



ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

INDIVIDUAL PERMIT – FINAL

Permit Number: AK0053490 – (Final Modification)

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.

TRIDENT SEAFOODS CORPORATION

is authorized to discharge from the Saint Paul facility at 1027 Harbor Road, Saint Paul, Alaska at the following location:

Outfall	Receiving Waterbody	Latitude	Longitude
001A	Bering Sea	57.11925 N	170.26640 W

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

- This permit shall become effective January 1, 2025 and be modified effective March 1, 2026
- This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, December 31, 2029

The permittee shall reapply for a permit reissuance on or before July 5, 2029, 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.

James Rypkema
Signature

James Rypkema
Printed Name

January 29, 2026
Date

Program Manager
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
1.2.6.1	Determination of Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) Coverage	1/permit cycle	Within 180 days of the effective date of this permit	Permitting
1.4.5.10 and Appendix A, 3.2	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	Must be submitted electronically through the NetDMR system, on or before the 28 th day of the month following monitoring ^a	NetDMR
1.9	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
To submit Permitting documents, use: <i>(note, electronic reporting may be exclusively required during the permit cycle)</i> Online: Alaska DEC's Environmental Data Management System (EDMS) By Email: dec.water.seafoodpermitting@alaska.gov By Fax: 907-269-3487 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			To submit Compliance documents, use: <i>(note, electronic reporting may be exclusively required during the permit cycle)</i> Online: Alaska DEC's Environmental Data Management System (EDMS) By Email: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov By Fax: 907-269-4604 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	
Footnotes: a. This due date and electronic submittal requirement per Part 1.4.5.10 supersedes the date shown in Appendix A, 3.2 on Page A-9.				

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 to the Bering Sea, 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 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 Crab rearing waste and wastewaters.¹
 - 1.1.2.3 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 wastes and wastewaters from producing washed mince or paste; from processing mince from pollock, cod, or any type of finfish; from processing fillets from pollock, cod, or any type of finfish other than halibut; or from processing seafood wastes into fish oil or bone meal.
- 1.2.2 Discharge of domestic wastewaters.
- 1.2.3 Discharge of drinking water treatment wastewaters.
- 1.2.4 Discharge of pollutants covered by other general or individual APDES permits.
- 1.2.5 Discharge of commingled or non-commingled storm water associated with construction activity.
- 1.2.6 Discharge of industrial storm water:
 - 1.2.6.1 If the facility discharges industrial storm water to waters of the U.S., alone or commingled with seafood processing or crab rearing 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 Permit modification

- 1.2.6.2 Discharge of commingled industrial storm water and seafood processing or crab rearing waste and wastewaters is allowed only if all commingled wastewaters are treated in accordance with Part 1.4.2.4.
- 1.2.7 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 chemicals (e.g., sulfates, phosphates, acids, bases, etc.) that have not been used directly in the facility's processing or rearing operations.
 - 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.
 - 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 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 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 Upon installation, the permittee shall continuously measure and record the effluent flow using a flow meter and totalizer during all periods of discharge.
 - 1.4.1.3 The permittee shall record the outfall's measured flow daily and report the daily maximum and monthly average discharge flow.
- 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.

- 1.4.2.2 The permittee shall route all incidental seafood processing and crab rearing waste in scuppers and floor drains through a conveyance system to the seafood processing or crab rearing waste treatment system prior to discharge.
 - 1.4.2.3 The permittee shall not grind 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, and crab rearing waste and wastewater to 0.5 mm or less via fine mesh screens or equivalent technology from May 1 through December 1 and shall reduce the size of all waste and wastewaters to 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) or smaller in any dimension prior to discharge from December 2 through April 30.
 - 1.4.2.5 The permittee shall dispose of waste solids collected by screening in a Department-approved manner.
 - 1.4.2.6 Non-process wastewaters may, but are not required to, be discharged through the seafood processing or crab rearing 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 Processing and Crab Rearing 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 an outfall system inspection prior to discharging for the first time under the permit, then perform subsequent inspections biennially (i.e., every other year) if discharge occurs during those years. 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 1.9) shall contain a summary of the inspection done in that reporting year.
 - 1.4.3.3.1 The permittee shall ensure that the outfall system is operable and functioning as designed.
 - 1.4.3.3.2 The permittee shall ensure that cathodic protection is functional and determine whether it needs to be replaced prior to the next scheduled survey in order to remain functional.
 - 1.4.3.3.3 The permittee shall document the outfall condition and the estimated 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 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 (meaning changed terminus coordinates ± 50 feet) 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 treatment and conveyance system daily while operating or discharging, documenting system functionality. The permit prohibits the discharge of inadvertently entrained gloves, earplugs, rubber bands, or other equipment used during seafood processing or crab rearing. 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 1.9) 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 waste and wastewater and residues do not create attractive nuisance conditions whereby fish or wildlife are attracted to 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 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 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 unless the permittee requests approval from the Department, by submitting the information required to show that the method meets the methods modification criteria in 40 CFR Part 136.6(b), and receives written approval.
- 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). The maximum daily discharge shall be determined in accordance with the definition in Appendix C.
- 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 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.
- 1.4.5.10 Electronic Reporting
 - 1.4.5.10.1 E-Reporting Rule - Phase I (DMRs). The permittee must submit a DMR for each month by the 28th 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://cdx.epa.gov/>. 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

<https://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://usepa.servicenowservices.com/oeca_icis.

- 1.4.5.10.2 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 <https://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.
- 1.4.5.10.3 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 or Crab Rearing Wastewaters) Limits and Monitoring Requirements
 - 1.5.2.1 Wastewaters originating from seafood processing or crab rearing 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 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 or Crab Rearing 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.

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) ^g	mg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Composite ^c
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) ^g	mg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Composite ^c
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ^g	mg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Composite ^c
Total Phosphorus ^g	mg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Composite ^c
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ^g	mg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Composite ^c
Oil and Grease (O&G) ^g	mg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Grab
Total Ammonia, as N	mg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Grab
Fecal Coliform ^{d, g} (FC)	FC/100 mL	N/A	Report	Report ^e	1/Month	Grab
pH	SU	6.5	8.5	N/A	1/Week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	N/A	0.013 ^f	0.0075 ^f	1/Week	Grab
Temperature	°C	N/A	Report	Report	1/Week	Grab

Footnotes:

- a. Units: mgd = million gallons per day, mg/L = milligrams per liter, SU = standard units, °C = degrees Celsius.
- b. Daily flow recorded shall be the totalized 24-hour flow meter reading.
- c. 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.
- d. DEC may grant a waiver from fecal coliform monitoring if the permittee can demonstrate that, through all shipping attempts during the first full year after starting to discharge under the permit, the samples cannot arrive within required hold times.
- e. When more than one sample is collected in a month, the FC average results must be reported as the geometric mean. When calculating the geometric mean, replace all results of zero (0) with a one (1). The geometric mean of “n” quantities is the “nth” root of the quantities. For example, the geometric mean of 100, 200, and 300 is $(100 \times 200 \times 300)^{(1/3)} = 181.7$
- f. Chlorine monitoring is required only if used as a disinfectant or introduced elsewhere in the seafood processing or crab rearing areas. The TRC effluent limits are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. DEC will use the minimum level (ML) of 0.1 mg/L as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter.
- g. Monitoring for these parameters is not required when only crab rearing, no seafood processing, is occurring.

Table 3: Outfall 001A Metals Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Effluent Limits				Monitoring Requirements	
	Units ^a	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Sample Frequency ^{b, c}	Sample Type
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Grab
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Grab
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Grab
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Grab
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Grab
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Grab
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Grab
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Grab
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	N/A	Report	Report	1/Month	Grab
Footnotes: a. Units: µg/L = micrograms per liter. b. The permittee may request in writing that monitoring frequencies be reduced or eliminated for these parameters after ten sample analyses are reported 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. c. This monitoring is not required when only crab rearing, no seafood processing, is occurring.						

1.6 Receiving Water Quality Monitoring

1.6.1 Ambient Receiving Water (ARW) Monitoring – The permittee shall collect (or record in situ), label (or record labels for), and analyze ARW sample sets as follows, for the parameters found in Table 4:

1.6.1.1 “ARW100-Outfall 001A” sampled in the Bering Sea directly above the outfall terminus.

1.6.1.2 “ARWreference-Outfall 001A” sampled in the Bering Sea at a horizontal distance of one nautical mile away from the outfall terminus.

1.6.2 Monitoring Depths - At the four monitoring locations, the permittee shall collect (or record in situ) samples at the surface, at mid-depth, and one meter above the seafloor and record all of the monitoring depths.

1.6.3 The permittee must seek written approval of the receiving water monitoring locations from DEC within 30 days prior to first discharging seafood processing wastewaters under the permit and obtain approval prior to monitoring.

- 1.6.4 The monitoring points shall be marked on a map clearly identifying the site coordinates in decimal degrees (reported in NAD83). The coordinate accuracy shall be at least within ± 50 feet. The map shall be included in the QAPP (Part 2.1).
- 1.6.5 The permittee may propose adapting the monitoring schedule during the permit term. The permittee must obtain written approval from the Department prior to implementing any changes to the schedule requirements in Table 4.

Table 4: Ambient Receiving Water (ARW) Monitoring

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements		
	Units ^a	Frequency ^{b, c}	Reporting Requirement
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	2 per year	Annual Report
Temperature	°C	2 per year	Annual Report
pH	SU	2 per year	Annual Report
Salinity	ppt	2 per year	Annual Report
Footnotes: a. Units: mg/L = milligrams per liter, °C = degrees Celsius, SU = standard units, ppt = parts per thousand. b. Monitoring must occur once January – March and once June - September. Monitoring during each specified time period is only required if seafood processing wastewater discharge under the permit occurs for at least 24 hours during that period. c. The monitoring schedule may be adapted during the permit term if approved under Part 1.6.5.			

1.7 Seafloor Monitoring

- 1.7.1 This permit does not authorize a zone of deposit.
- 1.7.2 The permittee must conduct seafloor surveys following the protocols and methodology established in Appendix E per the schedule established in Table 5. Seafloor surveys shall result in mapping any seafood waste deposits within, or directly adjacent to, all discharge location(s).
- 1.7.3 The Department may require additional or expanded seafloor surveys if it is determined that deposits are forming on the seafloor.
- 1.7.4 The permittee shall develop a seafloor survey Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), as found in Part 2.1.11, that includes a description of the methods and monitoring plan for the seafloor survey area.
- 1.7.5 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.
- 1.7.6 Monitoring Schedule
- 1.7.6.1 The Initial Seafloor Survey (see Appendix E) shall be conducted the first time that seafood processing wastewater discharge occurs under the permit for greater than 168 hours cumulatively during a 12-month period. The survey shall be conducted as soon as practicable after this threshold is met but no later than 60 days after meeting the threshold. 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.

- 1.7.6.2 Additional Seafloor Surveys are required every four years thereafter, if less than detectable seafood processing waste deposits were found in the most recent previously completed seafloor survey.
- 1.7.6.3 Annual Seafloor Surveys are required when the most recent previously completed seafloor survey reveals seafood processing waste deposits greater than detectable in a three-foot by three-foot square sample plot.
- 1.7.6.4 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 5: Seafloor Monitoring Schedule

Survey Type ^a	Survey Frequency and Requirements
Initial Seafloor Survey	Performed within 60 days of discharging 168 hours cumulatively during a 12-month period
<u>Additional Seafloor Survey</u> If no detectable seafood processing waste is found in the most recent previously completed seafloor survey	Performed every four years
<u>Annual Seafloor Surveys</u> If detectable seafood processing waste is found in the most recent previously completed seafloor survey ^b	Surveys performed annually Evaluation of source control and remediation options developed once
<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 until the deposit is no longer detectable.	

1.8 Sea Surface and Shoreline Monitoring

- 1.8.1 During each day seafood processing effluent discharge occurs, the permittee shall visually inspect the shoreline and receiving water immediately surrounding the facility and outfall 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.
 - 1.8.1.1 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.
 - 1.8.1.2 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.

- 1.8.2 The permittee's selected observation sites shall allow the permittee's personnel to visually observe the receiving water and the surface of the water directly above the 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:
- 1.8.2.1 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 nor have legal access to 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.
 - 1.8.2.2 Sea Surface and Water Column Observations - Inspect the readily-visible receiving water surrounding the outfall terminus 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 outfall 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.
 - 1.8.2.3 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*), northern fur seals (*Callorhinus ursinus*), 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. The permittee shall ensure that there are personnel at the facility capable of identifying the listed endangered and threatened species.
 - 1.8.2.3.1 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 birds is not recommended (Appendix F).
- 1.8.3 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, 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.
- 1.8.4 The permittee shall record observations at various phases of the tide cycle during each calendar month.
- 1.8.5 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 or other information verifying when the photograph was

taken. 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.

- 1.8.6 If there are reoccurring sea surface residues violations at the facility, the permittee is required to develop and implement mitigating BMPs.
- 1.8.7 A summary table of surface residues noncompliance shall be included in the Annual Report (Part 1.9).
- 1.8.8 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.

1.9 Annual Report

- 1.9.1 The permittee shall prepare complete, accurate, and timely Annual Reports of noncompliance incidents; production, rearing, and discharge information; and inspections and monitoring information collected January 1 through December 31 of the previous year. The permittee may submit a completed Excel format Attachment A – Annual Report template as part of the Annual Report or submit the required information in another format.
- 1.9.2 Annual Reports shall be submitted no later than March 15 of the following year.
- 1.9.3 The permittee shall include the following information in the Annual Report:
 - 1.9.3.1 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).
 - 1.9.3.2 Production and Discharge Summary Report - The summary shall describe the seafood processed or crab reared as well as pollutant loading results. Required information includes:
 - 1.9.3.2.1 The processing or rearing dates and total number of processing or rearing days each month.
 - 1.9.3.2.2 The monthly total amount of raw seafood delivered per commodity line (pounds).
 - 1.9.3.2.3 The monthly total amount of finished products produced per commodity line (pounds) or crab released (pounds).
 - 1.9.3.2.4 The measured daily total (for all discharge days) and monthly average effluent discharge flow for the outfall.
 - 1.9.3.3 A copy of the seafloor survey report (Part 1.7.5), as required.
 - 1.9.3.4 Summary of outfall system inspection (Part 1.4.3.3).
 - 1.9.3.5 Summary of receiving water monitoring results and accompanying map of monitoring locations (Part 1.6).
 - 1.9.3.6 Summary of sea surface and shoreline monitoring, with an accompanying photograph log (Part 1.8.5).
 - 1.9.3.7 Summary report of any injured or dead animals observed under Part 1.8.2.3.1.

- 1.9.3.8 Summary of incidents of noncompliance. Include the reasons for such noncompliance, corrective actions, and preventative steps taken.
- 1.9.3.9 Summary of noncompliance and corrective actions for Sea Surface and Shoreline Monitoring observations (Part 1.8.7). The written summary shall contain:
 - 1.9.3.9.1 A description of each noncompliance and its cause;
 - 1.9.3.9.2 The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - 1.9.3.9.3 The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue through if it has not been corrected; and
 - 1.9.3.9.4 Corrective actions taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
- 1.9.3.10 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.
- 1.9.3.11 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.
- 1.9.3.12 If any substances found in Part 1.9.3.11 are not used per the manufacturer's recommended use and application rates, if any, the permittee shall provide the following information:
 - 1.9.3.12.1 Product intended use,
 - 1.9.3.12.2 Total annual amounts used, and
 - 1.9.3.12.3 Dilution ratio during use, if any.
- 1.9.3.13 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.
- 1.9.4 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 all 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 <https://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/default/files/2019-03/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 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.
 - 2.1.9.2 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.
 - 2.1.9.3 Maps indicating the location of each sampling point.
 - 2.1.9.4 Qualification and training of monitoring personnel, including personnel training and review logs.
 - 2.1.9.5 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 must include the following information and management practices at a minimum:
 - 2.2.4.1 Name and physical location of the seafood processing facility.
 - 2.2.4.2 Facility plans, drawings, or maps.
 - 2.2.4.3 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.
 - 2.2.4.4 Statement of BMP Purpose. The BMP Plan shall include a statement that the purpose of the plan is to:
 - 2.2.4.4.1 Prevent and minimize the generation and discharge of wastes and pollutants from the facility to receiving water.
 - 2.2.4.4.2 Prevent or reduce pollution at the source.
 - 2.2.4.4.3 Recycle potential pollutants in an environmentally safe manner whenever feasible.
 - 2.2.4.4.4 Ensure the discharge of pollutants into the environment be conducted in such a way as to have a minimal environmental impact.
 - 2.2.4.5 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 or crab rearing:
 - 2.2.4.5.1 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 and implementing source control strategies where practicable. Strategies

may include pollutant removal where no product is produced but reduction of pollutant loading occurs.

- 2.2.4.5.2 Establish or reference standard operating procedures for the proper operation and maintenance of pollution control systems, in accordance with good engineering practices.
- 2.2.4.5.3 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:
 - 2.2.4.5.3.1 Removing pollutant loading earlier in process waste stream transport,
 - 2.2.4.5.3.2 Evaluating and implementing waste and wastewater treatment options,
 - 2.2.4.5.3.3 Preventing equipment failure, including refrigeration leaks or improper operation, and
 - 2.2.4.5.3.4 Examining all normal operations and ancillary activities, including:
 - 2.2.4.5.3.4.1 Material storage areas – Identify how chemicals and additives used, if any, are stored in the facility to reduce pollutant loading.
 - 2.2.4.5.3.4.2 Consider ways to reduce pollutant loading passing through currently installed treatment technologies that may result in water quality violations.
- 2.2.4.6 Risk Identification and Assessment. The BMP Plan must ensure the facility performs risk assessment by implementing procedures for:
 - 2.2.4.6.1 Reviewing existing materials and plans as a source of information to ensure consistency and to eliminate duplication.
 - 2.2.4.6.2 Characterizing actual and potential pollutant sources that might be subject to release.
 - 2.2.4.6.3 Evaluating potential pollutants based on the hazards they present to human health and the environment.
 - 2.2.4.6.4 Identifying pathways through which pollutants identified at the site might reach environmental and human receptors.
 - 2.2.4.6.5 Prioritizing prevention of potential releases.
- 2.2.4.7 Specific Management Practices and Standard Operating Procedures. These include, but are not limited to:
 - 2.2.4.7.1 The modification of equipment, facilities, technology, processes, and procedures.
 - 2.2.4.7.2 Verification that any proposed changes to waste treatment systems will have obtained any DEC engineering review required under 18 AAC 72.
 - 2.2.4.7.3 The improvement in management, inventory control, materials handling, or general operational phases of the facility.
 - 2.2.4.7.4 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.
 - 2.2.4.7.5 Descriptions and methods for the proper operation and maintenance of the screening system and outfall pumps.
 - 2.2.4.7.6 Procedures to conduct and record inspections of outfall system(s) (Part 1.4.3.3).

- 2.2.4.7.7 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 or crab rearing 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.
- 2.2.4.7.8 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.
- 2.2.4.7.9 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 processing or crab rearing 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, loading or unloading operations, wastewater treatment areas, sludge and seafood processing or crab rearing waste and wastewater discharge areas, and floor drains.
- 2.2.4.7.10 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.
- 2.2.4.7.11 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 or crab rearing, are properly routed through the seafood processing or crab rearing waste treatment system, or otherwise treated and monitored. This includes a copy of the employee training log(s).
- 2.2.4.7.12 Pollution prevention and minimization measures at the point(s) of raw seafood transfer to the processing facility.
- 2.2.4.7.13 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.
- 2.2.4.7.14 Applying chemical cleaning compounds and disinfectants in accordance with manufacturer instructions and suggested application rates.
- 2.2.4.7.15 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:
- 2.2.4.7.15.1 Methods to direct purged wastewaters to the seafood processing waste treatment system.

- 2.2.4.7.15.2 The facility's approach for minimizing and treating discharged refrigerants, including:
- 2.2.4.7.15.2.1 How maintenance and purging practices are to be performed at the facility.
 - 2.2.4.7.15.2.2 How repair wastewaters are handled and treated prior to discharge, which must address:
 - 2.2.4.7.15.2.2.1 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.
- 2.2.4.7.15.3 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).
- 2.2.4.7.16 Methods developed and implemented to ensure attractive nuisance conditions are not created and seafood processing or crab rearing 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.
- 2.2.4.7.17 Practices to minimize incidental foam and scum produced by the discharge of seafood processing or crab rearing 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.
- 2.2.4.7.18 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.
- 2.2.4.7.19 Preventative maintenance. Describe maintenance which includes periodically inspecting, maintaining, and testing seafood processing or crab rearing 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.
- 2.2.4.7.20 Documentation of inspection, record keeping, and employee training pertaining to the BMP Plan. This includes a copy of the employee training log(s).
- 2.2.4.7.21 Procedures to reduce and control pollution from catch transfer water discharged through the facility outfall.
- 2.2.4.7.22 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:
- 2.2.4.7.22.1 Minimizing washing any residual solids into receiving waters while dockside, pier-side, or stationary.
 - 2.2.4.7.22.2 Routing wastewaters accepted into the permittee's facility to the seafood waste treatment system or other treatment systems prior to discharge to remove solids.

- 2.2.4.7.22.3 Following the manufacturer's directions and disposal recommendations while using degreasers and defoamers. Using non-toxic degreasers and defoamers.
- 2.2.4.7.22.4 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.
- 2.2.4.7.22.5 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.).
- 2.2.4.7.22.6 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.).
- 2.2.4.8 BMP Plan Review. The BMP Plan shall include the following provisions concerning its review:
 - 2.2.4.8.1 Annual Review. At a minimum, be reviewed annually by the facility manager and appropriate staff.
 - 2.2.4.8.2 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.
 - 2.2.4.8.3 The permittee shall review, and revise if necessary, the BMP Plan whenever there is a change in the facility or its operations which materially increases the generation of pollutants and their release or potential release to the receiving water.
 - 2.2.4.8.4 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 1.8.6, the BMP Plan shall be modified to incorporate revised BMP requirements.
 - 2.2.4.8.5 Be reviewed, signed, and dated by the facility manager after any revisions are made.
- 2.2.4.9 BMP Plan Availability. The permittee shall maintain the BMP Plan (and all referenced documents) in hardcopy or in readily-available electronic format at the 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.