collection. A permittee shall have appropriate laboratory collection equipment onsite or on the vessel, and sample collection and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with a QAPP (Part 2.9).
 - 2.7.5.7.5.1. Sampling for O&G is only required when flights are available from the facility to a community with an analysis laboratory, where the facility permittee must verify that sampling holding times can be met or there is lab equipment and qualified personnel at the facility to perform the analysis.
 - 2.7.5.7.5.2. If samples cannot be collected due to weather or other adverse conditions, the circumstances that delayed the sample collection shall be documented and submitted with the Annual Report.
- 2.7.5.7.6. The water quality monitoring set out in Table 19 is required to begin within one year of permit coverage, sample sets must be collect a minimum of four weeks apart and continue until a minimum of until 10 samples are collected.
- 2.7.5.7.7. Monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the outfall number, date and time of the sample, total daily flow rate for the outfall line on the monitoring date, effluent parameters sampled as well as daily and average monthly monitoring data.

Table 19: Non-Remote Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Study

Ambient Waterbody Sampling					
Parameter	Units	Sample Location	Sample Frequency ^d	Sample Type	Monitoring Data
Color	Color unit	As found in Part 2.7.5.7.3	2 per year ^{a, d}	grab	report
Turbidity	NTU	As found in Part 2.7.5.7.3	2 per year ^{a, d}	grab	report
Total ammonia	mg-N/L	As found in Part 2.7.5.7.3	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	As found in Part 2.7.5.7.3	2 per year ^{a, d}	grab	report
pH	SU	As found in Part 2.7.5.7.3	2 per year ^{a, d}	grab	report
Temperature	° C	As found in Part 2.7.5.7.3	2 per year ^{a, d}	grab	report
Salinity	ppt	As found in Part 2.7.5.7.3	2 per year ^{a, d}	grab	report
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^c	µg/l	As found in Part 2.7.5.7.3	2 per year ^{a, d}	grab	report
Alkalinity ^b	mg-CaCO ₃ /L	As found in Part 2.7.5.7.3	2 per year ^{a, d}	grab	report

Notes:

- a. Samples shall be taken two times a year while discharge is occurring. For facilities who primarily process salmon (typically May – September), monitoring shall be performed during the month(s) of highest average seasonal discharge. For facilities who process pollock monitoring shall be performed once during Season A (January – April) and once during Season B (August – December) during peak discharge.
- b. Alkalinity is only required for discharges to fresh water receiving water.
- c. Monitoring for chlorine is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant, nor introduced elsewhere in the seafood processing area.
- d. Effluent monitoring required in Table 17 is required to occur on the **same day** the receiving water monitoring is performed.

2.7.5.8. **Mixing Zone Study – Domestic or Sanitary Wastewater Dischargers Bacterial Pollutant Monitoring**

- 2.7.5.8.1. Permittees that discharge domestic or sanitary wastewater directly to waters of the U.S., or discharge commingled domestic wastewater, and support vessels or barges that discharge sanitary and graywater shall conduct mixing zone monitoring in accordance with the frequencies established in this Part.
- 2.7.5.8.2. Where the facility or vessel is located in a town with a qualified lab or has an airport with regular air service to transport the sample within holding times, or the facility has the equipment and trained staff to perform the sample analysis onsite the permittee is required to perform sampling in Table 20.
- 2.7.5.8.3. The QAPP-monitoring plan shall address when samples should be taken and shipped so that they can be analyzed by a laboratory within required hold times, including requiring procedures for re-scheduling sampling in case of flight delays.
- 2.7.5.8.4. Commingled domestic wastewater mixing zone samples shall be collected when both waste streams are discharging concurrently, and samples shall be representative of the boundary of the mixing zone.
- 2.7.5.8.5. For Table 20, a single sampling location will be required. Samples shall be collected at the Boundary of the Mixing Zone, to include:
 - 2.7.5.8.5.1. Boundary of the Mixing Zone:
 - 2.7.5.8.5.1.1. Freshwater discharges - 100 feet downstream from the outfall terminus,
 - 2.7.5.8.5.1.2. Marine or tidally influenced discharges – 100 feet seaward, parallel to outfall terminus, or likely influenced by an effluent discharge. The Remote facility permittee shall sample at the outer boundary of each authorized mixing zone. If a facility's authorized mixing zones overlap, the permittee shall sample at the boundary of each mixing zone for the identified parameters.
 - 2.7.5.8.5.2. All required samples in Table 20 shall be collected at minimum depth of -10 feet below the water surface, per sampling location, unless site specific depths do not allow samples to be taken at -10 foot depth (e.g. Bristol Bay, or estuarine or fresh water systems).
- 2.7.5.8.6. The monitoring as set out in Table 20 is required to begin within one year of permit coverage, sample sets must be collect a minimum of four weeks apart and continue until a minimum of until 10 samples are collected, unless a facility participates in the Seafood Processors' Work Group Mixing Zone Study (Part 2.7.6).
- 2.7.5.8.7. Monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the outfall number, date and time of the sample, total daily flow rate for the outfall line on the monitoring date, effluent parameters sampled as well as daily and average monthly monitoring data.

Table 20: Mixing Zone and Ambient Water Quality Study – Bacterial Pollutant Monitoring – Arriving within 8 hr. holding time

Parameter	Units	Sample Location	Sample Frequency ^{a, b, c}	Sample Type	Monitoring Data
Fecal Coliform (FC) Bacteria	FC/100 mL	boundary of MZ	2 per year ^{a, c}	grab	report
Enterococci Bacteria	#/100 mL	boundary of MZ	2 per year ^{a, c}	grab	report

Notes:

- a. Samples shall be taken two times a year while discharge is occurring. Samples should be taken at least 10 feet below the surface of the water and be performed during the month(s) of highest average seasonal discharge.
- b. For a commingled waste stream, monitoring is required when both waste streams are being discharged.
- c. Effluent monitoring required in Table 17 is required to occur on the **same day** the receiving water monitoring is performed.
- d. Only permittees that discharge domestic wastewater directly to waters of the U.S., or discharge commingled domestic wastewater, or vessels that discharge sanitary and graywater are required to perform this mixing zone monitoring.

2.7.6. Seafood Processors' Work Group Mixing Zone Study

- 2.7.6.1. An individual facility permittee may not be required to conduct the specific facility effluent, mixing zone and water quality monitoring included in Parts 2.7.5.6 or 2.7.5.7 by participating in a Department-approved Seafood Processors' Work Group industry-wide mixing zone study. Authorized permittees participating in the Seafood Processors' Work Group Mixing Zone Study shall provide seafood wastewater discharge and receiving water data to the Department. The goal of the Seafood Processors' Work Group is to investigate mixing characteristics that will better inform DEC in determining the size and shape of mixing zones in various currents, outfall configurations, and under specific discharge rates.
- 2.7.6.2. The Seafood Processors' Work Group objectives minimally will include:
 - 2.7.6.2.1. Development of a framework of effluent and mixing zone, and ambient water quality analysis, mixing zone modeling and based on data gathering requirements found in 18 AAC 70.245-255 (2003 version).
 - 2.7.6.2.2. Data requests to permittees to compile existing data on the variable types of outfall configurations, compilation of existing effluent monitoring data, and compilation of receiving water monitoring.
 - 2.7.6.2.3. Development of a scientifically valid QAPP (Part 2.9), including a monitoring plan.
 - 2.7.6.2.4. Data collection of available monitoring data, receiving water chemistry data, including by the parameters identified in Part 2.7.5 and density profiles, used in mixing zone and water quality modeling.
 - 2.7.6.2.5. Data collection of:
 - 2.7.6.2.5.1. Marine receiving water current speeds and/or tidal exchange rates, or
 - 2.7.6.2.5.2. Fresh water receiving area stream flow, and
 - 2.7.6.2.5.3. Pollutant(s) monitoring data from previous permit cycles (AKG520000, AKG5280000, AKG5270000 or enforcement monitoring data).
 - 2.7.6.2.6. Perform and gather monitoring data as needed to address existing data gaps for those pollutant monitoring parameters listed in Part 2.7.5 and in Tables 17 -20, as applicable,
 - 2.7.6.2.7. Preliminary modeling conducted to evaluate various ranges of estimated dilution ratios and mixing zone sizes using gathered effluent and water quality data, and
 - 2.7.6.2.8. A detailed discussion of how data will be used to meet, test and evaluate the monitoring and mixing zone modeling objectives,
 - 2.7.6.2.9. A summary report of the results of the Seafood Processors' Work Group Mixing Zone Study.
- 2.7.6.3. Work Plan. DEC will review and approve a work plan from the Seafood Processors' Work Group prior to work implementation. This Seafood Processors' Work Group Mixing Zone Study Work Plan shall be submitted for DEC approval by 545 days from the effective date of this permit (approximately 1.5 years after the effective date). This will allow a minimum of two years of monitoring data collection and for the results to be submitted to the work group for evaluation. This timing will also allow the monitoring data to be submitted, analyzed and mixing zone modeling to be performed prior to when the Draft Mixing Zone Study Report is due to DEC.

- 2.7.6.4. A QAPP-monitoring plan (Part 2.9) for the pollutants and types and amounts of seafood processing wastewaters (i.e., Butchering, Washed and Unwashed Mince/Paste, By-product effluents, etc.) being discharged including pollutants as identified in Part 2.7.5 shall be developed and implemented to collect data to be representative of waterbodies from across the state for use in potentially implementing a standardized mixing zone. Waterbodies and facilities to be monitored are required to be identified in the Work Group's Work Plan, along with reasoning as to why the facility meets the goal specified in Part 2.7.6.1. The facility discharge sites selected for data collection shall be representative of the following discharge scenarios:
- 2.7.6.4.1. Onshore facilities with shallow outfall, <60 feet, and low currents (<0.33 knots),
 - 2.7.6.4.2. Onshore facilities with deep outfalls, >60 feet, and low currents (<0.33 knots),
 - 2.7.6.4.3. Onshore facilities with deep outfalls, >60 feet, in high current areas (>0.33 knots),
 - 2.7.6.4.4. Onshore facilities with shallow outfall, <60 feet, in high current areas (>0.33 knots),
 - 2.7.6.4.5. Support vessel and/or barge with surface discharges to freshwater systems during low flow/high current flushing or low/high river flow events.
- 2.7.6.5. Mixing Zone Study Report. Monitoring Reports: The Seafood Process Work Group shall design the mixing zone study to collect and analyze collected monitoring data, perform modeling and then submit a report that includes the study results. The Mixing Zone Study Report is due to the Department within 915 days (approx. 2.5 yrs) of the Department's approval of the Mixing Zone Study Work Plan. The Mixing Zone Report shall address the environmental monitoring objectives by using appropriate descriptive and standard analytical methods found in 40 CFR Part 136 (most current version), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010 (most current version) and those found in 18 AAC 70 (most current version), to test for and to describe any impacts of the effluent on water quality. The report shall contain all relevant quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) information including, but not limited to, instrumentation, laboratory procedures, detection limits/precision requirements of the applied analyses, and sample collection methodology, modeling results.
- 2.7.6.6. DEC will review the draft Mixing Zone Report in accordance with the environmental monitoring objectives and evaluate it for compliance with the requirements of the permit. If DEC requests revisions to the Mixing Zone Report, the Seafood Processors' Work Group shall complete the revisions and submit the final report to DEC within 60 days of the Department's request.
- 2.7.6.7. Changes to the monitoring program may be approved if DEC determines that the changes are appropriate.

2.8. Annual Report

- 2.8.1. The permittee shall prepare a complete, accurate, and timely report of incidents of noncompliance, production and discharge information, inspections and monitoring information collected January 1 through December 31 of the previous year, and shall submit the information in the form of an Annual Report to DEC no later than March 15 of the following year. An example Annual Report Form has been provided as Attachment E. A copy of the Annual Report will be kept on site; or may be kept electronically, if available for immediate inspection upon request.
- 2.8.2. The following information shall be included in the Annual Report:
- 2.8.2.1. All Permittees - Verification of the permittee's APDES Authorization number, company name, owner name, permittee name, the name or title of any duly authorized representative (if there is one), name of facility, mailing address, telephone number(s), email address, and facsimile number as provided in the most current NOI.
- 2.8.2.2. Community Grinding Facilities – Total amount of seafood waste discharged (in pounds).
- 2.8.2.3. For Remote Seafood Processors - Monthly Discharge Summary Reports for seafood waste discharge amounts (in pounds). Required reporting for Inland water discharges in found in Part 2.8.2.7. If product is held for a number of hours prior to processing – the methods used by the permittee to account for daily production and discharge amounts shall be described. Required information includes:
- 2.8.2.3.1. Total number of processing days.
- 2.8.2.3.2. Total amount of raw products processed (in pounds).
- 2.8.2.3.3. Total amount of each finished product (in pounds).
- 2.8.2.3.4. Total amount of discharged seafood waste (raw product minus finished products (in pounds). If waste is shipped to a by-product facility or line and waste/effluent is routed back to the facility for discharge through the facility's seafood waste stream this poundage or volume shall be listed separately.
- 2.8.2.3.5. The number of hours of seafood processing that occurred during the day and the calculated or measured daily and monthly volume of wastewater discharged (in million gallons per day) for each seafood waste outfall.
- 2.8.2.3.6. Total monthly volume of wastewater discharged per outfall.
- 2.8.2.4. For Non-Remote Seafood Processors – Reporting required beyond monthly DMRs includes Monthly Discharge Summary Reports for each type of raw seafood product received (in pounds). Required reporting for Inland water discharges in found in Part 2.8.2.7. If product is held for a number of hours prior to processing – the methods used by the permittee to account for daily production and discharge amounts shall be described. Required information:
- 2.8.2.4.1. Total number of processing days.
- 2.8.2.4.2. Total amount of raw products processed (in pounds).
- 2.8.2.4.3. Total amount of each finished product (in pounds).
- 2.8.2.4.4. Total amount of discharged seafood waste (raw product minus finished products (in pounds) sent to each by-product line. If waste is shipped to a by-product facility or line and waste/effluent is routed back to the facility for discharge through the facility's seafood waste stream this poundage or volume shall be listed separately.

- 2.8.2.4.5. The number of hours of seafood processing that occurred during the day and the calculated or measured daily and monthly volume of wastewater discharged (in million gallons per day) for each seafood waste outfall.
- 2.8.2.4.6. Total monthly volume of wastewater discharged per outfall.
- 2.8.2.5. Water Usage Information correlated to an updated NOI Line Drawing:
 - 2.8.2.5.1. The calculated or metered volume(s) of both incoming treated seawater and/or treated freshwater from municipal, private wells, or other treatment entity.
 - 2.8.2.5.2. Type of chemical(s) or processes used to treat seawater, or fresh water, intake water.
 - 2.8.2.5.3. The calculated or measured volume(s) of both incoming untreated seawater and/or untreated freshwater, not to include water from a sources identified in Part 2.8.2.5.1.
 - 2.8.2.5.4. If by-products are produced at a facility, such as fish meal, it is the permittee's responsibility to calculate or measure the water volume lost to the atmosphere through water vapor. The calculation used to measure water vapor or to calculate the water vapor shall be included in the Annual Report (Part 2.3.4.12.2).
 - 2.8.2.5.5. If air quality scrubber units discharge water vapor, it is the permittee's responsibility to calculate or measure the water volume lost to the atmosphere through water vapor and calculate the water added to the wastewater stream from the air scrubbing unit(s). The calculation used to measure water vapor or to calculate the water vapor shall be included in the Annual Report.
- 2.8.2.6. "Other Wastewaters" Discharges (Part 2.4) Monthly Summary Reports for Table 15 monitoring.
- 2.8.2.7. Inland Water Seafood Waste Discharges (Part 2.6) shall include the following:
 - 2.8.2.7.1. The waste treatment process applied to the discharge waste (1/2 grind, by-product recovery waste stream, etc.).
 - 2.8.2.7.2. Daily recording of stop and start GPS locations of vessel discharges. A map with daily location information presented as tracks on the map can also be used. Electronic submittal of the maps is required.
 - 2.8.2.7.3. A NOAA bathymetric chart delineating the vessel discharge location(s). The chart shall clearly delineate the boundaries of each single area of operation where discharge occurred under Part 2.6. A GPS / GIS map with daily location information presented as tracks overlaid on the chart can also be used.
 - 2.8.2.7.4. A record of each discharge site authorized and a report for each site of:
 - 2.8.2.7.4.1. No Discharge, or
 - 2.8.2.7.4.2. Discharge occurred and the amount of seafood waste and type of waste and wastewater (e.g., ground waste, stickwater, type of by-product effluent, etc.) discharged on a daily and annual basis.
 - 2.8.2.7.5. Summary Report of non-compliance and corrective actions for the Seafood Waste Treatment System Inspections, as verified through the review of the vessel's seafood waste treatment inspection logs following procedures found in Attachment B.
 - 2.8.2.7.6. Summary Report of non-compliance and corrective actions for the vessel's Sea Surface Monitoring (mixing zone violations), as recorded on the vessel's Sea Surface Monitoring Logs.

- 2.8.2.8. All Permittees - Summary Reports, as applicable, for:
- 2.8.2.8.1. Incidents of non-compliance, including those incidents not required to be reported verbally within 24 hours and in writing within five (5) days, in accordance with Appendix A, Parts 3.4 and 3.5. Include the reasons for such non-compliance, corrective actions, and preventative steps taken (Appendix A and Attachment I),
 - 2.8.2.8.2. Monthly Waste stream system(s) (grinder) inspection photographs and sea surface and shoreline monitoring photographs submitted electronically, or if by hard copy photographs may be submitted digitally on a CD or DVD with an accompanying picture log (Part 2.2.1 or 2.3.1),
 - 2.8.2.8.3. Summary Report of non-compliance and corrective actions for the Seafood Waste Treatment System Inspections, as verified through the review of the Remote onshore facility's seafood waste treatment inspection logs following procedures found in Attachment B.
 - 2.8.2.8.4. Summary Report of non-compliance and corrective actions for Sea Surface Monitoring (mixing zone violations), as recorded on the onshore facility's Sea Surface Monitoring Logs.
 - 2.8.2.8.5. Summary report reflecting results from DMR data from domestic waste monitoring, required Remote washed and unwashed mince / paste and Remote by-product effluent monitoring; and Non-Remote effluent monitoring, Non-Remote washed and unwashed mince / paste and by-product recovery facilities or line(s) monitoring. Monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the date and time of the sample, total daily flow rate for the by-product line on the monitoring date, effluent parameters sampled, as well as daily and average monthly monitoring data, associated limits, monitoring data compliance violations and corrective actions taken for non-compliance with effluent limits or monitoring (See Attachment I).
 - 2.8.2.8.6. A copy of the Seafloor Monitoring Report, (Attachment D).
 - 2.8.2.8.7. Outfall system pre-operational and/or required annual inspection (Part 2.2.1 or 2.3.1)
 - 2.8.2.8.8. Provide the total pounds of ammonia or Freon used, and a summary of any occurrences of leaks or breaks, in the refrigerator condenser system.
 - 2.8.2.8.9. Chemicals, disinfectants, cleaners, biocide, food processing additives. Provide a list, total amounts used, and dilution ratio during use of chemicals, disinfectants, cleaners, biocide, food processing additives (salts, acids, bases, enzymes, etc.) used or discharged during the annual reporting period. Identify what the products are used for (e.g., 55 lbs of NaOH for Chitin production, 55 3-gallon containers of 12% HCl used as 1% solution disinfectant and 3% solution for washed mince bleaching)
 - 2.8.2.8.9.1. Facility permittees that do not use chemicals in their seafood processing operations, (e.g. hand or mechanical filleting only) where disinfectants and cleaners are used in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's recommended usage, are not required to submit this list.
 - 2.8.2.8.10. For Permittees operating in Excluded areas - A summary report of all onsite incidents of injured and dead endangered species, including petroleum-related and collision-related incidents. The report shall include the probable cause (if observed), time, location, result of any collisions and any remedial action taken (Part 2.7.1).

- 2.8.3. Signatory requirements. The Annual Report shall be signed by a principal officer or a duly authorized representative of the permittee in accordance with Appendix A, Part 1.12, Signature Requirement and Penalties.

2.9. Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)

- 2.9.1. The permittee shall operate in accordance with their QAPP for any permit required monitoring, or any additional voluntary monitoring performed.
- 2.9.2. The permittee shall develop a QAPP for all effluent and receiving water monitoring, including, but not limited to sea surface, shoreline, and seafloor monitoring when required by this permit. Any existing QAPP may be modified under this Part.
- 2.9.3. A newly authorized permittee shall submit a letter to the Department certifying the QAPP has been implemented and meets the requirements of this Part within 60 days of the effective date of authorization to discharge under the permit. An example *QAPP Certification Form* is provided as Attachment F to the permit.
- 2.9.4. A permittee shall document annual review of their QAPP. The permittee shall re-submit written certification to the Department if the QAPP has been revised since the initial QAPP Certification submittal under Permit Part 2.9.3. The permittee shall review the QAPP whenever process changes or changes in monitoring plans occur and submit a new certification of the QAPP as needed with an updated NOI. An example *QAPP Certification Form* is provided as Attachment F to the permit. Any existing BMP Plan may be modified for compliance with this Part.
- 2.9.5. The QAPP shall be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent and receiving water samples in support of this permit and to help explain data anomalies whenever they occur.
- 2.9.6. The permittee may use a DEC-approved generic QAPP or the permittee may develop a facility-specific QAPP. Some facility specific information is required to complete the QAPP when using the generic DEC-QAPP.
- 2.9.7. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee shall use DEC-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures, as described in the Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans (EPA/QA/R-5) and Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans (EPA/QA/G-5). The QAPP shall be prepared in the format specified in these documents.
- 2.9.8. At a minimum, a QAPP Monitoring Plan shall include:
- 2.9.8.1. Details on number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, Department approved standard analytical methods found in 40 CFR Part 136, adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.010 and those found in 18 AAC 70, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, calculations used at facility based commodity mix when taking sample and calculations found in Appendix E, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements.
 - 2.9.8.2. Maps indicating the location of each sampling point (such as the maps from the NOI).
 - 2.9.8.3. Qualification and training of monitoring personnel.
 - 2.9.8.4. Name, address, and telephone number of all laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.

- 2.9.8.5. Techniques and methods used to monitor potential, planned and possible emergency releases of toxic and other deleterious organic and inorganic discharges in order to meet WQS. Including how monitoring is to be accomplished as the releases are occurring to ensure release rate(s) meet compliance standards set out in the Alaska Water Quality Criteria Manual for Toxic and Other Deleterious Organic and Inorganic Substances (December 12, 2008), as adopted by 18 AAC 70.020. The QAPP's evaluation of compliance with the WQC will include whether freshwater or marine WQC are being applied to achieve compliance. This permit does not authorize unplanned spills or emergency releases.
- 2.9.8.6. Develop a monitoring plan applicable to washed or unwashed mince / paste seafood processing that:
- 2.9.8.6.1. Identifies how the permittee determines when each washed and unwashed mince / paste seafood production cycle begins and ends in determining compliance with reporting (TSS, O&G, etc.) pounds per 1000 pounds per day of product processed.
 - 2.9.8.6.2. Includes references to when each washed and unwashed mince / paste seafood production cycle time begins, how long each wash cycle (if any) is, corresponding to a time frame (number of hours) of when required composite and/or grab samples (Table 7) should be taken.
 - 2.9.8.6.3. Provide information to determine when sampling should occur based on the variability of each facility's washed and unwashed mince / paste seafood production cycle times, seafood product holding times and discharge times.
 - 2.9.8.6.4. Ensure the internal outfall monitoring is representative of the waste stream flow.
- 2.9.9. The permittee shall amend the QAPP whenever sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAPP is modified.
- 2.9.10. Copies of the QAPP shall be kept onsite and made available to DEC upon request.
- 2.9.11. The QAPP shall ensure that adequate documentation is available to allow reconstruction of a bottom survey from field records and notes, dive plans, and still and video photography. The QAPP shall include a detailed description of the methods and procedures for conducting the seafloor survey as identified in Appendix F including, but not limited to, establishing survey location controls in the water, measuring seafood waste thickness, determining percent seafood waste coverage (continuous vs. discontinuous coverage) photographic procedures, and measuring water depth and tide stage.

2.10. Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan

- 2.10.1. The permittee shall operate in accordance with a BMP Plan.
- 2.10.2. If multiple entities, or permittees, discharge out a single discharge outfall pipe, the Responsible Party shall ensure that each entity develops a BMP Plan in accordance with this section. Each individual entity delivering greater than 5,000 lbs of seafood waste to be discharged shall provide the Responsible Party (permittee) with an original copy of a letter certifying a BMP Plan has been developed and implemented and meets the requirements of this part. The Responsible Party shall submit copies of the certification Form to DEC within 60 days of general permit authorization.
- 2.10.3. A newly authorized permittee shall submit a letter to the Department certifying the BMP Plan has been implemented and meets the requirements of this Part (2.10) within 60 days of the effective date of authorization to discharge under the permit. An example *BMP Certification Form* is provided as Attachment F to the permit.

- 2.10.4. A permittee shall document annual review of their BMP. The permittee shall re-submit a written certification to the Department if the BMP Plan has been revised since the initial BMP Certification submittal under Permit Part 2.10.3. The permittee shall review the BMP Plan whenever process changes occur and submit a new certification of the BMP Plan as needed with an updated NOI. An example *BMP Certification Form* is provided as Attachment F to the permit. Any existing BMP Plan may be modified for compliance with this Part.
- 2.10.5. Under the BMP Plan, the permittee shall ensure the proper operation and maintenance of the facility and the control of the discharge or potential release of pollutants to the receiving water.
- 2.10.6. The BMP Plan shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the publication entitled "[Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices](#)" (EPA 1993) or its subsequent revisions and "[Seafood Processing Handbook for Materials Accounting Audits and Best Management Practices Plans, EPA and Bottomline Performance](#)" (1995).
- 2.10.7. The BMP Plan shall include any necessary facility plans, drawings, or maps. The BMP Plan shall be developed in accordance with good engineering practices. The written BMP Plan shall include the following:
 - 2.10.7.1. Name and physical location of the seafood processing facility.
 - 2.10.7.2. Statement of BMP Policy. The BMP Plan shall include a statement of management commitment to provide the necessary financial, staff, equipment, and training resources to develop and implement the BMP Plan on a continuing basis.
 - 2.10.7.3. Materials accounting of the inputs (raw seafood products, chemicals, etc.), processes, and outputs (seafood wastes, chemicals, storm water, etc.) of the facility flow of waste and wastewater tied to the line drawing submitted with the NOI and other information required in Part 1.6.
 - 2.10.7.4. Risk identification and assessment.
 - 2.10.7.5. A SWPPP, if discharging commingled storm water, reflecting requirements under CWA Section 402(p) and the storm water regulations at 40 CFR 122.26 and 122.44 and otherwise eliminate, to the extent practicable, contamination of storm water runoff. Including compliance with EPA Guidance Document titled 'Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan - A guide for Industrial Permittees' (EPA 833 B-09-002) and Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide (EPA Doc. #: EPA 832-B-09-003, March 2009).
 - 2.10.7.6. Specific management practices and standard operating procedures including but not limited to:
 - 2.10.7.6.1. The modification of equipment, facilities, technology, processes and procedures.
 - 2.10.7.6.2. The improvement in management, inventory control, materials handling, or general operational phases of the facility.
 - 2.10.7.6.3. Reducing or eliminating any discharge of wastes that have the potential to collect and foul any set or drift nets used in subsistence or commercial fisheries in nearby traditional use areas.
 - 2.10.7.6.4. For all facilities develop procedures to inspect and record inspections of seafood waste treatment system(s) and outfall system inspection (Part 2.2.1 or 2.3.1).
 - 2.10.7.6.5. For Remote facilities develop procedures to inspect and record grind size (Part 2.2.1.7.11).

- 2.10.7.6.6. For monitoring schedule established in Part 2.4, develop techniques to manage potential and planned “Other Wastewaters” discharges including Retort, Cooling / Heating system, Air Scrubber and Refrigeration and Freezer System wastewaters. BMPS should address times to monitor ammonia, (if any) along with pH and temperature, during routine maintenance of the refrigeration and freezer systems (purging systems freezer or refrigeration systems of air and/or water, adding ammonia to inactive lines, repair, etc.) and monitor ammonia during routine cleaning of air scrubber/ammonia stripping systems if discharge occurs to waters of the U.S.
- 2.10.7.6.6.1. Developing methods, for both Remote and Non-Remote facility locations, to monitor flow rates (mgd) for any Retort, Cooling / Heating system, Air Scrubber and Refrigeration and Freezer system’s discharges to commingled outfalls.
- 2.10.7.6.6.2. Developing methods, for both Remote and Non-Remote facility locations, to monitor flow rates for any “Other Wastewater” discharges, if not included in Part 2.10.7.6.6.1.
- 2.10.7.6.6.3. Developing methods, for Non-Remote facility locations, to monitor BOD, TSS, and O&G.
- 2.10.7.6.7. If flow rates are calculated, the method(s) and calculation used to determine flow discharge rate, including methods to document revisions.
- 2.10.7.6.8. Materials accounting of the inputs, processes, and outputs of the facility. Materials accounting is used to trace the inflow (i.e., process water + transfer water + whole seafood product) through the seafood processing steps and outflow (i.e., process wastewater + non-process wastewater + marketed seafood product + by-products + process wastes) and to establish quantities of these components. Identifying and measuring the key components for a process is the basis for conducting materials accounting audits. If secondary by-products are produced, such as fish meal, it is the permittee’s responsibility to calculate or measure the volume lost to the atmosphere through water vapor. The calculation used to measure vapor or to calculate the vapor shall be reported to DEC in the annual report.
- 2.10.7.6.9. Minimization and wastewater treatment plans for chlorine, other disinfectants, or other chemical products used at the facility.
- 2.10.7.6.10. The number and quantity of pollutants and the toxicity of the effluents that are generated, discharged, or potentially discharged from the facility including how they shall be minimized by the permittee to the extent feasible by controlling each discharge or potential pollutant release in the most appropriate manner.
- 2.10.7.6.11. Descriptions and methods for each facility component or system that shall be examined for its pollutant minimization opportunities and its potential for causing a release of significant amounts of pollutants (which includes seafood waste) to receiving waters due to the failure or improper operation of equipment. The examination shall include all normal operations, including raw material and product storage areas, in-plant conveyance of product, processing and product handling areas, by-product production areas, loading or unloading operations, wastewater treatment areas, sludge and waste discharge areas, floor drains, and refueling areas.
- 2.10.7.6.12. Description of the equipment which shall be examined for potential failure and any reporting of any resulting release of untreated pollutants to receiving waters. Provision shall be made for emergency measures to be taken in such an event.

- 2.10.7.6.13. Description of practices and training for staff to identify and ensure that "Other Wastewaters" such as process and non-process wastewaters (Part 2.4), those waters coming in contact with seafood processing, (except catch transfer water and live tank water), are properly routed through the seafood waste treatment system (Part 2.4.10).
- 2.10.7.6.14. Identify pollutants discharged during the production of fish meal, fish powder, fish oil, fish hydrolysates or other by-products. Identify and develop methods to prevent, treat or minimize the generation and discharge of pollutants in stickwater at the source to the greatest extent practicable. Description and methods for backup disposal treatment method(s) if by-product wastewater treatment system fails (Part 2.3.4.7). Stickwater shall be recycled and treated to the greatest extent practicable, in an environmentally safe manner, whenever feasible.
- 2.10.7.6.15. Pollution prevention and minimization measures at the transfer point(s) of raw seafood to the processing facility.
- 2.10.7.6.16. Select chemical cleaning compounds and disinfectants to minimize the addition of nitrogen and phosphorous-based chemical pollutants to the wastewater discharge.
- 2.10.7.6.17. Apply chemical cleaning compounds and disinfectants in accordance with manufacturer instructions and suggested application rates.
- 2.10.7.6.18. Practices for the proper operation, maintenance and purging of ammonia and Freon based refrigerant and freezer systems to reduce and monitor any possible discharges, if discharged to the waters of the U.S. The BMPs shall include a description of how ammonia and Freon repairs, as well as maintenance and purging practices, are to be performed at the facility to mitigate any accidental releases. Procedures should include effluent monitoring procedures to be followed if maintenance activities of Retort, Cooling / Heating system, Air Scrubber, and/or Refrigeration and Freezer Systems result in pollutant discharges to waters of the U.S.
- 2.10.7.6.19. Practices for the proper operation of marine sanitation devices in accordance with manufacturer's requirements (Part 2.1.3).
- 2.10.7.6.20. Minimizing the discharge of graywater while stationary and reducing pollutants in graywater discharges (Part 2.1.3.2).
- 2.10.7.6.21. Methods developed and implemented to ensure attractive nuisance conditions are not created; and seafood processing wastes do not cause nuisance or objectionable conditions. (Part 2.2.1.7.6).
- 2.10.7.6.22. Practices to minimize incidental foam and scum produced by the discharge of seafood waste and wastewaters, as well as seafood catch transfer water to the extent practicable (Part 2.2.1.1 or 2.3.1), including the modification of equipment, facilities, technology, processes and discharge procedures to be used to decrease the formation of foam and scum.
- 2.10.7.6.23. Procedures for spill response, storage of adequate oil and fuel clean-up equipment at the facility, on-board and at fuel transfer locations.
- 2.10.7.6.24. Good housekeeping – Describing the facility objectives and maintenance of a clean, orderly work environment. Maintaining an orderly facility means that materials and equipment are neat and well-kept to prevent untreated pollutant releases to the environment.

- 2.10.7.6.25. Preventative maintenance – Describing maintenance which includes periodically inspecting, maintaining, and testing seafood processing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that can cause breakdowns or failures. Preventative maintenance focuses on preventing untreated pollutant releases to the receiving water.
- 2.10.7.6.26. Documentation of inspection, record keeping, and employee training pertaining to the BMP Plan.
- 2.10.7.7. *Specific Requirements for Vessel's Graywater discharges.* The permittee shall develop, and implement the BMP Plan consistent with the following objectives for the reduction and control of pollutants in wastewaters from a vessel while acting as a seafood processor:
- 2.10.7.7.1. The introduction of kitchen oils to the graywater system must be minimized. When cleaning dishes, pots, pans, etc., a permittee shall remove as much food and oil residue as is practicable before rinsing the dishes, pots, pans, etc.
- 2.10.7.7.2. Oils and greases used in cooking shall not be added to the graywater system. Alternate waste receptacles or holding tanks must be used for these materials.
- 2.10.7.7.3. Degreasers shall be non-toxic.
- 2.10.7.7.4. All soaps and detergents used for any purpose must be phosphate free and non-toxic. These soaps and detergents must be free from toxic and bioaccumulative compounds and not lead to extreme shifts in receiving water pH.
- 2.10.7.7.5. The discharge or placement of any toxic or hazardous materials or related residuals into the graywater system (e.g., laundry units, kitchen sinks, dishwashers, drains, sinks, showers, bath, etc.) is prohibited.
- 2.10.7.7.6. The discharge or placement of unused soaps, detergents, or pharmaceuticals into the graywater system (e.g., laundry units, kitchen sinks, dishwashers, drains, sinks, showers, bath, etc.) is prohibited.
- 2.10.7.8. *Investigational BMPs for Remote Washed and Unwashed Mince / Paste Wastewater Source Control Objectives.* The permittee shall develop and implement the BMP Plan consistent with the following objectives for the reduction and control of pollutants in wastewaters resulting from the production of washed and unwashed mince or paste:
- 2.10.7.8.1. Reduce and minimize the number and quantity of pollutants, of material generated, discharged, or potentially discharged at the facility to reduce pollutant loading by managing washed mince and paste waste streams and implementing source control strategies where practicable. Strategies may include by-product production strategies or pollutant removal strategies where no product is produced, but reduction of pollutant loading occurs.
- 2.10.7.8.2. Establish standard operating procedures in the proper operation and maintenance of pollution control systems, in accordance with good engineering practices.
- 2.10.7.8.3. Each facility component or system shall be examined for its waste minimization opportunities and its potential for pollutant loading to waters of the U.S., such as:
- 2.10.7.8.3.1. Removing pollutant loading earlier in process waste stream transport,
- 2.10.7.8.3.2. Evaluating and implementing waste and wastewater treatment options,
- 2.10.7.8.3.3. Preventing equipment failure or improper operation,
- 2.10.7.8.3.4. The examination shall include all normal operations and ancillary activities including:

- 2.10.7.8.3.4.1. Material storage areas – Identify how chemicals and additives used for washed mince / paste are stored in these areas to reduce pollutant loading,
 - 2.10.7.8.3.4.2. Wastewater pollutant loads that may be passing through current screen technologies,
 - 2.10.7.8.3.4.3. Storm water handling – Examine flow of storm water handling systems ensuring that storm waters are not allowed to mix with washed mince / paste wastewaters prior to treatment (which may reduce the effectiveness of pollutant reduction strategies),
 - 2.10.7.8.3.4.4. Vessel-to-plant seafood transfer systems, product transfer (loading and unloading, and in-plant seafood waste transfer systems).
- 2.10.7.9. *Washed and Unwashed Investigational BMP Implementation Objectives.* This portion of the BMP Plan shall establish implementation of the specific BMPs developed in Part 2.10.7.8 to achieve the objectives to ensure that the following specific requirements are met:
- 2.10.7.9.1. Implementation of the identified opportunities and chosen strategies of source control treatment technologies where practicable to achieve the Part 2.10.7.8 objectives (screening, progressively smaller-sized screens and product utilization/recovery during early wash cycles, use of treatment technologies such as centrifuge, decanter, flocculation, Dissolved Air Floatation (DAF) / Biological aerated filtration (BAF) technologies, Membrane bioreactor (MBR), etc.
 - 2.10.7.9.2. Monitoring incoming product, waste, wastewaters and effluent as well as flow rates to address pollutant source control. A line drawing developed by the permittee shall be developed to assist in product mass balance and flow rate calculations.
- 2.10.8. The BMP Plan shall include the following provisions concerning its review:
- 2.10.8.1. Be reviewed annually by the facility manager and appropriate staff, and
 - 2.10.8.2. Include a statement that a review has been completed and that the BMP Plan fulfills the requirements set forth in this permit. The statement shall be certified by the dated signature of the facility manager.
 - 2.10.8.3. If multiple parties discharge out a single outfall line, a single BMP may be used if each discharger's authorized agent reviews and signs the BMP and the plan clearly identifies each discharger's individual inspection and compliance permit responsibilities, including individual BMP implementation strategies. A single responsible party will be identified in the BMP who ensures permit compliance, including verifying required permit monitoring is performed and who is responsible for submitting the Annual Report.
- 2.10.9. The permittee shall maintain a copy of the BMP Plan at the seafood processing facility during periods of operation and shall make the plan available to DEC upon request.
- 2.10.10. All business offices and/or operational sites of the permittee(s) are required to maintain a copy of this permit and authorization; and shall also maintain a copy of the BMP Plan and make it available during authorized inspections upon request.
- 2.10.11. The permittee shall amend the BMP Plan whenever there is a change in the seafood processing facility or in the operation of the seafood processing facility which materially increases the generation of pollutants and their release or potential release to the receiving water. If a new NOI is submitted the amended BMP Plan needs to be reviewed and certified by the permittee.

- 2.10.12. At any time, if a BMP Plan proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objective of preventing and minimizing the generation of pollutants and their release, the BMP Plan shall be modified to incorporate revised BMP requirements. The permittee shall submit to DEC a letter certifying the BMP Plan has been modified and meets the requirements of this Part within 60 days of a modification. A summary of the modifications shall be included with the certification. An example BMP Certification Form is provided as Permit Attachment F.
- 2.10.13. All changes in the BMP Plan shall be reviewed by the facility manager.

3. Special Conditions

3.1. Requests to Discharge in Excluded Area(s)

3.1.1. A permittee may request to discharge in the Excluded Area(s) listed in Part 1.4.2 – 1.4.5. In order to obtain an authorization to discharge in one or more of these Excluded Area(s), a permittee shall submit a timely and complete request for discharge to an Excluded Area in accordance with the requirements listed in this Part 3.2. Pre-existing, permanent onshore siting may be considered justification for approval.

3.1.2. Application Requirement to Discharge to Excluded Areas Listed in Part 1.4.2 - 1.4.5.

3.1.2.1. A new facility permittee, those permittees not listed in Appendix D, requesting to discharge to Excluded Areas in Part 1.4 shall submit a timely and complete request to the Department including:

3.1.2.1.1. A NOI to be authorized to discharge meeting the requirements of Part 1.6.

3.1.2.1.2. A detailed description of the circumstances requiring discharge to the Excluded Area(s). This description should address alternatives to discharging within the Excluded Area(s).

3.1.2.1.3. A detailed map showing the proposed or existing facility location, outfall location, receiving water bathymetry, surrounding upland topography and any protected water resources, special habitats or areas within 3.0 nm of those areas listed in Part 1.4.3 (required Appendix J and Appendix K) which are located within 3.0 nm of the site or its outfall. This area map of the facility and its outfall(s) shall be based upon an official map or chart generated by NOAA or USGS of a scale of resolution from 1:20,000 to 1:65,000.

3.1.2.1.4. Provide a written notification to the agency with management authority over the Excluded Area 60 days prior to initial discharge. The permittee shall also provide a copy of the notification to the Department. The written notification shall include:

3.1.2.1.4.1. The information required in Part 3.1.2.1.

3.1.2.1.4.2. A cover letter explaining why the information is being sent to the agency with management authority, including:

3.1.2.1.4.2.1. The type of Excluded Area being discharged to.

3.1.2.1.4.2.2. Why the applicant believes the agency has management authority over the Excluded Area.

3.1.2.1.4.2.3. A request for the management agency's permit requirements, a copy of comments that management agency may have regarding the proposed discharge, or adopted management policies applicable to the Clean Water Act and the proposed discharge activity.

3.1.2.1.4.2.4. How to contact the Department, including DEC's mailing address:

Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water – WDAP
Seafood and Aquacultural Permitting
555 Cordova St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

3.1.2.1.5. Comments are due to the Department from the agency with management authority within 30 days of receipt of the permittee's cover letter, or by the end of the Department's 30 day written notice for discharge to the Excluded Area(s), whichever is later.

3.1.2.2. Permittees of existing facilities that discharge to an excluded area listed in Part 1.4 that propose to make material changes at the facility, including but not limited to changes in the seasonality of operation, significant increases in amount of pollutants discharged (greater than 25% increase in four-year annual average amount (weight) waste discharged), or changes in the location of an outfall shall submit updated information 60 days prior to implementing the change, meeting the same information as required in Part to the Department and to the agency with management authority.

3.1.3. Department Review Process for a Permittee Proposing to Discharge to an Excluded Area.

3.1.3.1. National Park System Units, National Monuments, National Sanctuaries, National Wildlife Refuges, National Conservation Areas, National Wilderness Areas, or wild segments of designated Wild and Scenic Rivers under federal land management are referred to collectively as "federal reserves". Discharges within federal reserves may be authorized unless the Department receives a valid objection from the agency with management authority over the federal reserves within 30 days of the agency receiving the notice. Based on agency input, the Department may place seasonal or geographic restrictions on the authorization.

3.1.3.2. Applicants/permittees shall provide the Department a copy of the information submitted to the excluded areas' (Part 1.4) agency(ies) with management authority, additionally any of the agencies written approval(s) and any recommended water quality related permit stipulations shall also be submitted to the Department. The applicant shall provide copies of any biological surveys, and environmental reports previous performed or required by the agencies with management authority. If these documents do not exist, the applicant shall inform the Department that such documents do not exist. If the agency with management authority has not responded to the permittee within 30 days of submittal of the information required in this Part, the Department shall be notified.

3.1.3.3. DEC shall provide a 30-day written notice to the agency with management authority of newly proposed facilities with discharges proposed in waters Excluded Areas listed in Parts 1.4.3 – 1.4.5 after the permit's effective date. The Department will consider agency comments prior to issuing an authorization. If the agency with management authority does not respond within 30 calendar days from the date of written notice, the Department may grant coverage.

3.1.4. Excluded Area Site-Specific Conditions

- 3.1.4.1. Based on input from the agency with management authority, the Department may place seasonal or geographic restrictions on the authorization. If the Department receives water quality related information from agency with management authority, the Department may include additional site-specific requirements on a written authorization provided that the requirements do not relieve, except as allowed, the permittee of any other requirements of this permit.
- 3.1.4.2. Discharge Authorizations shall include the following conditions, as applicable, for facility discharges located within critical habitat areas:
 - 3.1.4.2.1. Permittees shall have a trained observer at the facility capable of identifying the listed endangered and threatened species (spectacled eiders, Steller's eiders, Northern Sea Otters, Sea Lions, etc.). Provide report of citing(s), including injured or dead animals with the required Sea Surface and Shoreline Monitoring Report.
 - 3.1.4.2.2. The permittee shall obtain all required approvals from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Habitat prior to discharging within the boundaries of a State Critical Habitat Area.
 - 3.1.4.2.3. Permittees shall require incoming vessels to minimize the discharge bilge water within the critical habitat area unless it is for safety reasons. If bilge water shall be discharged for safety reasons, use oil/water separators on the outgoing bilge line.
 - 3.1.4.2.4. Permittees that transfer fuel in or within 1.0 nm of the critical habitat area shall comply with all federal and state regulations for the prevention of, preparedness for, and response to oil discharges requirements. Facility permittees shall have written procedures in their BMP Plan for spill response, store adequate oil and fuel clean-up equipment at the facility, on-board and at fuel transfer locations.
 - 3.1.4.2.5. Seafood waste discharges within 1.0 nm of the Pilot Point Critical Habitat Area (Ugashik Bay) shall not begin earlier than June 15 and shall cease on or before July 31 each calendar year.
 - 3.1.4.2.6. Discharges in the Norton Sound Critical Habitat Area are not authorized June 24 – October 31.
 - 3.1.4.2.7. Permittees shall submit a Critical Habitat specific report with the Annual Report (Part 2.8) to DEC, and separate report to the USFWS, that documents the following information:
 - 3.1.4.2.7.1. Amount of seafood processed per day.
 - 3.1.4.2.7.2. Amount of seafood waste discharged per day.
 - 3.1.4.2.7.3. Sea surface and shoreline monitoring that describes survey methods and results, including dates, times, locations, and number of individuals of listed species observed.
 - 3.1.4.2.7.4. Actual dates of processing in the critical habitat.
 - 3.1.4.2.7.5. Seafloor survey results, if required.
 - 3.1.4.2.7.6. Identify whether oil/water separators were or weren't used while discharging bilge water. If not used, identify why not.
 - 3.1.4.2.7.7. Any other relevant information.

- 3.1.4.3. Permittees receiving an authorization to discharge at depths not meeting Parts 2.2.1.3 or 2.3.1.2, as applicable, will be required to perform scheduled seafloor surveys unless a reduced monitoring schedule has been authorized by the Department.
- 3.1.4.4. A seafloor survey shall be conducted at each location where seafood waste discharge occurs in accordance with Part 2.7.3, Seafloor Survey Requirements. A request to not perform Seafloor Surveys will not be granted for those facilities operating within excluded areas, except for safety and health reasons. The survey shall be conducted within 60 days of the completion of processing in the area (weather and ice conditions permitting).

3.2. Proposed or Existing Discharges to Impaired Water

- 3.2.1. The Department may allow new permit coverage or allow an existing facility continued permit coverage to discharge in or near an impaired waterbody or waterbody segment (Category 5(Section 303(d) listed)/Category 4a/Category4b) provided:
- 3.2.1.1. For facilities discharging to listed waters with an EPA-approved or established TMDL, the facility is operating in accordance with the TMDL(s), including there are sufficient remaining pollutant load allocations to allow the discharge, and that existing dischargers to the waterbody are subject to a compliance schedule designed to bring the segment into compliance with applicable WQS, or
 - 3.2.1.2. If a new facility permittee proposes to discharge in or near (within 2.0 miles, or upstream from) a listed waterbody or waterbody segment, prior to submitting the permittee's NOI, the permittee shall provide to the Department:
 - 3.2.1.2.1. Information that the discharge will not cause or contribute to the continued impairment or loading of a Category 4a, 4b, or 5(CWA Section 303(d) listed) waterbody for failure to meet WQS. This may include technical information or other documentation that the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired is not present at the facility/site; or the proposed discharge point is located outside the listed waterbody area and that the local tidal action, currents or stream flow will not cause the proposed discharge to contribute to loading of the listed waterbody. The permittee shall retain documentation of this finding within their wastewater BMP, and
 - 3.2.1.2.2. Data or other technical documentation to support a conclusion that the proposed discharge will be treated to remove the pollutant, and is not expected to cause or contribute to loading of the pollutant, for which the waterbody is listed, nor contribute to exceedances of a WQS. The permittee shall retain such data onsite and incorporated applicable operating procedures for the treatment system into the BMP.
 - 3.2.1.3. The Department may assign appropriate limitations, pollution prevention, conditions and requirements such as monitoring the effluent for all pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired, including receiving water monitoring and shall require seafloor monitoring, where appropriate.

Appendix A

Standard Conditions

STANDARD CONDITIONS

APDES GENERAL PERMIT

NONDOMESTIC

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Appendix A, Standard Conditions is an integral and enforceable part of the permit. Failure to comply with a Standard Condition in this Appendix constitutes a violation of the permit and is subject to enforcement.

1.0 Standard Conditions Applicable to All Permits

1.1 Contact Information and Addresses

1.1.1 Permitting Program

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

State of Alaska
Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone (907) 269-6285
Fax (907) 269-7508
Email: DEC.WQPermit@alaska.gov

1.1.2 Compliance and Enforcement Program

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

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

1.2 Duty to Comply

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

1.3 Duty to Reapply

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

1.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

1.5 Duty to Mitigate

A permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

1.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

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

1.7 Permit Actions

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

1.8 Property Rights

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

1.9 Duty to Provide Information

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

1.10 Inspection and Entry

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

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

1.11 Monitoring and Records

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

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

1.11.4 Monitoring Procedures

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

1.12 Signature Requirement and Penalties

- 1.12.1 Any application, report, or information submitted to the Department in compliance with a permit requirement must be signed and certified in accordance with 18 AAC 83.385. Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other document filed or required to be maintained under a permit, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be subject to penalties under 33 U.S.C. 1319(c)(4), AS 12.55.035(c)(1)(B), (c)(2), and (c)(3) and 46.03.790(g).
- 1.12.2 In accordance with 18 AAC 83.385, an APDES permit application must be signed as follows:
 - 1.12.2.1 For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer.
 - 1.12.2.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by the general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
 - 1.12.2.3 For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- 1.12.3 Any report required by an APDES permit, and a submittal with any other information requested by the Department, must be signed by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - 1.12.3.1 The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2;
 - 1.12.3.2 The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, including the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility; or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
 - 1.12.3.3 The written authorization is submitted to the Department to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.
- 1.12.4 If an authorization under Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 is no longer effective because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 must be submitted to the Department before or together with any report, information, or application to be signed by an authorized representative.
- 1.12.5 Any person signing a document under Appendix A, Part 1.12.2 or Part 1.12.3 shall certify as follows:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

1.13 Proprietary or Confidential Information

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

1.14 Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any action or relieve a permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under state laws addressing oil and hazardous substances.

1.15 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

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

1.16 Fee

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

1.17 Other Legal Obligations

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

2.0 Special Reporting Obligations

2.1 Planned Changes

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

2.2 Anticipated Noncompliance

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

2.3 Transfers

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

2.4 Compliance Schedules

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

2.5 Corrective Information

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

2.6 Bypass of Treatment Facilities

2.6.1 Prohibition of Bypass

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

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

2.6.2 Notice of bypass

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

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

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

2.7 Upset Conditions

- 2.7.1 In any enforcement action for noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations, a permittee may claim upset as an affirmative defense. A permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof to show that the requirements of Appendix A, Part 2.7.2 are met.
- 2.7.2 To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that:
 - 2.7.2.1 An upset occurred and the permittee can identify the cause or causes of the upset;
 - 2.7.2.2 The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - 2.7.2.3 The permittee submitted 24-hour notice of the upset, as required in 18 AAC 83.410(f) and Appendix A, Part 3.4, Twenty-four Hour Reporting; and
 - 2.7.2.4 The permittee complied with any mitigation measures required under 18 AAC 83.405(e) and Appendix A, Part 1.5, Duty to Mitigate.

- 2.7.3 Any determination made in administrative review of a claim that noncompliance was caused by upset, before an action for noncompliance is commenced, is not final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2.8 Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Discharges

- 2.8.1 In addition to the reporting requirements under 18 AAC 83.410, an existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural discharger shall notify the department as soon as that discharger knows or has reason to believe that any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in:
- 2.8.1.1 The discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - 2.8.1.1.1 One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - 2.8.1.1.2 Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile, 500 micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - 2.8.1.1.3 Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 10 AAC 83.310(c)-(g); or
 - 2.8.1.1.4 The level established by the department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.445.
 - 2.8.1.2 Any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - 2.8.1.2.1 Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - 2.8.1.2.2 One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - 2.8.1.2.3 Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 18 AAC 83.310(c)-(g); or
 - 2.8.1.2.4 The level established by the department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.445.

3.0 Monitoring, Recording, and Reporting Requirements

3.1 Representative Sampling

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

3.2 Reporting of Monitoring Results

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

- 3.2.1 Monitoring results shall be summarized each month on the DMR or an approved equivalent report. The permittee must record the lab result on the DMR by the 15th day of the month following when the samples were taken.

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

3.3 Additional Monitoring by Permittee

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

3.4 Twenty-four Hour Reporting

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

- 3.4.1 A report must be made:
- 3.4.1.1 Orally within 24 hours after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and
 - 3.4.1.2 In writing within five days after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.
- 3.4.2 A report must include the following information:
- 3.4.2.1 A description of the noncompliance and its causes, including the estimated volume or weight and specific details of the noncompliance;
 - 3.4.2.2 The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - 3.4.2.3 If the noncompliance has not been corrected, a statement regarding the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
 - 3.4.2.4 Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
- 3.4.3 An event that must be reported within 24 hours includes:
- 3.4.3.1 An unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see Appendix A, Part 2.6, Bypass of Treatment Facilities).
 - 3.4.3.2 An upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see Appendix A, Part 2.7, Upset Conditions).

- 3.4.3.3 A violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit as requiring 24-hour reporting.
- 3.4.4 The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Appendix A, Part 3.4 if the oral report has been received within 24 hours of the permittee becoming aware of the noncompliance event.
- 3.4.5 The permittee may satisfy the written reporting submission requirements of Appendix A, Part 3.4 by submitting the written report via e-mail, if the following conditions are met:
 - 3.4.5.1 The Noncompliance Notification Form or equivalent form is used to report the noncompliance.
 - 3.4.5.2 The written report includes all the information required under Appendix A, Part 3.4.2;
 - 3.4.5.3 The written report is properly certified and signed in accordance with Appendix A, Parts 1.12.3 and 1.12.5.;
 - 3.4.5.4 The written report is scanned as a PDF (portable document format) document and transmitted to the Department as an attachment to the e-mail; and
 - 3.4.5.5 The permittee retains in the facility file the original signed and certified written report and a printed copy of the conveying email.
- 3.4.6 The e-mail and PDF written report will satisfy the written report submission requirements of this permit provided the e-mail is received by the Department within five days after the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance event and the e-mail and written report satisfy the criteria of Part 3.4.5. The e-mail address to report noncompliance is:
dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov

3.5 Other Noncompliance Reporting

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

4.0 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

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

4.1 Civil Action

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

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

4.2 Injunctive Relief

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

4.3 Criminal Action

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

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

4.4 Other Fines

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

Appendix B

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviations and Acronyms

18 AAC 70	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 70: Quality Standards. Available at: 2003 http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wqsar/wqs/pdfs/70mas.pdf 2012 http://dec.alaska.gov/commish/regulations/pdfs/18%20AAC%2070.pdf
18 AAC 72	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 72: Wastewater Disposal. Available at: http://dec.alaska.gov/commish/regulations/pdfs/18%20AAC%2072.pdf
18 AAC 83	Alaska Administrative Code Title 18 Environmental Conservation Chapter 83: Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program. Available at: http://dec.alaska.gov/commish/regulations/pdfs/18%20AAC%2083.pdf
33 CFR Part 159	Code of Federal Regulations Title 33: Navigation and Navigable Waters. Available at: http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/ECFR?page=browse
40 CFR	Code of Federal Regulations Title 40: Protection of Environment. Available at http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/ECFR?page=browse
401 Certification	State of Alaska's July 2001 CWA Section 401 Certificate of Reasonable Assurance
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
AML	Average Monthly Limit
APDES	Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Alaska's national program for issuing, modifying, revoking, and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permit...under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act
AS 46.03	Alaska Statutes Title 46, Chapter 03: Environmental Conservation. Available at http://www.legis.state.ak.us/default.htm
ASP	Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning
ATP	Adenosine-Triphosphate
BAF	Bubble Air Floatation
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
BCT	Bert Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BOD ₅	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-Day Test
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BPT	Best Practicable Control Technology
BSAI	Bering Sea and Aleutian Island
CD	Compact Disc
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation. Available at: http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/ECFR?page=browse
CHA	Critical Habitat Area
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CWA	Clean Water Act
DAF	Dissolved Air Flotation

Abbreviations and Acronyms

DEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation or The Department. Available at http://dec.alaska.gov/
DECAL	Simplified Deposition Calculation
DMA	Dimethylamine
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DPS	Distinct Population Segment
DSP	Diarrheic Shellfish Poisoning
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
ECHO	EPA's Enforcement & Compliance History Online (ECHO)
EFDC	Environmental Fluid Dynamics Code
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
e.g.	Exempli gratia, Latin for 'for example'
ELG	Effluent Limitation Guideline
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973
ETS	Endangered and Threatened Species
FC	Fecal Coliform Bacteria
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpd	Gallons per day
GOA	Gulf of Alaska
GP	General Permit
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HCL	Hydrochloric Acid
K	Decay Constant
LTF	Log Transfer Facility
MBR	Membrane Bioreactors
MDL	Method Detection Limits
mgd	Million gallons per day
mg/L	Milligram per liter
ML	Minimum Level
ml	Milliliter
MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water
MSD	Marine Sanitation Device
MSGP	Multi-Sector General Permit
N/A	Not Applicable
Na ₂ S ₂ O ₅	Sodium Pyrosulphite
NaCl	Sodium Chloride
NaOH	Sodium Hydroxide

Abbreviations and Acronyms

NH ₃	Ammonia
NH ₄ ⁺	Ammonium
nm	Nautical mile
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NODA	Notice of Data Availability
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Transfer
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NSP	Neurotoxic Shellfish Poisoning
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
O&G	Oil and Grease
ODCE	Ocean Discharge Criteria Evaluation
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
pH	A measure, in Standard Units (SU), of the hydrogen-ion concentration in a solution. On the pH scale (0 –14), a value of 7 at 25°C represents a neutral condition. Decreasing values, below 7, indicate increasing hydrogen-ion concentration (acidity), increasing values, above 7, indicate decreasing hydrogen-ion concentration (alkalinity).
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PSP	Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP)
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
ROVs	Remotely Operated Vehicles
RTC	Response to Comments
SBRs	Sequence Batch Reactors
SPI	Sediment Profile Imaging
SU	Standard Units
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans
T/E sp	Threatened or Endangered Species
TBEL	Technology-Based Effluent Limitations
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TMA	Trimethylamine
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TMS	Tether Management System
TRC	Total Residual Chlorine
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TVBN	Total Volatile Base Nitrogen
µg/l	Micrograms per liter

Abbreviations and Acronyms

USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
VGP	Vessel General Permit
WASP	Water Quality Analysis Simulation Program
WQBEL	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQS	Water Quality Standards
ZOD	Zone of Deposit

Appendix C

Definitions

Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) ^b	Means the state’s program, approved by EPA under 33 U.S.C. 1342(b), for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under 33 U.S.C. 1317, 1328, 1342, and 1345.
Annual	Means once per calendar year
Aquaculture ^h	Means the cultivation of aquatic plants or animals for human use or consumption
Area(s)-of-Operation	<p><u>Point-to-Point Area-of-Operation</u> – A proposed area for vessel discharges occur between two points - forms a single line for authorized vessel discharge. Each point-to-point area-of-operation’s outer boundary shall be in compliance with Permit Part 2.6.3</p> <p><u>Circular or a Rectangular Area-of-Operation</u> – A proposed area for a vessel discharges to occur inside of, either a circular area or a rectangular area. Each area-of-operation areal’ size shall not be greater than 2.0 nm². The area-of-operation’s outer boundary shall be in compliance with Part Error! Reference source not found.</p>
Average	Means an arithmetic mean obtained by adding quantities and dividing the sum by the number of quantities
Average Monthly Discharge Limitation ^e	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 for that month.
Backwash	Means wash water resulting from the backwashing of a water filter.
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. (Westington, M. A., Slagel, M. J, 2010) U.S. Maritime Zones and the Determination of the National Baseline at for more information on baseline.
Baseline Committee	The baseline is reviewed and approved by an interagency committee called the U.S. Baseline Committee, chaired by the Department of State.
Best Management Practices (BMPs) ^e	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 areas.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) ^c	Means the amount, in milligrams per liter, of oxygen used in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five days at 20° C
Bone Meal	Means a by-product made from the bones recovered from seafood processing.

Boundary ^d	Means line or landmark that serves to clarify, outline, or mark a limit, border, or interface
Bypass ^b	Means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) ^f	Is used as a measure of the oxygen equivalent of the organic matter content of a sample that is susceptible to oxidation by a strong chemical oxidant
Clean Water Act (CWA) ^e	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 ^d	Means the condition that results in the visual sensations of hue and intensity as measured after turbidity is removed
Commissioner ^a	Means the commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation or the commissioner's designee
Community Grinder	<p>Those community, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), government (federal, state, city or borough owner) or private entity discharging seafood waste as allowed under Part 1.1.1.3. Community Grinders are installed as a community service to provide community members a central location to provide grinding and discharge services for seafood waste, but does not necessarily "process" seafood (bring seafood to a marketable form). Additionally, a Community Grinder may also be located at or near a seafood processing facility, providing grinding and discharges services to the community and multiple small seafood processing facilities in the surrounding community. The owner of the grinder and outfall are the Responsible Party.</p> <p>A remote Community Grinder must comply with the Remote Seafood Processing requirements established in Part 2.2.2.</p>
Composite Samples	Composite samples shall consist of at least eight equal volume grab samples. 24 hour composite sample means a combination of at least eight discrete samples of equal volume collected at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period at the same location. A "flow proportional composite" sample means a combination of at least eight discrete samples collected at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period with each sample volume proportioned according to the flow volume. The sample aliquots shall be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> .
Construction ^j	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 ^d	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	Seafood waste deposits that are found to be 100% areal coverage as measured along a transect of the seafloor with a 3-foot by 3-foot sample plot. The sample plot of continuous coverage must also consist of greater than 0.5 inch (½”) thickness of seafood waste deposits found in the sample plot location as measured with a probe. And will, at DEC’s discretion, include boulders, rock outcrops, ridges, and other protrusions within an area of continuous coverage that are not covered by seafood waste.
Cooling Water ^f	Means once-through non-contact cooling water
Criterion ^d	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 ^e	Means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling. For pollutants measured in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with a limitation expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
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.
DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area	To include the entire marine operating area of an onshore Non-Remote seafood processing facility, either onshore and/or supporting vessels for onshore facility, including the following components: onshore 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 connecting the facility to the point of discharge as well as, previous locations of those outfalls that have no record of historical seafloor survey; and the marine water and ocean bottom underlying and connecting these features.
Department ^a	Means the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Design Flow ^b	Means the wastewater flow rate that the plant was designed to handle
Director ^e	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 ^e	When used without qualification, discharge means the discharge of a pollutant
Discharge of a Pollutant ^e	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	Areas of seafood waste deposits that are estimated be 11%-99% areal coverage as measured in a sample plot on the seafloor, but less than 100% coverage, with a greater than 0.5 inch (½”) thickness of seafood waste deposits found in the sample plot location, as measured with a probe.
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) ^d	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 ^c	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 ^d	Means a system made up of a community of animals, plants, and bacteria and the system’s interrelated physical and chemical environment
Estuary/Estuarine area	Means a semi-enclosed, coastal waterbody with a free connection with the sea and within which seawater is measurably diluted with freshwater derived from land drainage; as allowed for under management under AS 46.03.032, per 33 USC 1251-1387 (the federal Clean Water Act).
Effluent ^d	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 estimate the discharge volume. Approvable estimations include, but are not limited to, the number of persons per day at the facility, volume of potable water produced per day, lift station run time, etc.
Excluded area	Means an area not authorized as a receiving water under a permit

Existing Use ^d	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.
Existing Source ^b	Existing source means any source which is not a new source or a new discharger those constructed, or the use of equipment that was installed, prior to December 1, 1975. See definition for Construction, ‘New Source’, and Source.
Facility (ies)	Means those seafood processing plants or Community Grinding systems located onshore (land); those plants or systems located on pilings; and/or barges and vessels anchored next to a seafood processing dock at a single location where seafood processing or seafood processing plant support is occurring on the barge/vessel. Throughout the permit or fact sheet the words “facilities or equipment” can be used interchangeably with the term “source”, and “building, structure, facility, or installation.”
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FC) ^d	Bacteria that can ferment lactose at 44.5° + 0.2°C to produce gas in a multiple tube procedure. Fecal coliform bacteria also means all bacteria that produce blue colonies in a membrane filtration procedure within 24 ± 2 hours of incubation at 44.5° + 0.2°C in an M-FC broth.
Final Approval to Operate ^c	Means the approval that the Department issues after it has reviewed and approved the construction and operation of the engineered wastewater treatment works plans submitted to the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 72.215 through 18 AAC 72.280 (most current version).
Fish ^d	Means any of the group of cold-blooded vertebrates that live in water and have permanent gills for breathing and fins for locomotion.
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	Means a solid 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. Or a vessel/barge that operates on behalf of the operator to dispose of seafood waste in Inland waters.
Fixed location	Means the outfall(s) (past or present) of an onshore facility or the discharge location of a vessel within a circular area with a radius equal to one-half (nm) nautical mile
Garbage	Means all kinds of victual, domestic and operational waste, excluding fresh fish 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 N th root of the product of N. All sample results of zero will use a value of 1 for calculation of the geometric mean. Example geometric mean calculation: $\sqrt[4]{12 \times 23 \times 34 \times 990} = 55$
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 ^c	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.
Hydrolysate	Means the liquid or solid product generated by enzymatically digesting seafood waste
Influent	Means untreated wastewater before it enters the first treatment process of a wastewater treatment works
Inland water discharge	Means that a receiving water is both more than one-half nautical mile from shore and in water depth greater than - 120 feet(ft.) Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW), discharge by vessel is occurring landward of the NOAA mapped baseline(s)
Internal Outfall	Means those discharge lines (outfalls) used to monitor a specified wastewater stream before it mixes with another wastewater stream
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.

Marine sanitation device	Means any equipment for installation on board a vessel that is designed to receive, retain, treat or discharge sewage or any process to treat such sewage
Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation ^e	Means the highest allowable “daily discharge”
Mean ^d	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 ^d	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 (mg/L) ^d	Means the concentration at which one millionth of a gram (10^{-6} g) is found in a volume of one liter
Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) ^d	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 ^d	Means a volume of water adjacent to a discharge in which wastes discharged mix with the receiving water
Month	Means the time period from the 1 st of a calendar month to the last day in the month
Monthly Average	Means the average of daily discharges over a monitoring month calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a monitoring month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month

New Source ^{e, j}	<p>Under the CWA, any source, the construction of which is commenced after promulgation Means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.) After promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, or b.) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with Section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with Section 306 of the CWA within 120 days of their proposal. <p>See 40 CFR 122.29 for Criteria for new source determination. For Seafood Processing’s “new source” then, is the placement, assembly or installation of facilities or equipment which commenced after December 1, 1975. EPA has previously determined that a newly constructed facility is a new source even if its discharge is conveyed through an existing waste treatment system. 49 Fed. Reg. 38044 (Sept. 26, 1984). Similarly, in EPA’s view, where an owner or operator makes changes only to its wastewater treatment systems, and no changes occur in the production or wastewater generating processes of the plant, the source should not be reclassified as a new source.</p>
Non-Process wastewaters	<p>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, but not limited to: non-contact cooling water, boiler water, freshwater pressure relief water, refrigeration/freezer condensate, continuous exchange live tank water, scrubber water and other non-process water (except domestic wastewater, or wastewater from processing area floor drains).</p>
Non-Remote Processor ^g	<p>Mean a seafood processing facility or by-product recovery facility located in a designated “processing center” or “population center” as described in 40 CFR Part 408.</p>
Nuisance discharge	<p>Seafood processing waste, including 0.5 inch ground fish waste solids, 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.</p>
Oil and Grease ^{og}	<p>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.</p>
Onshore Facility	<p>Means a processing facility constructed on land or a processing vessel moored to a permanent structure such as a dock, pier, or permanent anchors acting as a support facility to the onshore facility. Most seafood processing facilities in Alaska are located next to the ocean or a river to allow the transfer of raw seafood to the processing facility and the discharge of the seafood processing waste to a waters of the U.S.</p>

Operator / Permittee (See also Responsible Party) ^b	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 ⁱ	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 ^d	Means a measure of the hydrogen ion concentration of water or wastewater, expressed as the negative log of the hydrogen ion concentration in mg/L. A pH of 7 is neutral. A pH less than 7 is acidic, and a pH greater than 7 is basic.
Point Source ^e	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 ^e	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
Poor Flushing	Means average water currents of less than one third (0.33) of a knot within 300 feet of an outfall.
Principal Executive Officer ^b	Means the chief executive officer of the agency or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of division of the agency
Process wastewater ^e	Means 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 seafood loading and unloading areas, water from seafood processing areas and by-product lines;. or those waters that has been in contact seafood waste and offal.
Processor	Operator of a facility who prepares raw fish or shellfish into a marketable form.

Project Area Zone of Deposit (ZOD)	<p>Means the total area of the seafloor bottom and the water column within the zone of deposit in marine or estuarine waters in which DEC has authorized and limited the deposit of substances in exceedance of the WQC in 18 AAC 70.020(b) and the antidegradation requirement in 18 AAC 70.010(c).</p> <p>To include the entire operating area of an onshore seafood processing facility, either onshore and/or supporting vessels for onshore facility, including the following components: onshore 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 connecting the facility to the point of discharge as well as, previous locations of those outfalls that have no record of historical seafloor survey; and the bedland areas underlying and connecting these features.</p> <p>To include the entire operating area of an Community Grinder discharge location, either onshore and/or inland waters discharge vessels for the Community Grinder, including the following components: seafood waste loading and unloading areas; bulkheads, ramps, floating walkways, docks, pilings, dolphins, anchors, buoys and other marine appurtenances, outfall locations and the length of the outfall line connecting the facility to the point of discharge as well as, previous locations of those outfalls that have no record of historical seafloor survey; and the bedland areas underlying and connecting these features.</p>
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	Means the time period of three months based on the calendar year beginning with January
Receiving Water Body ^b	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(77))
Recorded	Means a permanent record using mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading, as well as a record of instantaneous readings
Remote Processor ^g	Means a seafood processing facility not located in a designated “processing or population center” as described in 40 CFR Part 408. Most seafood processing facilities in Alaska are designated as “Remote”.
Report ^b	Report results of analysis

Residual Chlorine	Means chlorine remaining in water or wastewater at the end of a specified contact period as combined or free chlorine
Responsible Corporate Officer ^b	Means a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation. The Responsible Corporate Officer can also be the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities if the requirements of 18 AAC 83.385(a)(1)(B)(i)-(iii) are met.
Responsible Party	The owner of a waste treatment system and/or outfall, or as designated on the NOI as the Responsible Party will be designated as the “Operator”. The responsible party may be 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.
Sample Plot	Means the a sampling area, 3 foot by 3 foot square, used in the Seafloor Survey Protocol (Appendix F), used in measuring percentages of seafood waste coverage.
Scupper	Means an opening for draining off water, as from a floor or the roof of a building.
Seafloor Survey Area	The underwater marine floor / estuarine floor location of an authorized Project Area ZOD or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey where seafood waste deposits may be found and is required to surveyed, following the protocol in Appendix F.
Seafood ^g	Means the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed in the form in which it is received as a seafood processing plant
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 Waste	Means the process wastewater and seafood waste fluids, organs, flesh, bones, and chitinous shells produced by Community Grinders or Seafood Processing Waste
Seafood waste 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 Waste	Means the 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 main processing lines and by-products such as fish oil, fish meal/powder, stickwater, and/or wastewaters produced from the processing of washed and unwashed seafood mince / paste.

Seasons A, B	Means the Bering Sea fishing openings: Generally, the seasons run as follows - Season A: January – May; Season B June-October
Seasonal Facility	Means a facility that only processes seafood for a limited amount of time each calendar year and then the facility shuts down for three or more months before beginning processing again.
Secondary Recreation ^d	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 ^d	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), <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> , 18 th edition (1992), adopted by reference in 18 AAC 70.0201(1)
Severe Property Damage ^b	Means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
Sewage ^a	Means human body wastes and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes.
Shall	used in laws, regulations, or directives (including the use in this permit) to express what is mandatory <it <i>shall</i> be unlawful to carry firearms>
Sheen ^d	Means an iridescent appearance on the water surface
Shellfish ^b	Means a species of crustacean, mollusk, or other aquatic invertebrate with a shell or shell-like exoskeleton in any stage of its life cycle
Significant Industrial User (SIU) ^b	Means an indirect discharger that is the focus of control efforts under the national pretreatment program, includes all indirect dischargers subject to national categorical pretreatment standards, and all other indirect dischargers that contribute 25,000 gpd or more of process wastewater, or which make up five percent or more of the hydraulic or organic loading to the municipal treatment plant, subject to certain exceptions [40 CFR §403.3(t)].
Single Discharge Location	Means the outfall(s) or port discharge locations (past and present) of an onshore facility.
Single Area of Operation	Means a vessel's circular or rectangular area of discharge represented by no less than one-quarter (0.25) nautical mile (1320 feet) wide.
Source ^j	Mean any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants.

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, tricanter, etc. The leftover solids and solubles after by-product recovery and oil recovery.
Support Facility, Vessel(s) or Barge(s)	Means vessels and/or barges anchored next to a seafood processing dock or shoreline at a single location where seafood processing is occurring on the vessel / barge on behalf of the onshore facility.
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 <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> and referred to as non-filterable.
Trace coverage	Areas of seafood waste deposits that are estimated be less than 10% areal coverage as measured in a sample plot on the seafloor; and/or Trace deposits are those seafood waste deposit that are less than one-half inch (1/2”) thickness in the sample plot, no matter what the percentage of cover, as measured with a probe.
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 Suspended Solids (TSS) ^f	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).
Treated sanitary wastewater (Vessels)	Means MSD Type II wastewater discharged from a vessel’s toilets or urinals.
Twice per year	Means two time periods during the calendar year: October through April and May through September
Unwashed Mince / 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 ^b	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 / Paste	Means minced / paste seafood or seafood flesh that is washed, dewatered, and is processed fresh or frozen into blocks. In example, 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 ^c	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. ^e	Has the meaning given in 18 AAC 83.990(77)
Water Recreation ^d	See contact recreation or secondary recreation
Water Supply ^d	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

NOTES:

- a. Definition from AS 46.03.900
- b. Definition from 18 AAC 83
- c. Definition from 18 AAC 72
- d. Definition from 18 AAC 70
- e. Definition from 40 CFR 122.2
- f. Definition from 40 CFR 401.11
- g. Definition from 40 CFR 408
- h. Definition from 40 CFR 122.25
- i. Definition from 33 CFR 328.3(e)
- j. EPA 2006 New Source Memo – See Fact Sheet

Appendix D

Facility/Vessel Specific Information

**Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information
Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters**

Previous NPDES Authorization Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed may be authorized with the submittal of a complete NOI, if meeting the permit conditions.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW)	Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Project Area ZOD or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
AKG520090	Alaska General Seafoods Ketchikan Plant (Major)	Tongass Narrows	-68	100	Yes	No
AKG520168	Alaska General Seafoods Naknek Plant (Estuarine)	Naknek River	-1.5	100	Yes	No
AKG520528	Alaska Glacier Seafoods Juneau Plant	Auke Bay	-10	100	No ZOD	No
AKG520402	Alaska Omega Nutrition Nikiski Plant	Nikishka Bay	-20	100	Yes	No
AKG528434	Alaska Pacific Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote) (Major)	Near Island Channel	-63	No MZ	No ZOD Yes DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area	Yes
AKG520056	Alaska Seafood Holdings Hoonah Plant	Port Frederick	-80	100	Yes	No
New	Alaska Wild Seafoods, LLC	Orca Inlet	-25	100	Yes	No
New	Alaska's Best Seafoods	Nushagak Bay	-156	100	No ZOD	No
AKG520337	Atka Pride Seafoods Atka Plant	Bering Sea	-30	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520506	Bering Pacific Seafoods False Pass Plant	Isanotski Strait	-60	100	Yes	Yes
New	Big Creek Fisheries Big Creek Plant (Estuarine)	Big Creek	-15	100	Yes	No
New	Bristol Bay Borough Naknek Grinder (Estuarine)	Naknek River	0 - (-5)	100	Yes	No

**Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information
Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters**

Previous NPDES Authorization Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed may be authorized with the submittal of a complete NOI, if meeting the permit conditions.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW)	Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Project Area ZOD or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
AKG520518	City of Homer Port and Harbor Fish Grinder	Kachemak Bay	-28	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520536	Coffee Point Seafoods Egegik Large Plant (Estuarine)	Egegik River	-10	100	Yes	No
AKG520358	Coffee Point Seafoods Egegik Small Plant (Estuarine)	Egegik River	-10	100	Yes	No
AKG520524	Copper River Seafoods Cordova Plant	Orca Inlet	-37	100	Yes	No
AKG520138	Copper River Seafoods Naknek Plant (Estuarine)	Naknek River	0- (-15)	100	Yes	No
New	Copper River Seafoods, Port of Kenai Plant (Estuarine)	Kenai River	-10	100	Yes	No
AKG520478	Double E Foods Pacific Star Seafoods Kenai Plant (Estuarine)	Kenai River	-10	100	Yes	No
AKG520445	E.C. Phillips & Son Craig Plant	Process Wastewater to Bucareli Bay, Solids sent Ketchikan Plant	Would need vessel Inland Water Discharge	N/A	No	No
AKG520001	E.C. Phillips & Son Ketchikan Plant	Tongass Narrows	-42	100	Yes	No
AKG520037	Ekuk Fisheries Ekuk Plant	Nushagak Bay	-23	100	Yes	No

**Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information
Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters**

Previous NPDES Authorization Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed may be authorized with the submittal of a complete NOI, if meeting the permit conditions.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW)	Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Project Area ZOD or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
AKG528834	Global Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	St Paul Harbor	-60	No MZ	NO ZOD Yes, DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area	Yes
New	Goodnews Bay Regional Salmon Processing Plant	Kuskokwim Bay	-60	100	Yes	Yes
New	Haines Packing Company	Letnikof Cove	-60	100	Yes	No
New	Hollis Bay Seafoods	Hollis Anchorage	-30	100	Yes	No
New	Hydaburg Specialty Seafood Processing Plant	Sukkwan Strait	-40	100	Yes	No
AKG520048	Icicle Seafood Egegik Plant (Estuarine)	Egegik River	-4	100	Yes	No
AKG520246	Icicle Seafood – Gordon Jenson Support - Iliuliuk Bay Facility	Iliuliuk Bay	-15	100	Yes	No
AKG520246 AKG520425	Icicle Seafood – Gordon Jenson & R.M. Thorstenson Homer Dock Site	Homer Dock Sites	-45	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520047	Icicle Seafood Larsen Bay Plant	Larsen Bay	-30	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520303	Icicle Seafoods Petersburg Plant (Major)	Wrangell Narrows	-24	100	Yes	No
AKG520488	Icicle Seafoods Seward Plant (Major)	Resurrection Bay	-126	100	Yes	No
New	Icicle Seafoods Wood River Plant (Estuarine)	Wood River	-9	100	Yes	No

**Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information
Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters**

Previous NPDES Authorization Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed may be authorized with the submittal of a complete NOI, if meeting the permit conditions.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW)	Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Project Area ZOD or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
AKG528353	International Seafoods Alaska Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	Near Island Channel	-36	No MZ	NO ZOD Yes, Mapped Seafloor Survey Area	Yes
New	Jolly Wally's Fish Processing	Kenai River	-10	100	No ZOD	No
AKG520073	Keku Seafoods LLC Kake Plant	Keku Strait	-102	100	Yes	No
AKG528234	Kodiak Fishmeal Company Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote) (Major)	Gibson Cove	-52	No MZ	NO ZOD Yes, DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area	Yes
AKG520467	Leader Creek Fisheries Naknek Plant (Estuarine)	Naknek River	-8	100	Yes	No
AKG520487	North Pacific Seafoods IFP Kasilof River Plant (Estuarine)	Kasilof River	-10	100	Yes	No
AKG520480	North Pacific Seafoods IFP Kenai River Plant (Estuarine)	Kenai River	-10	100	Yes	No
AKG520112	North Pacific Seafoods Pederson Point Plant	Naknek	0	100	Yes	No
AKG520039	North Pacific Seafoods Red Salmon Naknek Plant (Estuarine)	Naknek River	-1.7	100	Yes	No

**Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information
Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters**

Previous NPDES Authorization Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed may be authorized with the submittal of a complete NOI, if meeting the permit conditions.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW)	Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Project Area ZOD or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
AKG520065	North Pacific Seafood Sitka Plant (Major)	Sitka Harbor Channel	-38	100	Yes	No
AKG520055	North Pacific Seafoods Togiak Plant (Estuarine)	Togiak River	-10	100	Yes	Yes
New	Northern Fish Alaska, LLC dba Prime Select Seafoods	Orca Inlet	-30	100	Yes	No
AKG520036	Ocean Beauty Seafoods Alitak Plant	Lazy Bay	-45	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520494	Ocean Beauty Seafoods Cordova Plant (Major)	Orca Inlet	-29	100	Yes	No
AKG520059	Ocean Beauty Seafoods Excursion Inlet Plant	Excursion Inlet	-58	100	Yes	Yes
AKG528493	Ocean Beauty Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote) (Major)	St Paul Harbor	-30	No MZ	NO ZOD Yes, DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area	Yes
AKG520092	Ocean Beauty Seafoods Naknek Plant (Estuarine)	Naknek River	0	100	Yes	No
AKG520477	Ocean Beauty Seafoods Petersburg Plant (Major)	Wrangell Narrows	-25	100	Yes	No
AKG528835	Pacific Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	St Paul Harbor	-20	No MZ	No ZOD Yes, DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area	Yes

**Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information
Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters**

Previous NPDES Authorization Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed may be authorized with the submittal of a complete NOI, if meeting the permit conditions.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW)	Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Project Area ZOD or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
AKG520481	Pacific Star Seafoods Kenai River Plant (Estuarine)	Kenai River	-12	100	Yes	No
AKG520525	Pacific Sun Products Ketchikan Plant	Tongass Narrows	-45	100	Yes	No
AKG520040	Pelican Seafoods Shorebased Plant	Lisianski Inlet	-40	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520012	Peter Pan Seafoods Dillingham Plant (Estuarine)	Nushagak River	-10	100	Yes	No
AKG520014	Peter Pan Seafoods Port Moller Plant	Port Moller	-10	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520244	Peter Pan Seafoods Valdez Plant (Major)	Valdez Bay	-212	100	Yes	No
AKG520474	Polar Seafoods Seward Plant (Major)	Resurrection Bay	-85	100	Yes	No
New	Premier Harvest LLC Adak Plant	Sweeper Cove	-65	100	Yes	No
AKG520355	Resurrection Bay Seafoods Seward Plant	Resurrection Bay	-95	100	Yes	No
AKG520412	Sassco Taku Fisheries-Smokeries Juneau Plant	Gastineau Channel	-70	100	Yes	No
New	Sea Aleutian Seafoods	Captains Bay	-60	100	Yes	Yes
New	Sea Level Seafoods Wrangell Plant	Wrangell Harbor	-79	100	Yes	No
AKG520101	Seafood Producers Cooperative Sitka Plant (Major)	Sitka Harbor Channel	-16	100	Yes	No
New	Silver Bay Seafoods Craig Plant	Klawock Inlet	-76	100	Yes	No

**Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information
Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters**

Previous NPDES Authorization Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed may be authorized with the submittal of a complete NOI, if meeting the permit conditions.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW)	Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Project Area ZOD or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
New	Silver Bay Seafoods Naknek Plant (Estuarine)	Naknek River	-30	100	Yes	No
AKG520547	Silver Bay Seafoods SMCIP Sitka Plant	Silver Bay	-210	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520042	Silver Bay Seafoods Valdez Plant (Major)	Valdez Bay	-111	100	Yes	No
AKG520485	Snug Harbor Seafoods Kasilof Plant (Estuarine)	Kasilof River	-10	100	Yes	No
AKG520483	Snug Harbor Seafoods Kenai River Plant (Estuarine)	Kenai River	-10	100	Yes	No
New	Tonka Seafoods – Petersburg (Mitkof)	Wrangell Narrows	-32	100	Yes	No
AKG520520	Trident Seafoods Alaskan Venturer Processing Vessel	Tongass Narrows	-95	100	Yes	No
AKG520053	Trident Seafoods Chignik Production	Anchorage Bay	-60	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520103	Trident Seafoods Chignik Support Plant	Anchorage Bay	-48	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520493	Trident Seafoods Cordova North Plant (Major)	Orca Inlet	-18	100	Yes	No
AKG520491	Trident Seafoods Cordova South Plant (Major)	Orca Inlet	-22	100	Yes	No
AKG520002	Trident Seafoods Ketchikan Cannery (Major)	Tongass Narrows	-95	100	Yes	No

**Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information
Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters**

Previous NPDES Authorization Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed may be authorized with the submittal of a complete NOI, if meeting the permit conditions.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW)	Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Project Area ZOD or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
AKG528833	Trident Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote) (Major)	Near Island Channel	-30	No MZ	No ZOD Yes, DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area	Yes
AKG528110	Trident Seafoods Kodiak AFS Plant (Non-Remote)	Near Island Channel	-60	No MZ	No ZOD Yes, DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area	Yes
AKG520003	Trident Seafoods Naknek North Plant (Estuarine)	Naknek River	-32	100	Yes	No
AKG520476	Trident Seafoods Petersburg Plant (Major)	Wrangell Narrows	-22	100	Yes	No
AKG528825	Trident Seafoods Pillar Mountain Operation (Major)	St Paul Harbor	-48	No MZ	No ZOD Yes, DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area	Yes
AKG520058	Trident Seafoods Wrangell Plant	Wrangell Harbor	-76	100	Yes	No
AKG520070	Yakutat Seafood Yakutat Plant	Monti Bay	-42	100	Yes	No

Notes:

- a. Project Area ZOD and DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Areas and instructions on finding a facility can be found on DEC Seafood Permitting website.
- b. Tidally influenced/ Estuarine Waters

Table D2 Seafood Processing Vessels Specific Information

Previous NPDES Authorization Number	Facility with Vessel Discharge	Receiving Water	Depth of Receiving Water (feet MLLW)
AKG523065	Alaska's Best Seafoods- Capt. Atkins Vessel	Nushagak Bay	-156
AKG523037	Alaska Glacier Seafoods Juneau Plant (Remote) (no vessel name, office nickname 'Gut Dumper')	Auke Bay	-162
AKG523058	Bering Select LLC – Andronica Vessel	Unalaska Bay	-280-290
New	Bering Select LLC- Guiding Star Vessel	Unalaska Bay	-280-290
AKG523035	Copper River Seafoods Togiak Plant- Tonsina Vessel	Togiak Bay	-4 to -18
AKG523059	Copper River Seafoods Togiak Plant – M/V Miss Maile Vessel	Togiak Bay	-4 to -18
AKG523043	Icicle Seafoods Larsen Bay – F/V Viking Queen	Larson Bay	-324 to-516
AKG523044	Icicle Seafoods Seward Plant – F/V Viking Queen	Resurrection Bay	-248 to -852 ft
AKG523045	Icicle Seafoods Egegik - – F/V Viking Queen	Kvichak Bay Nushagak Bay	-58 to -72 -48 to -52
AKG523063	Icicle Seafoods Gordon Jensen - Iliuliuk Bay – Viking Queen	Unalaska Bay	-252 to -750
AKG523057	North Pacific Seafoods Sitka Plant – Hula Girl Vessel	Sitka Sound	-444
AKG523061	Silver Bay Seafoods Valdez Plant Sea Diamond Gurry Vessel	Prince William Sound	-1200
AKG523062	Silver Bay Seafoods Valdez Plant Bering Beauty Gurry Vessel	Prince William Sound	-1200
New	Silver Bay Seafoods Valdez Plant Aqinator Gurry Vessel	Prince William Sound	-1200
AKG523041	Trident Seafoods Cordova Plant – Mud Bay Vessel	Simpson Bay	-504 to -624
AKG523051	Trident Seafoods Cordova Plant –Alaska Pacific Vessel	Simpson Bay	-504 to -624
AKG523055	Trident Seafoods Cordova Plant - Coghill Vessel	Simpson Bay	504-624
AKG523060	Wild Premium Salmon LLC- Vessel AK-6727-AM	Egegik River	0 to -14

**Table D3 Seafood Processing Facility Information
Discharging to Fresh Waters**

Previous NPDES Authorization Number	Facility Name	Receiving Water Body	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW)	Mixing Zone	Zone of Deposit?	Sensitive Water Body (See Table D4)
AKG520229	Boreal Fisheries St Marys Plant	Yukon River	30	Yes	No	Yes
AKG520174	Kwik Pak Fisheries Emmonak Plant	Yukon River	-15	Yes	No	No
AKG520495	Mystic Salmon LLC Dry Bay Plant	Alsek River	-7	Yes	No	No
AKG520531	Norton Sound Economic Development Nome Plant	Snake River	-12	Yes	No	No
AKG520508	Norton Sound Seafood Unalakleet Plant	Unalakleet River	-16	Yes	No	Yes

Table D4: Facilities Currently Located in Excluded Area Water Bodies

Facility Name	Receiving Water Body (Click to view map)	Located in Excluded Areas or within 1 nm of excluded areas, including: State Game Refuge or Critical Habitat (CHA); National – Parks(NP), National Preserve (Preserve), National Monuments, Wilderness Areas, Wildlife Refuges (NWR); or Critical Habitat or Nesting Area (CHA) Water Quality Limited Areas: (including Category 5/Category 4b/ CWA Section 303d)
Alaska Pacific Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	Near Island Channel	Kodiak NWR, Steller’s Eider Concentration area, Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA
Atka Pride Seafoods Atka Plant	Bering Sea	Alaska Maritime NWR, Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA

Table D4: Facilities Currently Located in Excluded Area Water Bodies

Facility Name	Receiving Water Body (Click to view map)	Located in Excluded Areas or within 1 nm of excluded areas, including: State Game Refuge or Critical Habitat (CHA); National – Parks(NP), National Preserve (Preserve), National Monuments, Wilderness Areas, Wildlife Refuges (NWR); or Critical Habitat or Nesting Area (CHA) Water Quality Limited Areas: (including Category 5/Category 4b/ CWA Section 303d)
Bering Pacific Seafoods False Pass Plant	Isanotski Strait	Alaska Peninsula NWR Alaska Maritime NWR
Coastal Villages Seafoods Platinum Plant	Kuskokwim Bay	Steller’s Eider Concentration Area Goodnews Bay Spring/Summer
City of Homer Port and Harbor Fish Waste Grinding Facility	Kachemak Bay	Steller’s Eider Concentration area Homer Spit/Winter, SW DPS Sea Otter CHA,
City of Kaltag Plant	Yukon River	Innoko NWR
Global Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	St Paul Harbor	Kodiak NWR, Steller’s Eider Concentration area. SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Icicle Seafood Larsen Bay Plant	Larson Bay	SW DPS Sea Otter CHA, Alaska NWR
International Seafoods Alaska Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	Near Island Channel	Kodiak NWR, Steller’s Eider Concentration area, SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Kodiak Fishmeal Company Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	Gibson Cove	Kodiak NWR, Steller’s Eider Concentration area, SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
North Pacific Seafoods Togiak Plant	Togiak River	Togiak NWR
Norton Sound Economic Development Nome Plant	Unalakleet River	Spectacled Eider Critical Habitat- Norton Sound
Ocean Beauty Seafoods Alitak Plant	Lazy Bay	Kodiak NWR, SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Ocean Beauty Seafoods Excursion Inlet Plant	Excursion Inlet	Glacier Bay NP and Preserve
Ocean Beauty Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	St Paul Harbor	Kodiak NWR, Steller’s Eider Concentration Area, SW DPS Sea Otter CHA

Table D4: Facilities Currently Located in Excluded Area Water Bodies

Facility Name	Receiving Water Body (Click to view map)	Located in Excluded Areas or within 1 nm of excluded areas, including: State Game Refuge or Critical Habitat (CHA); National – Parks(NP), National Preserve (Preserve), National Monuments, Wilderness Areas, Wildlife Refuges (NWR); or Critical Habitat or Nesting Area (CHA) Water Quality Limited Areas: (including Category 5/Category 4b/ CWA Section 303d)
Pacific Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	St Paul Harbor	Kodiak NWR, Steller’s Eider Concentration area, SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Pelican Seafoods Shorebased Plant	Lisianski Inlet	Tongass National Forest Wilderness Area
Peter Pan Seafoods Port Moller Plant	Port Moller	Stellar Eider Port Moller winter 126-1000, SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Premier Harvest LLC Adak Plant	Kuluk Bay	Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Sea Aleutian Seafoods	Captains Bay	Steller’s Eider Concentration area, Alaska NWR, SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Trident Seafoods Chignik Production	Anchorage Bay	Steller’s Eider Concentration area, Alaska NWR
Trident Seafoods Chignik Support Plant	Anchorage Bay	Steller’s Eider Concentration area, Alaska NWR
Trident Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	Near Island Channel	Kodiak NWR, Steller’s Eider Concentration area, SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Trident Seafoods Kodiak AFS Plant (Non-Remote)	Near Island Channel	Kodiak NWR, Steller’s Eider Concentration area, SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Trident Seafoods Kodiak Pillar Mountain Operation (Non-Remote)	St Paul Harbor	Kodiak NWR, Steller’s Eider Concentration area, SW DPS Sea Otter CHA

Appendix E

Calculations to Determine Compliance with Effluent Limitations

Calculations to Determine Compliance with Mass-Based Effluent Limitations

This permit incorporates effluent limitations established by the Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG) for the Canned and Preserved Seafood Processing Point Source Category at 40 CFR Part 408. The limits are expressed as pounds of total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease (O&G) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day test, BOD₅) per 1,000 pounds of seafood processed and are applicable on a per species processed. Several types of seafood processing activities and species-specific effluent limits are covered by this permit. If an authorized facility processes only one type of seafood and samples the discharged wastewater, the calculations to determine compliance are fairly straight forward and shown in Section I below.

If an authorized facility has several processing lines running, thus processing more than one type of seafood, and is discharging a mixed species effluent while sampling is performed, the calculations can become more challenging. These multi-species calculations are provided in Section II and are calculated as a percentage figure(s) which reflects the commodity mix for the appropriate sampling time period.

Acronyms:

lbs/day = Pounds per day

mg/L = Milligrams per liter

mgd = Million gallons per day

Formulas Used:

Formula A: Calculate pollutant discharged in lbs/day

= (Pollutant Sample Result in mg/L) x (volume of wastewater discharged on sample day in mgd) x (8.34 lbs/gal)

Formula B: Calculate daily pollutant discharged in lbs/ 1000 lbs of seafood processed to compare to daily maximum effluent limitation

= (pollutant's highest calculated lbs/day) / ((raw seafood processed in lbs on day of highest calculated lbs/day) / (1,000 lbs))

Formula C: Calculate the samples' monthly average pollutant discharge in lbs/day =

= (samples' pollutant monthly average in mg/L) x (the samples monthly average volume of wastewater discharged in mgd) x (8.34 lbs/gal)

Formula D: Calculate monthly average of pollutants discharged in lbs/1000 lbs seafood processed to compare to monthly effluent limitations

= (samples' monthly average pollutant discharged in lbs/day) / ((samples monthly average raw seafood processed in lbs) / (1,000 lbs))

Section I. Calculations for Determining Compliance with Effluent Limitations
when a Single Species of Seafood is Processed

Example: Salmon is processed by mechanized processes for 28 days in September at a facility located in a Non-Remote location. One time per week, wastewater is analyzed for TSS and O&G. The operator is required to record the pounds (lbs) of raw seafood processed each day and the amount of wastewater discharged each day in million gallons per day (mgd). These pounds of seafood processed and flow volume must be recorded on the day the pollutant sampling is performed. The flow measurement shall only include the amount of water used for the butchering process. Monitoring logs show the following data:

Table F1 – Example Data (lbs of salmon processed, flow, pollutant sample results mg/L)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Date	TSS (mg/L)	O&G (mg/L)	Salmon Processed, Raw Weight (lbs)	Flow (mgd)
Sept 8	244	142	35,660	0.043
Sept 14	183	95	47,200	0.050
Sept 20	175	88	48,910	0.041
Sept 28	110	113	28,750	0.035
Average values for sampling days	712/4 = 178	448/4 = 109.5 110	160,520 / 4 = 40,130	0.169/4 = 0.042

Table F2 - From Permit Table 9: Non-Remote Location Existing Source/Facility Butchering Effluent Limits For: Salmon – Mechanized Processing

Seafood Type	TSS (lbs/1,000 lbs seafood)		O&G (lbs/1,000 lbs seafood)	
	Monthly Avg	Daily Max	Monthly Avg	Daily Max
Salmon - Mechanized Processing	26	44	11	29

Using the Monitoring data in the above example...

I. Calculate the TSS discharged in lbs/day for each sampling day in September - Requires information from Table F1 Columns 1, 2 and 5.

Table F3 - Using Formula A: (TSS result in mg/L) x (volume of wastewater discharged on sample day in mgd) x (8.34 lbs/gal)
 = (Table F1: Column 2 x Column 5 x Conversion Factor)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 5		Calculated Pollutant discharged in lbs/day
Date	TSS (mg/L)	Discharge Volume (mgd)	Conversion Factor lbs /gal	TSS Discharged (lbs/day)
September 8	244	0.043	8.34	87.5
September 14	183	0.050	8.34	76.3
September 20	175	0.041	8.34	59.8
September 28	110	0.035	8.34	32.1
Monthly Average	712 / 4 = 178	0.169 / 4 = 0.042		

Calculated TSS lbs/day discharged (actual pounds processed per sampling day)

Example for **Sept. 8** = 244 mg/L TSS X 0.043 x 8.34 lbs/gal = 87.5 lbs TSS/day

Example for **Sept. 28** = 110 mg/L TSS X 0.035 x 8.34 lbs/gal = 32.1 lbs TSS/day

II. Calculate daily pollutant (TSS) discharged in lbs/ 1000 lbs of seafood processed to compare to daily maximum effluent limit

Table F4 – Using Formula B: Calculate daily pollutant discharged in lbs/ 1000 lbs of seafood processed to compare to daily maximum effluent limitation - Requires information from Table F1 Columns 1 & 4 (blue) and from Table F3 (Yellow).

Table F1, Column 1	From Table F3	Table F1, Column 4	= (Table F3 result (yellow) / ((Table F1 Column 4)/1000 lbs))	Finding Maximum Calculated Pollutant Loading
Date	TSS Discharged (lbs/day)	Salmon Processed, Raw Weight (lbs)	Calculation	TSS lbs/day / 1000 lbs seafood processed
September 8	87.5	35,660	87.5 lbs TSS / day x ((35,600 lbs / 1,000 lbs)) = 87.5 TSS lbs/day / 35.66 lbs =	2.45
September 14	76.3	47,200	76.3 lbs TSS / day x ((47,200 lbs / 1,000 lbs)) = 76.3 lbs TSS /day / 47.2 lbs =	1.62
September 20	59.8	48,910	59.8 lbs TSS / day x ((48,910 lbs / 1,000 lbs)) = 59.8 lbs TSS /day / 48.9 lbs =	1.22
September 28	32.1	28,750	32.1 lbs TSS / day x ((28,750 lbs / 1,000 lbs)) = 32.1 lbs TSS /day / 28.75 lbs =	1.12

Calculated TSS lbs/day = (pollutant's calculated lbs/day) / ((actual lbs processed on sampling day) / (1,000 lbs))

Example for Sept. 8 = 87.5 lbs TSS/day / (35,660 lbs / 1,000 lbs) = 87.5 lbs TSS/day / 35.66

= 2.45 lbs TSS/day/1,000 lbs seafood

Example for Sept. 28 = 32.1 TSS/day / (28,750 lbs/1000 lbs) = 1.116 lbs TSS/day/1000 lbs seafood, sig. figures

= 1.12 lbs TSS/day/1,000 lbs seafood

III. Compare the maximum calculated TSS lbs/day discharged to the effluent daily maximum permit limit

Table F5 – Comparison Table

Date	Calculated TSS lbs discharged / 1000 lbs seafood processed	Effluent Daily Maximum Permit Limitation (lbs) General Permit – Table F2	Compliant with Permit Limit?
September 8	2.45	44	Yes

On September 8, the facility's maximum observed TSS lbs/day/1000 lbs seafood processed for the 4 sampling days in September was equal to 2.45 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs of seafood processed. This rate of discharge is in compliance with the effluent limitation of 44 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood processed.

The same calculations are necessary to determine compliance with maximum daily discharge for O&G, and BOD₅ (if sampling was required). The comparison is necessary if an effluent limitation is present in the permit.

IV. Calculate Effluent Monthly Average

Table F6 - Information from Table F1: Column 3 & Column 5

Column 1	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Date	Concentration of Oil and Grease (mg/L)	Salmon Processed, Raw Weight (lbs)	Discharge Volume (mgd)
September 8	142	35,660	0.043
September 14	95	47,200	0.050
September 20	88	48,910	0.041
September 28	113	<u>28,750</u>	0.035
Average Amounts	448/4 = 109.5 110	160,520 / 4 = 40,130	0.169 / 4 = 0.042

(1) Calculate the average O&G concentration discharged during the month from the 4 samples collected.

Average found in Column 3 = **110 mg/L**.

(2) Determine the average daily flow for 4 sampling days.

Average flow Column 5 = **0.042 mgd**.

(3) **Formula C: Calculate the samples' monthly average pollutant discharged in lbs/day**

= (samples' pollutant monthly average in mg/L) x (the samples monthly average volume of wastewater discharged in mgd) x (8.34 lbs/gal)
= Table F1: Column 3 x Column 5 x Conversion Factor)

Example for September:

= 110 mg/L x 0.042 mgd x 8.34 lbs/gal = **38.5 lbs/day** of O&G

(4) **Formula D: Calculate monthly average of pollutants discharged in lbs/1000 lbs seafood processed to compare to monthly effluent limitations**

= (samples' monthly average pollutant discharged in lbs/day) / ((samples' monthly average of raw seafood processed in lbs) / (1,000 lbs))

= (**38.5 lbs/day**) / (40,130 lbs / 1000 lbs) = (**38.5 lbs/day**) / (40.13 lbs) = **0.96 lbs / day / 1000 lbs processed seafood**

During the month of September, this facility averaged a discharge of 0.96 lbs O&G / 1,000 lbs of seafood that was processed. This rate of discharge is well under the effluent limitation of 11 lbs O&G (Table F2) / 1,000 lbs seafood.

Section II. Calculations for Determining Compliance with Effluent Limits when a Multiple Species of Seafood Processing Occurred

Calculate the Amount of Pollutants Discharged When More Than One Type of Seafood is Processed concurrently, or over the month

Example: A facility operates for 22 days in October and produces crab meat, shrimp, and processes bottom fish by mechanized processes. One time per week, the total plant effluent is analyzed for TSS and O&G. The amount of raw seafood processed each day by type in pounds and the amount of wastewater discharged each day in mgd, is recorded. Monitoring logs show the following data:

Table F7 – Multi-species

Column #1	Column #2	Column #3	Column #4	Column #5	Column #6	Column #7	Column #8
Date	Seafood Processed, Raw Weight (lbs)				Flow (mgd)	TSS (mg/L)	O&G (mg/L)
	Crab Meat	Bottom Fish (Mech)	Shrimp	Total			
Oct 8	25,640	44,570	0	70,210	0.176	261	87
Oct 14	18,220	42,830	0	61,050	0.237	148	115
Oct 20	30,910	34,990	25,500	91,400	0.250	350	205
Monthly Total (22 days)	484,090	880,150	25,500	1,389,740	0.663/3 = 0.221	759/3 = 253	407/3 = 136

Table F8 – From Permit Table 9: Non-Remote Location Existing Source/Facility Butchering Effluent Limits

Seafood Type	TSS (lbs/1,000 lbs seafood)		Oil and Grease (lbs/1,000 lbs seafood)	
	Monthly Avg	Daily Max	Monthly Avg	Daily Max
Crab Meat	6.2	19	0.61	1.8
Bottom Fish	12	22	3.9	9.9
Shrimp	210	320	17	51

(1) **For the Calculating the Pollutant Monthly Average Limitation**

a. Example

Because the ELGs are given in lbs/1000 lbs of each seafood type/species, when a pollutant sampling is performed on an effluent that is a composite of mixed species waste (more than one seafood type is processed that day) the limits need to be adjusted - dependent on the percentage of each seafood type processed that day. Effluent limits can vary month to month and effluent limits and an operator is required to determine an accurate limitation accurately reflect the seafood type mix and therefore percentage of pollutant loading allowed to be discharged. To calculate a multi-species limit:

b. Calculate the percent of each type/species for the sampling day's total processed seafood from Table F7.

Crab meat = 36.5% (example: 25,640 lbs crab meat /70,210 lbs total = 0.3652 x 100 = 36.5%)

Bottom Fish = 63.5% (example: 44,570 lbs bottom fish / 70,210 lbs total = 0.6348 x 100 = 63.5%).

c. Multiply each calculated percent by the applicable ELG Daily Maximum limit. Using TSS daily max numbers from Table F8 for the two species processed on Oct. 8th:

Crab -----36.5% x 19 lbs/1000 lb = 6.94 lbs TSS /1000 lb

Bottom Fish -----63.5% x 22 lbs/1000 lb = 13.97 lbs TSS /1000 lb

d. Sum all the calculated percentages of TSS allowed to be discharged, from calculation above (#2).

Oct 8th = 6.94 lbs TSS (Crab) + 13.97 lbs TSS (Bottom Fish) = 20.91 lbs TSS / 1000 lbs processed

(2) **For Calculating Daily Maximum Pollutant Discharge Rate in lbs/ 1000 lbs**

a. Calculated lbs TSS discharged using **Formula A** and information from **Table F7** TSS = 261 mg/L x 0.176 mgd x 8.34 lbs/gal = 383 lbs TSS. Then, calculate lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood processed using **Formula B:** 383 lbs TSS / [(70,210/1000) = 70.21] = 5.5 lbs TSS/1000 lbs process.

b. Therefore, this facility on October 8th discharged only 5.5 lbs TSS/1000 lbs processed, meeting the 20.91 lbs / 1000 lbs TSS daily max calculated limit.

c. Continue the above calculation process for each date sampled. Determine the total amount (lbs) of TSS discharged each day on 14, and 20. Using **Formula A**: lbs TSS = mg/L x mgd x 8.34 lbs/gal = lbs TSS discharged. Then, Using **Formula B**: lbs TSS discharge/ [(Total lbs processed/1000lbs)]

- **October 8**, = 261 mg/L x 0.176 mgd x 8.34 lbs/gal = 383; 383 / [(70,210/1000)] = 5.5 lbs TSS / 1000 lbs processed
- **October 14**, = 148 mg/L x 0.237 mgd x 8.34 lbs/gal = 292; 292 / [(61,050/1000)] = 4.79 TSS / 1000 lbs processed
- **October 20**, = 350 mg/L x 0.250 mgd x 8.34 lbs/gal = 730; 730 / [(91,400/1000)] = 7.98 TSS / 1000 lbs processed
- **October 8th**
 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood = [19 x (25,640 lbs crab/70,210 lbs total seafood)] + [22 x (44,570 lbs bottom fish/70,210 lbs total seafood)] = **20.91 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs** seafood
- **October 14**
 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood = [19 x (18,220 lbs crab/61,050 lbs total seafood)] + [22 x (42,830) lbs bottom fish/61,050 lbs total seafood)] = **21.10 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs** seafood
- **October 20th**
 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood = [19 x (30,910 lbs crab/91,400lbs total seafood)] + [22 x (34,990 lbs bottom fish/91,400 lbs total seafood)] + [320 x (25,500 lbs shrimp/91,400 lbs total seafood)] = **104.13 TSS/1,000 lbs** seafood

Shrimp was added to the processing and a new limitation had to be calculated and additional sampling and testing for TSS and O&G were required while processing all three seafood types. Note the new increased Daily Maximum with the addition of shrimp processing.

Table F9 – Calculated TSS Daily and Monthly Effluent Limitations

Column #1	Column #2	Column #3	Column #4	Column #5	Column #6	Column #7			
Date	Seafood Processed, Raw Weight (lbs)				Flow (mgd)	TSS (mg/L)	TSS (lbs/1000 lbs)	TSS Calculated Daily Limitation (lbs/1000)	TSS Calculated Monthly Limitation (lbs/1000lbs)
	Crab Meat (% of mo. total)	Bottom Fish (Mech) (% of mo. total)	Shrimp (% of mo. total)	Total					
Oct 8	25,640 (36.5%)	44,570 (63.5%)	0	70,210	0.176	261	5.5	20.91	N/A
Oct 14	18,220 (29.8%)	42,830 (70.2%)	0	61,050	0.237	148	4.79	21.10	N/A
Oct 20	30,910 (33.8%)	34,990 (38.3%)	25,500 (27.9%)	91,400	0.250	350	7.98	104.13	N/A
Monthly Total (22 days)	484,090 (34.8%)	880,150 (63.4%)	25,500 (1.8%)	1,389,740 Daily ave. = 1,389,740 /22 = 63,170	0.663/3 = 0.221	759/3 = 253	7.38	N/A	13.6

d. Additionally, the same format must be followed for each pollutant of O&G and/or BOD5.

(3) **For the Calculating the Pollutant Monthly Average Limitation**

- a. Calculate the percent each type/species is of the monthly total processed seafood.

In the example above the total seafood processed in the month of October was 1,389,740 lbs.

$$\text{Crab meat} = 484,090 / 1,389,740 = 0.3483 \text{ lbs (34.8\%)}$$

$$\text{Bottom Fish} = 880,150 \text{ lbs} / 1,389,740 = (63.4\%)$$

$$\text{Shrimp} = 25,500 \text{ lbs} / 1,389,740 = (1.8\%)$$

- b. Multiply each calculated percent by the applicable ELG Monthly Average limitation. For TSS:

$$\text{Crab} \text{ ----- } 0.348 \times 6.2 = 2.16$$

$$\text{Bottom Fish} \text{ ----} 0.634 \times 12 = 7.60$$

$$\text{Shrimp} \text{ -----} 0.018 \times 210 = 3.84$$

- c. Sum all the calculated portions from part b.

$$2.16 \text{ (Crab)} + 7.60 \text{ (Bottom Fish)} + 3.84 \text{ (Shrimp)} = 13.6 \text{ lbs}$$

Therefore, the Calculated Effluent Monthly Average Limitation for **TSS is 13.6 lbs / 1000 lbs** processed seafood.

(4) **For Calculating Monthly Pollutant Discharge Rate in lbs/ 1000 lbs**

- a. Calculated Monthly Average lbs TSS discharged / day, using **Formula C: Calculate the samples' monthly average pollutant discharge in lbs/day**

$$= (\text{samples' pollutant monthly average in mg/L}) \times (\text{the samples monthly average volume of wastewater discharged in mgd}) \times (8.34 \text{ lbs/gal})$$

$$= 253 \text{ mg/L} \times 0.221 \text{ mgd} \times 8.34 = \mathbf{466.31 \text{ lbs TSS/day}}$$

- b. Calculate lbs TSS discharged / 1000 lbs processed, using **Formula D: Calculate monthly average of pollutants discharged in lbs/1000 lbs seafood processed to compare to monthly effluent limitations**

$$= (\text{samples' monthly average pollutant discharged in lbs/day}) / ((\text{samples monthly average raw seafood processed in lbs}) / (1,000 \text{ lbs}))$$

$$= 466.31 \text{ lbs/day} / [(63,170)/1000] = \mathbf{7.38 \text{ lbs TSS / 1000 lbs processed}}$$

- (5) For all daily rate of discharge this facility is in compliance with each calculated maximum daily effluent limitation for TSS. For the monthly average rate of discharge this facility is in compliance with the Calculated Monthly Pollutant Effluent Limitation.

Appendix F

Seafloor Survey Protocol

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Description of Seafloor Survey Protocol

Seafloor Survey Applicability. The Seafloor Survey Protocol is to be used by APDES permit holders with an authorized project area Zone of Deposit (ZOD) and Non-Remote facilities with no authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area in order to demonstrate compliance with permit conditions. The Seafloor Survey is required to be completed per the schedule established in Permit Part 2.7.3.10.

Purpose. The purpose of a seafloor survey is to:

- 1) Determine compliance with marine water quality criteria for residues,
- 2) Document the boundaries and total aggregate areas of continuous, discontinuous and trace coverage(s) of seafood waste (residues) within a project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area boundary.

DEC has initially mapped authorized project area ZODs, and separately mapped Non-Remote's DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Areas. In general, these areas have been identified to include the seafloor area(s) where seafood waste deposits have accumulated along previous, or currently permitted outfall line(s), based on previous facility dive reports which documented seafloor waste deposit areas. Additionally, the mapped seafloor survey area includes docks where vessel load and unload, extends to the parallel edges of facility property lines and extends 200 feet from the terminus of the outfall line(s) or edge of observed seafood waste deposits, whichever is greater.

Objective. Overall, the seafloor survey program implemented by a facility operator during the permit cycle is required to determine the thickness, total aggregate area(s), location and outer boundary of continuous coverage(s); along with the locations and areal size of discontinuous coverage(s) of seafood processing or ground fish waste within the project area ZOD. The initially mapped project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area may not include the location(s) of the entire areas of seafood waste deposit(s). The results of the Part I Photographic Survey, and/ or in coordination with the Part II: Seafloor Dive Survey may document deposits beyond the initial DEC-mapped project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area, whereby the boundaries may need to be adjusted.

Seafloor Survey Protocol. The Seafloor Survey Protocols is required to be reviewed by the operator and operator's surveyor. The Seafloor Survey Protocols methods are approved by DEC, however an equivalent method may be acceptable if it meets the survey purpose, as well as data gathering and reporting objectives contained herein. The Seafloor Survey Protocol method is set up as a two part process.

Part I: The Photographic Survey Method will determine the general location(s) and initial areal extent of seafood waste deposits. The Photographic Survey results, information gathered, and observed seafood waste deposit location(s) are required to be used to inform the Part II Seafloor Dive Survey. Alternatively, a facility operator may opt not to conduct a photographic survey by submitting a letter to the Department committing to perform the Part II Seafloor Dive Survey within two years of obtaining permit coverage in lieu of conducting the Part I Photographic Survey. If choosing to skip the

photographic survey, the facility operator is required to submit a letter to the Department within the first year of permit coverage (prior the 365th day of permit coverage) indicating the intent to skip the Part I Photographic Survey and the operator plans on conducting seafloor dive survey according to the Part II Seafloor Dive Survey of the entire authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area, following the requirements contained in this protocol during the second year of permit coverage.

The Part I Photographic Survey results may be used by a facility operator to propose a modification to the authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area, if the results determine that the authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area size should be modified and/or relocated to more accurately capture the facility's seafood waste deposits.

Part II: The Part II Seafloor Dive Survey Method, and subsequent surveys as required by the seafloor monitoring schedule, will refine the location(s), type, thickness, and mapping of seafood waste seafloor deposits. The dive surveyor is required to identify existing and ongoing seafood waste deposition, as well as natural ambient dispersion and biological decay processes as described in more detail below.

Part I - Photographic Survey Method for Authorized Project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area

No later than one year (365 days) from obtaining permit coverage, a facility operator must complete a photographic survey of the authorized project area ZOD seafloor.

A facility operator shall provide a copy of the permit and the facility's authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area and Seafloor Survey Protocol to the person / company that will complete the photographic survey. A facility operator may use either a diver, a remotely operated vehicle (ROV) with high definition photographic capability (with still-image capture capability), or a high definition underwater video camera (with still-image capture capability) towed behind a vessel to obtain the required photographs.

Quality Assurance Project Plan Information

The surveyor shall, prior to commencing operations, prepare a written Quality Assurance Project Plan – Monitoring Plan (QAPP-Monitoring Plan) for each site addressing the following:

1. Objectives for measurement data
2. Sampling procedures
3. Analytical procedures
4. Data reduction, validation, and reporting
5. Internal quality control checks
6. Specific routine procedures used to assess data precision, accuracy, completeness, representativeness, and comparability.

Video recordings and photographs are required to be submitted electronically, or on a DVD. If feasible, the electronic copy of the report, GIS/GPS map layers, video recordings and photographs are required to be submitted at the same time, or are required to be on a single DVD.

Establish Markers. A facility operator's QAPP-Monitoring Plan is required to include the establishment of at least five permanent shore-based or facility-based markers (monuments) at suitable locations, provided there is sufficient land/facility location to place five monuments. Some facilities are located over water, or the operator does not own the land the seafood processing facility is located on. If the facility is located over water, the Photographic survey is required to document in the Part I Report useable permanent underwater markers (large rock outcrops, boulders, etc.), or identify why markers/monuments were not established. If permanent markers are not established the operator shall work with the surveyor to establish repeatable methods to for future surveyors to make observations and establish consistent transects. The operator's QAPP-Monitoring Plan is required to be updated to include the surveyor's established underwater markers for use in the next required seafloor survey. GPS coordinates derived using Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) technologies, or other equivalent technology, is required be recorded for each permanent shore or underwater marker.

Establish Transect Lines. The photographic survey is required to be completed on a 30 foot by 30 foot grid pattern (30 feet between transect lines and 30 feet between photographic location sites on each transect) for the entire authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor

Survey Area. The operator's QAPP-Monitoring Plan must develop and document the methods used to establish the transect lines. Parallel transects are required to be established no more than 30 feet apart and extend in a perpendicular direction from the permanent markers. The surveyor is required to establish the number of transects necessary to encompass all seafood waste coverage areas (continuous, discontinuous and/or trace) found in the Part I Report, if completed¹.

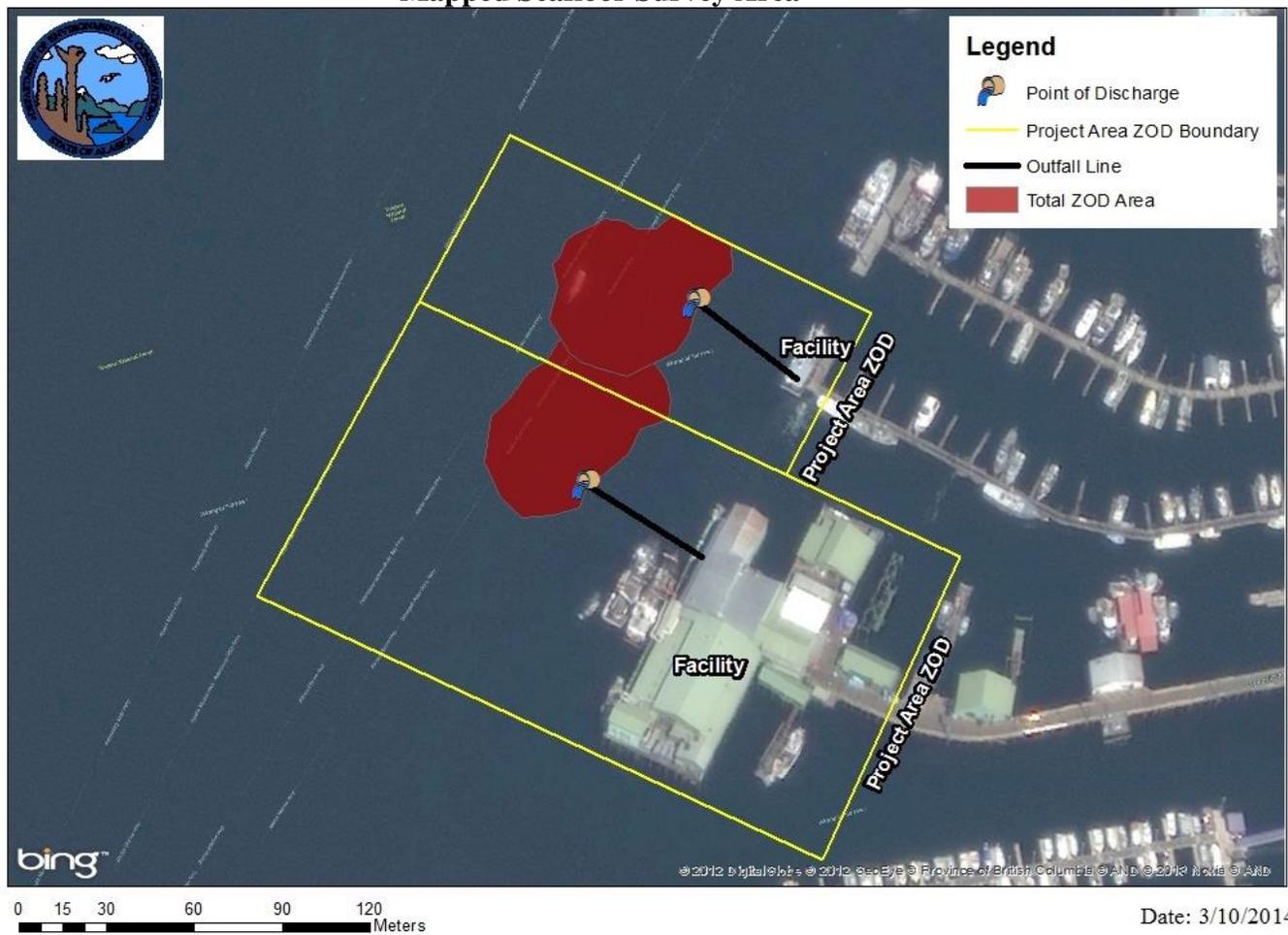
A facility operator is required to collect continuous Global Positioning System (GPS) location information (reported in decimal degrees to the fifth decimal place, if available) while conducting the survey so that any vessel drift can be mapped and used comparatively in the Part II Seafloor Survey. A facility operator is also required to collect continuous depth information for each sample plot location, corrected to Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) for each photographic sample plot location.

Photographic monitoring on the required grid spacing are required to establish the general location(s) of the outer boundaries of seafood deposits and may be used for future adjustments to map the project area ZOD. If seafood processing or community grinder waste deposits are visible farther than the initial authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area, the photographic survey is required to continue beyond the authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area until seafood waste deposits are no longer visible. If technologically feasible, the survey is required to extend into water depths greater than -120 feet at MLLW until seafood waste is no longer visible.

If a neighboring facility's seafood waste deposits are observed to be merging with the operator's seafood waste deposits during the Part I Photographic survey, or the operator's previous seafloor surveys have documented seafood waste deposits beyond authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-mapped Seafloor Survey Area - the operator performing the seafloor photographic survey is only required to make observations 100 feet beyond their authorized project area ZOD or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area boundary (see Figure 1).

¹ Alternatively, the surveyor is required to establish the number of transects necessary to encompass all seafood waste coverage areas (continuous, discontinuous and/or trace) if the operator has chosen to perform Part I and Part II in a single Dive survey.

Figure 1: Mock Up Example of DEC Initially Authorized Project Area ZOD's, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area



For general information purposes only. Features are not representative of actual map scale or measurable distances.

Part I – Photographic Survey Method (Continued)

Part I Photographic Survey Report. A facility operator is required to submit a Photographic Survey report to DEC that contains the following information (due with the subsequent Annual Report):

I. Facility Information

- A. Name, address, responsible party (i.e., the permitted entity) and contact information.
- B. Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit number,
- C. Type of seafood processing facility (Non-Remote, Remote)
- D. Type of waste treatment process(es), and
- E. Remote facilities report the current cumulative total annual discharge load (pounds), Non-Remote facility total annual pounds discharged based on historical BOD and TSS pollutant loading calculations or known total pounds seafood waste annually.

II. Surveyor and Survey Information

- A. Name and contact information of the surveyor.
- B. Brief background of surveyor's previous work history performing photographic seafloor surveys and mapping.
- C. Date and time the survey was completed.
- D. Name of the receiving water where the survey was completed.
- E. Whether there are other seafood waste discharges within ¼-mile of the discharge.
- F. Information on whether a seafood processing discharge was occurring during the time(s) of the survey.
- G. Method used to:
 - 1. Establish Markers
 - 2. Establish linear transects,
 - 3. Locate sample plot's grid locations along the transects,
 - 4. Record the required sample plot data from
 - 5. Estimate the percent coverage at each station, and
 - 6. Calculate the total aggregate area of seafood waste deposits for both continuous and discontinuous coverage.

III. Previous Survey Information

- A. A narrative of the seafloor survey(s) results that describes the methods and results of previous survey(s).
- B. Name of surveyor who completed the previous seafloor survey(s).
- C. Name of receiving water.
- D. Date, time, and place of each previous seafloor survey(s).
- E. Date of completion of the report and first and last name(s) of individual(s) who performed the analysis and report writing
- F. Time elapsed since completion of previous survey, total aggregate area of seafood waste deposits and location (including mapping of previous seafood waste deposits)

found in the last survey; annual discharge load (pounds) at time of last survey (pounds).

G. Whether mechanical raking or other pile reduction has been practiced by the facility operator.

H.

IV. Observations:

A. The operator's QAPP-Monitoring Plan is required to include the following for the Part I Photographic Survey and accompanying Transect Sample Plots:

1. **Grid Pattern.** The photographic survey be completed on a 30 foot by 30 foot grid pattern (30 feet between transect lines and 30 feet between sample plots on each transect) for the entire authorized project area ZOD, DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area. Each sample plot is located on a 30 foot by 30 foot grid pattern, therefore represents 900 sq. ft.
2. Each sample plot location is required to include the following:
 - a) **Digital photographs.** Digital photographs are required to:
 - (1) depict the nature and coverage of seafood waste deposit(s), if any, on the seafloor at sample plot locations along parallel transects,
 - (2) capture images of natural sediment, natural sediment covering seafood waste, if observable, and/or seafood waste covering sediment,
 - (3) be of sufficient definition, clarity, and detail to clearly document the conditions present on the seafloor,
 - (4) include a digital date and time stamp,
 - (5) be compiled into a photographic log to include the photographic sample plot location identifier.
 - b) **Deposit Type.** The facility's QAPP-Monitoring Plan is required to include the type of seafood waste deposits observed, bones, ground seafood waste, notes regarding natural sediment (sediment sloughs, tidal sands) burying seafood waste.
 - c) **Percent Coverage.** The operators' QAPP-Monitoring Plan shall require the surveyor to estimate and record the percentage (0% to 100%) of seafloor area covered by seafood waste at the sample plot location. The photograph is required to be representative of the sample plot location along the transect and provide enough detail to estimate the percent coverage of an approximate three-foot square sample plot.

For example, a two sample plots: one with 50% discontinuous coverage and the other with 80% discontinuous coverage are required to be reported and added together to determine the total percent of discontinuous coverage, based on 900 square feet each.

Ex. Calculation of total aggregate areas of discontinuous transect sample plot:

- Sample Plot 1- 50% coverage: $900 \text{ ft}^2 = 900 * (50/100=50\%) = 450 \text{ ft}^2$ of discontinuous coverage
- Sample Plot 2 - 80% coverage: $900 \text{ ft}^2 * (80/100 = 80\%) = 720 \text{ ft}^2$
- Add the discontinuous coverage areas together.
 $450 \text{ ft}^2 + 720 \text{ ft}^2 = 1,170 \text{ ft}^2$ of discontinuous coverage.

The area of discontinuous coverage is required to be reported in square feet and acres (ft² and ac.). Conversion factor for sq. ft. to acres (ac) is:

$$1.0 \text{ ft}^2 = 0.00002296 \text{ (acre)}, 1 \text{ acre} = 43,560 \text{ ft}^2$$

Report $1,170 \text{ ft}^2 * 0.00002296 = \mathbf{0.27 \text{ ac}}$ of discontinuous coverage+

The thickness of waste is not required to be reported during the Photographic Survey; therefore, the operator is not be required to distinguish between what may be considered “Trace” seafood waste and discontinuous seafood waste deposits. All observations of what the permit defines as “Trace” coverage of seafood waste deposits is required to be reported as discontinuous waste pile coverage. Therefore, all observations during the Part I Photographic Survey will be reported as either continuous coverage or discontinuous coverage.

- d) **Beggiatoa Mats.** Document the absence or presence of a Beggiatoa mat and estimated size and location.
- e) **Sea Flora and Fauna.** Type and number of macro sea fauna (sea life) and type of aquatic vegetation observed on the seafloor during the photographic survey. The surveyor and Part I Report is required to include noted observed differences, if any, in numbers and types of marine biota present on or within the waste deposit area and those marine biota found 100’ outside the deposit area (on the natural sediments). Types and quantities of sea life observed adjacent to, on, in, or feeding on any seafood waste deposits during videotaping, along with representative photos, with time and date stamp. Mention should be made of any indication of change in sea life behavior from any previous observation or seafloor survey reports, and any other observations relevant to the condition of the benthic community or seafloor.
- f) **Substrate.** Composition of substrate (soft sediments, cobble, gravels, solid rock and/or glacial silts, or ground/screened seafood waste, etc.).

- g) **Water depth.** (adjusted to MLLW, reported in feet) is required to be reported with the bottom reading measured at the seafloor, or at the top of any waste pile, whichever feature results in a shallower reading, present at each photographic sample plot location.
- 3. **Plume Size** Estimated Height (rise) and length of any observed discharge plume during the photographic survey, if discharge was occurring during the survey. The surveyor shall note any changes in benthic habitat or sea flora/fauna use near the outfall terminus and at 100' from the outfall terminus in the plume, or under the influence of the plume.
- 4. **Water Clarity.** A description of water clarity and changes of water clarity as a result of the discharge, if occurring.
- 5. **Tides.** Ambient tidal current velocity and direction.

B. Part I Report Seafloor Survey Map - Include in the Part I Report a map (Map #1) or representative drawing that includes the following:

- 1. An identified scale and an arrow indicating “North”, the facility, the 30 by 30 foot sample grid,
- 2. If a vessel Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV) was used as photographic survey method - the vessel tracks based on the continuous vessel GPS data collected is required to be included in the Report. If survey is performed by a diver - the GPS data of survey
- 3. Each photographic sample plot location is required to be mapped and correlated²) to information required in Part I, Section IV (A)(2)(a-g (above)). The total aggregate area of the both continuous and discontinuous coverage areas is required to be reported in square feet, and in acres to the nearest tenth of an acre and depicted on the map. The map is required to include:
 - a) The locations of any seafood waste deposits, including the outer boundaries of any continuous and/or discontinuous coverage areas, in relationship to the authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area boundaries, the survey grid, and outfalls/water intakes, including:
 - (1) **Continuous Coverage:** Mapping the areas of continuous coverage (ft² and ac.) of seafood waste within the survey sample plot location based on the interpretation of the digital photographs, and/or surveyor calculations.

² Correlating data - Portions of the information required by #4 may be identified by numbers or letters on the map. The numbers are then used to correspond to the data gathered for each sample plot location and presented in a table format or excel spreadsheet.

- (2) **Discontinuous Coverage:** Mapping the areas of discontinuous coverage (ft² and ac.) of seafood waste within the survey area based on the interpretation of the digital photographs.
- (3) **Beggiatoa Mats:** The relative location and size (ft² and ac.) of any Beggiatoa mats discovered during the photographic survey.
- (4) **Outfalls and Water Intakes:** Information regarding any outfall/water intake line (including pipes that fall within the authorized project area ZOD, DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area but do not belong to the operator, and those onshore facility's inoperative pipes), and maintenance, including:
 - a) Estimated dates and location of breaks/repairs, and
 - b) Outfall replacements or relocations, and
 - c) GIS location of each outfall terminus(s) and identification if the outfall is used by the facility as an active discharge line at any time of year,
 - d) Description and condition of the outfall(s), condition of outfall pipe – noting excessive corrosion that could cause pipe failure or is allowing wastewater discharge to occur along the pipe, bends, breaks,
 - e) Depth of each outfall terminus, (reported in feet MLLW or OHWM),
 - f) outfall diffuser (if any) description(s), and
 - g) GIS location of seawater intake pipes
- h) **Permanent Marker Monuments** – The location of subsurface survey permanent marker monuments, if any.

If select information required in the Part I Report is not obtainable using the video/camera methods described above, the operator or operator's surveyor is required to include an explanation as to why the information could not be obtained and an example photograph(s).

Part II - Seafloor Dive Survey Method for Authorized Project area ZOD, or Non-Remote DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area

The Part II Dive Survey area will be based on the location(s) of the outer boundary of both continuous and discontinuous seafood waste deposits coverage areas in relationship to the survey transects mapped and reported in the Part I Photographic Survey Report (Part I Report). Results of the Part I Report will be used to establish the initial transects for the Part II Seafloor Dive Survey³. If observations from the Part I Photographic Survey did not reveal visual evidence of seafood waste deposits, then the Part II Seafloor Dive Survey is required to encompass the entire area of DEC authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area. The operator's QAPP-Monitoring Plan is required to include that the seafloor dive surveyor use a 30 foot parallel transect system, with 30 foot sample plot locations along each transect for the entire authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area.

A facility operator shall provide the dive surveyor (surveyor) completing the Part II Seafloor Dive Survey (Part II Survey) a copy of the AKG520000 permit - including appendices, the facilities QAPP-Monitoring Plan, the facility's DEC-mapped project area ZOD, or Non Remote DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area boundaries, the Part I Report, and all other pertinent data collected, including historical (if any) Part II Seafloor Survey Reports (Part II Report). The operator is required to inform the surveyor of any maintenance completed that could affect seafloor deposits, including any maintenance on the outfall(s). The outfall information is required to include any identified breaks or relocation of any outfall line(s) since the Part I survey was completed, or since the last seafloor survey was completed. If seafood processing occurred prior to an outfall break being discovered or seafood waste was discharged from a break in the outfall line, all areas of seafood waste deposits are required be included in the Part II Report.

Establish Markers. A facility operator's QAPP-Monitoring Plan is required to include the establishment of at least five permanent shore-based or facility-based markers (monuments) at suitable locations, provided there is sufficient land/facility location to place five monuments. Some facilities are located over water, or the operator does not own the land the seafood processing facility is located on. If the facility is located over water, the surveyor is required to document in the Part II Report useable permanent underwater markers (large rock outcrops, boulders, etc.), or identify why markers/monuments were not established. If permanent markers are not established the operator shall work with the surveyor to establish repeatable methods to for future surveyors to make observations and establish consistent transects. The operator's QAPP-Monitoring Plan is required to be updated to include the surveyor's established underwater markers for use in the next required seafloor survey. GPS coordinates derived using Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) technologies, or other equivalent technology, is required be recorded for each permanent shore or underwater marker.

³ In areas where extreme low tides expose the project area ZOD to depths of five feet MLLW or less, and clarity of the water allow observations of the seafloor, use of a boat or by foot will be accepted in-lieu of the diver performing the seafloor survey, as long as all of the data gathering and reporting objectives are met.

Establish Transect Lines. The operator's QAPP-Monitoring Plan must develop and document the methods used to establish the transect lines. Parallel transects are required to be established no more than 30 feet apart and extend in a perpendicular direction from the permanent markers. The surveyor is required to establish the number of transects necessary to encompass all seafood waste coverage areas (continuous, discontinuous and/or trace) found in the Part I Report, if completed⁴. Additionally, the transects are required to be established beyond the project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area boundaries if the Part I Survey found seafood waste deposited outside DEC's initially authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area boundaries. Each sample plot location along each parallel transect is required to be no greater than 30 feet apart. All transects established must be updated in the facility operator's QAPP Monitoring Plan.

If the operator has received a revised authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area based on the Part I report, the Transects may be less encompassing than DEC's originally mapped project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area.

The surveyor is required to establish transect lines with a surveyor's tape or other precise methodology extending seaward from the permanent marker(s). If seafood waste deposit greater than trace coverage that extend beyond the Part I lateral transects or those transects that bound the two sides of the project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area, then additional transects are required to be established to determine the extent of seafood waste deposits beyond the Part I lateral transects. Increased transect measurements should extend 200 feet beyond the observed outer boundary of discontinuous coverage of seafood processing deposit accumulation found in the Part I Photographic Survey, unless adjacent to another operator's authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area.

If the project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area boundary is located directly adjacent to another seafood processor's project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area boundary edge, the establishment of transect lines should extend 100 feet past the adjacent project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area boundary.

Determining Coverage. The operator's QAPP-Monitoring Plan shall require the surveyor to use a three-foot square (3 ft. x 3 ft) sample plot to for reporting required items in Part II Seafloor Dive Survey Summary Report - Part II, subsection (IV)(A)(2)(a-g). The operator's QAPP-Monitoring Plan is required to incorporate the definitions for Continuous Coverage, Discontinuous Coverage and Trace Coverage as found in the AKG521000 **Appendix C**.

⁴ Alternatively, the surveyor is required to establish the number of transects necessary to encompass all seafood waste coverage areas (continuous, discontinuous and/or trace) if the operator has chosen to perform Part I and Part II in a single Dive survey.

Part II -Seafloor Dive Survey Summary Report Requirements

A facility operator is required submit a Part II Seafloor Dive Survey Summary Report (Part II Report) to DEC with the Annual Report (Permit Part 2.8) on a schedule as established in Table 16. An example Seafood Survey Summary Report/Transect Data Form is provided as Attachment D to the permit.

The Part II Seafloor Dive Survey Summary Report is required to contain the following information.

I. Facility Information

- A. Name, address, responsible party (i.e., the permitted entity) and contact information.
- B. Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit number,
- C. Type of seafood processing facility (Non-Remote, Remote)
- D. Type of waste treatment process(es), and
- E. Remote facilities report the current cumulative total annual discharge load (pounds), Non-Remote facility total annual pounds discharged based on historical BOD and TSS pollutant loading calculations or known total pounds seafood waste annually.

II. Surveyor and Survey Information

- A. Name and contact information of the surveyor.
- B. Brief background of surveyor's previous work history performing photographic seafloor surveys and mapping.
- C. Date and time the survey was completed.
- D. Name of the receiving water where the survey was completed.
- E. Whether there are other seafood waste discharges within ¼-mile of the discharge.
- F. Information on whether a seafood processing discharge was occurring during the time(s) of the survey.
- G. Method used to:
 1. Establish Markers
 2. Establish linear transects,
 3. Locate sample plot's grid locations along the transects,
 4. Record the required sample plot data from
 5. Estimate the percent coverage at each station, and
 6. Calculate the total aggregate area of seafood waste deposits for both continuous and discontinuous coverage.

III. Previous Survey Information

- A. A narrative of the seafloor survey(s) results that describes the methods and results of previous survey(s).
- B. Name of surveyor who completed the previous seafloor survey(s).
- C. Name of receiving water.
- D. Date, time, and place of each previous seafloor survey(s).

- E. Date of completion of the report and first and last name(s) of individual(s) who performed the analysis and report writing
- F. Time elapsed since completion of previous survey, total aggregate area of seafood waste deposits and location (including mapping of previous seafood waste deposits found in the last survey; annual discharge load (pounds) at time of last survey (pounds).
- G. Whether mechanical raking or other pile reduction has been practiced by the facility operator.
- H.

IV. Transect Sample Plot Observations:

- A. The operator's QAPP-Monitoring Plan shall require the following for the Part II Seafloor Dive Survey and accompanying Transect Sample Plots:
 - 1. **Grid Pattern.** The photographic survey be completed on a 30 foot by 30 foot grid pattern (30 feet between transect lines and 30 feet between sample plots on each transect) for the entire authorized project area ZOD, DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area. Each sample plot is located on a 30 foot by 30 foot grid pattern, therefore represents 900 sq. ft.
 - 2. Each sample plot location is required to include the following:
 - a) **Digital photographs.** Digital photographs are required to:
 - (1) depict the nature and coverage of seafood waste deposit(s), if any, on the seafloor at sample plot locations along parallel transects,
 - (2) capture images of natural sediment, natural sediment covering seafood waste, if observable, and/or seafood waste covering sediment,
 - (3) be of sufficient definition, clarity, and detail to clearly document the conditions present on the seafloor,
 - (4) include a digital date and time stamp,
 - (5) be compiled into a photographic log to include the photographic sample plot location identifier.
 - b) **Deposit Type.** The facility's QAPP-Monitoring Plan shall require the type of seafood waste deposits observed, bones, ground seafood waste, notes regarding natural sediment (sediment sloughs, tidal sands) burying/buried seafood waste.
 - c) **Percent Coverage*.** The facility's QAPP-Monitoring Plan shall require the surveyor to estimate and record the percentage (0% to 100%) of seafloor area covered by seafood waste at the sample plot location. The photograph is required to be representative of the sample plot location along the transect and provide enough detail to estimate the percent coverage of an approximate three-foot square sample plot.
 - (1) **Continuous coverage - -** Record the if the sample plot has continuous seafood waste coverage

- (2) **Discontinuous coverage** – Record the sample plot has discontinuous coverage. Record the percentage of discontinuous coverage (e.g., 10, 24, or 37%).
- (3) **Trace coverage** – Record if the sample plot has Trace coverage.
- (4) **Sample Plots no seafood wastes observed** - If no waste is detected along a given transect, report zero, as applicable.

* Seafloor Survey Transect Sample Plots coverages will be used to provide a determination of the outer boundary of continuous, discontinuous seafood waste deposit areas on the seafloor.

For example, a two discontinuous sample plots: one with 50% discontinuous coverage and the other with 80% discontinuous coverage are required to be reported and added together to determine the total percent of discontinuous coverage, based on 900 square feet each.

Ex. Calculation of total aggregate areas of discontinuous transect sample plot:

- Sample Plot 1- 50% coverage: $900 \text{ ft}^2 = 900 * (50/100=50\%) = 450 \text{ ft}^2$ of discontinuous coverage
- Sample Plot 2 - 80% coverage: $900 \text{ ft}^2 * (80/100 = 80\%) = 720 \text{ ft}^2$

Add the discontinuous coverage areas together.

$$450 \text{ ft}^2 + 720 \text{ ft}^2 = 1,170 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ of discontinuous coverage.}$$

The area of discontinuous coverage is required to be reported in square feet and acres (ft² and ac.). Conversion factor for sq. ft. to acres (ac) is:

$$1.0 \text{ ft}^2 = 0.00002296 \text{ (acre)}, 1 \text{ acre} = 43,560 \text{ ft}^2$$

Report $1,170 \text{ ft}^2 * 0.00002296 = \mathbf{0.27 \text{ ac}}$ of discontinuous coverage

- d) **Seafood Waste Deposit Thickness.** Measure and record seafood waste deposit thickness (from the seafloor to the highest point of the pile) using a marked stick or pipe to the nearest 0.5-inch (0.5 inch) at each sample plot. If seafood waste is visible, but less than 0.5 inch thick, record as “Trace”. Coring will be required to determine the actual thickness of seafood waste deposits measured greater than three feet deep. The surveyor is required to use a deposition that is 0.5 inch or thicker on the bottom (seafloor) as the minimum detection level.

- e) **Beggiatoa Mats.** Document the absence or presence of a Beggiatoa mat and estimated size and location of any Beggiatoa mats observed, including:
 - (1) **Report of Anoxic Conditions.** Anoxic conditions often form under the seafood waste deposits as material decomposes. While measuring the thickness of seafood waste deposit(s), the surveyor should identify and document if gas is released when the thickness measuring probe is inserted in the waste pile. Additionally, record if bubbles of gas are observed escaping from other areas of seafood waste deposits.
 - (2) **Dissolved Oxygen.** When beggiatoa mats are observed and gas is observed discharging from seafood waste deposit pile, the surveyor will be required to collect three dissolved oxygen readings, collected at six inches or less above the seafood waste deposit where the greatest amounts of gas are seen escaping.
- f) **Sea Flora and Fauna.** Type and number of sea fauna (sea life) and type of aquatic vegetation (flora) observed. The surveyor and Part II Report are required to include noted, observed differences, if any, in numbers and types of marine biota present on or within the waste deposit area, including the differences of flora and/or fauna on continuous coverage areas, 10-49% discontinuous coverage areas, 50-99% discontinuous coverage areas, Trace sample plot areas, and those flora and/or fauna found 100' outside the deposit area (on the natural sediments). Types and quantities of sea life observed adjacent to, on, in, or feeding on any seafood waste deposits, along with representative photos, with time and date stamp, any indication of change in sea life behavior from any previous observation or seafloor survey reports, and any other observations relevant to the condition of the benthic community or seafloor.
- g) **Hydrology.** Report ambient tidal current velocity and direction, and water chemistry (both seasonal and in-situ on the day of the survey, including salinity, water temperature, density, turbidity, DO and pH). These parameters should be taken on the same day the survey is performed at -10 feet MLLW as a grab sample, or by sampling water quality at -10 feet MLLW using in-situ probe sampling.
- h) **Substrate.** Composition of substrate (soft sediments, cobble, gravels, solid rock and/or glacial silts, ground seafood, etc).
- i) **Water depth** (adjusted to MLLW, reported in feet) is required to be reported with the bottom reading measured at the seafloor, or at the top of

any waste pile, whichever feature results in a shallower reading, present at each photographic sample plot location.

3. **Outfall/ Water Intake.** Information regarding any outfall/water intake line (including pipes that fall within the authorized project area ZOD, DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area but do not belong to the operator, and those onshore facility's inoperative pipes), and maintenance, including:
 - a) Estimated dates and location of breaks/repairs, and
 - b) Outfall replacements or relocations, and
 - c) GIS location of each outfall terminus(s) and identification if the outfall is used by the facility as an active discharge line at any time of year,
 - d) Description and condition of the outfall(s), condition of outfall pipe – noting excessive corrosion that could cause pipe failure or is allowing wastewater discharge to occur along the pipe, bends, breaks,
 - e) Depth of each outfall terminus, (reported in feet MLLW or OHWM),
 - f) outfall diffuser (if any) description(s), and
 - g) GIS location of seawater intake pipes
 4. **Plume Size.** Estimated Height (rise) and length of any observed discharge plume during the dive survey, if discharge was occurring during the survey The surveyor shall note any changes in benthic habitat or sea flora/fauna use near the outfall terminus and at 100' from the outfall terminus in the plume, or under the influence of the plume.
 5. **Water Clarity.** A description of water clarity and changes as a result of the discharge, if occurring.
 6. **Tides.** Ambient tidal current velocity and direction.
- B. **Part II Seafloor Dive Survey Map** – - Include in the Part II Report a map (Map#2) or representative drawing that includes the following:
1. An identified scale and an arrow indicating “North”, the facility, the 30 by 30 foot sample grid,
 2. **GIS Information / Layers.** If a method other than a dive survey is used, the GPS data of the method used is required to be collected and included in the Part II Report. If survey is performed by a diver - the GPS data of survey.
 3. Each sample plot location mapped and correlated to information required in Part II, Section IV (A)(2)(a-h (above)). The total aggregate area(s) of the both continuous and discontinuous coverage areas are required to be reported in square feet, and in acres to the nearest tenth of an acre and depicted on the map. The map is required to include:
 - a) The locations of any seafood waste deposits, including the outer boundaries of any continuous and/or discontinuous coverage areas, in relationship to the

authorized project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area boundaries, the survey grid, and outfalls/water intakes, including:

- (1) **Continuous Coverage:** Mapping the areas of continuous coverage (ft² and ac.) of seafood waste within the survey sample plot location based on the interpretation of the digital photographs, and/or surveyor calculations.
- (2) **Discontinuous Coverage:** Mapping the areas of discontinuous coverage (ft² and ac.) of seafood waste within the survey area based on the interpretation of the digital photographs.
- (3) **Beggiatoa Mats:** The relative location and size (ft² and ac.) of any Beggiatoa mats discovered during the photographic survey.
- (4) **Outfalls and Water Intakes:** Information regarding any outfall/water intake line (including pipes that fall within the authorized project area ZOD, DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area but do not belong to the operator, and those onshore facility's inoperative pipes), and maintenance, including:
 - a) Estimated dates and location of breaks/repairs, and
 - b) Outfall replacements or relocations, and
 - c) GIS location of each outfall terminus(s) and identification if the outfall is used by the facility as an active discharge line at any time of year,
 - d) Description and condition of the outfall(s), condition of outfall pipe – noting excessive corrosion that could cause pipe failure or is allowing wastewater discharge to occur along the pipe, bends, breaks,
 - e) Depth of each outfall terminus, (reported in feet MLLW or OHWM),
 - f) outfall diffuser (if any) description(s), and
 - g) GIS location of seawater intake pipes
- (5) **Permanent Marker Monuments – The location of subsurface** survey permanent marker monuments, if any.

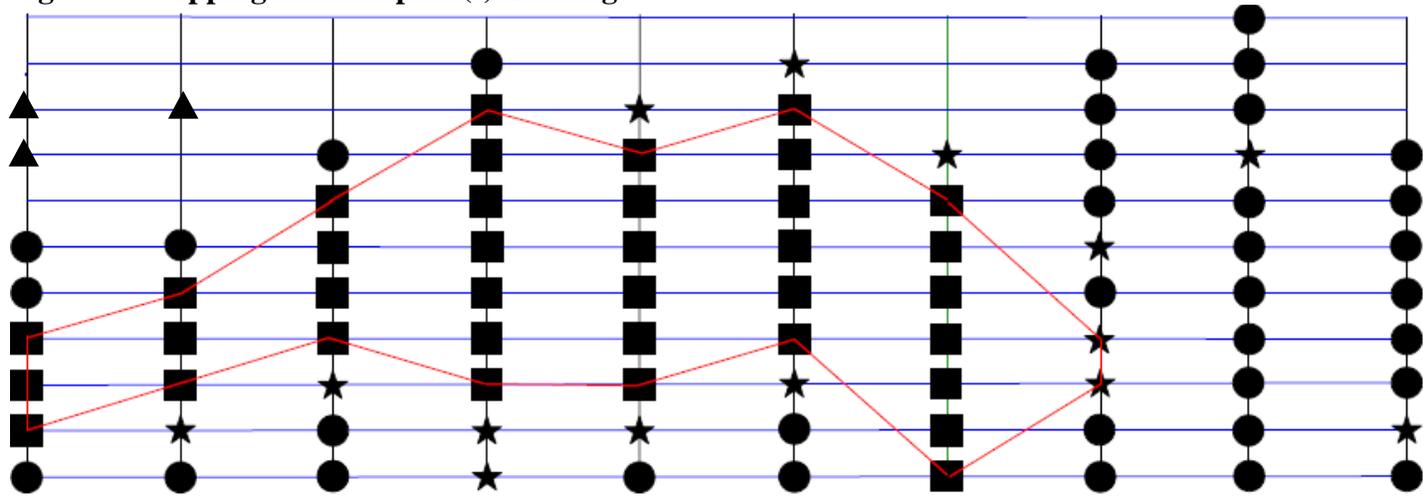
C. **Remediation Plan.** A remediation plan is required if a facility's Part II Seafloor Dive Survey Report documents a total aggregate area(s) of continuous seafood waste deposits exceeding one acre, regardless of when the seafood wastes were deposited. The facility operator shall submit a proposed remediation plan to DEC for review and approval within 120 days of discovery of such conditions, unless additional time is granted by DEC.

If seafloor surveys or other available evidence submitted by the facility operator are not sufficient to determine whether coverage exceeds deposit remediation standards, DEC will, in its discretion, require the facility operator to conduct additional surveys or other monitoring.

- D. **Seafloor Dive Survey Report submittal requirements.** A signed original of the Seafloor Survey Summary Report, as well as electronic versions of the report in Adobe Acrobat or Microsoft Word, is required to be submitted to DEC with the annual report. If GIS files are developed, shape files with supporting file layers are also required to be submitted to DEC.

Signatory requirements. The Seafloor Survey Summary Report is required to be signed by a principal officer or a duly authorized representative of the company.

Figure 2: Mapping Areal Deposit(s) Coverage



EXAMPLE: Calculating the area of seafood coverage

Legend

The boxes (■) represent 100% Continuous Coverage areas

The stars (★) represent 50% - 99% Discontinuous Coverage areas

The circles (●) represent 10-49% Discontinuous Coverage areas

The triangles (▲) represent Trace Coverage

Those sample plots with no shape indicated along the transect represents where no seafood wastes were observed.

The red line indicates a mapped representation of the total aggregate areas of continuous coverage. Edge transects without sample plots with continuous coverage are required to be connected to the next lowest amount of coverage unless no seafood waste deposits were observed.

A computer spreadsheet may be constructed to handle calculations for typical situations. Other methods may be used to calculate area, including computer mapping, planimeter, and dot grids. The calculation method used are required to be described in the Part II Report and must be reproducible and the operator's QAPP-Monitoring Plan is required to be updated to reflect methods.

Seafood Waste Deposits that Cross Project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area boundaries

DEC will use the following criteria to determine the project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area size for each facility.

Figure 3 depicts seafood waste deposit migration into a neighboring facility's project area ZOD. After the photographic and dive surveys are performed, the project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area boundaries may need to be adjusted to better define the project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area and identify where the deposits were observed. See new green lines in Figure 4 photo overlay.

Figure 3: Deposits Migrating into another Facility's Project Area ZOD's; or into another Facility's DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area Boundaries

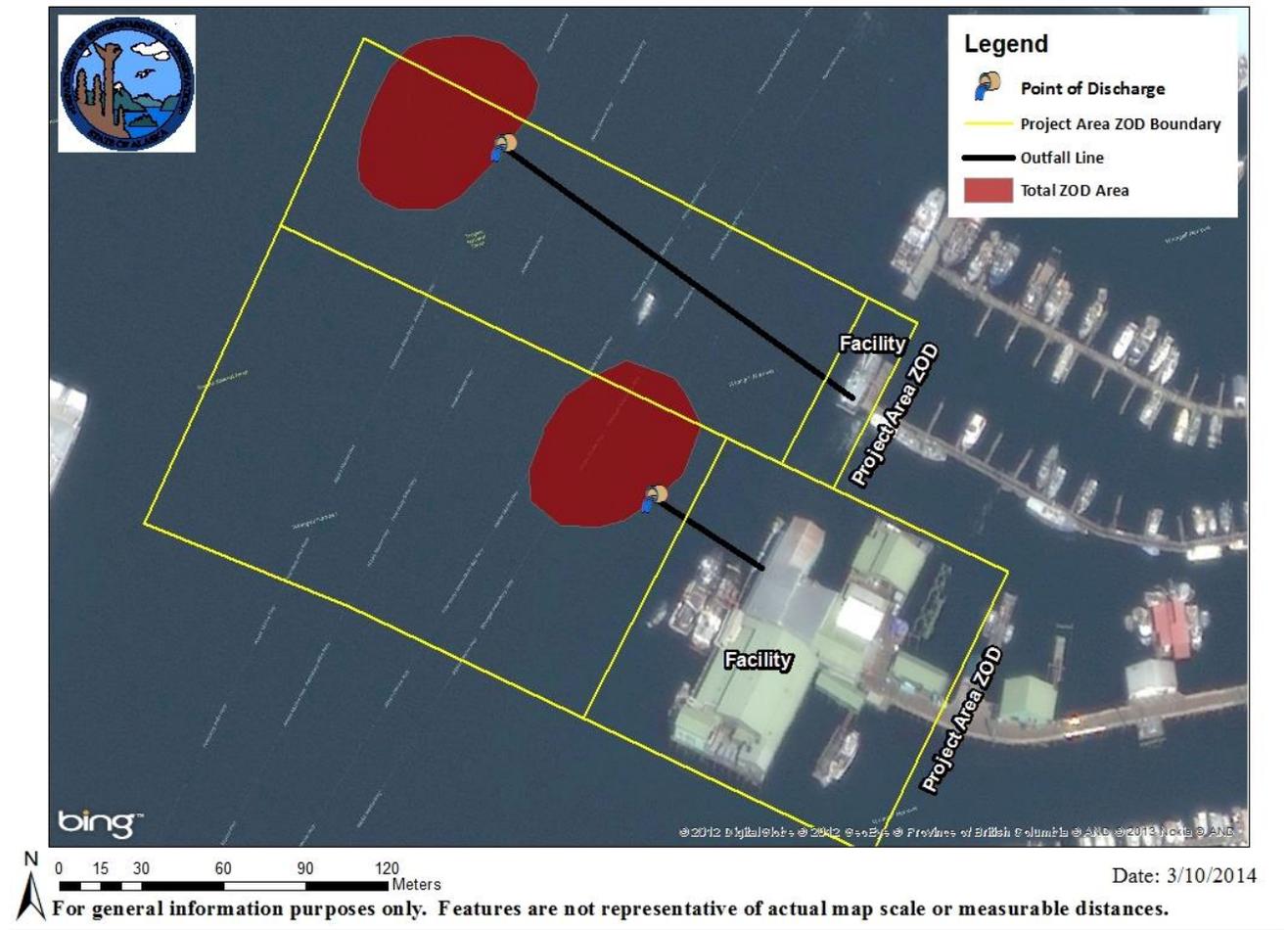
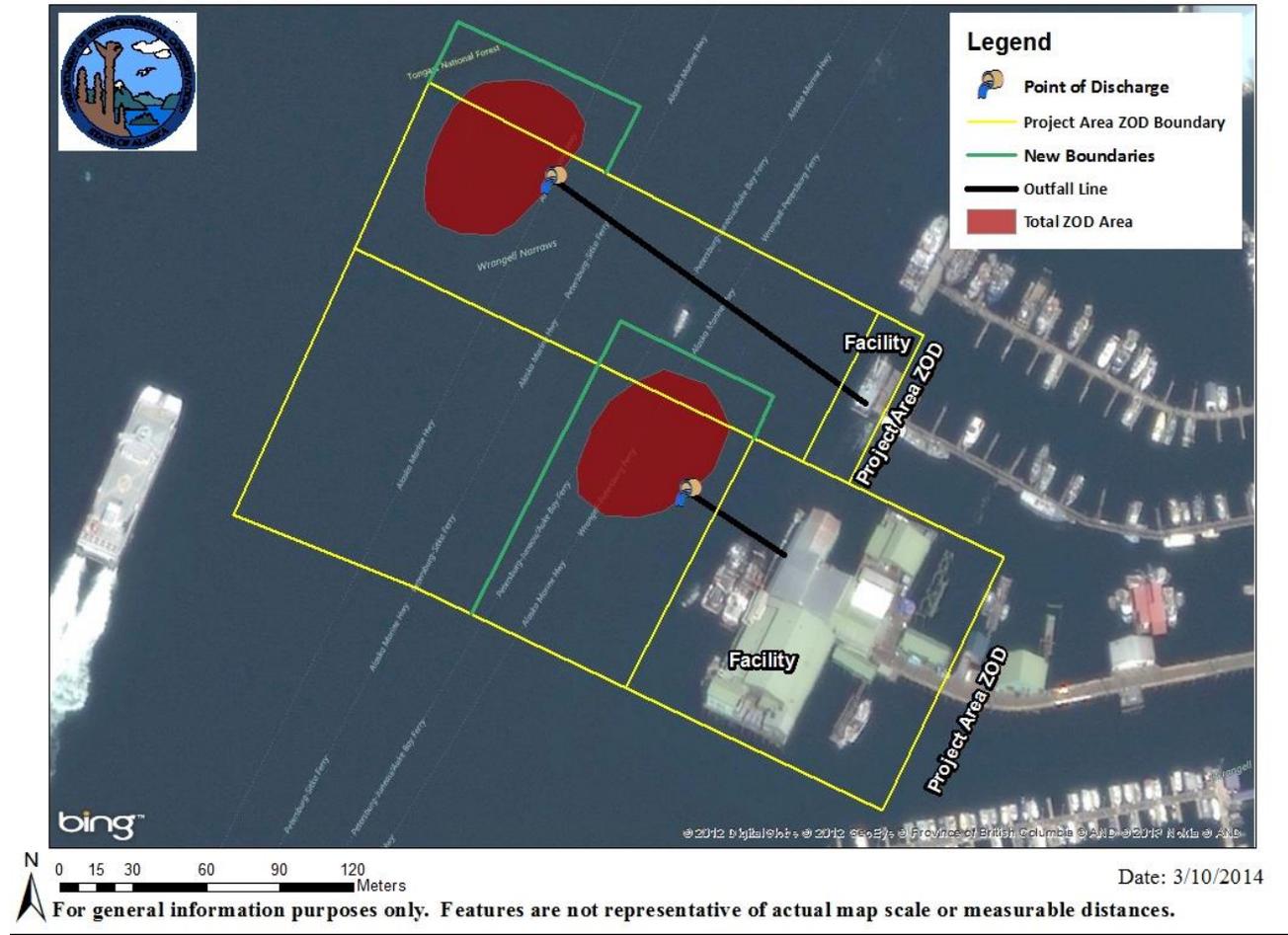


Figure 4: Example Altered Authorized Project area ZOD, or Altered DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area Boundaries



Other Approved Sampling Methods

A combination of the sampling methods may be used to gather the information identified in this Seafloor Survey Protocol as long as all data gathering and reporting objectives are met.

Sediment Grab Samples to Perform a Survey

A sediment grab sample is often used to supplement a dive survey, video by ROV, or benthic analysis with sediment profile imaging. Grab sampling surveys may be performed instead of a dive survey in areas where a dive survey is not practical due to limiting ambient conditions, very low visibility, or dangerous diving conditions. Grab sampling should not be used when bottom substrate is composed of large bolder type material or bedrock. Various types of sample collection devices and techniques are available. Often a sediment and seafood waste identification is possible using push tube cores samples that are collected by the surveyor. In other circumstances where a diver is not used, core samples are obtained from a bottom grab sampler, also known as a Van Veen sampler. Obtaining core samples of the top foot of the seafloor has a number of advantages. The benthic life successional stage may be determined, if background samples are also obtained, including infaunal and epifaunal species, density, and level of invasive species. Additionally, the true thickness of seafood or other solids deposited on the bottom can be measured depending on the type of the bottom grab sampler. Beggiatoa bacteria maybe positively identified though coring/grab sampling, if present. Subsurface grain size and type of substrate can be identified. Grab sampling is required to be augmented by a photographic method, such as a video seafloor survey, to document the presence or absence of macro flora and fauna, and/or beggiatoa mats. Alternatively, the grab sampler would need depth and location instrumentation attached to the grab sampler in order to provide a contour map of the project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area and seafloor.

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This survey method provides information that meets some data objectives, including: benthic life evaluation, estimations of anoxic condition and depth of anoxic conditions, presence or absence of Beggiatoa bacteria, thickness of waste to the limit of the probe, estimation of project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area contours and water depth, visual appearance of the bottom, the total area of the seafood waste deposits, and estimates of continuous seafood waste deposit volume and discontinuous waste deposits areal extent. However, the method does have its limitations. The method is only suitable for sediments that can be penetrated by the knife probe, requires vessels large enough to handle the probe, and is susceptible to currents moving the vessel. The method is not suitable for characterizing deep deposits of waste, and the costs to complete the survey are usually higher than other survey methods.

Comparison of Various Survey Methods

Table AA compares the various survey methods and a qualitative comparison of the data provided. The video survey is somewhat similar to the dive survey in that visual evaluation is the primary tool for collecting the necessary data. The grab sample technique is similar to the SPI in that subsurface data about the seafloor can be obtained. Table 1 and the description in the section fill in the gaps in information about the various seafloor survey methods.

Table 1: Survey Type Usability

Survey Method	Depth Limit	Current Limit	Low Visibility Limit	Survey Area Daily Limit	Size of ZOD Determination	Waste Thickness	Particle Size	Percent Waste Coverage	Benthic Assessment
Dive Survey	120 ft depending on equipment	2 knots	15 feet	2 acres/day	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Poor
Video Survey	200 ft	3 to 5 knots	3 inches	12 acres/day	Good (depth of waste estimated)	Estimated	Good if laser scale is used	Good is visibility is acceptable	Poor
Grab Sampler Survey	200 ft	3 knots	0 inches	500 acres/day (Depends on method)	Good (depends on method and substrate)	Good (depends on sample method and equipment)	Good	N/A	Good
SPI Survey	200 ft	2 knots	0 inches except plan view photos	12 acres/day	Good (depends on substrate)	Poor beyond depth of probe window	Good	Good	Good

Remediation Planning

A proposed remediation plan is required if a facility's second consecutive Part II Report documents total aggregate area(s) continuous seafood waste coverage exceeding one acre, regardless of when the waste was deposited. The facility operator shall submit a proposed remediation plan to DEC for review and approval within 120 days of discovery of such conditions, unless additional time is granted by DEC. The operator shall implement the remediation plan within 60 days from DEC's written approval.

Remediation Planning

Remediation Plan Requirements. A remediation plan is required to include the following:

1. A description of historical seafood waste discharge practices, volumes, and current and previous operators at the facility and their apparent relation to the existing deposition of seafood waste to the extent that information is reasonably available.
2. A copy of previous Photographic and Seafloor Survey Summary Report findings.
3. A description of the expected future processing volumes at the facility.
4. An evaluation of the environmental impacts caused by existing seafood waste deposits and environmental impacts of methods to reduce continuous coverage.
5. An evaluation of the methods proposed to reduce continuous and discontinuous coverage, including:
 - a. Alternative methods of waste disposal
 - b. Operational practices, including source control and grinder improvements, and other operational elements
6. A description of feasible methods and costs of removing seafood waste from the seafloor. If removal of seafood waste deposits is proposed, a proposed remediation plan is required to specify the following:
 - a. The proposed areas, methods, and timing of removal.
 - b. The volume and nature of material to be removed.
 - c. The method of disposal of removed material and management practices at the disposal site to assure water quality criteria and other applicable standards are met and to assure prevention of objectionable odors.
 - d. The costs of removal by the proposed method(s) and alternatives considered.
7. Identification of feasible, reasonable, and effective measures that the facility operator proposes to implement to reduce existing and future continuous seafood waste deposits to less than one acre, including justification for the measures identified.
8. A performance schedule and performance measures for implementation of the plan. A proposed remediation plan can describe measures that will be implemented in phases with continued seafloor dive surveys and with future modification of the remediation plan based on progress in reducing continuous coverage.

DEC Approval of Remediation Plan. Within 90 days of receipt of a proposed remediation plan, DEC will approve, approve with modification, or deny the proposed remediation plan. In acting on a

remediation plan, DEC will consider the total aggregate exceedance of seafood waste deposits in the project area ZOD; environmental impacts of seafood waste; environmental impacts of methods to reduce continuous coverage; the feasibility, reasonableness, effectiveness, and cost of proposed and alternative measures; the timing of recovery under various alternatives; and other pertinent factors. Submittal of a remediation plan in no way removes DEC's ability to require further studies, nor affects DEC's ability to seek future compliance or enforcement actions.

Appendix G

Protocol for Collecting Information on
Dead Spectacled and Steller's Eiders

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) needs to document mortality of threatened species whenever possible. Fish and Wildlife Service programs that use this information include Endangered Species, Environmental Contaminants, Conservation Planning Assistance (to aid in recovery plans and implementation), and Law Enforcement (for enforcing the Endangered Species Act and other wildlife-related laws), in addition to numerous related research programs. Every dead spectacled and Steller's eider can aid in its species recovery by providing information on eiders found dead.

In the past, this protocol covered handling and transport of injured or sick eiders. Because of avian flu concerns, we cannot currently transport injured or ill eiders for rehabilitation, so we can no longer provide instructions or a protocol for handling them. To minimize your risk, we recommend that you do not contact or handle wild birds that appear to be ill or injured.

Due to concerns about contracting avian influenza from handling bird carcasses, please make sure that you have proper personal protective equipment (PPE) and training prior to observing carcasses. Do not collect or handle carcasses. Protect yourself from fluids and feces by using impermeable gloves, safety glasses, and a mask if necessary when going near (not touching) a bird to assist in determining sex and making observations of the bird(s).

Reporting

Report all dead spectacled and Steller's eiders as soon as possible. If there is no reason to suspect that the bird(s) died as the result of any illegal activity, you should attempt to contact the following people, in the order listed, until you reach someone.

1. Angela Matz, USFWS, Fairbanks: (907) 456-0442 work
2. Ted Swem, USFWS, Fairbanks: (907) 456-0441 work
3. Anchorage Fish and Wildlife Field Office, USFWS, Anchorage: (800) 272-4174 toll free, (907) 271-2888 work
4. Robert Suydam, North Slope Borough Department of Wildlife Management, Barrow: (907) 852-0350

If you encounter any dead spectacled or Steller's eiders that you suspect may have died as a result of an illegal act such as shooting, a Service Law Enforcement Officer should be notified immediately. Ensure that one of the individuals in the above list is also contacted in these instances.

You should be prepared to report any observations and/or knowledge you might have regarding the incident, and you may be provided with additional instructions regarding proper custodial handling techniques, which will allow a Special Agent to follow-up with an investigation into the incident.

USFWS, Office of Law Enforcement:

Fairbanks: (877) 535-1795 toll-free, (907) 456-2335, (907) 456-2356 fax

Nome: (907) 443-2479, (907) 443-2938 fax

Anchorage: (800) 858-7621 toll-free, (907) 271-2828, (907) 271-2827 fax

Regional Office, Anchorage: (907) 786-3311, (907) 786-3313 fax

Juneau Office: (907) 586-7545, (907) 586-7574 Fax

Your report should include:

1. Species, age, sex, and number of birds, date, time and location (latitude and longitude and area name).
2. Suspected cause of death.
3. Circumstances under which found.
4. If known, the names of witnesses or suspects, and a description of any vehicles or boats involved (but, non-law enforcement individuals are not expected to conduct investigations or obtain information that is not readily available).

If a camera is available, photograph birds and other evidence such as shotgun shells or casings, and persons and vehicles involved. Note photo date, time, and location. You should put all this information, plus any additional details you think important (such as location of nearest power line), in a short written narrative.

Appendix H

Grind Size Sampling and Analysis Protocol

Grind Size Sampling and Analysis Protocol

Purpose: The purpose of the sampling and analysis is to determine if the seafood waste is in compliance with the permit limitation that the operator must reduce the size of all solid seafood processing wastes to 0.5 inch (1.27 cm) or smaller in any dimension prior to discharge.

Method: The following is DEC approved method for determining if seafood waste has been ground appropriately to meet the 0.5 inch (1.27 cm) grind size in the largest dimension specification. Other methods may be approved on a case-by-case basis.

Equipment List

- a. Five gallon buckets (quantity two).
- b. Forceps
- c. Latex or Nitrile gloves
- d. Two Classifier-screen sieves, 0.5 inch and 0.25 inch mesh for use with a standard five gallon bucket, search web browser for “classifier screens” or “classifier sieve”.
- e. Light box



Single classifier screens in bucket

Sample Collection:

- 1) If the main seafood facility waste outfall pipe does not have a sample port at least 2.0 inches or greater, install an appropriately sized sample port on the underside of the main seafood outfall pipe in a convenient location for collecting discharge samples into a 5-gallon bucket. The sampling port must have a valve that opens to the full position and does not obstruct the flow.
- 2) Don latex or nitrile gloves. When the seafood waste treatment grinders are operating and the seafood processing lines are operating at normal to near total capacity, purge the sampling port for 60 seconds into a 5-gallon bucket or buckets and re-introduce the waste into the waste conveyance system. After purging, collect a five gallon bucket full of seafood processing waste and wastewater. For easy handling, a full bucket is defined as between 1-2 inches from the top or rim.
- 3) Near a floor drain connected to the waste conveyance system, place two screens on top of a 5 gallon bucket (see the screen specifications in the equipment list). Place a 0.25 inch mesh screen on the bucket first and then place the 0.5 inch mesh screen on top of the 0.25 inch screen. Screens must be 1.5 inches apart to allow for the accumulation of waste passing through the upper screen.
- 4) Pour the full five gallons of seafood processing waste through the two screen combination. If small particles are building up in one spot, turn the bucket of seafood waste being poured onto the mesh sieves so that processing waste can pass can continue to be screened.
- 5) Add the contents of the top larger mesh screen (0.5 inch size screen) to the measurement collection beaker. Because seafood waste is pliable the particles tend to bias toward a smaller size as they fold and fall through the mesh. A pair of forceps may be used to help with collection (see the equipment list). Repeat as necessary.
- 6) Separate the 0.25 inch screen once all of the pieces have passed through the 0.5 inch screen and examine any waste that accumulated on the 0.25 inch screen. Once again look through the particles retained on the 0.25 inch screen and add those that appear larger than 0.5 inch to the collection beaker.
- 7) After sampling is completed, discharge wastewater and the remaining solids to the waste conveyance system.

Sample Analysis

- 1) Take the sample collection beaker to a well-lit working area, or light box suggested in the equipment list, and measure the greatest dimension of each piece of seafood waste to the nearest 1/16 inch.
- 2) Record the number of seafood waste pieces that exceeded the 0.5 inch in the largest dimension on Grinder and Waste Conveyance Inspection Log (Attachment B).
- 3) Once a month photographs are required to be taken of the seafood waste grind inspection procedure, as a data collection requirements. Input unique picture numbers into the grinder log to document the photographic record.

Appendix I

Pre-Discharge Biological Survey

Pre-Installation / Pre-Discharge Biological Survey

Survey Purpose

The pre-discharge survey shall provide adequate site-specific information to indicate whether the proposed discharge will meet the requirements of an APDES seafood processing permit and to document the coastal marine, estuarine or fresh water biological resources (including habitat) which may be affected by the discharge, installation of any outfalls and any existing solids and or residues, such as seafood processing waste, in the discharge area.

Submittal of Information

The results of the pre-discharge survey shall be submitted with the submittal of new NOI, with an updated NOI at an existing facility's re-startup (after 12 months of no discharge), or with a modified NOI, when moving the location of a broken outfall line in installation of a new outfall line. The survey shall have been performed within the last 6 months, but prior to new outfall placement, or prior to re-startup of a facility which has not discharged for a period of greater than 12 months. The report shall provide transect sample site data, a summary of the survey, and whether the discharge area is appropriate for the proposed discharge, with careful consideration of excluded areas. The pre-discharge survey may be performed using a photographic survey method, but if any existing deposits are found within the survey area, a dive survey will be required. The dive survey performed will follow the Seafloor Survey Protocol found in this permit Appendix F. The pre-biological survey data for biological resources shall be submitted in writing, and may include the submittal of a narrated underwater video to the Department.

Quality Assurance Project Plan Information

The operator shall, prior to commencing survey operations, prepare a written, facility specific Quality Assurance Project Plan- Monitoring Plan (QAPP-Monitoring Plan) addressing the following:

1. Objectives for measurement data
2. Sampling procedures
3. Analytical procedures
4. Data reduction, validation, and reporting
5. Internal quality control checks
6. Specific routine procedures used to assess data precision, accuracy, completeness, representativeness, and comparability.

Survey requirements

The pre-discharge survey shall include a representative description of the numbers and species of marine organisms, types of aquatic vegetation/benthic fauna, and depths and substrate types where organisms/vegetation/benthic fauna are found within a 300 foot radius of the center of the proposed discharge site down to water depths of -120 feet MLLW. If conditions warrant, an increased areal extent of the survey area may be required by DEC, including a survey at depths exceeding -120 feet MLLW.

If seafood waste discharge has not occurred at the proposed site, a photographic survey (performed by Remotely Operated Vehicle -ROV) may suffice and the Department may not require a dive survey, establishment of hard transect lines or a central permanent marker. However, a rigorous, repeatable method shall be set out in a QAPP-Monitoring Plan. For example, the center of the proposed discharge area shall be located by triangulation from three land points and by GPS and the depth of the (proposed) outfall location at

MLLW noted. If there are any significant benthic features that would help with re-locating the exact position of the (proposed) outfall, (e.g. a unique rock feature) then this information is to be marked on the location map. The survey may be performed at the surface at low tide stage, without performing a dive survey if the representative habitat and water clarity is such that the pre-biological survey data is collected and data objectives can be met.

Establish Markers. A facility operator's QAPP-Monitoring Plan is required to include the establishment of at least five permanent shore-based or facility-based markers (monuments) at suitable locations, provided there is sufficient land/facility location to place five monuments. Some facilities are located over water, or the operator does not own the land the seafood processing facility is located on. The survey is required to document useable permanent underwater markers (large rock outcrops, boulders, etc.), or identify why markers/monuments were not established. If permanent markers are not established the operator shall work with the surveyor to establish repeatable methods for future surveyors to make observations and establish consistent transects. The operator's QAPP-Monitoring Plan is required to be updated to include the surveyor's established underwater markers for use in the next required seafloor survey. GPS coordinates derived using Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) technologies, or other equivalent technology, is required be recorded for each permanent shore or underwater marker.

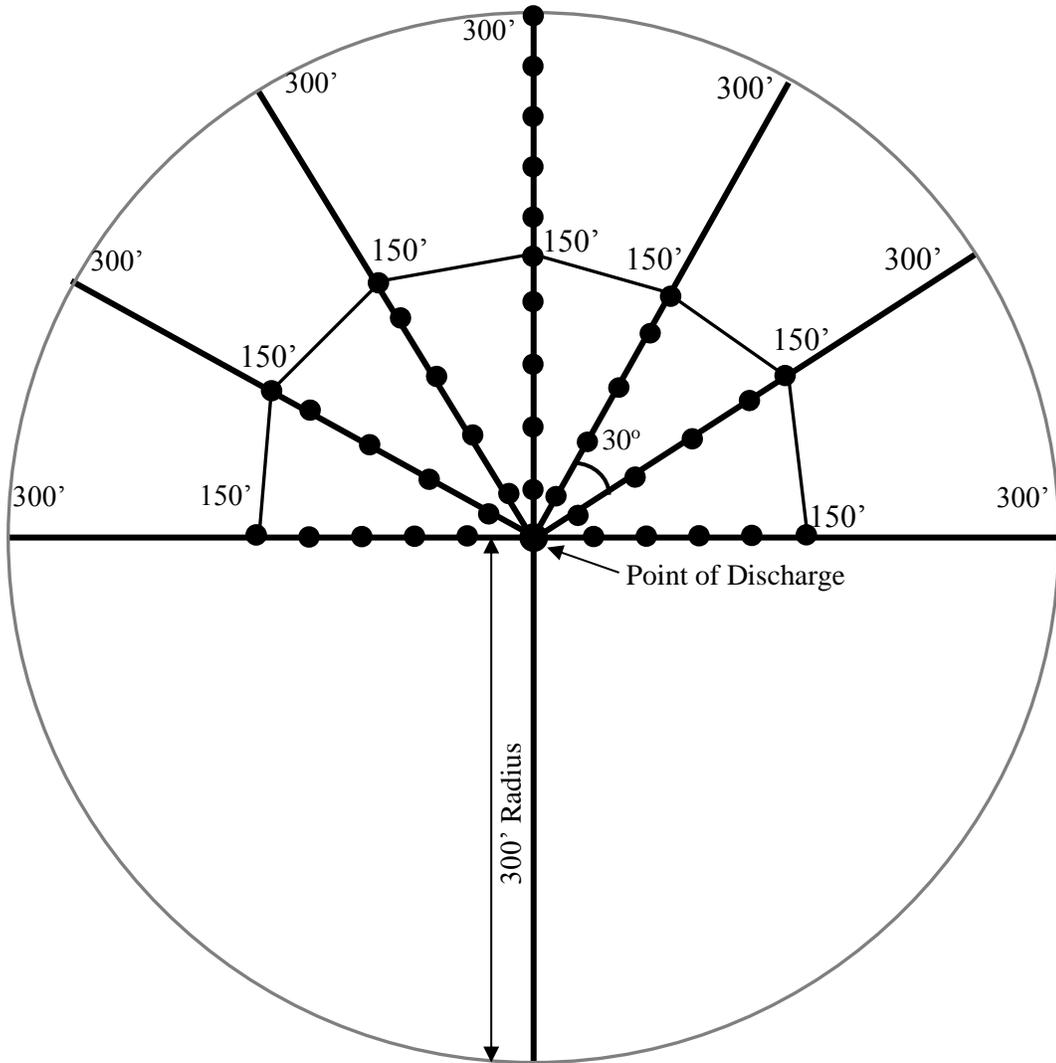
Establish Transect Lines. The surveyor must establish transect lines for the entire Pre-installation / Pre-Discharge Survey Area. The operator's QAPP-Monitoring Plan must develop and document the methods used to establish the transect lines. Parallel transects are required to be established no more than 30 feet apart and extend in a perpendicular direction from the permanent markers.

The survey shall use radial or parallel transects located to surround the outfall terminus with a 300 foot radius down to depths of proposed outfall terminus. Determine the number of transects (shall meet a minimum of at least three) which will most accurately delineate the area surrounding the center of the discharge site and the area of any seafood waste accumulation, if any.

Surveys using **Radial Transects:** Use the discharge point as the central marker of the survey. GPS coordinates derived using WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) technologies shall be recorded at the location of the discharge point and the center of the survey (reported in decimal degrees to the fifth decimal place if available). Establish a minimum of at least three transects radially from the location of the discharge point. The number of transects should be adequate to cover the entire estimated area of discharge (at least a 300 foot radius around the point of discharge) and any historic seafood waste accumulation. If historic seafood waste accumulations are found, the operator is required to have the surveyor complete a seafloor dive survey following the Appendix F, Protocol II, for a minimum of 300 feet from the proposed outfall terminus, or as determined size by DEC.,

The following diagram (Figure 1) shows "typical" radial transects set 30 degrees apart. Points of measurement are at 30-foot intervals spaced on the survey transects, which extend along a 300 foot radius from the point of discharge.

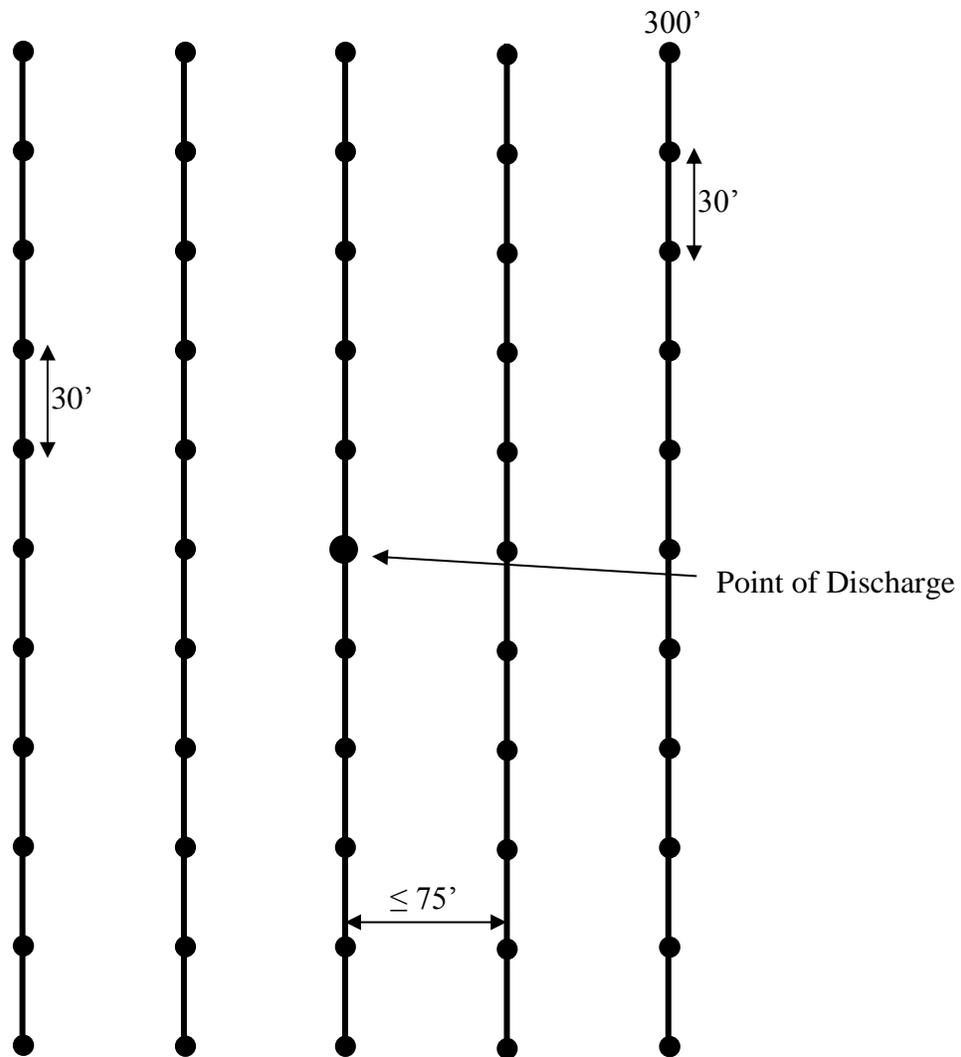
Figure 1 – Example of Radial Transect



Surveys using **Parallel Transects**: Use the discharge point as the central marker of the survey. GPS coordinates derived using WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) technologies shall be recorded at the location of the discharge point (reported in decimal degrees to the fifth decimal place if available). A minimum of three (3) parallel transects should be established, with the center transect passing through or near the discharge point required. Transects should be no more than 75 feet apart and the number and length of transects should be adequate to cover the entire estimated area of discharge (at least a 300 foot radius around the point of discharge) and any historic seafood waste accumulation. Measurement stations shall be identified at 30 foot increments along the transect lines. A sampling area shall be a 3 foot square measuring station.

The following diagram (Figure 2) shows “typical” parallel transects set no more than 75 feet apart. Points of measurement are at 30-foot intervals along the transect lines.

Figure 2 – Example of Parallel Transects



Reporting

Pre-biological Survey Report. Within 30 days of completing the pre-biological survey, a facility operator shall submit a report to DEC that contains the following information:

I. Facility Information

- A. Name, address, responsible party (e.g., the permitted entity) and contact information.
- B. Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit number,
- C. Type of seafood processing facility (Non-Remote, Remote)
- D. Type of waste treatment process(es), and
- E. Annual proposed or current discharge load (pounds) for each species processed
- F. Remote facilities report the proposed discharge and/or current cumulative total annual discharge load (pounds), Non-Remote facility report the proposed discharge and/or current cumulative total annual pounds discharge based on historical BOD and TSS pollutant loading calculations or known total pounds seafood waste annually.

II. Surveyor and Survey Information

- A. Name and contact information of the surveyor.
- B. Brief background of surveyor's previous work history performing photographic seafloor surveys and mapping.
- C. Date and time the survey was completed.
- D. Name of the receiving water where the survey was completed.
- E. Whether there are other seafood waste discharges within ¼-mile of the discharge.
- F. Information on whether a seafood processing discharge was occurring during the time(s) of the survey.
- G. Method used to:
 1. Establish markers (if placed)
 2. Establish transects
 3. Located sample plot's grid locations along the transects,
 4. Record the required sample plot data.
- H. Table or narrative with a summary of findings from video transects and sample location surveys.
- I. A photograph key with photo number, transect number/ sample point and photograph description, including GPS data collected from sample sites, shall be recorded and submitted electronically. Color photographs shall minimally be 3 inch x 5 inch and no more than four to a page.
- J. For pre-discharge surveys in the vicinity of a proposed outfall or discharge, recommendations for the location of the discharge at the proposed location or at an alternative location that would have less adverse impact to the sea floor community.

III. Sample Site Location. Each sample site location shall include the following:

- A. **Digital photographs.** Digital photographs are required to:
 - a. Depict the nature and coverage of seafood waste deposit(s), if any, on the seafloor at sample plot locations along parallel transects.
 - b. Capture images of natural sediment, natural sediment covering seafood processing waste, if observable, and/or seafood waste covering sediment.
 - c. Be of sufficient definition, clarity, and detail to clearly document the conditions present on the seafloor.
 - d. Include a digital date and time stamp.
 - e. Be compiled into a photographic log to include the photographic sample plot location identifier.
- B. Video recordings and photographs are required to be submitted electronically, or on a DVD. If feasible, the electronic copy of the report, GIS/GPS map layers, video recordings and photographs are required to be submitted at the same time, or are required to be on a single DVD.
- C. **Sea Flora and Fauna.** Type and number of macro sea fauna (sea life) and type of aquatic vegetation observed on the seafloor during the photographic survey. The survey shall note observed differences, if any, in numbers and types of marine biota present on or within the waste deposit area and those marine biota found 100' outside the deposit area (on the natural sediments). Types and quantities of sea life observed adjacent to, on, in, or feeding on any seafood processing waste deposits during videotaping, along with representative photos, with time and date stamp. Mention should be made of any indication of change in sea life behavior from any previous observation or seafloor survey reports, and any other observations relevant to the condition of the benthic community or seafloor.
- D. **Hydrology.** Report ambient tidal current velocity and direction, and water chemistry (both seasonal and in-situ on the day of the survey, including salinity, water temperature, density, turbidity, DO and pH). These parameters should be taken on the same day the survey is performed at the proposed outfall terminus location and proposed depth of outfall as a grab sample, or by using in-situ probe sampling.
- E. **Substrate.** Composition of substrate (soft sediments, cobble, gravels, solid rock and/or glacial silts, or ground seafood, etc.).
- F. **Water depth.** (adjusted to MLLW, reported in feet) shall be reported with the bottom reading measured at the seafloor, or at the top of any waste pile, whichever feature results in a shallower reading, present at each sample site location.
- G. **Plume Size.** If actively discharging at time of survey, the estimated Height (rise) and length of any observed discharge plume during the photographic survey. The surveyor shall note any changes in benthic habitat or sea flora/fauna use near the

outfall terminus and at 100' from the outfall terminus in the plume, or under the influence of the plume.

- H. **Water Clarity.** A description of water clarity and changes of water clarity as a result of the discharge, if occurring.
- I. **Tides.** Ambient tidal current velocity and direction.

If select information required in the Pre-biological Survey Report is not obtainable using the video/camera methods described above, the Report shall include an explanation as to why the information could not be obtained.

Reports shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of the completion of the survey, and must be submitted prior to authorization being issued. Video recordings and photographs are required to be submitted electronically, or on a DVD. If feasible, the electronic copy of the report, GIS/GPS map layers, video recordings and photographs shall be on the same DVD.

Other Approved Sampling Methods

A combination of the sampling methods may be used to gather the information identified in this Pre-Installation Protocol as long as all data gathering and reporting objectives are met.

Sediment Grab Samples to Perform a Survey

A sediment grab sample is often used to supplement a dive survey, video by ROV, or benthic analysis with sediment profile imaging. Grab sampling surveys may be performed instead of a dive survey in areas where a dive survey is not practical due to limiting ambient conditions, very low visibility, or dangerous diving conditions. Grab sampling should not be used when bottom substrate is composed of large bolder type material or bedrock. Various types of sample collection devices and techniques are available. Often a sediment and seafood waste identification is possible using push tube cores samples that are collected by the surveyor. In other circumstances where a diver is not used, core samples are obtained from a bottom grab sampler, also known as a Van Veen sampler. Obtaining core samples of the top foot of the seafloor has a number of advantages. The benthic life successional stage may be determined, if background samples are also obtained, including infaunal and epifaunal species, density, and level of invasive species. Additionally, the true thickness of seafood or other solids deposited on the bottom can be measured depending on the type of the bottom grab sampler. Beggiatoa bacteria maybe positively identified though coring/grab sampling, if present. Subsurface grain size and type of substrate can be identified. Grab sampling is required to be augmented by a photographic method, such as a video seafloor survey, to document the presence or absence of macro flora and fauna, and/or beggiatoa mats. Alternatively, the grab sampler would need depth and location instrumentation attached to the grab sampler in order to provide a contour map of the project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area and seafloor.

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This survey method provides information that meets some data objectives, including: benthic life evaluation, estimations of anoxic condition and depth of anoxic conditions, presence or absence of Beggiatoa bacteria, thickness of waste to the limit of the probe, estimation of project area ZOD, or DEC-Mapped Seafloor Survey Area contours and water depth, visual appearance of the bottom, the total area of the seafood waste deposits, and estimates of continuous seafood waste deposit volume and discontinuous waste deposits areal extent. However, the method does have its limitations. The method is only suitable for sediments that can be penetrated by the knife probe, requires vessels large enough to handle the probe, and is susceptible to currents moving the vessel. The method is not suitable for characterizing deep deposits of waste, and the costs to complete the survey are usually higher than other survey methods.

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Table F-1 Survey Type Usability

Survey Method	Depth Limit	Current Limit	Low Visibility Limit	Survey Area Daily Limit	Size of ZOD Determination	Waste Thickness	Particle Size	Percent Waste Coverage	Benthic Assessment
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Video Survey	200 ft	3 to 5 knots	3 inches	12 acres/day	Good (depth of waste estimated)	Estimated	Good if laser scale is used	Good is visibility is acceptable	Poor
Grab Sampler Survey	200 ft	3 knots	0 inches	500 acres/day (Depends on method)	Good (depends on method and substrate)	Good (depends on sample method and equipment)	Good	N/A	Good
SPI Survey	200 ft	2 knots	0 inches except plan view photos	12 acres/day	Good (depends on substrate)	Poor beyond depth of probe window	Good	Good	Good

Appendix J

Partial List of Excluded Waters

Partial List of Excluded Waters

DEC compiled the following list of waters excluded from coverage under the permit. **This list is only a partial list of all of the waters that are excluded from coverage.** An operator is responsible for determining that a proposed discharge is **not** to an excluded water.

Abbreviations used as “Status” in Table below:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>NM – national monument
 NP – national park
 Np – national preserve
 NP&p – national parks and preserve
 NM&p - national monument and preserve
 NWR – national wildlife refuges

 NWA – national wilderness area
 SCHA – state critical habitat area

 SGR – state game refuge
 SGS – state game sanctuary</p> | <p>SMP-state marine park
 SP-state park
 W&SR – wild and scenic river
 WQ-ar – water quality at-risk
 IW – Impaired wWaterbodies
 TMDL –Total Maximum Daily Load completed for an IW
 SBN – seabird nesting areas
 SE - Southeast
 SECH – Steller’s eider critical habitat
 SEWA – Steller’s eider wintering habitat
 SW - Southwest</p> |
|--|--|

Receiving Waters	Location	Status	Excluded Area
1. Admiralty Island, rivers and coastal waters	Admiralty Island, SE Alaska	NM	Admiralty Island National Monument
2. Akutan Harbor	Akutan Island, Eastern Aleutians	TMDL	Akutan Harbor
3. Alagnak River	Bristol Bay lowland west of the Katmai National Park and Preserve	W&SR	Alagnak River, 67 miles
4. Alatna River	Central Brooks Range	W&SR	Alatna River, 83 miles
5. Aleutian Islands, coastal waters	Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska, Chukchi Sea, Pacific Ocean	NWR	Alaska Maritime NWR
6. Alinchak Bay	Alaska Peninsula	NWR	Becharof NWR
7. Alitak Bay	Kodiak Island	NWR	Kodiak NWR
8. Amber Bay	South Central Alaska Peninsula	NM&p	Aniakchak NM&p
9. Anchor River	In the center of the southern Kenai Peninsula, north of Homer	SCHA	Anchor River-Fritz Creek SCHA
10. Aniakchak Bay	South Central Alaska Peninsula	NM&p	Aniakchak NM&p
11. Aniakchak River	South Central Alaska Peninsula	W&SR	Aniakchak River, 63 miles, within the Aniakchak NM&p
12. Atka Island, includes Nazan and Korovin Bay	Aleutians	NWR	National Maritime Wildlife Refuge
13. Baird Inlet	West of Bethel	NWR	Yukon Delta NWR
14. Big River wetlands, north Redoubt Bay	West of the town of Nikiski	SCHA	Redoubt Bay SCHA
15. Chagvan Bay	South of Goodnews Bay	SGR/NWR	Togiak NWR

Partial List of Excluded Waters

Receiving Waters	Location	Status	Excluded Area
16. Charley River	Between the towns of Eagle and Circle in Interior Alaska	W&SR	Charley River, stretch of the larger Yukon River, 208 miles, W&SR within the Yukon-Charley Rivers Natural Preserve
17. Chilikadrotna River	Central Brooks Mountain Range	W&SR	Chilikadrotna River, 11 miles, W&SR within the Lake Clark NP&p
18. Chilkat River Wetlands	Adjacent to Klukwan, north of Haines	SCHA	Chilkat River, SCHA
19. Chinitna Bay	West of Homer on the west side of Cook Inlet	NP&p	Lake Clark NP&p
20. Chuck River	Flows into Windham Bay, north of Hobart Bay, SE Alaska	NWA	Chuck River NWA
21 Cinder River Delta and tidal flats	SW of the village of Pilot Point	SCHA	Cinder River SCHA
22. Cold Bay	Near town of Cold Bay on the Alaska Peninsula	NWR	Alaska Peninsula NWR, Izembek NWR
23. Cook Inlet shoreline near Kasilof	From Cape Kasilof south along the coastline to Happy Valley	SCHA	Clam Gulch SCHA
24. Copper River Delta	SE of the City of Cordova	SCHA	Copper River Delta SCHA
25. Coronation Island coves, bays and harbor	Located off the northwest coast of Prince of Wales Island, south of Kuiu Island and north of Noyes Island	NWA	Coronation Island NWA
26. Cross Sound	A passage in the Alexander Archipelago located between Chichagof Island to its south and the mainland to its north. It is 30 miles long and extends from the Gulf of Alaska to Icy Strait.	NP&p	Glacier Bay NP&p
27. Cube Cove	Located on the northwestern side of Admiralty Island	NM	Admiralty Island NM
28. Dixon Harbor	North Alexander Archipelago	NP&p	Glacier NP&p
29. Dude Creek	Located north of Icy Passage west of the town of Gustavus	SCHA	Dude Creek SCHA
30. Egegik Bay, southwest portion	West of the town of Egegik	SCHA	Egegik SCHA
31. Endicott River	Chilkat Peninsula, on the west side of Lynn Canal, 45 miles NW of Juneau and 30 miles south of Haines in SE Alaska.	NWA	Endicott River NWA
32. Etolin Island, coves, bay and inlets around the wilderness area	South end of Etolin Island about midway between Ketchikan and Wrangell on the Inside Passage and about 15 miles north of the community of Thorne Bay across Clarence Strait.	NWA	South Etolin NWA
33. False Pass	Located on Unimak Island on the southern end of the Alaskan Peninsula	NWR, SEWA	Alaska Peninsula NWR Alaska Maritime NWR Steller's Eider wintering area

Partial List of Excluded Waters

Receiving Waters	Location	Status	Excluded Area
34. Fox River Delta	Located at the head of Kachemak Bay, NE of Homer	SCHA	Fox River Flats SCHA
35. Fritz Cove	Stretches 9 miles along Gastineau Channel north west of downtown Juneau, SE Alaska	SGR	Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge
36. Fritz Creek	In the heart of the southern Kenai Peninsula, spanning the Anchor River and Fritz Creek drainages north of the town of Homer	SCHA	Anchor River-Fritz Creek SCHA
37. Glacier Bay and its coves, bays and inlets	Adjacent to Gustavus, SE Alaska. Includes areas of northern Cross Sound and Icy Strait to Sea Otter Creek and outer coast to the Dry Bay Preserve	NP&p	Glacier Bay Nat'l Park and Preserve
38 Goose Bay	Located in Upper Cook Inlet on the west side of Knik Arm north of Anchorage	SGR	Goose Bay SGR
39. Hagemeister Strait, and coves, inlets and bays surrounding Togiak NWR	South of the town of Togiak located adjacent to Bristol Bay in southwest Alaska	NWR	Togiak NWR
40. Hallo Bay	Located on the west side of Shelikof Strait, west of Afognak Island in southwest Alaska	NP&p	Katmai Nat'l Park/Preserve
41. Hazen Bay	A 10-mile wide bay of the Bering Sea 37 miles SE of Hooper Bay in Western Alaska.	NWR	Yukon Delta NWR
42. Herendeen Bay,	Located SW of Port Moller on the Alaska Peninsula	NWR	Alaska Peninsula NWR
43. Herring Cove	South of the City of Sitka	TMDL	Herring Cove
44. Hooper Bay	Closest village is Hooper Bay in Western Alaska on the Bering Sea	NWR	Yukon Delta NWR
45. Icy Bay, north	NW of the City of Yakutat	NP&p	Wrangell-St. Elias Nat'l P&p
46. Isabella River wetlands	City of Fairbanks	SGR	Creamers Field SGR
47. Izembek Lagoon	Located on the northern shore of the Alaskan Peninsula near the community of Cold Bay	SGR NWR	Izembek SGR Izembek NWR
48. Jacksmith Bay	Located south of the village of Quinhagak in Western Alaska on Kuskokwim Bay	NWR	Togiak NWR
49. John River	Flows out of the Endicott Mountains located in the central Brooks Mountains Range. Closest town is Bettles.	W&SR	John River W&SR
50. Kachemak Bay	Kachemak Bay is a 64 km long arm of Cook Inlet, located on the SW side of the Kenai Peninsula. The communities of Homer, Halibut Cove, and Kachemak are on the bay within the SCHA. Seldovia is outside the SCHA.	SCHA	Kachemak Bay SCHA
51. Kaliakh River delta	West of Cape Yakataga on the Gulf of Alaska	SGR	Yakataga SGR
52. Kamishak Bay, including inner tidal flats	Located about 20 miles northwest of Cape Douglas. Iliamna Bay is on the north side of	NP&p	Katmai Nat'l Park/Preserve,

Partial List of Excluded Waters

Receiving Waters	Location	Status	Excluded Area
	Kamishak Bay and 13 miles north from Augustine Island. Homer is northeast of the bay.	SGR	McNeil River SGR
53. Kangirlvar Bay	Located on Etolin Strait in Western Alaska. Bethel is to the east.	NWR	Yukon Delta NWR
54. Karta Bay and Karta River	Located on Prince of Wales Island next to Kasaan Bay in SE Alaska	NWA	Karta NWA
55. Katmai Bay	Located adjacent to Shelikof Strait on the Alaskan Peninsula northwest of Kodiak Island	NP&p	Katmai Nat'l Park/Preserver
56. Kiliuda Bay	East side of Kodiak Island south of the town of Kodiak and north of Old Harbor	NWR	Kodiak NWR
57. Kinak Bay	Located adjacent to Shelikof Strait on the Alaskan Peninsula north west of Kodiak Island	NP&p	Katmai Nat'l Park/Preserver
58. King Cove	King Cove is located adjacent to Deer Passage and the village of King Cove. The town of Cold Bay is located to the northwest.	TMDL	King Cove
59. Knik River tidal flats	Located north of Anchorage at the head of Knik Arm in Cook Inlet.	SGR	Palmer Hay Flats SGR
60. Kobuk River	Headwaters in the Endicott Mountains and Walker Lake, the wild and scenic portion of the river courses south and west for 110 miles. It drains a large area on the southern side of the Brooks Range.	W&SR NP&p	Kobuk River, W&SR Gates of the Arctic NP&p
61. Kokechik Bay	Closest village is Hooper Bay in Western Alaska on the Bering Sea.	NWR	Yukon Delta NWR
62. Kootznoowoo, Bays, coves and inlets adjacent to the Kootznoowoo Wilderness Area	On Admiralty Island in SE Alaska. Closest village is Angoon.	NWA	Kootznoowoo NWA. The Kootznoowoo Wilderness includes most of Admiralty Island, except the Mansfield Peninsula, the village of Angoon, and Native lands along the island's western shore.
63. Koyukuk River, North Fork	Headwaters in the Endicott Mountains, drains on the southern side of the Brooks Range and is a tributary of the Yukon River. The village of Bettles is nearby.	W&SR NWA NP&p	North Fork Koyukuk River, W&SR, 102 miles Koyukuk NWA Gates of the Arctic NP&p
64. Kuiu Bays, coves, canals, and inlets adjacent to the Kuiu Wilderness Area	Located on the southern end of Kuiu Island in SE Alaska, bounded by Chatham and Summer Straits. Kake is the closest town.	NWA	Kuiu NWA
65. Kukak Bay	Located adjacent to Shelikof Strait on the Alaskan Peninsula northwest of Kodiak Island	NP&p	Katmai Nat'l Park/Preserve
66. Kulukak Bay	East of the village of Togiak on Bristol Bay	NWR	Togiak NWA
67. Kuskokwim River Delta and adjacent Bay	Located in southwest Alaska. Flows into Kuskokwim Bay on the Bering Sea. The	NWR	Yukon Delta NWR

Partial List of Excluded Waters

Receiving Waters	Location	Status	Excluded Area
	town of Bethel is located on the river to the northeast.		
68. Kuskokwim Bay, southern	South of the village of Good News Bay and northwest of the village of Togiak in western Alaska	NWR	Togiak NWR
69. Little Kamishak River, lower	Drains into Lower Cook Inlet and located on the Alaska Peninsula	SGS	McNeil River SGS
70. Lituya Bay	Located on the Gulf of Alaska about 97 miles southeast of Yakutat and 120 miles northwest of Juneau	NP&p	Glacier Bay Nat'l Park/Preserve
71. Lost Harbor	Akun Island, east Aleutian Islands	WQ-ar	Lost Harbor
72. Maurelle Islands,	Located off the northwest coast of Prince of Wales Island south of Kuiu Island and north of Noyes Island. The nearest town is Craig, 20 miles southeast of the islands.	NWA	Maurelle Islands, NWA
73. McNeil River, lower	Drains into Lower Cook Inlet and located on the Alaska Peninsula.	SGS	McNeil River, SGS
74. Misty Fjords, Canals, bays, islets and waters adjacent to and within the wilderness area.	Located in the Tongass Nat'l Forest in the southernmost part of SE Alaska. It extends from Dixon Entrance to beyond the Unuk River. The western boundary is about 22 miles east of Ketchikan.	NWA, NM	Misty Fjords NWA, Misty Fjords NM
75. Mulchatna River	Located in Southwestern Alaska, about 140 miles southwest of Anchorage.	W&SR	Mulchatna River, 24 miles, W&SR Lake Clark NP&p
76. Nelson Lagoon.	Located on the Alaska Peninsula, about 25 miles west of the village Port Moller	SCHA, SECH	Port Moller SCHA, Steller's Eiders Critical Habitat
77. Noatak River	Located in northwestern Alaska. Headwaters on Mount Igikpak in the Schwatka Mountains of the Brooks Range.	W&SR NP, NP&p NWA	Noatak River, W&SR Noatak NP Gates of the Arctic NP&P Noatak Wilderness
78. Nuka Bay	South Kenai Peninsula	Np	Kenai Fjords Nat'l Preserve
79. Nushagak Bay, west	Located about 30 miles southwest of the town of Dillingham. Bay opens onto Bristol Bay. West of the village of Clarks Point.	NWR	Togiak NWR
80. NW Gastineau Channel	Located between North Douglas island and the mainland. City of Juneau is southeast down the channel about 3 miles.	SGR	Mendenhall Wetlands SGR
81. Olga Bay	On the southern end of Kodiak Island.	NWR	Kodiak NWR
82. Pack Creek	Located north of Windfall Harbor and adjacent to Windfall Island on E. Admiralty Island in SE Alaska	SGS	Stan Price SGS
84. Palma Bay	SE Alaska	NP&p	Glacier Bay NP&p
85. Petersburg Creek	Located directly across the Wrangell Narrows west of Petersburg in SE Alaska	NWA	Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck NWA

Partial List of Excluded Waters

Receiving Waters	Location	Status	Excluded Area
86. Perenosa Bay	Located on the northern end of Afognak Island.	SP	Afognak State Island Park
87. Pleasant Islands	Pleasant Island Is the largest island in Icy Strait between northern Chichagof Island and the mainland of the Alaska Panhandle. It lies southeast of Gustavus and southwest of Excursion Inlet.	NWA	Pleasant/Lemusurier/Inian Islands NWA
88. Popof Strait	Located between Popof Island and Unga Island south of the Alaskan Peninsula. Nearest town is Sandpoint.	IW	Popof Strait
89. Port Moller, south and other select bays, inlets and stretches of coastline.	Alaska Peninsula	NWR, SCHAs, Steller's Eider CHA	Alaska Peninsula NWR, SCHAs, Steller's Eiders CHA
90. Port Heiden	North-central Alaska Peninsula	SCHAs, Steller's Eiders habitat	Port Heiden, SCHAs, Steller's Eiders habitat
91. Pribilof Islands, coastal waters	Bering Sea	NWR	Alaska Maritime NWR
92. Prince of Wales, bays, coves, inlets and the Barrier Islands	Located on the southern tip of Prince of Wales Island, 40 air miles southwest of Ketchikan in SE Alaska.	NWA	South Prince of Wales, NWA
93. Russell Fjord	The fjord extends north to Disenchantment Bay, the terminus of the Hubbard Glacier at the head of Yakutat Bay.	NWA	Russell Fjord NWA
94. Saint James Bay	Located on the west side of Lynn Canal on the Chilkat Peninsula northwest of Juneau in SE Alaska.	SMP	Saint James Bay
95. Salmon River	Flows out of the Baird Mountains and into the Kobuk River.	W&SR, NP	Salmon River W&SR, Kobuk Valley NP, 70 miles
96. Scammon Bay	Scammon Bay opens onto the Bering Sea in Western Alaska. The village of Scammon Bay is the nearest settlement.	NWR	Yukon Delta NWR
97. Security Cove	South of the town City of Platinum	NWR	Togiak NWR
98. Silver Bay	Located south of the town of Sitka in SE Alaska	TMDL	Silver Bay
99. Skilak Lake	Located about 16 miles east of Soldotna on the Kenai Peninsula	NWR, Kenai Wilderness Area	Kenai NWR, Kenai Wilderness Area
100. Stikine River and tributaries	Located on the mainland of SE Alaska, 6 miles west of Petersburg and 7 miles north of Wrangell	NWA	Stikine-LeConte NWA
101. Susitna River tidal flats	West of the City of Anchorage	SGR	Susitna Flats SGR

Partial List of Excluded Waters

Receiving Waters	Location	Status	Excluded Area
102. Swamp Creek Wetlands	SW Kalgin Island in Cook Inlet	SCHA	Kalgin Island SCHA
103. Tanana River wetlands	West of the City of Fairbanks	SGR	Minto Flats SGR
104. Tebenkof Bay	Located on Kuiu Island in SE Alaska.	NWA	Tebenkof Bay NWA
105. Thorne Bay	Located 42 miles northwest of Ketchikan on Prince of Wales Island.	IW	Thorne Bay
106. Tinayguk River	Flows out of the Endicott Mountains of the Brooks Range. Nearest town is Bettles.	W&SR, NP&p	Tinayguk River W&SR, 44 miles Gates of the Arctic NP&p
107. Tlikakila River	Located on the Alaska Peninsula southwest of Anchorage. Flows into Lake Clark	W&SR, NP&p, Lake Clark Wilderness	Tlikakila River W&SR, 51 miles Lake Clark NP&p, Lake Clark Wilderness
108. Togiak Bay, mouth of	Walrus Islands and Summit Island located between Togiak Bay and Bristol Bay	SGS	Walrus Islands, SGS
109. Togiak Bay	Adjacent to the village of Togiak	NWR	Togiak NWR
110. Tonki Bay	Located on the northeast side of Afognak Island	SP	Afognak Island State Park
111. Tracy Arm and Endicott Arm	Located south of Juneau on the mainland in SE Alaska	NWA	Tracy Arm-Fords Terror NWA
112. Trading Bay	SW of the City of Anchorage	SGR	Trading Bay SGR
113. Tugidak Island coastal water	Tugidak Island, southwest of Kodiak Island	SCHA	Tugidak Island SCHA
114. Turnagain Arm, south shore	NW Kenai Peninsula	NWR	Kenai NWR
115. Turnagain Arm tidal flats	Adjacent to the City of Anchorage	SGR	Anchorage Coastal, SGR
116. Tustumena Lake	South of the town of Soldotna on the Kenai Peninsula	NWR, NWA	Kenai NWR, Kenai Wilderness Area
117. Tuxedni Bay	West of the town of Ninilchik along the coast of Cook Inlet	NP&p	Lake Clark NP&P
118. Two Arm Bay	Located on the east side of the Kenai Peninsula	Np	Kenai Fjords Nat'l Park
119. Udagak Bay	Located adjacent to Beaver Inlet on Unalaska Island in the Aleutians.	WQ-ar	Udagak Bay
120. Uganik Bay and Passage	Kodiak Island	NWR	Kodiak NWR
121. Ugashik Bay	South and west of the City of Pilot Point	SCHA	Pilot Point SCHA
122. Unalaska Bay, South	Unalaska Island in the Aleutians	TMDL	South Unalaska Bay
123. Uyak Bay	Kodiak Island	NWR	Kodiak NWR
124. Ward Cove	Located north of the City of Ketchikan in SE Alaska	TMDL	Ward Cove

Partial List of Excluded Waters

Receiving Waters	Location	Status	Excluded Area
125. Warren Island	Located off the northwest side of Prince of Wales Island in SE Alaska	NWA	Warren Island NWA
126. Willow Creek tributaries	NW of the City of Palmer	SCHA	Willow Mountain
127. Yakutat Bay, west	Adjacent to the City of Yakutat	NP&p	Wrangell-St. Elias NP&p
128. Yukon River delta	Flows into Norton Sound in Western Alaska	NWR	Yukon Delta NWR

Attachment A

Notice of Intent

Attachment A - AKG521000 NOI Form



**Notice of Intent (NOI)
APDES General Permit AKG521000
Onshore Seafood Processors Wastewater Discharge**

Submittal of this document constitutes notice that the party identified in Section II intends to be covered by the APDES permit authorizing discharges and obligates the operator to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit.

Section I. Permit Information (Part 1.6.4)

Currently Assigned APDES Permit No.(s) or Previous NPDES No.(s):

DEC Environmental Health processor permit No.:

Section II. Operator / Responsible Party Information (Part 1.6.5) *(Identify by circling "Responsible Party" if the Operator is going to be the Responsible Party or if the Owner (Section IV) is going to be the Responsible Party)*

Company/Organization Name:

On-Site Contact Person:

Title:

Authorized Representative Name and Title:

Facility Physical Location

Street:

City:

State:

Zip:

Phone:

Fax (optional):

Email:

Front Door Latitude

Front Door Longitude

Mapping Technique

Datum

Mailing Address

Street (PO Box):

City:

State:

Zip:

Phone:

Fax(optional):

Email:

Section III. Billing Contact Information (Part 1.6.6)

Company/Organization Name:						
Contact Person:				Title:		
Mailing Address: [<input type="checkbox"/>] Check if same as Operator Information.	Street (PO Box):					
	City:		State:		Zip:	
	Phone:			Fax(optional):		
	Email:					

Section IV. Owner / Responsible Party Information (Part 1.6.7) (Circle "Responsible Party" here or above in Section II) Do not list leasee information. List parcel owner information.

Company Name:						
Contact Person:				Title:		
Mailing Address: [<input type="checkbox"/>] Check if same as Operator Information.	Street (PO Box):					
	City:		State:		Zip:	
	Phone:			Fax(optional):		
	Email:					

Section V. Seafood Processor Onshore Facility Information (Part 1.6.8)

Current Facility Name:						
Previous Name(s) of Facility Over the Last Five Years:			Date of Name Change:			
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

Do you plan to have vessels that discharge waste for your facility 'Inland waters'?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
---	--

Do you plan to have processing support vessels/barges that discharge out any of the onshore facilities outfall lines?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
---	--

SECTION VI - ONSHORE FACILITY'S VESSEL INFORMATION (Part 1.6.10.2.4 and Part 1.6.10.2.4.5) Attached additional sheets, if necessary.

Number of Vessels discharging waste from Facility:	
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Vessel #1 Name:	
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Vessel #2 Name:	
-----------------	--

VESSEL #1 INFORMATION	
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Vessel NAME:	
--------------	--

Current ADPES/NPDES Permit Number:	
------------------------------------	--

Vessel Owner:	
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Vessel Owner Mailing Address:	
-------------------------------	--

Coast Guard Vessel Classification:	
------------------------------------	--

Coast Guard Vessel Number:	
----------------------------	--

Vessel Length:	
----------------	--

Vessel Width:	
---------------	--

Vessel Draft:	
---------------	--

Vessel Maximum Holding Capacity (Gallons or totes):	
---	--

Proposed Trips Per Day:	
-------------------------	--

Maximum proposed annual discharge amount (pounds) to single area of operation:	
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SECTION VI - ONSHORE FACILITY'S VESSEL INFORMATION (con't)

VESSEL #2 INFORMATION	
Vessel NAME:	
Current ADPES/NPDES Permit Number:	
Vessel Owner:	
Vessel Owner Mailing Address:	
Coast Guard Vessel Classification:	
Coast Guard Vessel Number:	
Vessel Length:	
Vessel Width:	
Vessel Draft:	
Vessel Maximum Holding Capacity (gallons or totes):	
Proposed Trips Per Day:	
Maximum proposed annual discharge amount (pounds) to single area of operation:	

Vessel's total weight seafood waste discharged each of the past 4 years.

Vessel Name:	Pounds Discharged / yr			
#1)				
#2)				

For Each Moored Support Vessel* and/or Barge Sanitary Waste -Fill out information regarding Sanitary Waste Discharges
 * 'Inland water vessels' sanitary wastewaters discharges are prohibited during discharge of seafood waste and wastewaters.

Will vessel's sanitary waste be discharged to the onshore facility's domestic waste treatment system? Yes No

If no, will sanitary waste be discharged through a Marine Sanitation Device (MSD) Yes No

--

Moored Support Vessel* and/or Barge Sanitary Waste (con't)

Is this a Type II MSD? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Vessel #1	Type of MSD	USCG approval and certification the MSD date:
Installation Date of MSD:		Number of People Utilizing the MSD:
MSD Design Capacity (gal/day):	Max:	Avg:
Are any other waste streams combined with MSD effluent prior to discharge? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
If yes, explain:		
Vessel #2	Type of MSD:	USCG approval and certification the MSD date:
Installation Date of MSD:		Number of People Utilizing the MSD:
MSD Design Capacity (gal/day):	Max:	Avg:
Are any other waste streams combined with MSD effluent prior to discharge? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
If yes, explain:		

SECTION VII - SEAFOOD PROCESSING PRODUCTION INFORMATION (Parts 1.6.9-1.6.10)

Is your Facility located in a 'Remote' or 'Non-Remote' location?

Remote Non-Remote

Does your facility process Washed or Unwashed Mince / Paste seafood product or by-product? If yes, fill out the information.

Washed Mince _____ Type (e.g. Salmon, Pollock) _____ Method Used (e.g. drum wash,

Unwashed Mince _____ Type (e.g. Salmon, Pollock)

Fish Hydrolysate – Discharged to Outfall # ____ or to _____ (fish meal plant decanter, centrifuge, _____ other treatment) on Line Drawing

Fish Meal – Discharged to Outfall # ____ or to _____ (fish meal plant decanter, centrifuge, _____ other treatment) on Line Drawing

Stickwater Produced? Yes No - Discharged to Outfall # ____

Fish Powder – Discharged to Outfall # ____ or to _____ (fish meal plant decanter, centrifuge, _____ other treatment) on Line Drawing

Stickwater Produced? Yes No - Discharged to Outfall # ____

Fish Oil – Discharged to Outfall # ____ or to _____ (fish meal plant decanter, centrifuge, _____ other treatment) on Line Drawing

Stickwater Produced? Yes No - Discharged to Outfall # ____

For any of the above (circle type: dry heat, steam heat (if steam heat: wastewater steam condensates and discharged to Outfall #____ or steam vapor discharged through air scrubber)

For any of the above, does your facility include an air scrubber? Yes No

If Yes, does your air scrubber use water particulate to remove pollutants that is then discharge through the wastewater discharge system?) Yes or No

SECTION VII – FILL OUT APPENDIX A-1 (con't)

For Each Product Line Fill in Appendix A-1

Provide a description of each product line or discharge type to include:

- the type of product processed on each product or by-product line,
- the 24- hour design processing capacity of each product or by-product line,
- the estimated 24-hour maximum seafood processing wastewater effluent discharge flow when the product line or by-product line is active, and
- each outfall number the seafood / fish waste and wastewater is discharged. Be sure each line is included in AKG521000 NOI Attachment –A-1.

Attach additional sheets, as necessary.

SECTION VIII - DESCRIPTION OF DOMESTIC WASTE DISCHARGES (Part 1.6.10.3; Part 2.1.2)

Domestic Wastewater Discharge to receiving water:

Yes No

If No, identify the Type of System discharged to (Septic/POTW/Package Treatment Plant) including the Name of Publicly-Owned (or Privately-Owned) Wastewater Treatment Works discharger and Type of Treatment Level (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary):

If Yes, fill out section below.

Provide a separate attached sheet(s) with the following information:

1. A brief description of the treatment process(es), including the level of treatment (e.g. secondary) and disinfection method used and/or chemical disinfectants.
2. Describe all disposal methods for any sludge, septage, grit, screenings, and other facility residuals generated from the treatment system.
3. Include schematic flow diagram of the wastewater treatment process.

Information is attached.

Yes No If No, please state what is missing and why.

DAILY DISCHARGE FLOW RATES IN GALLONS PER DAY (GPD):

NOTE: A facility will not be authorized to discharge beyond the design capacity.

Average Flow		Maximum Flow		Hydraulic Design Capacity	
--------------	--	--------------	--	---------------------------	--

Are you a seasonal (non-continuous) discharger? Yes No

If yes, list the months you typically discharge domestic wastewater:

SECTION IX - DESCRIPTION OF DOMESTIC WASTE DISCHARGES (CON'T)

Attach the following information to this NOI. Effluent testing data collected over the previous 12 months for the following parameters: pH (minimum, maximum), flow rate (maximum, average), BOD₅, TSS, fecal coliform bacteria, and total chlorine residual or the previous 12 instances of monitoring data collected if there has not been 12 months of data for the previous year.

This information is provided.

Yes No If No, please state what is missing and why.

Do you wish to request a **mixing zone**?

Yes

If yes, **Form 2M** must also be submitted with the NOI.
Form 2M can be found at:

http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wwdp/online_permitting/dom_w_w_apps.htm

No

Graywater (Identify each outfall on Line Drawing and on Map)

Estimated average daily volume of graywater discharged:

SECTION X - OTHER WASTEWATERS (Part 1.6.10.4)

Other Wastewaters (Check all that apply) contributing volume (mgd) to discharge (Check all that apply) (Identify where the : “Other Wastewater” is discharged, identified by outfall # on Line Drawing, Facility Map, corresponding to information found in Attachment A-1))

	Type of “Other Wastewaters”	Volume		Type of “Other Wastewaters”	Volume
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooling Water		<input type="checkbox"/>	Transfer Water	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Boiler Water		<input type="checkbox"/>	Live Tank Water	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooking Water (including Retort Water)		<input type="checkbox"/>	Air Scrubber Water	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refrigeration Condensate		<input type="checkbox"/>	Freshwater Pressure Relief Water	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refrigerated Seawater		<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Describe)	

SECTION XI. LOCATION OF OUTFALLS AND INCOMING WATER SUPPLY (Part 1.6.10.1)

All seafood processing wastewater outfalls, “Other Wastewater” outfalls, domestic wastewater outfalls, comingled storm water outfalls, and incoming water supply locations shall be identified with the **AKG521000 NOI Attachment-A-1** submittal. Each incoming fresh water and/or seawater supply (incoming water supply locations) used for domestic or process water shall be included in this submittal.

A legible area map shall depict the facility front door/main building location, outfall locations, and the incoming water supply locations shown in relationship to the outfall terminuses. The mapped outfall and incoming water supply features shall also be clearly identified on the line drawing submitted with the NOI.

Location of Outfalls

Does your facility discharge to **marine or estuarine waters**? Yes No

If yes, identify each outfall on the AKG521000 NOI Attachment-A-1 submittal and the area map.

Does your facility discharge to **freshwater**? Yes No

If yes, identify each outfall on the AKG521000 NOI Attachment-A-1 submittal and the area map.

Incoming Water Supply Locations

Identify each seawater intake(s), fresh water municipal supply, well location(s), stream withdrawal location(s), and/or other (please describe). Provide the latitude and longitude in decimal degrees and the daily, monthly, and annual average flow rates (mgd) of each water intake location.

Type of Incoming Water Supply (choose from list above)	Latitude	Longitude	Average Flow Rates (mgd)		
			Daily	Monthly	Annual

SECTION XII. STORM WATER DISCHARGES (1.6.12.6)

A seafood processing facility whose raw materials (seafood), intermediate, by-product, final or seafood waste products that are not protected by a storm water resistant shelter to prevent the seafood or products from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff does not qualify for a No Exposure Certificate.

A seafood processing operator who intends to discharge commingled storm water through a seafood processing outfall shall seek storm water coverage under the General Permit AKG521000.

Do you intend to discharge commingled storm water to receiving waters? Yes No

If **Yes, Attach your SWPPP** for commingled industrial storm water discharges
Or provide URL (website) where SWPPP is available for download (if applicable):

SWPPP Contact Name:	
SWPPP Contact Phone:	
SWPPP Contact Email:	

Have storm water discharges from your site been covered previously under an APDES or NPDES permit?
 Yes No

a. If Yes, provide the APDES MSGP Tracking Number, if you have coverage under the APDES MSGP:_____.

Estimated area(s) of industrial activity at your site exposed to storm water: _____ (acres)

Is your site presently inactive or unstaffed? Yes No

- a. If Yes, is your site expected to be inactive and unstaffed for the entire permit term? Yes No
- b. If No to “a”, then indicate the length of time that you expect your facility to be inactive and unstaffed.

SECTION XIII - RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION (Part 1.6.11)

Fill out the required AKG521000 **NOI Attachment-A-1** for additional Outfall, Discharge and Receiving Water information.

Each outfall, discharge port, or area-of-operation shall be documented on the required NOI Attachment Form A-1 and be represented on the line drawing. (Line Drawing **(Part 1.6.10.1.3.5)** for:

- A. Onshore Facility outfall(s)
- B. Vessel’s area of Operation **(Part 1.6.10.2.4.5, NOI Attachment-A-1 - Tab 2)**,
- C. Moored support barges or vessels **(Part 1.6.10.2.4.4, NOI Attachment –A-1- Tab 2)**

SECTION XIV. MIXING ZONE REQUEST (Part 1.6.11.2) (Not applicable to Non-Remote facilities for BOD, TSS or O&G)

Are you requesting a mixing zone for domestic wastewater discharges, seafood processing waste discharges, or vessel ports discharges? Yes No

If yes, new source facility operators shall submit **Form 2M** document with required NOI Attachments (NOI Section XV) **(Part 1.6.12)**.

SECTION XIV. PROJECT AREA ZONE OF DEPOSIT (ZOD) REQUEST (Part 1.6.11.3) (Not applicable to Non-Remote seafood discharges)

Are you requesting a Project Area Zone of Deposit (ZOD)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Is your facility currently listed in Appendix D of the AKG521000 general permit? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, if “No” your facility is a New Source	
If you are requesting a Project Area ZOD, and your facility operator not listed in Appendix D of the AKG521000 permit, provide a written analysis per Part 1.6.11.3.2 .	
SECTION XIV. SUBMITTALS WITH THE NOI (Part 1.6.12)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Area Maps or Diagrams. 1) A legible area map of the location of the facility or vessel discharge receiving water. 2) A facility parcel map or diagram identifying the location of all outfalls including, ‘Other Wastewater’, domestic, and commingled storm water discharges. 3) Vessel diagram(s) identifying all vessel discharge port(s) for wastewater. 4) A facility parcel map or diagram identifying the location of all incoming water supply (ies).
<input type="checkbox"/>	Excluded Area Discharges: Are you proposing to discharge to an ‘Excluded Area’ (as listed in Permit Part 1.4) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Excluded Area - If “Yes”, and your facility is not listed in Permit Appendix D - Provide documentation for each Excluded Area as required by Part 3.2 .
<input type="checkbox"/>	Excluded Area – If “Yes”, Include on your Area Map (Section XV, Area Maps or Diagrams, #1 above) all Excluded Areas located within 3.0 nm of the proposed discharge.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bathymetric Map. A bathymetric map of the receiving water within 1.0 nm of the discharge.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Outfall Narrative. A narrative describing each type of process, operation, or production area that contributes wastewater to the effluent for each outfall.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Domestic Wastewater Discharges to Receiving Water. Mixing Zone Application Form 2M. (Part 2.7.4) if requesting a mixing zone for domestic wastewater discharges.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Line Drawing. Submit line drawings that document the water and wastewater flow, including rates/volumes of each discharged waste stream through the facility. The line drawings must contain flow balances showing average and maximum flow rates between intakes, operations, treatment units, and outfalls.
<input type="checkbox"/>	AKG521000 NOI Attachment A-1 (Part 1.6.10 and 1.6.11)
<input type="checkbox"/>	BMP Certification. Certification that the BMP Plan has been developed, reviewed and implemented is required to be submitted within 60 days of the effective date of the authorization to discharge, or within 60 days of the BMP being revised.
<input type="checkbox"/>	QAPP Certification. Certification that the QAPP Plan has been developed, reviewed, implemented and is required to be submitted within 60 days of the effective date of the authorization to discharge, or within 60 days of the QAPP being revised.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Project Area Zone of Deposit (ZOD) Request. An operator of a new source facility, requesting a Project Area ZOD shall provide a written analysis to the Department per Part 1.6.11.3.2 .

XV. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION (Part 1.6.13)

An Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit application or report must be signed by an individual with the appropriate authority per 18 AAC 83.385. For additional information, please refer to 18 AAC 83.385 at the following link: <http://dec.alaska.gov/commish/regulations/pdfs/18 AAC 83.pdf>

Signing Authority: Please identify your authority to sign APDES permit applications

Corporate Executive Officer	18 AAC 83.385 (a)(1)(A)	For a corporation, a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation.
Corporate Operations Manager	18 AAC 83.385 (a)(1)(B)	For a corporation, the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities.
Sole Proprietor or General Partner	18 AAC 83.385 (a)(2)	For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or the proprietor respectively.
Public Agency, Chief Executive Officer	18 AAC 83.385 (a)(3)(A)	For a municipality, state, or other public agency, the chief executive officer of the agency.
Public Agency, Senior Executive Officer	18 AAC 83.385 (a)(3)(B)	For a municipality, state, or other public agency, a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.
<p>Any report required by an APDES permit, and a submittal with any other information requested by the department, must be signed by a person described in above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. *For Delegated Authority: the delegation must be made in writing and submitted to the DEC. Your signature will not be approved until DEC receives the written delegation. An Example of written authorization delegating authority can be found on the Division of Water website: http://dec.alaska.gov/Water/OASysHelp/attachments/Delegation_Authorization_Form.pdf</p>		
Operations Manager (Delegated Authority)*	18 AAC 83.385 (b)(2)(A)	For a duly authorized representative, an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, including the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent or position of equivalent responsibility.
Environmental Manager (Delegated Authority)*	18 AAC 83.385 (b)(2)(B)	For a duly authorized representative, an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Organization:	Name:	Title:	
Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:	
Mailing Address: <input type="checkbox"/> Check if same as Operator Information	Street (PO Box):		
	City:	State:	Zip:

<hr/> Signature	<hr/> Date
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NOI Preparer (Complete if NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier.)

Organization:	Name:	Title:
Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:
Mailing Address: <input type="checkbox"/> Check if same as Operator Information	Street (PO Box):	
	City:	State: Zip:

By Email: DEC.WQPermit@alaska.gov

By Fax: 907-269-4604

Hard copies of NOI should be mailed to:

Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation

Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program

Seafood Permitting

555 Cordova Street

Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 269-6285

Attachment A-1

AKG521000 GIS Template

APDES PERMITS - OPERATING LOCATIONS/NOI INFORMATION

Facility Name	Facility Type (Remote or Non-remote)	Discharging by Vessel ? Y/ N	Seafood processing waste discharge location name (Receiving Water Name)	Estimated dates of discharge from outfall	Outfall Name or Number	Latitude of Outfall Terminus	Longitude of Outfall Terminus	Outfall Distance from Shore (in feet)	Depth (at MLLW) in feet from the sea surface to the outfall terminus in the receiving water	Name(s) of any larger, adjacent waterbodies within 3 miles	Name(s) of any Protected/Excluded Waters within 3 miles
text			text	text	text	number	number	text	text	text	text
Fac_Name	Remote_NonRemote	If Yes then also fill out tab 2	Loc_Name	Date_Disch	Outfall_Name	Latitude	Longitude	Dist_Shore	RW_Depth	Adj_Water	Prot_Water
					Row for Each Outfall,						
The Great Seafood Company	Remote	Yes	Auke Bay	January - December	Outfall 001	54.545485	-135.597846	45	68	Lynn Canal	Sea Lion Rookery, Mendenhall Wetlands
The Great Seafood Company	Remote	Yes	Auke Bay	January - December	Outfall 001	54.545485	-135.597846	45	68	Lynn Canal	Sea Lion Rookery, Mendenhall Wetlands
The Great Seafood Company	Remote	Yes	Auke Bay	January - December	Outfall 002	54.569874	-135.666937	50	70	Lynn Canal	Sea Lion Rookery, Mendenhall Wetlands

Average Current within 300 feet of discharge location	Mixing Zone Requested?	Mixing Zone Size requested or assigned by DEC Staff	Zone of Deposit Requested?	Project Area ZOD assigned	Seafloor survey anticipated	Product Line Description	Type of wastewater being discharged (For each separate Outfall line identified, label type of discharge: Domestic, Seafood WW, Other WW)	Type of raw product processed at location	Type of finished product	By-Products Produced Y/N	Types of by-products listed out by row	Name of screening system/grinders associated with each outfall	Type of screening system/grinders associated with each outfall
text	text	text	text	text	text		text	text	text				
Loc_Cur	MZ_Req	MZ_Size	ZOD_Req	ZOD_Area	Survey	Line_Type	Type_WW	Type_RawProd	Type_FinishProd	By_Prod	Type_ByProd	Screen_grind_name	Screen_grind_type
1.8	yes	100 ft	Yes	1 Acre	Autofill Yes, with drop down to no	Salmon Line #1	Seafood WW	Salmon	fillet	no			
1.8	yes	100 ft	Yes	1 Acre		Surimi Line #1	Seafood WW	Salmon	surimi	yes	surimi (washed mince)		
1.8	yes	100 ft	No	N/A		Domestic Waste	Domestic	domestic waste		no			
								cod					
								halibut					

APDES PERMITS - OPERATING LOCATIONS/NOI INFORMATION

Screen size/grind size dimension per manufacturer specifications	Screen size/grind size design capacity per manufacturers specifications	24-Hour Design Processing Capacity of Product Line (mgd)	24-Hour Maximum Seafood Processing Wastewater Discharge Flow (mgd)	24-Hour Maximum Seafood Processing Wastewater Discharge Flow (lbs. of fish waste discharged)	Maximum daily amount of raw product to be processed (lbs.)	Maximum daily amount of finished product produced (lbs.)	Projected maximum daily amount of seafood processing waste to be discharged (Raw Product lbs. - finished product lbs.)	Projected total annual amount of seafood processing waste to be discharged from facility (This should be the total of all product lines added together, total for each outfall line, based on number of days of operation)
					text	text	text	text
Screen_grind_size	Screen_grind_design_capacity	24hr_process_capacity	24hr_discharge_flow_mgd	24hr_discharge_flow_lbs	Raw_Prod	Fin_Prod	Daily_Dis	Total_Dis
							=AG5-AH5	10,000,000
							=AG5-AH6	10,000,000
							=AG5-AH7	

Attachment B

Grinder and Waste Conveyance Inspection Log

Attachment B - Grinder and Seafood Waste Conveyance Inspection Log

Maximum Size Requirements:

- 1) Remote Facilities are required to grind waste discharged to 0.5 inch (1.27 cm) or less in all dimensions.
- 2) All Facility's vessels discharging under Part 2.6 are required to inspect the seafood waste prior to discharge to ensure that the seafood waste discharged is 0.5 inch or less in all dimensions. The onshore operator must require the vessel captain to sample the effluent prior to discharge, if grinding and sampling was not performed onshore, or if the onshore operator requires the vessel to perform the grinding.

For the grinder system inspection: The operator is required to conduct a grinder system inspection in accordance with the Grind Size Sampling and Analysis Protocol established in Appendix H. The analysis is performed during the processing season to confirm that grinders are operating and reducing the size of seafood waste to maximum size requirement. The operator must record each inspection performed, even if no grind size violations are found in order to document that inspections are being performed as required. If not meeting size requirement, report the number of pieces that do not meet the size requirement and include the length of the largest piece. See Permit [Part 2.2.1](#).

Note: The operator must conduct daily grinder system inspections and sample analysis. In addition, a minimum of two (2) monthly photographs must be obtained documenting grind size sampling procedure. One photograph shall be of the sample port while sampling and the second photograph shall be of the ground seafood waste after in the sieve with a measuring device after following the procedure established in Appendix H. Each photograph must be given a unique identification number and documented in this log.

Seafood waste conveyance system inspection

Conduct a daily visual inspection of the seafood waste treatment system, including the sump or other places of effluent collection for removal of gloves, earplugs, rubber bands or other items that may be entrained in the wastewater. See Permit [Part 2.2.1](#). Discharge of such items is prohibited.

PERMIT # AKG521-_____			Facility name:			
Date/Time	Inspector Initials	Waste Conveyance Inspected	Waste grinder operating Y/N	Waste Analyzed	Number of Pieces greater than Maximum Size Requirement	Note any maintenance issues. Description of action taken exceeded the size requirement. Record unique picture ID numbers in this column.

Name, Initials, Signature of Inspectors: _____

Attachment C

Sea Surface and Shoreline Visual Monitoring & Picture Log

Attachment C - Sea Surface and Shoreline Visual Monitoring & Picture Log

Name, Initials, Signature of Inspectors: _____

Comments: The operator must conduct daily sea surface and shoreline monitoring while discharging to determine compliance with WQS, this permit conditions, and to document waste outside the mixing zone and onshore, observations of, or incidents involving, threatened or endangered species. A monthly photographic record must be maintained with each photograph given a unique identification number and matching description in this log. Clearly identify if animals observed are Steller sea lion, Steller’s eider, spectacled eider, northern sea otter, or short-tailed albatross. (Note if injured or dead and probable cause.)

	
Steller’s eider	spectacled eider

Attachment C - Sea Surface and Shoreline Visual Monitoring & Picture Log

 A photograph of three Steller sea lions on a rocky, mossy shoreline. One is lying down on the left, another is propped up in the center, and a third is partially visible on the right.	 A photograph of a northern sea otter floating in the water, holding a piece of kelp in its mouth. The otter's face and chest are visible above the water line.
<p>Steller sea lion</p>	<p>northern sea otter</p>
 A photograph of a short-tailed albatross standing on a rocky ledge with some green vegetation. The bird has white plumage with dark wings and a long, hooked beak.	
<p>short-tailed albatross</p>	

Attachment D

Seafloor Survey Summary Report

Attachment D- Seafloor Survey Summary Report

Operator Information		APDES Permit Number: AKG521-	
Name:		Company:	
Address:		Facility:	
Email:		Fax:	
Phone:		Waters discharged to:	
Surveyor name:		Survey location in degrees, minutes and seconds, or decimal degrees:	
Surveyor phone:			
Diver name(s) if different from the surveyor:		Survey start date:	
Diver phone:		Survey end date:	
Surveyor address:		Signed survey report attached: Yes No	
Five photos of waste piles attached: Yes No		Measurement method:	
Survey method Diver ROV CC sonar Grab Sample		NOAA reported current direction and speed:	
Field measurement and calculation attached: Yes No			
Depth of survey at MLLW		Discharge occurring at time of survey: Yes No	
		If discharge is occurring, description of size and length of visual plume	

Attachment D- Seafloor Survey Summary Report

<p>Attached summary of findings, such as types and quantities of aquatic life observed adjacent to, on, in or feeding on the waste, sediment types, and cover observed:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Total area(s) of coverage:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____sq ft.</p> <p>Total aggregate area of continuous coverage: _____sq acres (to tenths of an acre)</p>
<p>Findings of change from previous surveys attached</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">_____sq ft.</p> <p>Total aggregate area of discontinuous coverage: _____sq acres (to tenths of an acre)</p>
<p>Map attached delineating survey area, area(s) of continuous cover and area(s) of discontinuous cover,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p>	<p>Report minimum and maximum observed thicknesses of each seafood waste pile(s)</p>
<p>Statement attached whether the total aggregate area of continuous coverage exceeds 1 acre.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p>	

Attachment D- Seafloor Survey Summary Report

Seafloor Survey: Transect Data Form					
APDES Permit Number: AKG521-					
Name of Operator:					
Date/Time of Survey:					
Distance along Transect (m)	Transect #1 SD/WD/% Cover	Transect #2 SD/WD/% Cover	Transect #3 SD/WD/% Cover	Transect #4 SD/WD/% Cover	Transect #5 SD/WD/% Cover
Notes:					
SD - Seafood Waste Depth					
WD - Water Depth at Mean Lower Low Water					
% Cover - Percent of sample area covered by seafood waste (0-100)					
T - Trace amounts of seafood waste (10% or less percent cover, less than 0.5 inches deep)					

Attachment E

Annual Report

Attachment E- Annual Report

APDES Number AKG521- Enter Text _____ ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR Enter Text _____	Submit this form to: Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water Compliance and Enforcement Program 555 Cordova Street Anchorage, AK 99501 dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov
--	--

The annual report serves to inform DEC of the use and potential degradation of public water resources by facilities discharging pollutants to receiving waters in Alaska under the General Permit AKG521000.

SECTION 1 – FACILITY INFORMATION

Company Name		Facility Name	
Operator Name		Owner name	
Authorized Representative Name or Title			
Address		City/State/Zip	
Telephone		Message Phone/Fax	
Email			

SECTION 2 - COMMUNITY GRINDING FACILITIES

Total amount of seafood processing waste discharged (in pounds) (Part 2.8.2.2)	lbs
---	-----

SECTION 3 - REMOTE / NON REMOTE ANNUAL PRODUCTION AND DISCHARGE SUMMARY

Total number of processing days:	
Total amount of each raw product processed (in pounds)	
Type of Raw Product:	lbs
Type of Raw Product:	lbs
Type of Raw Product:	lbs
Total amount of each finished product (in pounds)	
Type of Finished Product:	lbs
Type of Finished Product:	lbs
Type of Finished Product:	lbs

Attachment E- Annual Report

Remote - Total amount of seafood processing waste discharged (in pounds) (Part 2.8.2.3.4)	lbs
Non-Remote - Total amount of seafood processing waste sent to each by-product line (in pounds) (Part 2.8.2.4.4) Type:	lbs
Type of by-product line	lbs
Volumes of Each Outfalls Wastewater Discharged - Calculated or measured volume (in million gallons per day) of wastewater discharged for each outfall. For the seafood processing wastewater outfall(s) - the number of hours of seafood processing that occurred during the day.	
Outfall 1:	mgd
Outfall 2:	mgd
Outfall 3:	mgd
Measured Water Usage Information tie to Line Drawing (Part 2.8.2.3.7) – update Line Drawing with NOI, if needed.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated or metered volume(s) of both incoming treated seawater and/or treated freshwater from municipal, private wells, or other treatment entity (Part 2.8.2.3.7.1). Include the type of chemical or processes use to treat seawater or freshwater intake water (Part 2.8.2.3.7.1.1) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated or measured volume(s) of both incoming untreated seawater and/or untreated freshwater, not to include water from sources identified in Part 2.8.2.3.7.1. (Part 2.8.2.3.7.2) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If secondary by-products are produced at a facility, estimate or measure the water volume lost to the atmosphere through water vapor. (Part 2.8.2.3.7.4). The calculation used to measure or estimate water vapor shall be included (Part 2.3.4.12.2) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If air quality scrubber units discharge water vapor, estimate or measure the water volume lost to the atmosphere through water vapor. (Part 2.8.2.3.7.5) The calculation used to measure or estimate water vapor shall be included. 	
SECTION 4 - REQUIRED SUBMITTALS – All Permittees (As Applicable)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.3	“Other Wastewaters” Discharges - Monthly Summary Reports for Permit Table 15 monitoring (Part 2.8.2.4)
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.4	Inland Water Seafood Waste Discharges (Part 2.6 and Annual Report Part 2.8.2.7)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The waste treatment process applied to the discharge waste for each outfall (Part 2.8.2.5.1) Daily logs (in spreadsheet form) of stop and start GIS locations of vessel discharges (Part 2.8.2.5.2) (Electronic submittal required) A NOAA chart delineating the vessel discharge location(s) (Part 2.8.2.5.3) <p>A record of each discharge site authorized and a report for each site of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Discharge, or 	

Attachment E- Annual Report

- Amount of discharge weight discharged on a daily and annual basis (Part 2.8.2.5.4)
- Summary Report of non-compliance and corrective actions for the Seafood Waste Treatment System Inspections, as verified through the review of the vessel's seafood waste treatment inspection logs following procedures found in Attachment B (Part 2.8.2.5.5)
- Summary Report of non-compliance and corrective actions for the vessel's Sea Surface Monitoring (mixing zone violations) (Part 2.8.2.5.6)

SECTION 5 – PERMITTEE'S ANNUAL NON-COMPLIANCE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS SUMMARY REPORT ATTACHED?

Yes No - If No, Select state why.

SECTION 6 - ALL PERMITEES- REQUIRED SUBMITTALS (ATTACHMENTS)

<input type="checkbox"/> 6.1	Summary of noncompliance and corrective actions taken (Part 2.8.2.6.1) Violations of Sea Surface Monitoring and Seafood Waste Treatment System Inspections (Part 2.8.2.6.3 and Part 2.8.2.6.4)
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.2	Summary of seafood waste treatment system(s) and grinder inspection photos. and shoreline monitoring photographs on a CD or DVD and a photograph log (Part 2.8.2.6.2)
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.3	Summary of non-compliance and corrective actions for the Seafood Waste Treatment System Inspections, as verified through the review of the Remote onshore facility's seafood waste treatment inspection logs following procedures found in Attachment B (Part 2.8.2.6.3)
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.4	Summary Report of non-compliance and corrective actions for Sea Surface Monitoring (mixing zone violations), as recorded on the onshore facility's Sea Surface Monitoring Logs (Part 2.8.2.6.4)
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.5	Summary report reflecting results from Discharge Monitoring Reports (Part 2.8.2.6.5)
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.6	Submit a copy of the seafloor monitoring Report (Part 2.8.2.6.6)
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.7	Outfall system pre-operational and/or required annual inspection (Part 2.8.2.6.7)
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.8	A summary of the total pounds of ammonia or Freon used and of any occurrences of leaks or breaks in the refrigerator condenser system (Part 2.8.2.6.8)
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.9	Summary of chemicals, disinfectants, cleaners, biocide, food processing additives used or discharged during the annual reporting period, including a list of, total amounts used, dilution ratios, and product use (Part 2.8.2.6.9)
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.10	For permittees in Excluded Areas - Summary report of all onsite incidents of injured and/or dead Endangered Species (Part 2.8.2.6.10) – Which is required to also be sent to agency with management authority
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.11	Does the information you are submitting reflect that an updated NOI is required to be submitted? <u>Y/N</u> (Part 1.5.7) If yes, explain.
	Other (Please specify)
	Other (Please specify)

Attachment E- Annual Report

	Other (Please specify)

Attachment E- Annual Report

SECTION 7 – CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

An Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit report must be signed by an individual with the appropriate authority per 18 AAC 83.385. For additional information, please refer to 18 AAC 83.385 at the following link:

<http://dec.alaska.gov/commish/regulations/pdfs/18 AAC 83.pdf>

Signing Authority: Please identify your authority to sign APDES permit reports

Corporate Executive Officer	18 AAC 83.385 (a)(1)(A)	For a corporation, a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation.
Corporate Operations Manager	18 AAC 83.385 (a)(1)(B)	For a corporation, the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities.
Sole Proprietor or General Partner	18 AAC 83.385 (a)(2)	For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or the proprietor respectively.
Public Agency, Chief Executive Officer	18 AAC 83.385 (a)(3)(A)	For a municipality, state, or other public agency, the chief executive officer of the agency.
Public Agency, Senior Executive Officer	18 AAC 83.385 (a)(3)(B)	For a municipality, state, or other public agency, a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.

Any report required by an APDES permit, and a submittal with any other information requested by the department, must be signed by a person described in above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person.

**For Delegated Authority: the delegation must be made in writing and submitted to the DEC.*

Your signature will not be approved until DEC receives the written delegation.

An Example of written authorization delegating authority can be found on the Division of Water website:

http://dec.alaska.gov/Water/OASysHelp/attachments/Delegation_Authorization_Form.pdf

Operations Manager (Delegated Authority)*	18 AAC 83.385 (b)(2)(A)	For a duly authorized representative, an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, including the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent or position of equivalent responsibility.
Environmental Manager (Delegated Authority)*	18 AAC 83.385 (b)(2)(B)	For a duly authorized representative, an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company.

Attachment E- Annual Report

<p>I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.</p>			
Organization:	Name:		Title:
Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:	
Mailing Address: <input type="checkbox"/> Check if same as Operator Information	Street (PO Box):		
	City:	State:	Zip:
<hr/> Signature		<hr/> Date	

Annual Report Preparer <i>(Complete if Annual Report was prepared by someone other than the certifier.)</i>			
Organization:	Name:		Title:
Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:	
Mailing Address: <input type="checkbox"/> Check if same as Operator Information	Street (PO Box):Enter Text		
	City:	State:	Zip:Enter Text
<p>By Email: DEC.WQPermit@alaska.gov</p> <p>By Fax: 907-269-4604</p> <p>Hard copies of NOI should be mailed to:</p> <p>Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation</p> <p>Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program</p> <p>555 Cordova Street</p> <p>Anchorage, AK 99501</p> <p>Phone: (907) 269-6285</p>			

Attachment F

BMP/QAPP Certification

Attachment F - BMP/QAPP Certification

Facility Name: _____

APDES Permit Number: _____

The BMP/QAPP Plan is complete and is available upon request to DEC.

The BMP/QAPP Plan is being implemented by trained employees.

The BMP/QAPP Plan has been reviewed and endorsed by the facility manager.

The individuals responsible for implementation of the BMP/QAPP Plan have been properly trained.

Summary of Revisions

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Signature:	Title/Company:
Print Name:	Date:

Attachment G

Monthly Seafood Waste Delivery Report

Attachment H

Notice of Termination



Permit Tracking # _____ (For Agency Use)

Submit to:

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Wastewater discharge Authorization Program
555 Cordova St.
Anchorage AK, 99501

APDES Program Notice of Termination Of Wastewater Discharge

Submission of this Notice of Termination constitutes notice that the party identified in Section 2 of this form is no longer authorized to discharge under the associated APDES Permit. See page 3 for instruction on filling out this form.

Section 1. Permit Information

Discharge Type:

Permit ID:

Date Discharge Terminated:

Section 2. Owner Information

Name:

Mailing Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Phone:

Fax:

Email:

Section 3. Facility Information

Name:

Mailing Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Phone:

Fax:

Facility Location

(For mobile operations submit the final location at which operations will cease):

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determined By: GPS Map Internet

Section 4. Reason For Termination

Check the appropriate box indicating the reason for terminating coverage.

Operations have ceased at the facility and there are no longer discharges associated with the conditions of the referenced permit.

Discharges from this facility have been covered by a different permit. If checked please list permit used to cover this discharge:

Other (Specify):

Section 5. Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signature

Title

Printed Name

Date

Notice of Termination of Wastewater Discharges Form Instructions

This form should be used when discharges are being terminated. If the facility is changing ownership, use the "Name Change and/or Permit Transfer" form. A request to terminate an APDES permit must be in writing and must contain facts or reasons for the request in accordance with 18 AAC 83.130 (a). Upon receipt of this form, DEC will determine if the request meets the requirements as described in 18 AAC 83.140. If DEC approves the termination, the Department will notify the permittee that the permit will be terminated. This termination will be effective 30 days after notice is sent to the permittee in accordance with 18 AAC 83.130 (j). Until that time, the permittee is obligated to meet all requirements of the permit.

Section 1. Permit Information

- 1) Identify the type of discharge (e.g. domestic, seafood processing, etc.)
- 2) Fill in the Permit ID associated with the discharge.
- 3) Provide the date that the discharge will cease.

Section 2. Owner Information

- 1) Fill in the name of the Owner or Responsible Party for the facility.
- 2) Fill in the contact information for the Owner or Responsible Party.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The Responsible Party must be one of the following:

- for a corporation, a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president, or a manager whose authority is described in 18 AAC 83.385 (APDES) or 18 AAC15.030 (other wastewater discharges);
- for a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or proprietor;
- for a municipality or other public entity, a principal executive officer or ranking elected official with appropriate authority.

Before submitting this form, please review the conditions of your wastewater permit or authorization to ensure compliance with any additional signature requirements.

Section 3. Facility Information

- 1) Fill in the name of the facility.
- 2) Fill in the contact information for the facility.

Section 4. Reason For Termination

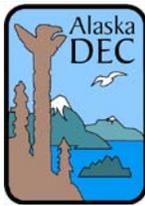
- 1) Check the box that indicates the reason for termination.
- 2) If discharges are being covered by another permit, provide the Permit ID.
- 3) If "Other" is marked, specify the reason for termination.

Section 5. Certification

Signature and title of Responsible Party or duly authorized representative must be obtained before DEC will accept this Notice of Termination.

Submit to:

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
555 Cordova St.
Anchorage AK, 99501
For information, call 907-269-6285.



Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Water, Compliance and Enforcement Program

555 Cordova Street

Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Nationwide Toll Free: 1(877) 569-4114 Anchorage/International: (907) 269-4114

Fax: (907) 269-4604 E-mail address: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov.

NONCOMPLIANCE NOTIFICATION

GENERAL INFORMATION		PERMIT# (if any):	
Owner or Operator:	Facility Name:	Facility Location:	
Person Reporting:	Phone Numbers of Person Reporting:	Reported How? (e.g. by phone):	
Date/Time Event was Noticed:	Date/Time Reported:	Name of DEC Staff Contacted:	

VERBAL NOTIFICATION MUST BE MADE TO ADEC WITHIN 24 HOURS OF DISCOVERY OF NONCOMPLIANCE

INCIDENT DETAILS (attach additional sheets, lab reports, and photos as necessary)

Period of Noncompliance	Start Date/Time (exact):	End Date/Time (exact):
--------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

If noncompliance has not been corrected, provide a statement regarding the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue:

Estimated Quantity involved (volume or weight):

Description of the noncompliance and its cause (be specific):

Actions taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of noncompliance and Actual/Potential Impact on Environmental Health (describe in detail) (e.g. Supplied drinking water to nearby well owners and informed well owners not to drink from wells until further notice)

Permit Condition Deviation (Identify each permit condition exceeded during the event.)

<u>Parameter (e.g. BOD pH)</u>	<u>Permit Limit</u>	<u>Exceedance (sample result)</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>

Corrective Actions (Attach a description of corrective actions taken to restore the system to normal operation and to minimize or eliminate chances of recurrence.)

Environmental Damage: (if yes, provide details below) Yes No Unknown

Actual /Potential Impact on Environment/Public Health (describe in detail)

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

FORMS MUST BE SENT TO ADEC WITHIN FIVE DAYS OF BECOMING AWARE OF THE EVENT.