



ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

INDIVIDUAL PERMIT – PRELIMINARY DRAFT

Permit Number: **AK0049786**

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

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

WESTWARD SEAFOODS, INCORPORATED

is authorized to discharge from the Captains Bay facility at 1 Mile Captains Bay Road, Dutch Harbor, Alaska at the following location(s):

Outfall	Receiving Waterbody	Latitude	Longitude
001A	Captains Bay	53°51'39" N	166°33'34" W
002A	Captains Bay	53°51'52" N	166°33'16" W

In accordance with the discharge point(s) effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein:

This permit shall become effective **DRAFT**

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

The permittee shall reapply for a permit reissuance on or before **DRAFT**, 180 days before the expiration of this permit, if the permittee intends to continue operations and discharge(s) at the facility beyond the term of this permit.

The permittee shall post or maintain a copy of this permit to discharge at the facility and make it available to the public, employees, and subcontractors at the facility. The responsible party in charge of permit compliance shall also maintain a copy of this permit.

DRAFT

DRAFT

Signature

Date

DRAFT

Program Manager

Printed Name

Title

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SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS

The Schedule of Submissions summarizes some of the required submissions and activities the permittee must 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 in the table below.

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions

Permit Part	Submittal or Completion	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to
1.2.5.1	Determination of Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) Coverage	1/permit cycle	Within 180 days of the effective date of this permit	Permitting
1.4.5.11 and Appendix A, 3.2	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	Must be submitted electronically through the NetDMR system, on or before the 20 th day of the month following monitoring ^a	NetDMR
1.10	Annual Report	Yearly	March 15 th of the calendar year following monitoring	Compliance
Appendix A, 1.3	Application for Permit Reissuance	1/permit cycle	180 days prior to the expiration date of the permit	Permitting
Appendix A, 3.4	Oral and Written Notification of Noncompliance	As Necessary	Orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances of noncompliance, and written within 5 days after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances of noncompliance	Compliance
Appendix A, 3.5	Summary Report of Noncompliance	As Necessary	At the time the permittee submits monitoring reports under Appendix A, Part 3.2, and with the Annual Report	Compliance
<p>To submit Permitting documents, use: (note, electronic reporting may be exclusively required during the permit cycle)</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 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: (note, electronic reporting may be exclusively required during the permit cycle)</p> <p>By Email: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov By Fax: 907-269-4604</p> <p>If submitting by hard copy, please MAIL COMPLETED COMPLIANCE SUBMISSIONS TO State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water Compliance Program 555 Cordova Street Anchorage, AK 99501</p>		
<p><u>Footnotes:</u> a. This due date and electronic submittal requirement per Part 1.4.5.11 supersedes the date shown in Appendix A, 3.2 on Page A-9.</p>				

1.0 LIMITATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

1.1 Discharge Authorization

- 1.1.1 During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge pollutants specified herein from Outfall 001A and Outfall 002A to Captains Bay, within the limits and subject to conditions set forth herein.
- 1.1.2 This permit authorizes discharge of only those pollutants resulting from facility processes, waste streams, and operations clearly identified in the permit application process, including:
 - 1.1.2.1 Seafood processing wastewaters from butchering, washed and unwashed mince, washed paste, and seafood by-product commodity lines, including:
 - 1.1.2.1.1 Catch transfer water (delivering vessel fish hold waste and wastewater, live tank water, refrigerated seawater, or brine) conveyed to the onshore facility.
 - 1.1.2.1.2 Cleaning, disinfectant, and defoaming agents used for seafood processing 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.
 - 1.1.2.2 Non-process wastewaters.

1.2 Discharges Not Covered

The discharge of any pollutant to waters of the U.S. that was not identified in the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) application 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:

- 1.2.1 Discharge of domestic wastewaters.
- 1.2.2 Discharge of drinking water treatment wastewaters.
- 1.2.3 Discharge of pollutants covered by other general or individual APDES permits.
- 1.2.4 Discharge of commingled or non-commingled storm water associated with construction activity.
- 1.2.5 Discharge of industrial storm water:
 - 1.2.5.1 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, or identify that the permittee has filed a MSGP No Exposure Certification, within 180 days of the effective date of the permit.
 - 1.2.5.2 Discharge of commingled industrial storm water and seafood processing waste and wastewaters is allowed only if all commingled wastewaters are treated to 0.5 millimeter (mm) width or less, per Part 1.4.2.4.
- 1.2.6 Discharge of petroleum hydrocarbons, including vessel bilge waters. No discharge of petroleum (e.g., diesel, kerosene, and gasoline) or hazardous substances is allowed into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S., on adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of

the contiguous zone which may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the U.S. [33 U.S.C. §1321(b)(3)].

1.3 Prohibited Discharges

1.3.1 The permit prohibits the following discharges:

- 1.3.1.1 Discharge of putrid, raw (non-processed) seafood.
- 1.3.1.2 Discharge of contaminated or unsold interim or finished seafood by-products (e.g., hydrolysate, fish meal, fish oil).
- 1.3.1.3 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 facility's seafood processing commodity lines.
- 1.3.1.4 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, foam, or discoloration on 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, unless authorized by a mixing zone or zone of deposit (ZOD).
- 1.3.1.5 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.
- 1.3.1.6 Discharge of seafood 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.
- 1.3.1.7 Discharge of seafood wastewater and residues that create a nuisance condition to designated uses.

1.4 General Requirements

1.4.1 Flow Measurement

- 1.4.1.1 The permittee must install and maintain an effluent flow meter and totalizer on Outfall 001A by the effective date of this permit.
- 1.4.1.2 The permittee must install and maintain effluent flow meter(s) and totalizer(s) for all other existing outfalls within 24 months of the effective date of this permit, or sooner if modifications or installations of waste treatment systems occur.
- 1.4.1.3 Upon installation, the permittee shall continuously measure and record the effluent flow using a flow meter and totalizer.
- 1.4.1.4 The permittee shall record each outfall's estimated or measured flow daily and report the daily maximum and monthly average discharge flow.
 - 1.4.1.4.1 Where flow meters are not yet installed, the permittee may estimate the daily and average monthly flow volumes for the first 24 months after the permit's effective date or until flow meter installation, whichever occurs first.
 - 1.4.1.4.2 The permittee shall estimate flow volumes by use of professional methods.

- 1.4.1.4.3 When the permittee estimates instead of measures flow volumes, the permittee must submit the flow volume calculation methods as an attachment with the next month's required Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
- 1.4.1.4.4 The permittee must place flow volume estimation methods in the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) (Part 2.1) and must update the QAPP with revisions to the procedure to derive the flow volume estimations prior to using the new procedure for reporting purposes.

1.4.2 Treatment and Limits

- 1.4.2.1 Discharge shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the Alaska WQS (18 AAC 70) in the receiving water, unless as authorized in this permit and in accordance with applicable provisions in 18 AAC 70.200 – 70.240 (e.g., mixing zone, ZOD).
- 1.4.2.2 The permittee shall route all incidental seafood processing waste in scuppers and floor drains through a conveyance system to the seafood waste treatment system prior to discharge.
- 1.4.2.3 The permittee shall not grind seafood processing waste solids prior to screening at the facility.
- 1.4.2.4 The permittee shall treat all seafood processing waste and wastewater, including catch transfer water and any other seafood contact water routed through the facility from vessels, to 0.5 mm width or less via fine mesh screens or equivalent technology.
- 1.4.2.5 The permittee shall convey seafood processing waste solids collected by screening and other solids recovery methods to a by-product commodity line or dispose of them in another Department-approved manner.
- 1.4.2.6 Non-process wastewaters may, but are not required to, be discharged through the seafood waste treatment system. The permittee shall establish pollution reduction Best Management Practices (BMPs) for any effluents that have not been sent through the treatment system.
- 1.4.2.7 The permittee shall perform all permit-required effluent monitoring after the last treatment unit and after all commingling has occurred but prior to discharge to waters of the U.S., unless otherwise specified.

1.4.3 Seafood Waste System Inspection and Reporting Requirements

- 1.4.3.1 The facility must comply with the current regulatory engineering plan review and approval requirements of 18 AAC 72, as applicable.
- 1.4.3.2 The permittee shall not anchor any new outfall(s) in, or discharge waste or wastewater into or onto, "living substrates" such as submerged aquatic vegetation (e.g., kelp, eelgrass). A pre-biological survey is required in compliance with Appendix D when proposing an outfall relocation or new installation.
- 1.4.3.3 The permittee shall perform a waste treatment and outfall system inspection within twelve months of the effective date of the permit, then perform subsequent inspections biennially (i.e., every other year). Pressure testing, visual, remotely operated vehicle (ROV), dye testing, and diver are allowable inspection methods. The permittee must include the chosen inspection methods in the BMP Plan (Part 2.2). The Annual Report (Part 1.10) shall contain a summary of the inspection done in that reporting year.
 - 1.4.3.3.1 The permittee shall ensure that the waste treatment and outfall systems are operable and functioning as designed.

- 1.4.3.3.2 The permittee shall ensure that cathodic protection is functional and not at the end of its functional life.
- 1.4.3.3.3 The permittee shall document the outfall condition and estimate the remaining functional life.
- 1.4.3.3.4 The permittee shall keep a log of repairs (including date performed and a description of repairs performed) to the seafood waste treatment and outfall system and include them in the Annual Report.
- 1.4.3.4 If the permittee identifies in a seafloor or other survey that the outfall has moved or broken, the permittee shall cease discharging from the damaged outfall system (severed, failed, or leaking) as soon as possible, but no more than ten days past discovering the damage. This allows enough time to process seafood already offloaded to the facility. The permittee shall cease discharging if they cannot repair the system within ten days. The permittee shall report any outfall system failure to DEC verbally within 24 hours of discovery and in writing within five days of discovery (Appendix A, Part 3.4).
- 1.4.3.5 The permittee shall visually inspect the seafood waste screening and conveyance system daily, documenting system functionality. The permit prohibits the discharge of inadvertently entrained gloves, earplugs, rubber bands, or other equipment used during seafood processing. The permittee shall maintain a written log of these daily inspections, including corrective actions taken on the solids recovery system, wastewater overflow occurrences, bypass incidents, and other operational problems, and shall make this log available to DEC upon request.
- 1.4.3.6 The permittee shall include a section in the Annual Report (Part 1.10) that summarizes the noncompliance issues and violations found during outfall system inspections and other information gathering during the calendar year.
- 1.4.4 Nuisance Conditions
 - 1.4.4.1 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.
 - 1.4.4.2 The permittee shall ensure seafood processing waste and wastewater and residues do not create a nuisance condition to designated uses.
 - 1.4.4.3 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:
 - 1.4.4.3.1 Attracting undesirable or nuisance species;
 - 1.4.4.3.2 Creating an objectionable odor or taste;
 - 1.4.4.3.3 Resulting in complaints or observations from existing users; or
 - 1.4.4.3.4 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.
- 1.4.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
 - 1.4.5.1 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.

- 1.4.5.2 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 establishes new monitoring requirements.
- 1.4.5.3 All monitoring must be representative of the waste stream flow and shall be conducted while the applicable discharge is occurring.
- 1.4.5.4 For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use a sufficiently sensitive Environmental Protection Agency (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 40 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.
 - 1.4.5.4.1 Methods which a vendor has designated as EPA-equivalent, but which EPA has not approved for use in compliance monitoring, are not acceptable methods for the monitoring required in this permit.
- 1.4.5.5 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 minimum level (ML) (also called a minimum reporting level (MRL), practical quantitation limit (PQL), or limit of quantitation (LOQ)), the permittee must report “less than (<) {numeric value of ML}.”
- 1.4.5.6 The permittee has the option of taking more frequent samples than are required under the permit. The permittee shall use these samples 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 permittee shall include the results of any additional monitoring in the calculation and the reporting of the data submitted in the DMR (per Appendix A, Part 3.2 and 3.3). Monitoring more frequently for pollutant parameters found in Table 2 or Table 3 must also comply with requirements in Part 1.5.2.3. The maximum daily discharge limitation shall not be applied to an average of multiple results. The permittee must report the highest test result from the reporting period as the Daily Maximum value.
- 1.4.5.7 The permittee must calculate all limitations that require averaging of measurements using an arithmetic mean unless the Department specifies another method in the permit.
- 1.4.5.8 For purposes of calculating monthly averages, zero may be assigned for values less than the MDL and the numeric value of the MDL may be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. If the average value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report “less than (<) {numeric value of MDL}” and if the average value is less than the ML, the permittee must report “less than (<) {numeric value of ML}.” If a value is equal to or greater than the ML, the permittee must report and use the actual value.
- 1.4.5.9 For purposes of calculating the reported daily maximum pounds per day, the permittee must use the total daily effluent flow rate measured on the date the effluent sample was collected. For purposes of calculating the reported weekly or monthly pounds per day, the permittee may use the appropriate average flow, weekly or monthly.
- 1.4.5.10 DEC may require additional effluent or receiving water monitoring for site-specific purposes related to, but not limited to: 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. DEC will notify the permittee of any additional or site-specific monitoring in writing.

1.4.5.11 Electronic Reporting

- 1.4.5.11.1 E-Reporting Rule - Phase I (DMRs). The permittee must submit a DMR for each month by the 20th 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 <https://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 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/hc/en-us>.
- 1.4.5.11.2 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. The permittee should monitor DEC’s E-Reporting website at <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 shall be submitted in accordance with Appendix A – Standard Conditions.
- 1.4.5.11.3 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.

1.5 Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements

- 1.5.1 Applicability. The permittee shall conduct monitoring in accordance with the requirements and frequencies established herein.
- 1.5.2 Outfall 001A (Seafood Processing and Meal Plant Wastewaters) Limits and Monitoring Requirements
- 1.5.2.1 Wastewaters originating from seafood processing operations shall meet the limits found in this Part as well as requirements of Part 1.4. The permittee shall perform effluent monitoring after the last treatment unit, and after commingling with washed and unwashed mince, washed paste, and/or by-product recovery waste streams, but prior to discharge to the receiving water.
- 1.5.2.2 Sample Labeling. The permittee shall label effluent samples required under this Part as: Outfall 001A (Seafood Processing and Meal Plant Wastewaters).
- 1.5.2.3 The permittee must limit and monitor discharges from Outfall 001A as specified in Table 2 and Table 3. The permittee shall record the date and time of all monitoring performed.
- 1.5.2.3.1 If the permittee discharges washed mince and/or washed paste wastewater, the weekly monitoring in Table 2 and Table 3 must occur while that discharge is occurring.

- 1.5.2.3.2 If the permittee discharges Fish Meal and/or Fish Oil (stickwater) effluent, the weekly monitoring in Table 2 and Table 3 must occur during that effluent's discharge. If the permittee discharges stickwater concurrently with washed mince and/or washed paste wastewater and has performed sampling under Part 1.5.2.3.1 during the monitoring month, then monitoring under this Part is satisfied.
- 1.5.2.4 Within 12 months from the permit's effective date, the permittee shall determine an Outfall 001A facility-specific settleable solids (SS) conversion factor (g/mL) for the effluent. This facility-specific SS conversion factor shall be used to calculate the pounds per day SS discharged. The permittee must submit for Department approval the method(s) proposed to determine the Outfall 001A facility-specific conversion factor within 180 days of the effective date of the permit and receive approval prior to using the facility-specific conversion factor in the SS discharged calculations.

Table 2: Outfall 001A Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Effluent Limits				Monitoring Requirements	
	Units ^a	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow ^b	mgd	N/A	Report	Report	Daily	Measured
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Week ^d	Composite ^e
	lbs/day ^c	N/A	90,000 ^d	58,000 ^d		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Week	Composite ^e
	lbs/day ^c	N/A	Report	Report		
Oil and Grease (O&G)	mg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Week	Grab
	lbs/day ^c	N/A	Report	Report		
pH	SU	6.5	8.5	N/A	1/Week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^f	mg/L	N/A	0.013 ^g	0.0075 ^g	1/Week	Grab
Temperature	°C	N/A	Report	Report	1/Week	Grab
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	Report	Report	1/Week	Grab
Density	kg/m ³	N/A	Report on Attachment A Only	N/A	1/Week	Grab
Total Ammonia, as N	mg/L	N/A	15.7	8.7	1/Month	Grab
	lbs/day ^c	N/A	420	233	1/Month	

Footnotes:

- Units: mgd = million gallons per day, mg/L = milligrams per liter, lbs/day = pounds per day, SU = standard units, °C = degrees Celsius, NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity unit, kg/m³ = kilograms per cubic meter.
- Daily flow recorded shall be the totalized 24-hour flow meter reading.
- Loading in lbs/day = concentration (mg/L) x flow (mgd) x 8.34 (conversion factor). The permittee must use the calculations in Appendix E and the daily flow (mgd) from the day sample collection occurred.
- The BOD₅ limits and monitoring are applicable from May 1 – October 31.
- 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 is not required if the permittee does not use chlorine as a disinfectant nor introduce it elsewhere in the seafood processing area.
- Effluent limits for TRC are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. The permittee will be in compliance with the effluent limits provided the TRC levels are below the compliance evaluation level of 0.1 mg/L.

Table 3: Outfall 001A Settleable Solids (SS) Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Effluent Limits				Monitoring Requirements	
	Units ^a	Daily	Monthly	Yearly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Imhoff Cone Result ^b	mL/L	Report Maximum	Report Average	N/A	1/Week	Grab
Daily Discharge	lbs/day	Report Maximum	Report Average	N/A		Calculate ^c
Monthly Total Discharge	lbs/month	N/A	Report Total	N/A	N/A	Calculate ^c
Yearly Total Discharge	lbs/yr	N/A	N/A	Report Year-to-Date Total	N/A	Calculate ^c
1.13 g/mL or Facility-Specific Conversion Factor ^d	g/mL	N/A	Report on Attachment A Only	N/A	N/A	N/A

Footnotes:

- a. Units: mL/L = milliliters per liter, lbs/day = pounds per day, lbs/yr = pounds per year, g/mL = grams per milliliter.
- b. The permittee shall determine SS (mL/L) as the volume of solids settled in an Imhoff cone (Standard Methods 2540-F).
- c. The permittee shall use the mass balance calculations/formulas found in Appendix E.
- d. The permittee shall use 1.13 g/mL for calculation for the first 12 months or until facility-specific conversion factor development, then report conversion factor used monthly.

1.5.3 Outfall 002A (Powerhouse, Refrigeration, and Meal Plant Non-contact Water).

1.5.3.1 Limits and Monitoring Requirements

1.5.3.1.1 The permittee must limit and monitor effluent from Outfall 002A as specified in Table 4.

1.5.3.1.2 Monitoring in Table 4 must occur while the authorized discharges are occurring.

1.5.3.1.3 Sample Labeling. The permittee shall label samples required under this Part to correspond to the following:

1.5.3.1.3.1 Outfall 002A (Powerhouse, Refrigeration, and Meal Plant Non-contact Water)

Table 4: Outfall 002A Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Effluent Limits				Monitoring Requirements	
	Units ^a	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow ^b	mgd	N/A	5.0	Report	Daily	Measured/estimated
Temperature	°C	N/A	20	Report	1/Week	Grab
pH	SU	6.5	8.5	N/A	1/Week ^c	Grab
Total Ammonia, as N	mg/L	N/A	Report	N/A	1/Month ^c	Grab
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	N/A	Report	N/A	1/Quarter ^c	Composite ^d
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	N/A	Report	N/A	1/Quarter ^c	Composite ^d
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	N/A	Report	N/A	1/Quarter ^c	Composite ^d

Footnotes:

- a. Units: mgd = million gallons per day, °C = degrees Celsius, SU = standard units, mg/L = milligrams per liter, and µg/L = micrograms per liter.
- b. Daily flow recorded shall be the totalized 24-hour flow meter reading.
- c. The permittee may request in writing that monitoring frequencies be reduced or eliminated for the parameters after two years of monitoring and reporting if results indicate no detections outside of applicable water quality criteria. Monitoring reductions can only occur if prior written approval from the Department is received.
- d. 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.

1.6 Mixing Zones

- 1.6.1 In accordance with state regulations at 18 AAC 70.240, DEC may authorize a mixing zone. The point of compliance with applicable WQS is set at the boundary of the authorized mixing zones as listed below.
- 1.6.2 Outfall 001A – A mixing zone for temperature, color, turbidity, residues, dissolved oxygen, sediment, and total ammonia is authorized for Outfall 001A. The mixing zone is defined as a rectangular area centered over the diffuser, extending from the seafloor to the sea surface, with a length of 200 feet (parallel to the shoreline) and a width of 253 feet (parallel to the diffuser).
- 1.6.3 Outfall 002A – A mixing zone for temperature is authorized for Outfall 002A. The mixing zone is defined as a circular area with a 100-foot radius centered over the outfall terminus extending from the seafloor to the sea surface.

1.7 Receiving Water Quality Monitoring

- 1.7.1 The permittee shall conduct weekly water quality measurements at the stations in Table 5 during July – October of each year. The permittee shall conduct the measurements on days when processing and discharge is occurring.

Table 5: Receiving Water Monitoring Locations

Station Name	Station Coordinates
Bay 13	53.8695° N, 166.5672° W
Bay 18	53.8838° N, 166.5802° W
Bay 14	53.8733° N, 166.5767° W
Bay 08	53.8627° N, 166.5835° W
Bay 09	53.8627° N, 166.5737° W
Bay 10	53.8627° N, 166.5640° W
Out 04	53.8615° N, 166.5615° W
Out 05	53.8618° N, 166.5598° W
Out 06	53.8615° N, 166.5583° W
Bay 11	53.8618° N, 166.5522° W
Bay 12	53.8648° N, 166.5507° W
Bay 20	53.8685° N, 166.5492° W
Bay 21	53.8725° N, 166.5472° W

- 1.7.2 The permittee shall measure DO concentration, temperature, salinity, density, and depth at one-meter intervals throughout the water column from a point approximately one meter below the sea surface to approximately one meter above the seafloor for each station on each day of monitoring. The permittee shall also measure the same parameters at a depth less than one meter below the sea surface to characterize the surface layer for each station on each day of monitoring.
- 1.7.2.1 In the summary of receiving water monitoring results submitted with the Annual Report (Part 1.10), the permittee shall include the following for data collected under Part 1.7.2:
 - 1.7.2.1.1 Survey dates and corresponding tables of all required data collected.
 - 1.7.2.1.2 For each monitoring station, statistical analysis comparing the dissolved oxygen values at the monitoring station to those at the Captains Bay reference station (Bay 21).
 - 1.7.2.1.3 Separate table(s) listing only the dissolved oxygen values below 6 mg/L in the one meter depth surface layer or below 5 mg/L in the water column below one meter depth, along with the corresponding survey date, monitoring station, and sample point depth.
- 1.7.2.2 If dissolved oxygen values at any station meet the criteria in Part 1.7.2.1.3 and are lower (statistically significant difference) than the dissolved oxygen values at corresponding depth on that date at Bay 21, the permittee must note that in the summary of incidences of noncompliance in the Annual Report (Part 1.10).

1.8 Project Area Zone of Deposit (Project Area ZOD)

- 1.8.1 In accordance with state regulations at 18 AAC 70.210, DEC may authorize a ZOD in marine waters. The point of compliance with all applicable WQS is set at every point outside of the authorized ZOD.
- 1.8.2 Seafood processing waste deposits on the seafloor are limited to a cumulative total of 1.0 acre of coverage within the project area ZOD, as mapped in Appendix F.
 - 1.8.2.1 The total area(s) of continuous coverage (95-100%) summed with those areas of 50% or greater discontinuous coverage of seafood waste deposits within the authorized project area ZOD shall not exceed 1.0 acre (43,560 square feet) based on the following criteria:
 - 1.8.2.1.1 Areas with continuous seafood waste coverage (95-100% coverage) are required to be summed with areas of 50% or greater discontinuous coverage to determine compliance with the 1.0-acre limitation.
 - 1.8.2.1.2 Areas with 10-49% discontinuous coverage and “Trace” coverage must be reported but are not applied toward the 1.0-acre limitation.
 - 1.8.2.1.3 Appendix F provides the survey protocol that must be used to measure and map coverage and to determine compliance with the 1.0-acre limitation. See Appendix F-Part I and II (4)(c) for reporting percent coverage.
 - 1.8.2.2 The size of the permittee’s project area ZOD may be modified by DEC if:
 - 1.8.2.2.1 The Department determines that the authorized project area ZOD is not appropriate to maintain and protect existing uses of the waterbody outside of the project area ZOD; or
 - 1.8.2.2.2 The permittee submits a seafloor survey meeting the requirements of Appendix F and the Department authorizes a modified project area ZOD based on the information submitted.
 - 1.8.2.3 Remediation planning as found in Appendix F is required if the total area(s) have exceeded 1.0 acre, regardless of when the wastes were deposited.
- 1.8.3 Seafloor Survey Monitoring Requirements. The purpose of a seafloor survey is to determine compliance with the permit limit for seafood processing waste deposits, identifying the total seafood waste coverage areas on the seafloor.

- 1.8.3.1 The permittee must conduct and report results of seafloor surveys following the protocols established in Appendix F and per the schedule established in Table 6. Seafloor surveys shall result in mapping any seafood processing waste deposits within, or directly adjacent to, all discharge location(s).
- 1.8.3.2 The Department may require additional or expanded seafloor surveys if the Department determines that deposits are forming on the seafloor outside of the project area ZOD.
- 1.8.3.3 The permittee shall develop a seafloor survey QAPP that includes a description of the methods and monitoring plan for the project area ZOD (Part 2.1.11).
- 1.8.3.4 A seafloor survey report shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 1.10) and include a statement that the QAPP has been implemented and a description of any problems encountered or deviations from the QAPP.
- 1.8.3.5 Monitoring Schedule
 - 1.8.3.5.1 The Part I Seafloor Survey (see Appendix F) shall be conducted during the first year of permit coverage in the second quarter of the year (April – June). If the survey cannot be conducted within this timeframe due to weather, availability of surveyor services (provided there is documented evidence that dive 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.
 - 1.8.3.5.2 The initial Part II Seafloor Survey shall be conducted during the second year of permit coverage, during the same time period as described in Part 1.8.3.5.1. The summed seafood processing waste coverage area applicable to the 1.0-acre limit, as defined in Part 1.8.2.1, determines the required subsequent seafloor survey frequency, which is as follows:
 - 1.8.3.5.2.1 Every year, if the previous seafloor survey report finds greater than or equal to 0.75 acres seafood waste deposit coverage.
 - 1.8.3.5.2.2 Every two years, if the previous seafloor survey report finds less than 0.75 acres seafood waste deposit coverage.
- 1.8.3.6 The permittee shall submit noncompliance notification reports for each year the seafloor survey report finds deposits greater than 1.0 acre. Finding seafood waste deposits greater than 1.0 acre does not alleviate the permittee from any other conditions of permit compliance. Upon finding deposits greater than 1.0 acre:
 - 1.8.3.6.1 The permittee shall develop and implement BMPs, corrective actions, and a pollution elimination program to reduce additional seafood processing waste deposits and to decrease the overall deposit size.
 - 1.8.3.6.2 Within 120 days of discovering such conditions, the permittee shall develop and submit for Department review and approval the Appendix F-required Remediation Plan to comply with all permit conditions. The Remediation Plan shall include ensuring that the Outfall 001A diffuser is functioning as designed.

Table 6: Seafloor Monitoring Schedule

Survey Type	Sample Location	Survey Result Triggers	Frequency
Part I Seafloor Survey	Project Area ZOD	Report as required in Appendix F	The first year of permit coverage
Part II Seafloor Survey	Project Area ZOD	Report as required in Appendix F	The second year of permit coverage
Additional Part II Seafloor Surveys	Project Area ZOD	Previous Part II Seafloor Survey reporting ≥ 0.75 acres of deposits	Required every year, See Part 1.8.3.5.2.1
	Project Area ZOD	Previous Part II Seafloor Survey reporting < 0.75 acres of deposits	Required every two years, See Part 1.8.3.5.2.2

1.9 Sea Surface and Shoreline Monitoring

- 1.9.1 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. These logs may be kept electronically instead of hard copy and must be made available to DEC upon request.
- 1.9.1.1 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) shall be included in the daily visual survey if it is within the readily-visible receiving water area.
- 1.9.1.2 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 shall be noted as part of each daily monitoring event.
- 1.9.2 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:
- 1.9.2.1 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.
- 1.9.2.2 Sea Surface and Water Column Observations - Inspect the readily-visible receiving water surrounding all outfall terminuses and docks, documenting all areas and sizes of sheens, films, foam, discoloration, and scum observed. The observation spot(s) chosen shall allow the personnel to see the water surfaces surrounding the different outfalls and the dock area(s). Observations noted shall include any suspended residues or discolorations within the water column, not just those on the water surface.

- 1.9.2.3 Endangered and Threatened Species - The permittee shall have trained personnel record the occurrence and numbers of animals identified as Western Steller sea lions (*Eumetopias jubatus*), Steller's eiders (*Polysticta stelleri*), Southwest Alaska Distinct Population northern sea otters (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni*), and short-tailed albatross (*Phoebastria albatrus*) within the survey area and within a 250-meter radius of the refueling station. The permittee shall ensure that there are personnel at the facility capable of identifying the listed endangered and threatened species.
- 1.9.2.3.1 Monitoring the survey area for the listed species shall include recording the number of injured and dead birds. The permittee shall report within 24 hours any instances of dead spectacled and Steller's eiders found onsite to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (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 G).
- 1.9.3 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 films, sheens, discolorations, or mats of foam in the readily-visible receiving water area. The permittee's record must attempt to note where the film, sheen, discoloration, 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, discolorations, or mats of foam are observed, a note of "none" shall be recorded on the daily log. Logs must be maintained onsite and made available to DEC upon request.
- 1.9.4 The permittee shall record observations at various phases of the tide cycle during each calendar month.
- 1.9.5 The permittee shall capture representative digital photographs of the sea surface monthly while seafood wastewater discharge is occurring. Photographs shall be of sufficient clarity and detail to support the observations, shall represent what was observed, and must document positive residues or discolorations 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 be made. Photographs and the photograph log shall be maintained by the permittee for three years (see Appendix A – Standard Conditions, Part 1.11) and made available to DEC upon request.
- 1.9.6 If there are reoccurring sea surface residues violations at the facility, the permittee is required to develop and implement mitigating BMPs.
- 1.9.7 A summary table of surface residues noncompliance shall be included in the Annual Report (Part 1.10).
- 1.9.8 Any person in charge of a vessel, an onshore facility, or an offshore facility shall, as soon as he has knowledge of any discharge of oil or a hazardous substance from such vessel or facility, immediately notify the U.S. Coast Guard's Command Center (1-800-478-5555) and DEC's Oil Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Hotline (1-800-478-9300) of such discharge.

1.10 Annual Report

- 1.10.1 The permittee shall prepare complete, accurate, and timely Annual Reports of noncompliance incidents, production and discharge information, and inspections and monitoring information collected January 1 through December 31 of the previous year. The permittee shall submit a completed Excel format Attachment A – Annual Report template as part of the Annual Report.
- 1.10.2 Annual Reports shall be submitted no later than March 15 of the following year.
- 1.10.3 The permittee shall include the following information in the Annual Report:

- 1.10.3.1 Verification of the permittee's APDES permit 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 (if available).
- 1.10.3.2 Production and Discharge Summary Report - The summary shall describe the seafood processed as well as pollutant loading results. Required information (Attachment A) includes:
 - 1.10.3.2.1 The processing dates and total number of processing days each month.
 - 1.10.3.2.2 The monthly total amount of raw seafood delivered per commodity line (pounds).
 - 1.10.3.2.3 The monthly total amount of finished products produced per commodity line (pounds).
 - 1.10.3.2.4 The estimated or measured daily total (for all discharge days) and monthly average effluent discharge flow for each outfall. Calculations supporting estimated flows shall be included.
- 1.10.3.3 A copy of the seafloor survey report (Part 1.8.3.4).
- 1.10.3.4 Summary of outfall system inspection (Part 1.4.3.3).
- 1.10.3.5 Summary of receiving water monitoring results and accompanying map of monitoring locations (Part 1.7).
- 1.10.3.6 Summary of sea surface and shoreline monitoring, with an accompanying photograph log (Part 1.9.5).
- 1.10.3.7 Summary report of any injured or dead animals observed under Part 1.9.2.3.1.
- 1.10.3.8 Summary of incidents of noncompliance. Include the reasons for such noncompliance, corrective actions, and preventative steps taken.
- 1.10.3.9 Summary of noncompliance and corrective actions for Sea Surface and Shoreline Monitoring observations (Part 1.9.7). The written summary shall contain:
 - 1.10.3.9.1 A description of each noncompliance and its cause;
 - 1.10.3.9.2 The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - 1.10.3.9.3 The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue through if it has not been corrected; and
 - 1.10.3.9.4 Corrective actions taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
- 1.10.3.10 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.
- 1.10.3.11 Annual Petroleum Spill Summary Report. Time, date, amount, apparent dispersal distance, cause, remedial action, and results of any remedial action of petroleum spills occurring at the facility in conjunction with its refueling activities.
- 1.10.3.12 A list of chemicals, disinfectants, cleaners, biocides, and food processing additives (salts, acids, bases, enzymes, etc.) that are used and discharged during the annual reporting period.
- 1.10.3.13 If any substances found in Part 1.10.3.12 are not used per the manufacturer's recommended use and application rates, if any, the permittee shall provide the following information:
 - 1.10.3.13.1 Product intended use,
 - 1.10.3.13.2 Total annual amounts used, and

- 1.10.3.13.3 Dilution ratio during use, if any.
- 1.10.4 Signatory requirements. The Annual Report shall be signed by a principal officer or a duly authorized representative of the permittee in accordance with Appendix A, Part 1.12, Signature Requirement and Penalties.

2.0 SPECIAL CONDITIONS

2.1 Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)

- 2.1.1 The permittee shall operate in accordance with the QAPP for any permit-required monitoring and any additional voluntary monitoring performed.
- 2.1.2 The permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a facility-specific QAPP for all monitoring required by this permit. The QAPP must be developed and implemented within 60 days of the effective date of the permit, except as established in Part 2.1.11. Any existing QAPP may be modified under this Part. All procedures in previous QAPPs must be followed until the new QAPP has been implemented.
- 2.1.3 A permittee shall document annual review of their QAPP. The permittee shall review the QAPP whenever process changes or changes in monitoring plans occur.
- 2.1.4 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.
- 2.1.5 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.
- 2.1.6 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/>.
- 2.1.7 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.
- 2.1.8 An electronic or physical copy of the QAPP must be kept onsite and made available to DEC upon request.
- 2.1.9 At a minimum, the QAPP shall include:
 - 2.1.9.1 The methods and analysis used to develop Outfall 001A's facility-specific conversion factor used in calculating SS discharged (Part 1.5.2.4).
 - 2.1.9.2 Methods to monitor flow volumes for all outfalls (Part 1.4.1.4.4).
 - 2.1.9.3 Until flow meters are installed, where flow volumes are estimated, the method(s) and calculation used to determine daily and monthly flow volumes, including methods to document revisions in order to accurately report permit limit calculations that include flow.
 - 2.1.9.4 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.

- 2.1.9.5 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.
- 2.1.9.6 A monitoring schedule applicable to stickwater and washed or unwashed mince and/or washed paste commodity lines that identifies how the permittee determines when each washed and unwashed mince and/or washed paste commodity line production cycle begins and ends, when the waste stream and/or stickwater is discharged, and when effluent monitoring should occur in compliance with Part 1.5.2.3 to ensure representative samples are obtained.
- 2.1.9.7 Maps indicating the location of each sampling point.
- 2.1.9.8 Qualification and training of monitoring personnel, including personnel training and review logs.
- 2.1.9.9 Name, address, and telephone number of all laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.
- 2.1.10 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, discolorations, or mats of foam.
- 2.1.11 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:
 - 2.1.11.1 Delivery and archiving of seafloor survey results using field records and notes, survey plans, digital images, and video photography.
 - 2.1.11.2 Establishing survey location controls.
 - 2.1.11.3 Measuring seafood waste thickness.
 - 2.1.11.4 Determining percent seafood waste coverage.
 - 2.1.11.5 Photographic procedures.
 - 2.1.11.6 Measuring water depth and tide stage.

2.2 Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan

- 2.2.1 The permittee shall develop, implement, and operate in accordance with a BMP Plan within 60 days of the permit effective date. All procedures in the previous BMP Plan must be followed until the new BMP Plan has been implemented.
- 2.2.2 The permittee shall review the BMP Plan whenever process changes occur. At a minimum, the permittee shall document annual review of the BMP Plan.
- 2.2.3 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).
- 2.2.4 The BMP Plan shall be consistent with the City of Unalaska's master BMP Plan for public dock operations.
- 2.2.5 The BMP Plan must include the following information and management practices at a minimum:
 - 2.2.5.1 Name and physical location of the seafood processing facility.

- 2.2.5.2 Facility plans, drawings, or maps.
- 2.2.5.3 Statement of BMP Policy. The BMP Plan shall include a statement that management is committed to providing the necessary financial, staff, equipment, and training resources to develop and implement the BMP Plan on a continuing basis.
- 2.2.5.4 Statement of BMP Purpose. The BMP Plan shall include a statement that the purpose of the plan is to:
 - 2.2.5.4.1 Prevent and minimize the generation and discharge of wastes and pollutants from the facility to receiving water.
 - 2.2.5.4.2 Prevent or reduce pollution at the source.
 - 2.2.5.4.3 Recycle potential pollutants in an environmentally safe manner whenever feasible.
 - 2.2.5.4.4 Ensure the discharge of pollutants into the environment be conducted in such a way as to have a minimal environmental impact.
- 2.2.5.5 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:
 - 2.2.5.5.1 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 or pollutant removal where no product is produced but reduction of pollutant loading occurs.
 - 2.2.5.5.2 Establish or reference standard operating procedures for the proper operation and maintenance of pollution control systems, in accordance with good engineering practices.
 - 2.2.5.5.3 Examine each facility component or system for its waste and pollutant minimization opportunities and its potential for pollutant loading to waters of the U.S., such as:
 - 2.2.5.5.3.1 Removing pollutant loading earlier in process waste stream transport,
 - 2.2.5.5.3.2 Evaluating and implementing waste and wastewater treatment options,
 - 2.2.5.5.3.3 Preventing equipment failure, including refrigeration leaks or improper operation, and
 - 2.2.5.5.3.4 Examining all normal operations and ancillary activities, including:
 - 2.2.5.5.3.4.1 Material storage areas – Identify how chemicals and additives used for washed mince and/or washed paste, if any, are stored in the facility to reduce pollutant loading.
 - 2.2.5.5.3.4.2 Consider ways to reduce pollutant loading passing through currently installed screening technologies that may result in water quality violations.
- 2.2.5.6 Risk Identification and Assessment. The BMP Plan must ensure the facility performs risk assessment by implementing procedures for:
 - 2.2.5.6.1 Reviewing existing materials and plans as a source of information to ensure consistency and to eliminate duplication.
 - 2.2.5.6.2 Characterizing actual and potential pollutant sources that might be subject to release.
 - 2.2.5.6.3 Evaluating potential pollutants based on the hazards they present to human health and the environment.
 - 2.2.5.6.4 Identifying pathways through which pollutants identified at the site might reach environmental and human receptors.
 - 2.2.5.6.5 Prioritizing prevention of potential releases.

- 2.2.5.7 Specific Management Practices and Standard Operating Procedures. These include, but are not limited to:
- 2.2.5.7.1 The modification of equipment, facilities, technology, processes, and procedures.
 - 2.2.5.7.2 Verification that any proposed changes to waste treatment systems will have obtained any DEC engineering review required under 18 AAC 72.
 - 2.2.5.7.3 The improvement in management, inventory control, materials handling, or general operational phases of the facility.
 - 2.2.5.7.4 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.
 - 2.2.5.7.5 Descriptions and methods for the proper operation and maintenance of the screening system and outfall pumps.
 - 2.2.5.7.6 Procedures to conduct and record inspections of seafood waste treatment and outfall system(s) (Part 1.4.3.3).
 - 2.2.5.7.7 Materials accounting of the inputs (water, raw seafood, chemicals, etc.), processes, and outputs (seafood processing wastes and wastewaters, chemicals, etc.) of the facility as submitted with the APDES application. 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.
 - 2.2.5.7.8 Minimization and plans to ensure that chlorine, other disinfectants, degreasers, defoaming agents, and other chemical products used at the facility will not cause exceedances of the WQS.
 - 2.2.5.7.9 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.
 - 2.2.5.7.10 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.
 - 2.2.5.7.11 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 otherwise treated and monitored. This includes a copy of the employee training log(s).
 - 2.2.5.7.12 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 the by-product wastewater treatment system fails. Stickwater shall be recycled and treated to the greatest extent practicable, in an environmentally safe manner, whenever feasible.

- 2.2.5.7.13 Pollution prevention and minimization measures at the point(s) of raw seafood transfer to the processing facility.
- 2.2.5.7.14 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.
- 2.2.5.7.15 Applying chemical cleaning compounds and disinfectants in accordance with manufacturer instructions and suggested application rates.
- 2.2.5.7.16 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:
 - 2.2.5.7.16.1 Methods to direct purged wastewaters to the seafood processing waste treatment system.
 - 2.2.5.7.16.2 The facility's approach for minimizing and treating discharged refrigerants, including:
 - 2.2.5.7.16.2.1 How maintenance and purging practices are to be performed at the facility.
 - 2.2.5.7.16.2.2 How repair wastewaters are handled and treated prior to discharge, which must address:
 - 2.2.5.7.16.2.2.1 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.
 - 2.2.5.7.16.3 How the facility plans to mitigate and report accidental or emergency releases which are not authorized by the permit, including damaged or severed outfall pipe(s).
- 2.2.5.7.17 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.
- 2.2.5.7.18 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.
- 2.2.5.7.19 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.
- 2.2.5.7.20 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.
- 2.2.5.7.21 Documentation of inspection, record keeping, and employee training pertaining to the BMP Plan. This includes a copy of the employee training log(s).
- 2.2.5.7.22 Procedures to reduce and control pollution from catch transfer water discharged through facility outfalls.

- 2.2.5.7.23 Development of educational materials to provide to vessels discharging fish hold water, live tank water, refrigerated seawater, or other effluents at the facility. Topics to be covered could include, but are not limited to:
 - 2.2.5.7.23.1 Minimizing washing any residual solids into receiving waters while dockside, pier-side, or stationary.
 - 2.2.5.7.23.2 Routing wastewaters accepted into the permittee's facility to the seafood waste treatment system or other treatment systems prior to discharge to remove solids.
 - 2.2.5.7.23.3 Following the manufacturer's directions and disposal recommendations while using degreasers and defoamers. Using non-toxic degreasers and defoamers.
 - 2.2.5.7.23.4 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.
 - 2.2.5.7.23.5 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.).
 - 2.2.5.7.23.6 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.).
- 2.2.5.7.24 Fuel transfer. Describe vessel fuel transfer protocols and ensure that they comply with all federal and state regulations for the prevention of, preparedness for, and response to oil discharges, including:
 - 2.2.5.7.24.1 Spill response procedures;
 - 2.2.5.7.24.2 Storage of adequate oil and fuel clean-up equipment at the facility, on-board vessels, and at fuel transfer locations; and
 - 2.2.5.7.24.3 Refueling practices. Must include ensuring that the refueling nozzles or valves at the facility are equipped with functional automatic back pressure shutoff nozzles or valves as required by 33 CFR §154.500 which prevent accidental spills during refueling due to overfilling of the receiving tank or to loss of operator control of the refueling hose.
- 2.2.5.8 BMP Plan Review. The BMP Plan shall include the following provisions concerning its review:
 - 2.2.5.8.1 Annual Review. At a minimum, be reviewed annually by the facility manager and appropriate staff.
 - 2.2.5.8.2 Include a statement that a review has been completed and that the BMP Plan fulfills the requirements set forth in this permit. The statement shall be signed and dated by the facility manager.
 - 2.2.5.8.3 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.
 - 2.2.5.8.4 At any time, if the 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 1.8.3.6.1 and Part 1.9.6), the BMP Plan shall be modified to incorporate revised BMP requirements.
 - 2.2.5.8.5 Be reviewed, signed, and dated by the facility manager after any revisions are made.

2.2.5.9 BMP Plan 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.

2.3 Removed Substances

Collected screenings, grit, solids, scum, and other facility residuals, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of water and wastewaters shall be disposed of in a Department approved manner and method in accordance with 18 AAC 60, such as to prevent any pollution from such materials from entering navigable waters.

2.4 Air and Land Releases

The permittee must not place, deposit, or allow to be placed or deposited on the premises, any material which may produce, cause or contribute to the spread of disease, create a safety hazard or in any way endanger the health of the public.