



**ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
GENERAL PERMIT – PROPOSED FINAL**

Permit Number: **AKG528000**

Seafood Processors Operating Onshore Facilities in Kodiak, Alaska

**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
Seafood Processors Operating Onshore Facilities in Kodiak, Alaska**

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, who are described in Part 1.1 of this Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) general permit, 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	Outfall Number
Seafood Processing (Butchering) Wastewater Outfall(s)	001 – To be Determined
Washed Mince / Washed Paste Wastewater Outfall(s)	002 - To be Determined
Seafood Processing By-Product Wastewater Outfall(s)	003 - To be Determined
Other Outfall(s)	004 - To be Determined

This permit shall become effective **DRAFT**.

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

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

DRAFT

Signature

Gene McCabe

Printed Name

DRAFT

Date

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**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 PERMIT COVERAGE	7
1.1. Facility Eligibility	7
1.2. Discharges Covered	7
1.3. Discharges Not Covered	7
1.4. Prohibited Discharges	8
1.5. Requesting Authorization	8
1.6. Requirements to Submit a Complete Notice of Intent (NOI) (Attachments A and A-1)	9
1.7. Transfer of Authorization or Change in Location	10
1.8. Updated NOI.....	11
1.9. Permit Authorization Conditions and Revocation.....	11
1.10. Continuation of an Expired General Permit	12
1.11. Termination of Permit Coverage.	12
2.0 LIMITATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS	13
2.1. Applicability	13
2.2. General Requirements.....	13
2.3. Conventional or Mechanized Seafood Processing (Butchering)	18
2.4. Washed Mince and Washed Paste Commodity Line Requirements.....	21
2.5. Seafood By-product Discharge Requirements.....	23
2.6. Other Outfall(s) Limits and Monitoring	25
2.7. Receiving Water Quality Monitoring	26
2.8. Annual Report.....	32
2.9. Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and Quality Control	33
2.10. Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan.....	35

TABLES

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions	5
Table 2: Final Effluent Limits Applicable to All Permittees	16
Table 3: Butchering Effluent Limitations (Outfall 001)	19
Table 4: Butchering Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (Outfall 001)	20
Table 5: Washed Mince / Washed Paste Effluent Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (Outfall 002)	22
Table 6: Seafood By-product Effluent Limitations (Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, Fish Hydrolysate, and Other) (Outfall 003)	23
Table 7: Seafood By-product Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, Fish Hydrolysate and Other) (Outfall 003)	24
Table 8: Other Outfall(s) Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (Outfall 004)	26
Table 9: Seafloor Survey Schedule	29
Table 10: Receiving Water Quality Monitoring	32

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. STANDARD CONDITIONS	A
APPENDIX B. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	B
APPENDIX C. DEFINITIONS	C
APPENDIX D. CALCULATIONS TO DETERMINE COMPLIANCE WITH EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS	D
APPENDIX E. SEAFLOOR SURVEY AND OUTFALL INSPECTION PROTOCOLS	E
APPENDIX F. EIDERS MONITORING PROTOCOL	F
APPENDIX G. PRE-DISCHARGE BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	G

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A. NOTICE OF INTENT.....	ATT-A
ATTACHMENT A-1. NOI ATTACHMENT.....	ATTA1
ATTACHMENT B. SEA SURFACE AND SHORELINE VISUAL MONITORING & PHOTO LOG.....	ATT-B
ATTACHMENT C. SEAFLOOR SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT.....	ATT-C
ATTACHMENT D. ANNUAL REPORT.....	ATT-D
ATTACHMENT E. NOTICE OF TERMINATION.....	ATT-E
ATTACHMENT F. FACILITY SPECIFIC INFORMATION.....	ATT-F

SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS

The Schedule of Submissions summarizes some of the required submissions and activities the permittee shall complete and submit to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC or the Department) 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. Submissions shall be post marked, submitted electronically, or faxed in by the due date.

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions

Permit Part	Submittal or Completion	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to
Part 1.5.2	Notice of Intent (NOI) for a new operator	1/ permit cycle	90 days prior to commencement of discharge	Permitting
Part 1.5.1	NOI for a permittee with existing AKG528000 coverage	1/ permit cycle	By the effective date of this permit	Permitting
Part 1.8	Modified NOI	As Necessary	30 days prior to specified processing and/or outfall changes	Permitting
Part 1.10.1.1	Application for Permit Reissuance	1/ permit cycle	180 days prior to the expiration date of the permit	Permitting
Part 2.2.3	Pre-installation Biological Survey	As Necessary	Prior to outfall installation or relocation	Permitting
Part 2.2.4.13	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	Must be submitted electronically through the NetDMR system, on or before the 15 th day of the following month	NetDMR
Part 2.6.1.1	Catch Transfer Water Treatment Practicability Report	1 / permit cycle	Within two years of the effective date of this permit, if applicable to the permittee	Permitting
Part 2.7.3	Receiving Water Quality Monitoring	2 / year	During the 2 nd and 4 th years of permit coverage	Compliance
Part 2.7.3	Receiving Water Quality Monitoring Report	Yearly, As Necessary	Due with the Annual Report in years when receiving water monitoring occurs	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
Appendix A, 3.4	Oral notification of noncompliance	As Necessary	Within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances of noncompliance	Compliance
Appendix A, 3.4	Summary Report of noncompliance	As Necessary	Within 5 days after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances of noncompliance, and with the Annual Report	Compliance

Submit to	
<p>To submit Permitting documents, use: <i>(note, electronic reporting may be exclusively required during the permit cycle)</i></p> <p>By Email: dec.water.seafoodpermitting@alaska.gov By Fax: 907-269-3487</p> <p>If submitting by hard copy, please MAIL COMPLETED PERMITTING SUBMISSIONS TO</p> <p>State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water Wastewater Discharge Authorizations Program Seafood and Aquaculture Permitting 555 Cordova Street Anchorage, AK 99501</p>	<p>To submit Compliance documents, use: <i>(note, electronic reporting may be exclusively required during the permit cycle)</i></p> <p>By Email: dec-wgreporting@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>

1.0 PERMIT COVERAGE

1.1. Facility Eligibility

Subject to meeting the conditions of this permit, onshore seafood processing facilities located in Kodiak, Alaska are eligible for coverage to discharge the pollutants specified herein to waters of the U.S., as set out in Part 1.2, after receiving an Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC or the Department) Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) written authorization, including an assigned authorization number.

1.2. Discharges Covered

This permit authorizes the discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S. subject to the limitations and conditions set forth herein, including:

- 1.2.1. Seafood processing waste and wastewaters from seafood butchering, washed and unwashed mince/paste production, and seafood by-product production into hydro-dynamically energetic waters with a high capacity for dilution and dispersion, including:
 - 1.2.1.1. Catch transfer water (delivering vessel fish hold waste and wastewater, live tank water, refrigerated seawater, or brine) conveyed to the onshore seafood facility.
 - 1.2.1.2. Cleaning, disinfectant, and defoaming agents used in seafood processes where the permittee follows the manufacturer's use and disposal recommendations. This includes the use of disinfectants added to wash down water to meet applicable state and federal sanitation standards by facilitating waste removal while processing or sanitizing seafood processing areas.
- 1.2.2. Wastewater discharges from Sea Macroalgae (i.e., plant life (kelp, seaweed)) disinfection, blanching, and freezing.
- 1.2.3. Non-process wastewaters.

1.3. Discharges Not Covered

The discharge of any pollutant to waters of the U.S. that is not identified in a Notice of Intent (NOI) submitted to the Department, and expressly authorized by the permit, is not covered. Discharges not covered under the permit include, but are not limited to:

- 1.3.1. Discharge of domestic wastewaters.
- 1.3.2. Discharge of drinking water treatment wastewaters.
- 1.3.3. Discharge of vessel bilge waters.
- 1.3.4. Discharge of pollutants covered by other general or individual APDES permits.
- 1.3.5. Discharge of commingled or non-commingled storm water associated with construction activity.
- 1.3.6. Discharge of industrial storm water.
 - 1.3.6.1. If the facility discharges industrial storm water to waters of the U.S., alone or commingled with seafood processing waste and wastewaters, the permittee shall determine whether the facility requires coverage under the APDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity. The permittee shall identify the MSGP authorization number on the AKG528000 NOI (Part 1.6.2.6) or identify that the permittee has filed a MSGP No Exposure Certification.

- 1.3.6.2. Discharge of commingled industrial storm water and seafood processing waste and wastewaters is allowed only if all commingled wastewaters are treated to 1.0 mm or less, per Part 2.2.5.2.
- 1.3.7. Discharges associated with processing macroalgae beyond disinfection, blanching, and freezing activities.
- 1.3.8. Discharges associated with aquaculture and mariculture.

1.4. Prohibited Discharges

- 1.4.1. The following discharges are prohibited under the permit:
 - 1.4.1.1. Discharge of putrid, raw (non-processed) seafood.
 - 1.4.1.2. Discharge of contaminated or unsold interim or finished seafood by-products (e.g., hydrolysate, fish meal, fish oil).
 - 1.4.1.3. Discharge of food and raw food ingredients, additives (e.g., salts, sugars, colors, etc.), or seafood processing chemicals (e.g., sulfates, phosphates, acids, bases, etc.) that have not been used directly in the permitted facility's seafood processing commodity line or in a seafood processing by-products line.
 - 1.4.1.4. Discharge of effluents that, alone or in combination with other substances or wastes, make the water unfit or unsafe for the use; cause a film, sheen, or discoloration to the water's surface or any shorelines; cause leaching of toxic or deleterious substances; or cause a sludge, solid, or emulsion to be deposited beneath or upon the water surface, within the water column, on the seafloor, or upon any shorelines.
 - 1.4.1.5. Discharge of hazardous or toxic substances, or other chemicals, in toxic amounts that may impair designated uses or violate water quality standards (WQS) of the receiving water.
 - 1.4.1.6. Discharge of seafood waste and wastewater and residues that create attractive nuisance conditions whereby fish or wildlife are attracted to waste disposal or storage areas in a manner that creates a threat to fish or wildlife or to human health and safety.
 - 1.4.1.7. Discharge of seafood waste and wastewater and residues that create a nuisance condition to designated uses as described in Part 2.2.9 and Appendix C.
 - 1.4.1.8. Discharges that cause contamination of surface or ground waters or cause a violation of the Alaska WQS 18 AAC 70, unless allowed in this permit through exceptions to the standards (18 AAC 70.200 – 70.240).

1.5. Requesting Authorization

In order to be authorized to discharge any of the pollutants set out in Part 1.2 to waters of the U.S., an operator shall apply for coverage with the submittal of a complete NOI (Attachments A and A-1). This permit does not authorize any discharges from a seafood processor where the operator (1) has not submitted a NOI and received written authorization from DEC to discharge under the permit, or (2) has not been otherwise notified in writing by DEC that the operator is authorized to discharge under the permit.

- 1.5.1. Permittees with AKG528000 authorization listed in Attachment F are required to submit a complete NOI application by the effective date of the permit to continue coverage under this permit. Permittees with coverage who do not submit a complete NOI application by the permit effective date are allowing their permit coverage(s) to expire.
- 1.5.2. A new operator shall apply electronically or by hard copy for coverage under this permit. Applicants shall submit a complete NOI and required attachments at least 90 days prior to the start of discharge.

- 1.5.2.1. **For Electronic Submission** – Submit the AKG528000 NOI using electronic NOI (eNOI) via the Water Online Application System at <http://dec.alaska.gov/water/oasys/index.html> to request authorization. Include Attachments A and A-1 (in the following formats: Adobe pdf, Word, Excel).
- 1.5.2.2. **For Hard Copy Submission** – Submit the AKG528000 NOI form (Attachments A and A-1), along with an electronic version (in the following formats: Adobe pdf, Word, Excel) to:

State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program Seafood and Aquaculture Permitting Section 555 Cordova Street Anchorage, AK 99501 Telephone (907) 269-6285 Fax (907) 269-3487 Email: dec.water.seafoodpermitting@alaska.gov
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- 1.5.3. The facility must comply with the current regulatory engineering plan review and approval requirements of 18 AAC 72, as applicable.
- 1.5.4. An operator who fails to submit a timely and complete NOI and obtain coverage under the permit and who discharges seafood processing waste and wastewaters to waters of the U.S. covered by this permit will be in violation of the Clean Water Act for discharging without an APDES permit.

1.6. Requirements to Submit a Complete Notice of Intent (NOI) (Attachments A and A-1)

- 1.6.1. A complete NOI shall include all information specified on the AKG528000 NOI, Attachments A and A-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. Supporting documentation with the NOI. A complete NOI submittal shall also include the following:
- 1.6.2.1. Area Map. A legible area map and coordinates of the location of the processor (front door) and all outfall terminuses for seafood processing wastewaters, 'Other outfalls,' and commingled storm water. The Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates (latitude and longitude) of each proposed discharge location shall be provided in decimal degrees (North American Datum (NAD) 1983 or World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984 datum). The accuracy of coordinates shall be at least within ± 50 feet (17 meters). Also indicate the location of all incoming water supplies. Additional map (map layer) identifying whether the facility or any outfall is located within National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) designated critical habitat area.
- 1.6.2.2. Bathymetric Chart. A bathymetric chart to provide the depth of the seafloor for each outfall, reported at mean lower low water (MLLW) according to published National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) bathymetric charts.
- 1.6.2.3. Line Drawing. The line drawing shall be tied in detail to the outfall narrative and outfall(s) described in the NOI Attachment A-1. The line drawing shall depict:
- 1.6.2.3.1. Operational areas contributing waste and wastewater to the waste treatment units (e.g., screening system), as well as non-process wastewaters. 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.

- 1.6.2.3.2. Flows corresponding to Attachment A-1, identifying water/wastewater flow through the facility operations and treatment units.
- 1.6.2.3.3. The location of all final monitoring locations, internal monitoring locations, and commingled storm water monitoring locations, where applicable.
- 1.6.2.4. Outfall Narrative. The operator shall submit a narrative identifying:
 - 1.6.2.4.1. Each type of process, operation, or production area that contributes waste and wastewater to the effluent for each outfall, including reference to volumes in Attachment A-1. Processes, operations, or production areas may be described in general terms.
 - 1.6.2.4.2. The final disposal method of any solid or fluid seafood processing wastes and wastewaters other than by discharge through an outfall.
- 1.6.2.5. Proposed Commodity Line Effluent Limitation Guideline (ELG) Calculation (must be based on Appendix D).
- 1.6.2.6. Documentation of facility storm water discharge coverage under the APDES MSGP, or notice that the facility has filed a No Exposure Certification with DEC.
- 1.6.2.7. [Form 2M](#), if a mixing zone is requested. Permittees must include all associated information requested by the form, including modeling.
 - 1.6.2.7.1. To request a mixing zone, permittees must also submit [Form 2G](#) and include sufficient information for the Department to complete an antidegradation analysis and make findings under 18 AAC 70.016 (b), (c), and (d). The Tier 2 antidegradation analysis is required for parameter(s) determined by the Department to meet the definition of new or expanded, including all parameters regulated for the first time.
 - 1.6.2.7.2. Mixing zones will be public noticed in accordance with 18 AAC 83.120.

1.7. Transfer of Authorization or Change in Location

- 1.7.1. **Change in Facility Location.** Authorization under this permit is not transferable if a facility changes location.
 - 1.7.1.1. Authorization under this permit is specific to the outfall(s) identified in the NOI, and a facility specified geographic location. If a permittee moves to a new location not listed in the APDES authorization, thereby changing the discharge location, 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 and discharge location by submitting a new NOI. The permittee is not authorized to discharge at the new location until the permittee receives a new written authorization.
 - 1.7.1.2. If a permittee intends to change the location of any outfall/outfall terminus, the permittee shall contact the Department and submit an updated NOI with the proposed new outfall location at least 90 days prior to the relocation.
- 1.7.2. **New Operator.** Authorization to discharge under this permit may be transferred to another operator if:
 - 1.7.2.1. The new operator notifies the Department in writing of the proposed transfer and submits a complete Name Change / Transfer of Ownership form. The new operator either confirms in writing that the commodity lines processed and volume discharged remains the same, and other information given on the original NOI remains correct, or the operator submits a modified NOI.

1.7.2.2. Neither the current permittee nor the new operator has received notification of the Department's intent to terminate coverage under this permit within 30 days of the operator's transfer request.

1.7.3. **Broken or repositioned outfall line.** If the permittee identifies in a Seafloor Survey, or other survey, that the outfall has been moved or has been broken outside the control of the permittee, the permittee shall submit a notice of noncompliance for discharging to an unauthorized discharge location, in accordance with Appendix A.

1.7.3.1. The permittee shall attempt to repair or replace the outfall pipe in accordance with Part 1.5.3. If the permittee is unable to replace or repair the outfall in order to place the terminus at the previously approved location, the permittee shall apply for coverage at the new location in accordance with Part 1.5.4.

1.7.4. The Department may continue coverage for a new operator under this permit or may require the new operator to apply for and obtain a different discharge permit authorization.

1.7.5. The new operator is responsible for payment of any applicable permit fees.

1.8. Updated NOI

1.8.1. A permittee with current coverage is required to submit an updated NOI at least 30 days prior to the following:

1.8.1.1. 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).

1.8.1.2. Any material change is proposed, including but not limited to: discharge location(s), processing plant location, discharge totals, production levels, commodity lines processed, waste treatment systems, or processes. The material changes from the original NOI shall be clearly indicated on the new NOI.

1.8.1.3. Changes to waste and wastewater treatment system(s) occur. See also Part 1.5.3.

1.8.2. Modified operations may not commence prior to written approval from DEC.

1.8.3. The Department may require a permittee to submit an updated NOI.

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 the permittee submits a NOI proposing a discharge that may significantly alter pollutant loading or discharge locations, or if an Annual Report shows that the discharge is not complying with WQS or permit conditions, DEC may condition the authorization with restricted discharge dates or amounts.

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.

- 1.9.5. DEC may require any operator applying for, or covered by, a general permit authorization to apply for and obtain an individual permit.
- 1.9.6. If an operator submits an individual permit application, DEC may at its discretion issue a general permit authorization in lieu of issuing an individual permit.
- 1.9.7. A permittee 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.

1.10. Continuation of an Expired General Permit

- 1.10.1. If the 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.
 - 1.10.1.1. A permittee who wishes to remain covered by administrative continuation 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.
 - 1.10.1.2. Following a permittee's timely and appropriate submittal of a complete NOI, the Department may:
 - 1.10.1.2.1. Reissue the general permit and provide continued coverage.
 - 1.10.1.2.2. Issue an administrative continuation letter to the permittee.
 - 1.10.1.2.3. Make a formal decision to not reissue this general permit or to not cover a particular discharger previously authorized by the general permit, at which time DEC will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative APDES permit. Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.
- 1.10.2. The permittee is required to abide by all limitations, monitoring, and reporting included herein if the permit enters administrative continuation until such time a permit is reissued authorizing the discharge or a NOT is submitted by the permittee.

1.11. Termination of Permit Coverage.

- 1.11.1. Permittee Requested Termination - To terminate permit coverage, a permittee shall submit a complete and accurate NOT. The signed NOT form (Attachment E) shall be submitted to DEC at the address listed in Table 1 or by other DEC-approved electronic methods. Note: DEC will not terminate a permit authorization if the permittee is subject to an enforcement action under the subject authorization.
- 1.11.2. When to Submit a NOT - A permittee shall request permit coverage termination by submitting a DEC NOT form if any of the following conditions have been met:
 - 1.11.2.1. All discharges have permanently ceased.
 - 1.11.2.2. The entire discharge is routed to a properly operating and permitted wastewater treatment facility with an established industrial source pretreatment program, meeting all pretreatment requirements.
 - 1.11.2.3. A change in facility and discharge location has occurred, as outlined in Part 1.7.
 - 1.11.2.4. The permittee has obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an APDES permit.

- 1.11.3. If a permittee submits a NOT without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part 1.11.2, then the permittee's NOT is not valid. The permittee is responsible for meeting the terms of this permit until their authorization is terminated in writing by the Department.
- 1.11.4. Any permittee who has not requested termination of permit coverage, or whose authorization has not been terminated by the Department, remains responsible for meeting all permit requirements, including monitoring and reporting, until the authorization is terminated.

2.0 LIMITATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

2.1. Applicability

Part 2.2 and its subparts apply to all permittees. Parts 2.3 through 2.6 are facility-specific discharge type requirements. The limits, monitoring, and conditions based on type of discharge only apply if the facility discharges those specific types of waste and wastewaters. Permittees discharging the various types of waste and wastewaters are responsible for determining when the discharges are occurring and performing required sampling during each effluent's applicable discharge time. All authorized discharges shall meet the applicable treatment requirements set out in this permit.

2.2. General Requirements

The following limitations and requirements apply to all permittees.

2.2.1. Flow Meter and Totalizer Installation

- 2.2.1.1. **New Facilities/Outfalls.** Installation and maintenance of effluent flow meters and totalizers are required at new facilities and for new outfall installations (except for those flows excluded under Table 8 – Footnote e).
- 2.2.1.2. **Existing Facilities.** Existing permittees' main seafood processing discharge outfall must have a flow meter and totalizer installed as of the effective date of the permit. For all other existing outfalls (except for those flows excluded under Table 8 – Footnote e), permittees must install and maintain effluent flow meter(s) and totalizer(s) within 24 months of the effective date of this permit, or sooner if modifications or installations of waste treatment systems occur.
- 2.2.1.3. **Existing Facilities with Washed Mince and Washed Paste.** Existing permittees who process washed mince, washed paste, or both commodity line(s) must install an internal flow meter and totalizer on that commodity line within six months of the effective date of this permit.

2.2.2. Flow Measurements

- 2.2.2.1. Installed or upon installation, the effluent flow shall be continuously measured and recorded using a flow meter and totalizer.
- 2.2.2.2. The permittee shall record each outfall's estimated or measured flow (mgd), report the daily flow for each sampling day (24-hour sampling period), and report the average monthly discharge flow (mgd) on the applicable discharge monitoring report (DMR).
 - 2.2.2.2.1. At existing facilities on outfalls where flow meters are not yet installed, the daily and average monthly discharge flow volumes (mgd) may be estimated for the first 24 months after the permit's effective date or until flow meter installation, whichever occurs first.
 - 2.2.2.2.1.1. Estimated volumes shall be established by use of professional methods (e.g., pump size and duration of pumping, potable water usage, or volume of vessels emptied).

- 2.2.2.2.1.2. When discharge flow volumes are estimated instead of measured, permittees must submit the flow volume calculation methods as an attachment with the next month's required DMR.
- 2.2.2.2.1.3. Flow volume estimation methods must be placed in the Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan. Revisions to the procedure to derive the flow volume estimations must be updated in the BMP Plan prior to using the new procedure for reporting purposes.

2.2.3. Pre-Installation / Pre-Discharge Survey Requirements

- 2.2.3.1. 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 G:
 - 2.2.3.1.1. Where a new onshore facility, with new outfall(s), is being proposed, or
 - 2.2.3.1.2. Where an existing facility is proposing a new outfall location, or
 - 2.2.3.1.3. Where a permittee is restarting a seafood processing facility in a location where no seafood discharges have occurred for the past 12 months.

2.2.4. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

- 2.2.4.1. All permit limit values represent maximum effluent limits unless otherwise indicated. The permittee must comply with effluent limitations at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of monitoring frequency or reporting required by other provisions of this permit.
- 2.2.4.2. All monitoring and effluent limitations as set out in the permit are required to begin upon the effective date of this permit and shall continue until the next permit reissuance when new monitoring requirements are established.
- 2.2.4.3. All monitoring is to be representative of the waste stream flow and be conducted while the applicable discharge is occurring.
- 2.2.4.4. All required seafood processing waste and wastewater monitoring must be conducted while full seafood processing is occurring during the 24-hour sampling period. When seafood processing is for short or intermittent periods, samples are to be taken while seafood processing waste and wastewaters discharge is occurring.
- 2.2.4.5. Where monitoring is required or if the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than the permit requires, the permittee shall use a sufficiently sensitive EPA-approved test method that quantifies the level of pollutants to a level lower than applicable limits or WQS, or use the most sensitive test method available, per Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(f), or methods found in 18 AAC 70, as applicable. Upon request by the Department, the permittee must submit the results of any other monitoring regardless of the test method used.
- 2.2.4.6. For purposes of reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the method detection limit (MDL), the permittee must report "less than (<) {numeric value of MDL}" and if a value is less than a reporting limit (RL) (also called a minimum reporting limit (MRL) or a practical quantification limit (PQL)), the permittee must report "less than (<) {numeric value of RL}."
- 2.2.4.7. Permittees have the option of taking more frequent samples than are required under the permit. If applicable, these samples must be used for averaging if they are conducted using the Department approved test methods (generally found in 18 AAC 70 and 40 CFR Part 136 [adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.010]). The results of any additional monitoring must be

included in the calculation and the reporting of the data submitted in the DMR (per Appendix A, Part 3.2 and 3.3), except as specified in Part 2.3.6.3.

- 2.2.4.8. Where monitoring is required, the permittee shall label each sample clearly, identifying the applicable pollutant parameter being monitored and the outfall number (e.g., Outfall 001, 002, etc.) the sample is taken for. For required receiving water monitoring, the permittee shall label each sample clearly, identifying the pollutant parameter being monitored, the location of where the sample was taken in the receiving water (i.e., latitude/longitude), and the depth the sample was taken, measured at MLLW.
- 2.2.4.9. All limitations that require averaging of measurements must be estimated using an arithmetic mean unless the Department specifies another method in the permit.
- 2.2.4.10. DEC may require additional effluent or receiving water monitoring for site-specific purposes related to, but not limited to: NOI submittal information, protection of state WQS, gathering data to support Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development, evaluation of receiving water impairments, 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 when issued authorization to discharge under the general permit.
- 2.2.4.11. **Electronic Reporting**
 - 2.2.4.11.1. E-Reporting Rule - Phase I (DMRs). The permittee must submit a DMR for each month by the 15th day of the following month. DMRs shall be submitted electronically through NetDMR per Phase I of the E-Reporting Rule (40 CFR Part 127). For access to the NetDMR Portal, go to <http://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/oeca-netdmr-web/action/login>. DMRs submitted in compliance with the E-Reporting Rule are not required to be submitted as described in Appendix A – Standard Conditions unless requested or approved by the Department. Any DMR data required by the Permit that cannot be reported in a NetDMR field (e.g. receiving water data, etc.) shall be included as an attachment to the NetDMR submittal. DEC has established an E-Reporting Information website at <http://dec.alaska.gov/water/compliance/electronic-reporting-rule> which contains general information about this reporting format. Training modules and webinars for NetDMR can be found at <https://netdmr.zendesk.com/home>.
 - 2.2.4.11.2. E-Reporting Rule - Phase II (Other Reports). Phase II of the E-Reporting Rule will integrate electronic reporting for all other reports required by the Permit (e.g., Annual Reports and Certifications) and implementation is expected to begin during the permit cycle. Permittees should monitor DEC’s E-Reporting website <http://dec.alaska.gov/water/compliance/electronic-reporting-rule> for updates on Phase II of the E-Reporting Rule and will be notified when they must begin submitting all other reports electronically. Until such time, other reports required by the Permit may be submitted in accordance with Appendix A – Standard Conditions.
- 2.2.4.12. The permittee is required to mark “no discharge” on their NetDMR submittal for the months where monitoring is required but the facility is not discharging.
- 2.2.4.13. A summary report of DMR or other pollutants monitored, based on associated seafood commodity line(s) waste and wastewater streams or other, shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).

2.2.5. Treatment and Limits Applicable to All Permittees

- 2.2.5.1. Wastewater discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the Alaska WQS found in Title 18 Alaska Administrative Code Chapter 70 (18 AAC 70).
- 2.2.5.2. All seafood processing waste and wastewater shall be treated to 1.0 millimeter (mm) or less via screens or other equivalent technology capable of meeting the technology-based effluent limitations found in Part 2.3 (Table 3) and Part 2.5 (Table 6), as applicable.
- 2.2.5.2.1. All collected seafood processing waste solids shall be conveyed to a by-product recovery facility or to a by-product recovery commodity line, or be disposed of in another Department-approved manner.
- 2.2.5.3. A permittee shall route all incidental seafood processing waste and wastewaters in scuppers and floor drains through a conveyance system to the seafood waste treatment system prior to discharge.
- 2.2.5.4. Non-process wastewaters may, but are not required to, be discharged through the seafood waste treatment system. Permittees shall establish pollution reduction BMPs for any effluents that have not been sent through the screening system.
- 2.2.5.5. If there are reoccurring sea surface residues violations at the facility, the permittee is required to develop and implement mitigating BMPs.
- 2.2.5.6. Permittees are required to monitor catch transfer water conveyed to the onshore seafood processing facility per Part 2.6 if not already monitored per Part 2.3.
- 2.2.5.7. All permit required effluent monitoring, except as specified in Part 2.4, shall be performed after all commingling has occurred and after the last treatment unit but prior to discharge to waters of the U.S. If a facility is authorized a mixing zone, the effluent limits in Table 2 may be superseded by corresponding modified effluent limits in the individual authorization to discharge. DEC will notify the permittee of any modified effluent limits when issuing an authorization to discharge under this general permit.
- 2.2.5.8. All effluents discharged to waters of the U.S. must meet the limits found in Table 2.

Table 2: Final Effluent Limits Applicable to All Permittees

Parameter	Units	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature	° C	--	15
pH	SU	6.5	8.5

2.2.6. Outfall System Inspection

- 2.2.6.1. The permittee shall perform an outfall condition inspection during the seafloor survey found in Part 2.7.2. Inspection techniques such as pressure testing, visual, remotely operated vehicle (ROV), dye testing, or diver inspection are allowed. The inspection methods must be in the BMP Plan and made available to DEC upon request.
- 2.2.6.1.1. The permittee shall ensure cathodic protection is functional and the outfall system and cathodic protection are not at the end of functional life.
- 2.2.6.1.2. The permittee shall document outfall condition and remaining life.
- 2.2.6.1.3. The permittee shall keep a log of repairs to the outfalls.

2.2.6.2. 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).

2.2.6.3. The permittee shall include a section in the Annual Report (Part 2.8) that summarizes the noncompliance issues and violations found during outfall system inspections and other information gathering during the calendar year.

2.2.7. Permittees Discharging to or within 1.0 nm of Critical Habitat Areas or Game Refuges

2.2.7.1. Permittees shall have trained personnel at the facility capable of identifying the listed threatened or endangered species (spectacled eiders, Steller's eiders, Northern Sea Otters, Sea Lions, etc.).

2.2.7.2. Permittees shall provide a report of threatened or endangered species sighting(s) recorded in accordance with Part 2.7.1.2.3 with the Annual Report.

2.2.7.3. Permittees that transfer fuel in or within 1.0 nautical mile (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. Permittees shall have written procedures in their BMP Plan for spill response and shall store adequate oil and fuel clean-up equipment at the facility and at fuel transfer locations.

2.2.7.4. A new outfall proposed to discharge in designated critical habitat area will be public noticed in accordance with 18 AAC 83.120 requirements.

2.2.8. Moored/Docked Support Vessels (Processing or Freezing)

2.2.8.1. All seafood processing discharges from moored/docked vessels providing support (processing or freezing) to the onshore facility must be routed to the onshore facility's waste treatment systems. No discharges from a support vessel are allowed, except those non-commingled ballast water discharges for the normal operation of the vessel.

2.2.8.2. A support vessel's sanitary wastewater must only be disposed in a Department approved manner.

2.2.9. Nuisance Conditions

2.2.9.1. The permittee shall ensure seafood processing waste and wastewater and residues do not create attractive nuisance conditions whereby fish or wildlife are attracted to seafood waste or wastewater, or to storage areas in a manner that creates a threat to fish or wildlife, or to human health and safety.

2.2.9.2. The permittee shall ensure seafood processing waste and wastewater and residues do not create a nuisance condition to designated uses.

2.2.9.3. DEC will use the following criteria to determine whether a nuisance or an objectionable condition exists, including whether seafood waste or wastewaters are or have been:

2.2.9.3.1. Attracting undesirable or nuisance species.

2.2.9.3.2. Creating an objectionable odor or taste.

2.2.9.3.3. Resulting in complaints or observations from existing users.

2.2.9.3.4. Inconsistent with the intended use of the area as designated in a land use or other resource management plan adopted by a federal, state, or local government.

2.3. Conventional or Mechanized Seafood Processing (Butchering)

- 2.3.1. Single and mixed commodity effluent monitoring and reporting is required. Required formulas and example calculations used to determine compliance with the effluent limits in Table 3 are shown in Appendix D of this permit. All instances of noncompliance with the effluent limits in Table 3 shall be reported in accordance with Appendix A, Part 3.4 and be reported on the DMR and discussed in the Annual Report (Part 2.8.3.2.6).
- 2.3.2. Effluent monitoring shall be performed after the last treatment unit, and after commingling with any other seafood processing effluents (e.g., washed or unwashed mince, washed or unwashed paste waste and wastewater commingled with butchering waste and wastewater), but prior to discharge. Effluent limits shall be met at the end of the treatment process prior to discharge.
- 2.3.3. The effluent discharge limitations and monitoring required by this Part are as specified in Table 3 and Table 4, respectively.
- 2.3.4. Permittees shall develop methods to calculate or measure individual commodity line pounds processed (lbs/day) to use in permit limit calculations. Final calculations shall be submitted with the Annual Report.
- 2.3.5. Facility-specific effluent limitations (based on Table 3)¹ shall be calculated using the methods in Appendix D.
- 2.3.5.1. All monitoring results and calculations performed in accordance with Table 3 and Table 4 shall be included as an attachment to the DMR.
- 2.3.5.2. If multiple commodity lines were processed on the sampling day or during the month, the permittee shall calculate the mixed-commodity effluent limits based on weighted averages of the limits in Table 3.
- 2.3.5.2.1. These permit limit calculations will take into account the various commodity lines' production percentages during the reporting period. The permittee shall indicate on the DMR attachment the commodity lines processed during the reporting period as well as the lbs pollutant discharged / 1,000 lbs raw product processed for applicable pollutants (e.g., BOD₅, O&G, TSS).
- 2.3.6. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
- 2.3.6.1. The permittee shall report the number of days in the calendar month that each commodity line of seafood processing occurred.
- 2.3.6.2. Every commodity line processed for at least 24 hours during the calendar month must be represented in at least one of that month's sampling events under Table 4. Permittees may need to sample more frequently than the minimum weekly frequency in order to fulfill this requirement. Results for all sampling days shall be included in the Annual Report (Part 2.8.3.2.1).
- 2.3.6.3. If there are 24-hour period(s) during which sea macroalgae is the only commodity line processed, the permittee must sample during all of those 24-hour periods for the parameters in

¹ Washed Mince / Washed Paste discharge pollutant monitoring concentration results [(mg/L) per Part 2.4] shall not be subtracted when determining compliance with final effluent limits (Table 3). Rather, the calculations provided in Appendix D, based on mass loading calculation and subtraction, shall be used.

Table 4 and report the results only in the Annual Report (Part 2.8.3.2.1). These samples shall not be included in pollutant loading monthly average calculations and do not count as the required weekly samples for DMR reporting.

2.3.6.4. The permittee shall conduct monitoring in accordance with the requirements and frequencies established in this Part, including Table 3 and Table 4.

2.3.6.5. The permittee shall perform all other monitoring requirements set forth in Part 2.3 – Part 2.7, as applicable.

Table 3: Butchering Effluent Limitations (Outfall 001)

Commodity Line	Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (lbs/1,000 lbs)		Oil & Grease (O&G) (lbs/1,000 lbs)		Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) (lbs/1,000 lbs)	
	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
Crab Meat	16	5.3	1.6	0.52	report	report
Whole Crab/Crab Sections	9.9	3.3	1.1	0.36	report	report
Shrimp	270	180	45	15	report	report
Salmon Conventional/Hand Butchered	2.3	1.4	0.28	0.17	report	report
Salmon Mechanized Processing	42	25	28	10	report	report
Bottom Fish ^a Conventional/Hand Butchered	1.9	1.1	2.6	0.34	report	report
Bottom Fish ^a Mechanized Processing	22	12	9.9	3.9	report	report
Scallops	5.7	1.4	7.3	0.23	report	report
Herring – Frozen Whole	2.3	1.4	0.28	0.17	report	report
Herring Fillet Processing	23	18	20	7.3	report	report

Notes:

a. Bottom fish include flounder species (e.g., arrowtooth), flatfish/sole species (e.g., yellowfin), halibut, rockfish/snapper species, ocean perch species (e.g., pacific), cod species (e.g., pacific, ling), pollock, sablefish, atka mackerel, and Pacific hake (whiting).

Table 4: Butchering Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (Outfall 001)

Parameter	Units ^a	Sample Frequency	Reporting Requirements	Sample Type
Daily Flow	mgd	record daily	report for the day of pollutant monitoring	metered/estimated
Monthly Flow	mgd	record daily	report monthly average	metered/estimated
Amount raw product processed ^b	lbs	daily	report poundage by commodity line for sampling days and monthly total	measured for each commodity line
Number of Days Processing ^b	days	record daily	report monthly total	measured
Seafood solids sent to by-product recovery	lbs	record monthly	report monthly total	measured
BOD ₅ ^{c, d}	mg/L	weekly	report	composite ^e
	lbs/day			
	lbs/1,000 lbs			
TSS ^{c, d}	mg/L	weekly	report	composite ^e
	lbs/day			
	lbs/1,000 lbs			
O&G ^{c, d}	mg/L	weekly	report	grab
	lbs/day			
	lbs/1,000 lbs			
Settleable Solids	mL/L	weekly	report	grab
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	weekly	report	composite ^e
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^f	µg/L	weekly	report	grab
Total Ammonia	mg-N/L	weekly	report	grab
pH	SU	weekly	report	grab
Salinity	ppt	weekly	report	grab
Temperature	°C	weekly	report	grab

Notes:

- Units: mgd = million gallons per day (24-hrs), lbs = pounds, mg/L = milligrams per liter, lbs/day = pounds per day, lbs/1,000 lbs = pounds per 1,000 lbs raw product processed, mL/L = milliliter per liter, µg/L = micrograms per liter, SU = standard units, ppt = parts per thousand, and °C = degrees Celsius.
- The permittee shall report the number of days of processing and the raw product lbs processed (for sampling days and total monthly) for each commodity line (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, or scallops).
- Permittees shall report the daily maximum and monthly average in pounds (lbs) BOD₅, TSS, and O&G / day each sample event during the calendar month.
- Permittees shall report the pounds BOD₅, TSS, and O&G / 1,000 pounds raw product processed on the day of monitoring, as well as the monthly averages discharged. The calculations to determine pounds of pollutant discharged / 1,000 pounds of raw product processed, as well as calculations necessary to determine compliance with the effluent limitations in Table 3, are shown in Appendix D of this permit. On DMRs, permittees shall specify the effluent limitation calculated based on the commodity mix processed during the reporting period.
- See Appendix C for a definition. The compositing period shall be for 24 hours or for the total amount of time on the sampling day during which there is flow from the outfall. The composite sample shall consist of at least one equal volume aliquot per every full three hours in the compositing period.
- Chlorine monitoring is required only if used as a disinfectant or introduced elsewhere in the seafood processing area. Compliance with the receiving water limits for total residual chlorine cannot be determined using EPA-approved analytical methods. DEC will use 0.1 mg/L as the compliance limit for this parameter.

2.4. Washed Mince and Washed Paste Commodity Line Requirements

- 2.4.1. Existing permittees may estimate flow volumes for six months after the permit's effective date if the permittee does not have an effluent flow meter installed at the internal monitoring location prior to commingling. After such date, or upon installation, the use of a flow meter and totalizer is required.
 - 2.4.1.1. When estimating flow volumes as allowed under this Part, the permittee may estimate or record the incoming flow volume to each washed mince / washed paste commodity line area as a proxy for discharge volume.
- 2.4.2. The washed mince / washed paste seafood waste and wastewaters shall be monitored as follows:
 - 2.4.2.1. If washed mince / washed paste seafood processing waste and wastewater is the only discharge through an individual outfall, the non-commingled, washed mince / washed paste effluent must be treated to 1.0 mm or less and monitored per the monitoring schedule set out in Table 5.
 - 2.4.2.2. If the washed mince / washed paste seafood processing waste and wastewaters are commingled with other wastewaters prior to screening and discharge, monitoring per Table 5 shall occur at an internal monitoring point located prior to any commingling to determine washed mince / washed paste commodity line effluent mass-based pollutant loading (i.e., lbs TSS/O&G/BOD₅).
 - 2.4.2.3. Sampling under Part 2.4.2.2 shall be conducted during the same 24-hour monitoring period as required monitoring under Part 2.3 and Table 4, and both sampling events shall occur while washed mince / washed paste seafood effluent is being discharged through the mixed-commodity outfall.
 - 2.4.2.4. For the internal monitoring location, the permittee is required to screen the washed mince / washed paste waste and wastewater sample(s) to 1.0 mm or less, equivalent to the seafood waste treatment screening technology installed, prior to analysis of BOD₅, O&G, TSS, SS, and TDS.
 - 2.4.2.5. The pounds of raw product processed into washed mince / washed paste at the facility shall not be included in the butchering line's pounds raw product processed when calculating lbs pollutant/1,000 pounds raw product processed for BOD₅, O&G, or TSS effluent limits.
 - 2.4.2.5.1. The internal monitoring location's calculated mass (lbs/day) of BOD₅, O&G, or TSS shall be subtracted from the butchering line's calculated mass (lbs/day) of BOD₅, O&G, or TSS, respectively, prior to the final calculation of lbs pollutant/1,000 pounds raw product processed for BOD₅, O&G, or TSS effluent limits in Table 3 (see Appendix D).
 - 2.4.2.6. The permittee shall perform all other monitoring requirements set forth in Part 2.3 – Part 2.7, as applicable.

Table 5: Washed Mince / Washed Paste Effluent Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (Outfall 002)

Parameter	Units ^a	Sample Frequency	Reporting Requirements	Sample Type
Daily Flow	mgd	record daily	report for the day of pollutant monitoring	metered/estimated
Monthly Flow	mgd	record daily	report monthly average	metered/estimated
Raw product sent to washed mince / washed paste commodity line / area	lbs	record daily	report for sampling days and monthly total	measured
Number of Days Processing ^b	days	record daily	report monthly total	measured
BOD ₅ ^{c,d}	mg/L	weekly	report	composite ^f
	lbs/day			
	lbs/1,000 lbs			
TSS ^{c,d}	mg/L	weekly	report	composite ^f
	lbs/day			
	lbs/1,000 lbs			
O&G ^{c,d}	mg/L	weekly	report	grab
	lbs/day			
	lbs/1,000 lbs			
Settleable Solids ^e	mL/L	weekly	report	grab
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	weekly	report	composite ^f
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^g	µg/l	weekly	report	grab
Total Ammonia	mg-N/L	weekly	report	grab
pH	SU	weekly	report	grab
Salinity	ppt	weekly	report	grab
Temperature	° C	weekly	report	grab

Notes:

- Units: mgd = million gallons per day (24-hrs), lbs = pounds, mg/L = milligrams per liter, lbs/day = pounds per day, lbs/1,000 lbs = pounds per 1,000 lbs raw product processed, mL/L = milliliter per liter, µg/L = micrograms per liter, SU = standard units, ppt = parts per thousand, and °C = degrees Celsius.
- The permittee shall report the number of days each calendar month on which washed mince / washed paste seafood processing occurred.
- Permittees shall report the daily maximum and monthly average pounds BOD₅, TSS, and O&G.
- Calculations to determine lbs of pollutant discharge per 1,000 lbs of raw product processed are shown in Appendix D.
- Use methods described in 18 AAC 70.020(b), footnote 11. Add methods to QAPP.
- See Appendix C for a definition. The compositing period shall be for 24 hours or for the total amount of time on the sampling day during which there is flow from the outfall. The composite sample shall consist of at least one equal volume aliquot per every full three hours in the compositing period. Samples shall be taken as required in Part 2.4.2.
- Monitoring for chlorine required only if chlorine is used as a disinfectant, or introduced elsewhere in the seafood processing area. Compliance with the receiving water limits for total residual chlorine cannot be determined using EPA-approved analytical methods. DEC will use the 0.1 mg/L as the compliance limit for this parameter.

2.5. Seafood By-product Discharge Requirements

- 2.5.1. The permittee shall measure (weigh) and report the total pounds of screened seafood solids received at the by-product facility / line(s) (e.g., Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, Fish Hydrolysate, or other).
- 2.5.1.1. The pounds of screened seafood solids received by the by-product facility shall be used when calculating lbs pollutant/1,000 pounds raw product processed for BOD₅, O&G, or TSS effluent limits in Table 6.
- 2.5.1.2. The permittee shall use pollutant mass-based calculations (Appendix D) to determine pollutant loading during the reporting period.
- 2.5.2. The effluent limits found in Table 6 and monitoring requirements in Table 7 apply to:
- 2.5.2.1. The post-screening, internal monitoring location prior to commingling, or
- 2.5.2.2. The post-screening, effluent monitoring location for discharges to waters of the U.S.
- 2.5.3. Methods for disposal of stickwater and stickwater condensate (solids) shall be described in the NOI. The BMP Plan (Part 2.10) shall describe the waste and wastewater treatment system applicable to the seafood processing by-product waste and wastewater (including stickwater), method of stickwater disposal, and back-up method of stickwater disposal should the seafood processing waste and wastewater treatment system fail.
- 2.5.4. If stickwater or stickwater recovery effluent is discharged through an outfall, sampling under Table 7 must be conducted while the stickwater effluent is being discharged. When discharge is occurring for short or intermittent periods, samples shall be taken midway during stickwater discharge.
- 2.5.5. The permittee must report the daily flow (mgd) of stickwater effluent discharged. The calculation used to measure stickwater discharge volume shall be included with the Annual Report.
- 2.5.6. The permittee shall use pollutant mass-based calculations (Appendix D) for reporting pollutant loading and compliance with Table 6 effluent limits.
- 2.5.7. The permittee shall perform all other monitoring requirements set forth in Part 2.3 – Part 2.7, as applicable.

**Table 6: Seafood By-product Effluent Limitations
(Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, Fish Hydrolysate, and Other) (Outfall 003)**

Parameter	Units ^a	Monthly Average Limit	Daily Maximum Limit
BOD ₅	lbs/1,000 lbs	3.8	6.7
TSS	lbs/1,000 lbs	1.5	3.7
O&G	lbs/1,000 lbs	0.76	1.4

Notes:

a. Units: lbs/1,000 lbs = pounds per 1,000 lbs raw product (screened solids received) processed.

**Table 7: Seafood By-product Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
(Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, Fish Hydrolysate and Other) (Outfall 003)**

Parameter	Units ^a	Sample Frequency	Reporting Requirements	Sample Type
Daily Flow	mgd	record daily	report for the day of pollutant monitoring	metered/estimated
Monthly Flow	mgd	record daily	report monthly average	metered/estimated
Number of Days Processing ^b	days	daily	report monthly total	measured
Amount seafood received by the by-product recovery line	lbs	daily	report for sampling days and monthly total	measured (weighed)
BOD ₅ ^{c, d}	mg/L	weekly	report	composite ^e
	lbs/day			
	lbs/1,000 lbs			
TSS ^{c, d}	mg/L	weekly	report	composite ^e
	lbs/day			
	lbs/1,000 lbs			
O&G ^{c, d}	mg/L	weekly	report	grab
	lbs/day			
	lbs/1,000 lbs			
Settleable Solids	mL/L	weekly	report	grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^f	µg/l	weekly	report	grab
Total Ammonia	mg-N/L	weekly	report	grab
pH	SU	weekly	report	grab
Salinity	ppt	weekly	report	grab
Temperature	° C	weekly	report	grab

Notes:

- Units: mgd = million gallons per day (24-hrs), lbs = pounds, mg/L = milligrams per liter, lbs/day = pounds per day, lbs/1,000 lbs = pounds per 1,000 lbs raw product (screened seafood waste received) processed, mL/L = milliliter per liter, µg/L = micrograms per liter, SU = standard units, ppt = parts per thousand, and °C = degrees Celsius.
- The permittee shall report the number of days per month that by-product production occurred.
- Permittees shall report the daily maximum and monthly average in pounds (lbs) BOD₅, TSS, and O&G / day each sample event during the calendar month.
- Permittees shall report the pounds BOD₅, TSS, and O&G / 1,000 pounds raw product processed on the day of monitoring, as well as the monthly averages discharged. The calculations to determine pounds of pollutant discharged / 1,000 pounds of raw product processed, as well as calculations necessary to determine compliance with the effluent limitations in Table 6, are shown in Appendix D of this permit.
- See Appendix C for a definition. The compositing period shall be for 24 hours or for the total amount of time on the sampling day during which there is flow from the outfall. The composite sample shall consist of at least one equal volume aliquot per every full three hours in the compositing period.
- Monitoring for chlorine required only if chlorine is used as a disinfectant, or introduced elsewhere in the seafood processing area. Compliance with the receiving water limits for total residual chlorine cannot be determined using EPA-approved analytical methods. DEC will use the 0.1 mg/L as the compliance limit for this parameter.

2.6. Other Outfall(s) Limits and Monitoring

- 2.6.1. The permittee shall treat any water that has come in contact with seafood at the facility (including catch transfer water discharged to a vessel after seafood offloading) to meet established requirements of Part 2.2.5.2, including any discharges from the facility other than from the main seafood processing outfall. The permittee shall send the resulting screened/sieved seafood processing waste solids to a by-product recovery facility or dispose of them by other Department-approved methods.
- 2.6.1.1. If a permittee does not have the existing capability to treat catch transfer water as required by Part 2.6.1 prior to discharging to the vessel, the permittee may discharge this effluent to the vessel untreated but must still monitor the effluent as required by Part 2.6.2.2 and must submit a Catch Transfer Water Treatment Practicability Report to the Department within two years of the permit effective date. The report must evaluate various control techniques available and include the total cost of implementing and operating the control techniques evaluated as well as any other factors the permittee deems appropriate for Department consideration (e.g., engineering aspects, process changes, non-water quality environmental impacts).
- 2.6.1.1.1. The permittee must implement BMPs to minimize foam and scum produced by catch transfer water discharges, as required by Part 2.10.4.7.19.
- 2.6.1.1.2. Catch transfer water discharges that cause a violation of the Alaska WQS are prohibited discharges (Part 1.4.1.8).
- 2.6.1.1.3. The permittee must develop and implement mitigating BMPs if there are reoccurring sea surface residues violations at the facility (Part 2.2.5.5).
- 2.6.2. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
- 2.6.2.1. Permittees discharging effluents from an outfall(s) other than the main seafood processing outfall (commingled or non-commingled) shall monitor the effluents as specified in Table 8. Each separate outfall shall be monitored prior to discharge. If the permittee only discharges from a single outfall (all discharges are commingled and monitored under Part 2.3 or Part 2.5), monitoring under Part 2.6 is not required.
- 2.6.2.2. Permittees must monitor catch transfer water discharged to a vessel per Table 8, at a location prior to discharge to the vessel(s).

Table 8: Other Outfall(s) Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (Outfall 004)

Parameter	Units ^a	Sample Frequency ^f	Reporting Requirements	Sample Type
Daily Flow	mgd	record daily	report for the day of pollutant monitoring	metered/estimated ^e
Monthly Flow	mgd	record daily	report monthly average	metered/estimated ^e
BOD ₅	mg/L	monthly	report	composite / grab ^b
TSS	mg/L	monthly	report	composite / grab ^b
O&G	mg/L	monthly	report	grab
Settleable Solids	mL/L	monthly	report	grab
pH	SU	monthly	report	grab
Temperature ^c	°C	monthly	report	grab
Total Ammonia	mg-N/L	monthly	report	grab
Salinity	ppt	monthly	report	grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^d	µg/L	monthly	report	grab

Notes:

- a. Units: mgd = million gallons per day (24-hrs), mg/L = milligrams per liter, mL/L = milliliter per liter, µg/L = micrograms per liter, SU = standard units, ppt = parts per thousand, and °C = degrees Celsius
- b. If the flow from the outfall is intermittent, grab samples that are representative of the waste stream flow may be taken. Otherwise, composite samples shall be taken, in accordance with the definition in Appendix C.
- c. For thermal discharges, temperature must be taken and reported during the time of thermal discharge. In line temperature metering is acceptable.
- d. Monitoring for chlorine required only if chlorine is used as a disinfectant, or introduced elsewhere in the seafood processing area. Compliance with the receiving water limits for total residual chlorine cannot be determined using EPA-approved analytical methods. DEC will use the 0.1 mg/L as the compliance limit for this parameter.
- e. Catch transfer water flow discharged to vessels after offloading, and other flows that are intermittent, may be estimated instead of metered.
- f. The permittee may request in writing that parameter monitoring frequencies be reduced to quarterly after one year of monitoring and reporting if results indicate no detections above applicable WQS. Monitoring reductions can only occur once written approval from the Department is received.

2.7. Receiving Water Quality Monitoring**2.7.1. Sea Surface and Shoreline Monitoring**

2.7.1.1. During each day seafood processing effluent discharge occurs, the permittee shall visually inspect the shoreline and receiving water immediately surrounding the facility and outfalls and record observations on a daily log (see Attachment B as an example). These logs may be kept electronically instead of hard copy and must be made available to DEC upon request. The daily visual inspection shall include the shoreline (the intersection of the water's surface with land or manmade structures on any given tide cycle) and the readily-visible receiving water area. The area above the point of discharge (outfall terminus) should be included in the daily visual survey if it is within the readily-visible receiving water area.

2.7.1.1.1. The readily-visible receiving water is defined as the receiving water area that a shore-based observer can see, and it varies with weather (e.g., fog) and sea conditions (waves). As a result, the extent of the readily-visible receiving water area should be noted as part of each daily monitoring event.

- 2.7.1.2. The permittee's selected observation site shall allow the permittee's personnel to visually observe the receiving water and the surface of the water directly above each outfall terminus. If sea surface and shoreline observations cannot be accomplished by the permittee due to poor weather or rough sea conditions, the permittee shall note why observations could not be made. Visual inspections shall include:
- 2.7.1.2.1. Shoreline Observations – Inspect the facility's readily-visible shoreline areas and waters surrounding these areas, including harbors, boats, docks, and piers. Shoreline observations shall include any observations of seafood waste or residues depositing on the surfaces, encompassing a minimum of 100 feet to either side of the 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.
 - 2.7.1.2.2. Sea Surface Observations - Inspect the readily-visible receiving water surrounding all outfall terminuses and docks, documenting all areas and sizes of sheens, films, foam, and scum observed. A log must be maintained for all sea surface observations. The observation spot chosen shall allow the personnel to see the water surfaces surrounding the different outfalls and the dock area(s).
 - 2.7.1.2.3. Endangered and Threatened Species - The permittee shall have trained personnel² record the occurrence and approximate numbers of animals identified as Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*), Western Steller sea lions (*Eumetopias jubatus*), Steller's eiders (*Polysticta stelleri*), Short-tailed Albatross (*Phoebastria albatrus*), and Southwest Alaska Distinct Population northern sea otters (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni*) within the survey area.
 - 2.7.1.2.3.1. Monitoring the survey area for the listed and endangered species shall include recording the number of injured and dead birds. The permittee shall report within 24 hours any instances of dead Steller's eiders found onsite to the USFWS Anchorage Field Office (1-800-272-4174). The permittee shall follow the latest USFWS protocol on recording dead birds. Handling dead or injured eiders is not recommended (Appendix F).
 - 2.7.1.3. During each day seafood processing effluent discharge occurs, the permittee shall record the results of the daily residues visual inspections and observations, including the occurrence and estimated surface size and extent of any contiguous films, sheens, or mats of foam in the readily-visible receiving water area. The permittee's record must attempt to note where the film, sheen, or mats of foam are originating from (e.g., the facility's own outfall(s), a vessel currently at the facility, or a vessel no longer at the facility). If no films, sheens, mats, or foam are observed, a note of "none" shall be recorded on the daily log (see example Attachment B). Permittees may maintain records in their own electronic databases as long as all of the information required in this Part and on Attachment B is included. Logs must be maintained onsite and made available to DEC upon request.
 - 2.7.1.4. The permittee shall record observations at various phases of the tide cycle during each calendar month.
 - 2.7.1.5. The permittee shall capture representative digital photographs of the sea surface monthly while seafood wastewater discharge is occurring. Photographs shall be of sufficient clarity

² Permittees shall ensure that there are personnel at the facility capable of identifying the listed endangered and threatened species.

and detail to support the observations, shall represent what was observed, and must document positive sea surface residues observed if there were any that month. Photographs shall include a digital date and time stamp. A photograph log with the name of the person taking the photograph and a photograph description shall also be made. Photographs and the photograph log shall be maintained by the permittee for three years (see Permit Appendix A - Standard Conditions, Part 1.11) and made available to DEC upon request.

- 2.7.1.6. The permittee shall record whether any discharges are occurring from vessels at the facility during the sea surface observations.
- 2.7.1.7. A summary table of surface residues noncompliance shall be included in the Annual Report (Part 2.8).

2.7.2. Seafloor Survey Study Requirements

- 2.7.2.1. This permit does not authorize a zone of deposit.
- 2.7.2.2. The permittee must conduct seafloor surveys following the protocols and methodology established in Appendix E per the schedule established in Table 9. Seafloor surveys shall result in mapping any seafood waste deposits within, or directly adjacent to, all discharge location(s).
- 2.7.2.3. The Department may require additional or expanded seafloor surveys if it is determined that deposits are forming on the seafloor.
- 2.7.2.4. Each permittee shall develop a seafloor survey Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), as found in Part 2.9.11 that includes a description of the methods and monitoring plan for the seafloor survey area.
- 2.7.2.5. A seafloor survey report (see Appendix E) shall be submitted to the Department with the Annual Report and include a copy of the seafloor survey QAPP, a statement that the QAPP has been implemented, and a description of any problems encountered or deviations from the QAPP.

2.7.2.6. Monitoring Schedule

- 2.7.2.6.1. The Initial Seafloor Survey (see Appendix E) shall be conducted during the last quarter of the year (October – December), in compliance with the schedule set out in Table 9. If the survey cannot be conducted within that timeframe due to weather, availability of surveyor services (provided there is documented evidence that survey services were requested greater than three months in advance of when the survey is due to be performed), or other reasons, the rationale shall be documented in the seafloor survey report.
- 2.7.2.6.2. Additional Seafloor Surveys are required every four years thereafter, if less than detectable seafood processing waste deposits were found in the Initial Seafloor Survey.
- 2.7.2.6.3. Annual Seafloor Surveys are required when any Seafloor Survey reveals seafood processing waste deposits greater than detectable in a three foot by three foot square sample plot.
- 2.7.2.6.4. In addition to fulfilling the reporting requirements in Appendix A, within 120 days of finding deposits greater than detectable the permittee must develop and submit an evaluation of source control and remediation options for Department review.

Table 9: Seafloor Survey Schedule

Survey Type ^a	Requirement	Sample Location	Survey Frequency and Requirements
Initial Seafloor Survey	Seafloor Survey	Seafloor area	Perform within one year of obtaining permit coverage. Dependent on initial seafloor survey results, subsequently either perform Additional Seafloor Survey or Annual Seafloor Surveys.
<u>Additional Seafloor Survey</u> If no detectable seafood processing waste found in Initial Seafloor Survey	Seafloor Survey	Seafloor area	Performed every four years
<u>Annual Seafloor Surveys</u> Required if Initial Seafloor Survey reveals detectable seafood processing waste deposits ^b	Seafloor Survey	Seafloor area	Surveys performed annually Evaluation of source control and remediation options developed once
<u>Pre-Discharge Survey</u> Installation of a new outfall location, or facility re-starting production after not operating for more than 12 months	Pre-Discharge Seafloor Survey	Proposed Discharge Area	Prior to discharging
<u>Notes:</u> a. The seafloor surveys must be performed as established in the Appendix E Seafloor Survey protocol, or with other Department approved methodologies. b. The permit does not authorize a zone of deposit. If a deposit is found to be above detectable in any 3-foot by 3-foot square sample plot within the mapped survey area, annual seafloor surveys and an evaluation of source control and remediation options are required.			

2.7.3. Receiving Water Quality Monitoring

- 2.7.3.1. A permittee shall conduct water quality monitoring in accordance with the monitoring frequencies established in this Part.
- 2.7.3.2. Table 10 lists the monitoring requirements that must occur in the second and fourth years of permit coverage.
- 2.7.3.3. Monitoring is required to occur during the month(s) of highest average seasonal seafood processing.
- 2.7.3.4. The twice annual sampling events shall be representative of both peak salmon season and peak "Pollock Season A" production.
- 2.7.3.5. Receiving water quality samples are to be collected a minimum of four weeks apart.
- 2.7.3.6. Based on sea surface monitoring conducted under Part 2.7.1, monitoring samples are required to be collected within any identified areas of contiguous films, sheens, or mats of foam. If such areas are not identified, monitoring samples must be collected tidally downgradient from the outfall terminus. Monitoring must be performed as follows:
 - 2.7.3.6.1.1. Oil and Grease (O&G) – Oil and Grease monitoring is required at three locations:
 - 2.7.3.6.1.1.1. At mid-depth and at the surface within the sea surface residues area; and
 - 2.7.3.6.1.1.2. At a location where effluent residuals typically wash up or settle on the shoreline or other man made surfaces, if any. These samples shall be taken approximately one hour after reaching high tide (i.e., as the tide begins to recede). Personnel must attempt to collect a representative sample of any floating residuals.
 - 2.7.3.6.1.2. Dissolved Oxygen – Dissolved oxygen monitoring is required at three locations.
 - 2.7.3.6.1.2.1. Within the sea surface residues area, collected within six inches of the surface, at mid-depth, and at a depth no greater than 12 inches from the seafloor.
- 2.7.3.7. For all other monitoring parameters, sampling shall be conducted at a representative location in the ambient receiving water not under the influence of the permittee's discharge.
 - 2.7.3.7.1. A monitoring station(s) must be established by the permittee in the receiving water at a background station at a point representative of the quality of the receiving water, not influenced by the facility's discharge, collected at mid-depth.
 - 2.7.3.7.2. The permittee must seek written approval of the receiving water monitoring station from DEC at least 90 days prior to commencing receiving water monitoring.
 - 2.7.3.7.3. 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).

- 2.7.3.8. Monitoring results must be reported with the Annual Report (Part 2.8) for the year the monitoring is performed. The table shall include the date and time of the sample, effluent parameters sampled, and the monitoring data.
- 2.7.3.9. In accordance with 18 AAC 70.240, as amended through March 23, 2006, DEC may authorize mixing zone(s). Permittees may request mixing zones for specific parameters, pursuant to 18 AAC 70.240(a), by submitting Form 2M. Mixing zone requests must also include Form 2G.
 - 2.7.3.9.1. DEC will approve modified effluent limits and mixing zone(s) if the modified limits and resulting mixing zone(s) are consistent with the CWA and the mixing zone criteria at 18 AAC 70.240. The burden of proof for justifying a mixing zone rests with the applicant.
 - 2.7.3.9.2. For permittees authorized a mixing zone, the point of compliance with applicable water quality standards is at the boundary of the authorized mixing zone. DEC may require additional monitoring in the permittee's authorization to discharge.

2.7.4. Option for Collective Receiving Water Quality Monitoring

- 2.7.4.1. A permittee may participate in collective receiving water quality monitoring under Part 2.7.4 in lieu of conducting the receiving water quality monitoring that would otherwise be required under Part 2.7.3.
- 2.7.4.2. In order to participate in collective receiving water quality monitoring, a group of permittees shall:
 - 2.7.4.2.1. Develop a work plan for receiving water quality monitoring that achieves the objectives of the monitoring required under Part 2.7.3.
 - 2.7.4.2.2. Seek written approval of the receiving water quality monitoring work plan from DEC at least 90 days prior to commencing receiving water quality monitoring.
 - 2.7.4.2.3. Conduct monitoring and reporting in accordance with the work plan, if approved.

Table 10: Receiving Water Quality Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Frequency ^a	Reporting Requirement	Sample Type
Color	Color unit	2 per year	report	grab
O&G	mg/L	2 per year	report	grab
Turbidity	NTU	2 per year	report	grab
Total ammonia ^b	mg-N/L	2 per year	report	grab
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	2 per year	report	grab
pH ^b	SU	2 per year	report	grab
Temperature ^b	° C	2 per year	report	grab
Salinity ^b	ppt	2 per year	report	grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	µg/l	2 per year	report	grab
<u>Notes:</u>				
a. Samples shall be taken during the 2 nd and 4th years of permit coverage, twice per year.				
b. Ammonia, pH, salinity, and temperature shall be analyzed from the same, single grab sample.				

2.8. Annual Report

- 2.8.1. The permittee shall prepare complete, accurate, and timely Annual Reports of incidents of noncompliance, production and discharge information, and inspections and monitoring information collected January 1 through December 31 of the previous year.
- 2.8.2. Annual Reports shall be submitted no later than March 15 of the following year. An example Annual Report Form has been provided as Attachment D.
- 2.8.3. The following information shall be included in the Annual Report:
- 2.8.3.1. Verification of the permittee's APDES authorization number, company name, facility name, the name or title of any duly authorized representative (if there is one), mailing address, telephone number(s), email address, and facsimile number.
- 2.8.3.2. Summary Reports, as applicable, including:
- 2.8.3.2.1. Seafood Production Summary Report. The permittee shall include Attachment D-1, indicating the amounts of seafood processed on each commodity line during the monthly reporting periods as well as calculations and pollutant loading results (lbs/1,000 lbs seafood commodity processed) for applicable pollutants (e.g., BOD₅, O&G, TSS).
- 2.8.3.2.2. A copy of the Seafloor Survey Report (Attachment C, or other format containing all required information).
- 2.8.3.2.2.1. Summary of outfall system inspection (Part 2.2.6).
- 2.8.3.2.3. Summary of receiving water monitoring results and accompanying map of monitoring locations.
- 2.8.3.2.4. Summary of monthly sea surface and shoreline monitoring photographs, with an accompanying photograph log.

- 2.8.3.2.5. Summary report of any injured or dead animals observed under Part 2.7.1.
- 2.8.3.2.6. Summary of incidents of noncompliance. Include the reasons for such noncompliance, corrective actions, and preventative steps taken.
- 2.8.3.2.7. Summary of noncompliance and corrective actions for Sea Surface and Shoreline Monitoring observations, as recorded under Part 2.7.1. The written summary shall contain:
 - 2.8.3.2.7.1. A description of each noncompliance and its cause,
 - 2.8.3.2.7.2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times,
 - 2.8.3.2.7.3. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue through if it has not been corrected, and
 - 2.8.3.2.7.4. Corrective actions taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
- 2.8.3.2.8. Summary of any occurrences of leaks or breaks in the refrigeration/freezer systems that led to discharges to receiving waters, and how the accidental or emergency release was reported. Provide a summary of the type of refrigerant discharged along with the corresponding number of times discharged, approximate number of pounds discharged, and accompanying pH for each discharge event. The purposeful discharge of these substances without first monitoring the pH is prohibited.
- 2.8.3.3. A list of chemicals, biocides, disinfectants, cleaners, and food processing additives (salts, acids, bases, enzymes, etc.) that are used and discharged during the annual reporting period.
- 2.8.3.4. If any substances found in Part 2.8.3.3 are not used per the manufacturer's recommended use and application rates, if any, the permittee shall provide the following information:
 - 2.8.3.4.1. Product intended use,
 - 2.8.3.4.2. Total annual amount used,
 - 2.8.3.4.3. Dilution ratio during use, if any.

2.9. Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and Quality Control

- 2.9.1. The permittee shall operate in accordance with the QAPP for any permit-required monitoring and any additional voluntary monitoring performed.
- 2.9.2. The permittee must develop and implement a facility-specific QAPP for all monitoring required by this permit. The QAPP must be developed and implemented within 60 days of receiving authorization under this general permit, except as established in Part 2.9.11. Any existing QAPP may be modified under this Part. All procedures in previous QAPPs must be followed until the new QAPP has been implemented.
- 2.9.3. A permittee shall document annual review of their QAPP. The permittee shall review the QAPP whenever process changes or changes in monitoring plans occur.
- 2.9.4. The permittee must amend the facility-specific QAPP whenever sample collection, sample analysis, monitoring parameter(s), or other procedures addressed by the QAPP are modified.
- 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 the permit and to help explain data anomalies whenever they occur.

- 2.9.6. The permittee may use either the generic DEC QAPP or develop a facility-specific QAPP. Some facility-specific information is still required in order to complete the QAPP when using the generic DEC QAPP. A generic DEC QAPP is located at <http://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/quality-assurance/>.
- 2.9.7. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee must use DEC-approved Quality Assurance/Quality Control and chain-of-custody procedures, as described in the *Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5, March 2001) at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-06/documents/r5-final_0.pdf and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5, December 2002) at <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-06/documents/g5-final.pdf>. The QAPP must be prepared in the format specified in these documents.
- 2.9.8. A copy of the QAPP must be kept onsite and made available to DEC upon request.
- 2.9.9. At a minimum, the QAPP shall include:
- 2.9.9.1. Details on number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements.
 - 2.9.9.2. Monitoring schedule and shipping requirements to ensure samples arrive within holding times. Instructions for performing repeat sampling (within the required sampling period) if samples do not arrive at the lab within required holding times.
 - 2.9.9.3. Maps indicating the location of each sampling point.
 - 2.9.9.4. Qualification and training of monitoring personnel.
 - 2.9.9.5. Name, address, and telephone number of all laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.
 - 2.9.9.6. A monitoring plan for washed mince / washed paste, if processed at the facility, that:
 - 2.9.9.6.1. Identifies how the permittee determines when each washed mince / washed paste seafood production cycle is discharging to determine representative sample collection.
 - 2.9.9.6.2. Documents methods to ensure the internal monitoring location's sampling is representative of the waste stream flow.
- 2.9.10. Sea Surface and Shoreline Monitoring. Develop specific QAPP monitoring instructions for the observer to document the occurrence and estimate the size of any films, sheens, or mats of foam.
- 2.9.11. Seafloor Survey QAPP. The Seafloor Survey QAPP shall be developed at least 30 days prior to the Seafloor Survey being performed. The Seafloor Survey QAPP shall ensure that adequate documentation is available to allow reconstruction of a seafloor survey from field records and notes, survey plans, and still and video photography. At a minimum, the Seafloor Survey QAPP shall include:
- 2.9.11.1. Delivery and archiving of seafloor survey results using field records and notes, survey plans, digital images, and video photography.
 - 2.9.11.2. Establishing survey location controls.
 - 2.9.11.3. Measuring seafood waste thickness.

- 2.9.11.4. Determining percent seafood waste coverage.
- 2.9.11.5. Photographic procedures.
- 2.9.11.6. Measuring water depth and tide stage.

2.10. Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan

- 2.10.1. The permittee shall develop, implement, and operate in accordance with a BMP Plan within 60 days of obtaining permit coverage.
- 2.10.2. The permittee shall review the BMP Plan whenever process changes occur. At a minimum, the permittee shall document annual review of their BMP Plan.
- 2.10.3. The BMP Plan shall be developed in accordance with good engineering practices and the objectives described herein. The 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).
- 2.10.4. The BMP Plan must include the following information and management practices at a minimum:
 - 2.10.4.1. Name and physical location of the seafood processing facility.
 - 2.10.4.2. Facility plans, drawings, or maps.
 - 2.10.4.3. 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.
 - 2.10.4.4. Statement of BMP Purpose. The BMP Plan's purpose statement shall include a statement consistent with the following:
 - 2.10.4.4.1. Through implementation of its BMP Plan, the purpose of this plan is to:
 - 2.10.4.4.1.1. Prevent and minimize the generation and discharge of wastes and pollutants from the facility to receiving water.
 - 2.10.4.4.1.2. Prevent or reduce pollution at the source.
 - 2.10.4.4.1.3. Recycle potential pollutants in an environmentally safe manner whenever feasible.
 - 2.10.4.4.1.4. Ensure the discharge of pollutants into the environment be conducted in such a way as to have a minimal environmental impact.
 - 2.10.4.5. Statement of BMP Objectives. The BMP Plan shall be consistent with the following objectives for the reduction and control of pollutants in waste and wastewaters resulting from seafood processing, including from the production of washed mince and washed paste:
 - 2.10.4.5.1. Reduce and minimize the number and quantity of material generated, discharged, or potentially discharged at the facility to reduce pollutant loading by managing waste streams, including washed mince and washed 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.
 - 2.10.4.5.2. Establish or reference standard operating procedures for the proper operation and maintenance of pollution control systems, in accordance with good engineering practices.

- 2.10.4.5.3. Each facility component or system shall be examined for its waste and pollutant minimization opportunities and its potential for pollutant loading to waters of the U.S., such as:
 - 2.10.4.5.3.1. Removing pollutant loading earlier in process waste stream transport,
 - 2.10.4.5.3.2. Evaluating and implementing waste and wastewater treatment options,
 - 2.10.4.5.3.3. Preventing equipment failure, including refrigeration Freon/ ammonia leaks or improper operation, and
 - 2.10.4.5.3.4. Examining all normal operations and ancillary activities, including:
 - 2.10.4.5.3.4.1. Material storage areas – Identify how chemicals and additives used for washed mince / washed paste, if any, are stored in the facility to reduce pollutant loading.
 - 2.10.4.5.3.4.2. Consider ways to reduce pollutant loading passing through currently installed screening technologies that may result in water quality violations.
- 2.10.4.6. Risk Identification and Assessment. The BMP Plan must ensure the facility performs risk assessment by implementing procedures for:
 - 2.10.4.6.1. Reviewing existing materials and plans as a source of information to ensure consistency and to eliminate duplication.
 - 2.10.4.6.2. Characterizing actual and potential pollutant sources that might be subject to release.
 - 2.10.4.6.3. Evaluating potential pollutants based on the hazards they present to human health and the environment.
 - 2.10.4.6.4. Identifying pathways through which pollutants identified at the site might reach environmental and human receptors.
 - 2.10.4.6.5. Prioritizing potential releases.
- 2.10.4.7. Specific Management Practices and Standard Operating Procedures. These include but are not limited to:
 - 2.10.4.7.1. The modification of equipment, facilities, technology, processes and procedures.
 - 2.10.4.7.2. Verification that any proposed changes to waste treatment systems will have obtained necessary DEC engineering review.
 - 2.10.4.7.3. The improvement in management, inventory control, materials handling, or general operational phases of the facility.
 - 2.10.4.7.4. 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.
 - 2.10.4.7.5. Descriptions and methods for the proper operation and maintenance of the screening system and outfall pumps.
 - 2.10.4.7.6. For all facilities, develop procedures to inspect and record inspections of seafood waste treatment system(s) and outfall(s) (Part 2.2.6).
 - 2.10.4.7.6.1. Develop methods to monitor flow volumes (mgd) for commingled outfalls.
 - 2.10.4.7.6.2. Develop methods to monitor flow volumes for all outfalls other than the main seafood processing outfall, if not included in Part 2.10.4.7.6.1.
 - 2.10.4.7.7. Until flow meters are installed, where flow volumes are estimated, the method(s) and calculation used to determine daily and monthly flow volumes (mgd), including methods to document revisions in order to accurately report permit limit calculations that include flow.

- 2.10.4.7.8. Material accounting of the inputs (water, raw seafood products, chemicals, etc.), processes, and outputs (seafood processing wastes and wastewaters, chemicals, etc.) of the facility flow of water, waste, and wastewater submitted with the NOI and other information required in Part 1.5. Materials accounting is used to trace the inflow (i.e., water to be used for processing + transfer water + whole seafood product) through the seafood processing steps and outflow (i.e., seafood processing 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.
- 2.10.4.7.9. Minimization and plans to ensure that chlorine, other disinfectants, degreasers, defoaming agents, or other chemical products used at the facility will not cause exceedances of the WQS.
- 2.10.4.7.10. 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 and wastewaters) 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 seafood processing waste and wastewater discharge areas, floor drains, and refueling areas.
- 2.10.4.7.11. Description of the equipment which shall be examined for potential failure and 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.
 - 2.10.4.7.11.1. Description of methods to identify outfall condition and methods to identify leaks and breaks and the remaining cathodic protection life during the seafloor survey found in Part 2.7.2. Inspection techniques such as pressure testing, visual, ROV, dye testing, or diver inspection are allowed.
- 2.10.4.7.12. Description of practices and training for staff to identify and ensure that all process and non-process wastewaters, those waters coming in contact with seafood processing, are properly routed through the seafood waste treatment system, or treated and monitored if discharged through an outfall as discussed in Part 2.6.
- 2.10.4.7.13. Identify and develop methods to prevent, treat, or minimize the generation and discharge of pollutants in by-product production effluents, including 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 2.5.3). Stickwater shall be recycled and treated to the greatest extent practicable, in an environmentally safe manner, whenever feasible.
- 2.10.4.7.14. Pollution prevention and minimization measures at the transfer point(s) of raw seafood to the processing facility.
- 2.10.4.7.15. Develop methods to examine facility cleaning and sanitizing practices, and, where appropriate, select cleaning and disinfectant chemicals and compounds that minimize the addition of nitrogen and phosphorous-based chemical pollutants to the wastewater discharge.
- 2.10.4.7.16. Apply chemical cleaning compounds and disinfectants in accordance with manufacturer instructions and suggested application rates.

- 2.10.4.7.17. Practices for the proper operation, maintenance, and purging of ammonia or other chemical-based refrigerant and freezer systems. If the permittee references other documents to comply with this requirement, the permittee shall keep a copy of the document with this permit's BMP Plan. The BMP Plan or other documents shall include and implement:
- 2.10.4.7.17.1. Methods to direct purged wastewaters to the seafood processing waste treatment system.
 - 2.10.4.7.17.2. The facility's approach for minimizing and treating discharged refrigerants, including:
 - 2.10.4.7.17.2.1. How maintenance and purging practices are to be performed at the facility.
 - 2.10.4.7.17.2.2. How repair wastewaters are handled and treated prior to discharge, which must address:
 - 2.10.4.7.17.2.2.1. Determination that the pH is between 6.5 – 10.0 SU, and maintaining a log of pH readings, prior to commingling with processing water for discharge.
 - 2.10.4.7.17.3. How the facility plans to mitigate and report accidental or emergency releases which are not authorized by the permit.
- 2.10.4.7.18. Methods developed and implemented to ensure attractive nuisance conditions are not created and seafood processing wastes and wastewaters do not cause nuisance or objectionable conditions. Response procedures and corrective actions if nuisance or objectionable conditions are reported to the permittee.
- 2.10.4.7.19. 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, including the modification of equipment, facilities, technology, processes, and discharge procedures to be used to decrease the formation of foam and scum.
- 2.10.4.7.20. Good housekeeping. Describe 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. If the permittee references other documents to comply with this requirement, the permittee shall keep a copy of the document with this permit's BMP Plan.
- 2.10.4.7.21. Preventative maintenance. Describe 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. If the permittee references other documents or SOPs to comply with this requirement, the permittee shall keep a copy of the document(s) and/or SOPs with this permit's BMP Plan.
- 2.10.4.7.22. Documentation of inspection, record keeping, and employee training pertaining to the BMP Plan.
- 2.10.4.7.23. Fuel Transfer Procedures. Describe vessel fuel-transfer activities. Ensure procedures comply with all federal and state regulations for the prevention of, preparedness for, and response to oil discharges, including:
- 2.10.4.7.23.1. Spill response procedures,

- 2.10.4.7.23.2. Storage of adequate oil and fuel clean-up equipment at the facility, on-board, and at fuel transfer locations.
- 2.10.4.7.24. Development of educational materials to provide to vessels discharging fish hold water, live tank water, refrigerated seawater, brine, or other effluents at the facility. Topics to be covered could include, but are not limited to:
 - 2.10.4.7.24.1. Minimizing washing any residual solids into receiving waters while dockside, pier-side, or stationary.
 - 2.10.4.7.24.2. Routing wastewaters accepted into the permittee's facility to the seafood waste treatment system or other treatment systems prior to discharge to remove solids.
 - 2.10.4.7.24.3. Following the manufacturer's directions and disposal recommendations while using degreasers and defoamers. Using non-toxic degreasers and defoamers.
 - 2.10.4.7.24.4. Selecting soaps and detergents that are phosphate-free, non-toxic, and do not lead to extreme shifts in receiving water pH. Using soaps and detergents that are free from toxic and bioaccumulative compounds.
 - 2.10.4.7.24.5. Not discharging or placing any toxic or hazardous materials or related residuals into vessel discharge systems (e.g., laundry units, kitchen sinks, dishwashers, drains, sinks, showers, bath, etc.).
 - 2.10.4.7.24.6. Not discharging or placing unused soaps, detergents, or pharmaceuticals into the discharge systems (e.g., laundry units, kitchen sinks, dishwashers, drains, sinks, showers, bath, etc.).
 - 2.10.4.7.24.7. Minimizing the discharge of bilge water within the critical habitat area, unless it is for documented safety reasons, and using of oil/water separators prior to discharge.
- 2.10.5. BMP Plan Review. The BMP Plan shall include the following provisions concerning its review:
 - 2.10.5.1. Annual Review. At a minimum, be reviewed annually by the facility manager and appropriate staff.
 - 2.10.5.2. 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 signed and dated by the facility manager.
 - 2.10.5.3. The permittee shall review, and revise if necessary, 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.
 - 2.10.5.4. 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, including but not limited to the situations referenced in Part 2.2.5.5 and Part 2.7.2.6.4, the BMP Plan shall be modified to incorporate revised BMP requirements.

- 2.10.6. If multiple parties discharge out a single outfall line, a single BMP Plan may be used if each discharger's authorized agent reviews and signs the BMP Plan 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 Plan who ensures permit compliance, including verifying required permit monitoring is performed and who is responsible for submitting the Annual Report.
- 2.10.7. BMP Availability. The permittee shall maintain a copy of the BMP Plan at the seafood processing facility and shall make the plan available to DEC upon request.
 - 2.10.7.1. All business offices and 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.