ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

GENERAL PERMIT – PRELIMINARY DRAFT

Permit Number: **AKG523000**

Offshore Seafood Processors Wastewater Discharge General Permit

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

The permittees, as described in Part 1.1 of this Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) general permit, are authorized to discharge pollutants, as described in Part 1.2, to waters of the United States (U.S.) in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein. The permittee is an owner or operator as defined in 18 AAC 83.

Discharge Name	Outfall Number
Seafood Processing Waste and Wastewater Outfall(s)	001
Treated Sanitary Wastewater Outfall(s)	002
Graywater Wastewater Outfall(s)	003
Non-commingled “Other Wastewaters” Outfall(s)	004

This permit shall become effective DRAFT

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

Each permittee shall reapply for an authorization to discharge on or before DRAFT, 90 days prior to expiration, if the permittee intends to continue discharging from the vessel beyond the term of this permit.

A COPY OF THE GENERAL PERMIT AND WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION SHALL BE KEPT ON THE VESSEL WHERE THE DISCHARGE OCCURS AND BY THE RESPONIBLE PARTY IN CHARGE OF PERMIT COMPLIANCE.

_____	DRAFT
Signature	Date
_____	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 shall complete and submit to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC or the Department) Division of Water during the term of this permit. The permittee is responsible for all submissions and activities even if they are not summarized in the table below.

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions

Permit Part	Submittal or Completion	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to
1.5.3	Notice of Intent (NOI) for a new permittee	1/permit cycle	90 days prior to commencement of discharge	Permitting
1.5.4.1	Modified NOI - administrative	As Needed	With the Annual Report	Permitting
1.5.5	Modified NOI - operational	As Needed	30 days prior to specified operational changes	Permitting
1.7.2	Modified NOI - Excluded Areas	As Needed	60 days prior to specified operational changes	Permitting
1.10.1.1	Application for Permit Reissuance	1/permit cycle	90 days prior to the expiration date of the permit	Permitting
2.1.1.11	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Quarterly	Must be submitted electronically through the NetDMR system, on or before the 28th day of the first month of the new quarter [a]	NetDMR
2.3.4.5	Seafloor Survey Report	As Required	If required, with the Annual Report	Compliance
3.3	Annual Report	Yearly	March 15th of the calendar year following monitoring	Compliance
Appendix A, Part 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, Part 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:
(note, electronic reporting may be exclusively required during the permit cycle)
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:
(note, electronic reporting may be exclusively required during the permit cycle)
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 2.1.1.11 supersedes the date shown in Appendix A, Part 3.2 on Page A-9.

1.0 PERMIT COVERAGE

1.1 Eligible Categories of Dischargers

Subject to meeting the conditions of this permit, the following categories of dischargers are eligible for coverage to discharge the pollutants specified herein to waters of the U.S., as set out in Part 1.2, after receiving an Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) written authorization, including an assigned authorization number.

1.1.1 **Offshore Seafood Processing Vessels discharging between shore (0.0 nautical miles (nm)) and 0.25 nm from shore.** Stationary seafood processing vessels that discharge seafood processing waste and other wastewater pollutants to waters of the U.S. between shore and 0.25 nm from shore as delineated by mean lower low water (MLLW) and are engaged in the processing of fresh, frozen, canned, smoked, salted, or pickled seafood or the processing of unwashed mince.

1.1.2 **Offshore Seafood Processing Vessels discharging over 0.25 nm and less than 1.0 nm from shore.** In-transit or stationary seafood processing vessels that discharge seafood processing waste and other wastewater pollutants to waters of the U.S. over 0.25 nm and less than 1.0 nm from shore as delineated by MLLW and are engaged in the processing of fresh, frozen, canned, smoked, salted, or pickled seafood; the processing of unwashed mince; or the processing of meal and other secondary byproducts. See Part 2.1.2.3 for restrictions.

1.1.3 **Offshore Seafood Processing Vessels discharging between 1.0 nm and less than 3.0 nm from shore (or between 1.0 nm from shore and the baseline).** In-transit or stationary seafood processing vessels that discharge seafood processing waste and other wastewater pollutants to waters of the U.S. between 1.0 nm and less than 3.0 nm from shore as delineated by MLLW (or between 1.0 nm from shore and the baseline) and are engaged in the processing of fresh, frozen, canned, smoked, salted, or pickled seafood; the processing of seafood mince or paste; or the processing of meal and other secondary byproducts.

1.1.4 **Inland Waters Seafood Waste Discharge Vessels.** In-transit vessels (not processors) that discharge a seafood processor's seafood processing waste and wastewater pollutants to inland waters of the U.S. behind the baseline, as follows:

1.1.4.1 Between 0.25 nm and less than 1.0 nm from shore, as delineated by MLLW, waste streams from the following activities can be discharged: the processing of fresh, frozen, canned, smoked, salted, or pickled seafood; the processing of unwashed mince; or the processing of meal and other secondary byproducts. See Part 2.1.2.3 for restrictions.

1.1.4.2 Equal to or greater than 1.0 nm from shore, as delineated by MLLW, waste streams from the following activities can be discharged: the processing of fresh, frozen, canned, smoked, salted or pickled seafood; the processing of seafood mince or paste; or the processing of meal and other secondary byproducts.

1.1.5 An operator eligible under Part 1.1.1, Part 1.1.2, Part 1.1.3, or Part 1.1.4 that discharges less than 1,000 pounds of seafood processing waste per day and less than 30,000 pounds of seafood processing waste per calendar year between shore and 3.0 nm from shore (or between shore

and the baseline) is not required to obtain coverage under this permit unless determined necessary by the Department.

1.1.5.1 An operator below the thresholds in Part 1.1.5 may voluntarily submit the application information required with a cover letter requesting coverage under the general permit.

1.2 Discharges Covered

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

1.2.1 Seafood processing waste and wastewaters from seafood butchering, washed and unwashed mince/paste production, and seafood byproduct production into hydrodynamically energetic waters with a high capacity for dilution and dispersion, including:

1.2.1.1 Catch transfer water (delivering vessel fish hold waste and wastewater, live tank water, refrigerated seawater, or brine) conveyed to the seafood processing vessel or the onshore seafood facility.

1.2.1.2 Cleaning, disinfectant, and defoaming agents used in 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.

1.2.2 "Other Wastewaters" generated as part of the normal seafood processing operation, including non-process wastewaters, as defined in Appendix C.

1.2.3 Treated sanitary wastewater (from a certified and operable Type II Marine Sanitation Device (MSD)) and the vessel's graywater.

1.3 Prohibited Discharges

The discharge of any waste stream to waters of the U.S. that is not identified in a Notice of Intent (NOI) submitted to the Department, and expressly authorized by the permit in Part 1.2, is not covered. Unauthorized discharges include, but are not limited to:

1.3.1 Discharge of putrid, raw (non-processed) seafood.

1.3.2 Discharge of contaminated or unsold interim or finished seafood byproducts (e.g., hydrolysate, fish meal, fish oil).

1.3.3 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 seafood processing production line or in a seafood processing byproducts line.

1.3.4 Discharge of solid-phase wastes with no liquid content.

1.3.5 Discharge of effluents that, alone or in combination with other substances or wastes, make the water unfit or unsafe for the use; cause a film, sheen, or discoloration to the water's surface or any shorelines; cause leaching of toxic or deleterious substances; or cause a sludge, solid, or emulsion to be deposited beneath or upon the water surface, within the water column, on the seafloor, or upon any shorelines, unless authorized by a mixing zone or zone of deposit (ZOD).

1.3.6 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.

1.3.7 Discharge of seafood waste and wastewater and residues that create attractive nuisance conditions whereby fish or wildlife are attracted to waste disposal or storage areas in a manner that creates a threat to fish or wildlife or to human health and safety.

1.3.8 Discharge of seafood waste and wastewater and residues that create a nuisance condition to designated uses as described in Part 2.1.5 and Appendix C.

1.3.9 Discharges that cause contamination of surface or ground waters or cause a violation of the Alaska WQS at 18 AAC 70, unless allowed in this permit through exceptions to the standards (18 AAC 70.200 – 70.240).

1.4 Areas Excluded from Authorization under this Permit

This permit does not authorize discharge to Excluded Areas listed in Part 1.4.1 – Part 1.4.5 unless the requirements in Part 1.7 are met.

While an effort was made to list all known Excluded Areas at the time of permit issuance, there may be additional areas in specific categories that are not listed below. Or, there may be species or areas removed or added to the list post the effective date of this permit that may change the Excluded Area list. The permittee is responsible for identifying whether the proposed discharge is to an Excluded Area receiving water through the NOI process. A partial list of excluded waters is included as Appendix F and additional information on Excluded Areas can be found in Appendix G.

1.4.1 All waters **within 1.0 nm** of:

1.4.1.1 **State Designated Game Refuges and Sanctuaries**. Including but not limited to: Anchorage Coastal, Cape Newenham, Creamer's Field, Goose Bay, Mendenhall Wetlands, Minto Flats, Palmer Hay Flats, Susitna Flats, Trading Bay, Yakataga, Izembek, McNeil River, Stan Price, and Walrus Islands.

1.4.1.2 **State Designated Critical Habitat Areas.** Including but not limited to: Anchor River/Fritz Creek, Chilkat River, Cinder River, Clam Gulch, Copper River Delta, Dude Creek, Egegik, Fox River Flats, Homer Airport, Kachemak Bay, Kalgin Island, Pilot Point, Port Heiden, Port Moller, Redoubt Bay, Tugidak Island, and Willow Mountain.

1.4.1.3 **Federal Designated Critical Habitat.** Southwest Distinct Population Segment of the Northern Sea Otter - Including but not limited to areas designated for the Southwest Distinct Population segment of the northern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni*). The areas are listed and depicted in 50 CFR Part 17.

Spectacled Eider and Steller's Eider - Including but not limited to the following: During breeding season (May through August), Steller's and spectacled eider nesting critical habitat units are located on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and the North Slope. Molting habitat (July through October) for Steller's eiders includes Izembek Lagoon, Nelson Lagoon, and Seal Islands. Molting habitat for spectacled eiders includes Ledyard Bay and Norton Sound. Wintering habitat for Steller's eiders includes Nelson Lagoon, Izembek Lagoon, Cold Bay, Chignik Lagoon, and several other locations along the Aleutian Islands. Wintering habitat for

spectacled eiders is in the Bering Sea between St. Lawrence and St. Matthews Islands and in the Eastern Norton Sound Unit.

1.4.1.4 **National Parks, Preserves, or Monuments**. Including but not limited to: Admiralty, Aniakchak, Bering Land Bridge, Cape Krusenstern, Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Glacier Bay, Katmai, Kenai Fjords, Kobuk Valley, Lake Clark, Misty Fjords, Noatak, Wrangell-St. Elias, and Yukon-Charley Rivers.

1.4.1.5 **National Wilderness Areas.** Including but not limited to: Aleutian Islands, Andreafsky, Becharof, Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Chamisso, Chuck River, Coronation Island, Denali, Endicott River, Forrester Island, Gates of the Arctic, Glacier Bay, Hazy Islands, Innoko, Izembek, Karta River, Katmai, Kenai, Kobuk Valley, Kootznoowoo, Koyukuk, Kuiu, Lake Clark, Maurille Islands, Misty Fjords National Monument, Mollie Beattie, Noatak, Nunivak, Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck, Pleasant/Lemusurier/Inian Islands, Russell Fjord, Saint Lazaria, Selawik, Semidi, Simeonof, South Baranof, South Etolin, South Prince of Wales, Stikine-LeConte, Tebenkof Bay, Togiak, Tracy Arm-Fords Terror, Tuxedni, Unimak, Warren Island, West Chichagof-Yakobi, and Wrangell-Saint Elias.

1.4.1.6 **National Wildlife Refuges**. Including but not limited to: Alaska Maritime, Alaska Peninsula, Arctic, Becharof, Innoko, Izembek, Kanuti, Kenai, Kodiak, Koyukuk, Nowitna, Selawik, Tetlin, Togiak, Yukon Delta, and Yukon Flats.

1.4.1.7 **Nesting Areas.** The nesting areas for one thousand or more of the following seabirds during May 1 through September 30: auklets, cormorants, fulmars, guillemots, kittiwakes, murres, petrels, puffins, or terns. Or, other local aggregations of seabirds (including non-colony nesting birds such as eiders and murrelets).

1.4.2 All waters within **3.0 nm** of:

1.4.2.1 **A rookery or major haulout of the Steller sea lion.** The Distinct Population Segment of Western Steller sea lion west of Cape Suckling, AK (Longitude 144° W), designated as "critical habitat" by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

1.4.2.2 **A rookery or terrestrial haulout of the Pacific walrus**. Including but not limited to: Round Island (Walrus Islands), Cape Pierce (Togiak National Wildlife Refuge (NWR)), Cape Newenham (Togiak NWR), Cape Greig (near Pilot Point), and Cape Seniavin (near Port Moller).

1.4.2.2.1 If a walrus protection zone is established during the life of this permit for Hagemeister Island, waters within 3.0 nm of the Hagemeister Island shore protection zone will be incorporated as an Excluded Area.

1.4.3 Special Water Resources

1.4.3.1 Orca Inlet. No discharge of uncooked seafood processing pollutants may occur during the months of November, December, January, February, and March.

1.4.3.2 Norton Sound Critical Habitat. No discharge to waters in the Norton Sound Critical Habitat Area may occur from June 24 to October 31.

1.4.3.3 Kodiak Harbor, St. Paul Harbor, Gibson Cove, Near Island Channel, Women's Bay, and Woody Island Channel.

1.4.3.4 Within 300 feet of Living Substrate, including submerged aquatic vegetation, kelp, sponge and coral beds, or eelgrass existing within 300 feet of the proposed seafood processing waste effluent discharge point in shallow coastal waters (generally less than 60 feet deep at MLLW).

1.4.3.5 The territorial seas surrounding St. Paul Island and St. George Island (The Pribilof Islands).

1.4.3.6 The Aleutian Islands Coral Habitat Protection Areas.

1.4.4 **At Risk Waterbodies.** Marine or estuarine areas with water depths of less than 60 feet MLLW that have or are likely to have less than 0.33 knots average current within 300 feet of the seafood processing waste discharge point, including but not limited to: sheltered waterbodies (such as bays, harbors, inlets, coves, and lagoons) and semi-enclosed water basins with depths deeper than the bordering or enclosed sills (e.g., Lost Harbor, Akun Island, Captains Bay and Udagak Bay - Unalaska Island, and Herring Bay – Cannon Island).

1.4.5 **Degraded Water Resources.** Any waterbodies included in DEC's most recent Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved *Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report* of waters which are impaired or water quality-limited.

1.5 Requesting Authorization

In order to be authorized to discharge any of the pollutants set out in Part 1.2 to waters of the U.S., a permittee shall apply for coverage with the submittal of a complete NOI (Attachments A and A-1, and A-2 if necessary). The permittee as described herein is an owner or operator as defined in 18 AAC 83.990(45). This permit does not authorize any discharges where the permittee (1) has not submitted a NOI and received written authorization from DEC to discharge under the permit or (2) has not been otherwise notified in writing by DEC that the permittee is authorized to discharge under the permit (see Part 1.8.4).

1.5.1 Vessels listed in Appendix D that submitted a NOI on or before October 1, 2023 need not submit a new NOI to DEC unless the originally submitted NOI on file requires modification.

1.5.2 A permittee can have multiple inland waters discharge vessels authorized to discharge waste from a single onshore processing facility to a single area of operation under one authorization, but waste discharge to multiple areas of operation or from multiple onshore processing facilities will not be allowed under the same authorization.

1.5.2.1 Permittees who currently have multiple inland waters discharge vessel authorizations discharging waste from the same onshore seafood processing facility to the same area of operation may submit Attachment F after permit issuance if they wish to consolidate those authorizations.

1.5.2.2 Inland waters discharge vessel permittees will be limited to a maximum seafood processing waste discharge of 10 million pounds per discharge location per calendar year.

1.5.3 Applicants without current coverage shall submit a complete NOI and required attachments at least 90 days prior to the start of discharge.

1.5.4 Updated NOI. A permittee with current coverage is required to submit an updated NOI under the following circumstances:

1.5.4.1 A permittee's current NOI on file requires modification (e.g., authorized representative name or title, address, telephone numbers, production levels). Permittees shall submit these modified NOIs with the next Annual Report.

1.5.4.2 Any material change is proposed, including but not limited to: discharge locations, discharge totals, mixing zone or zone of deposit (ZOD) boundaries, and processing operations. The material changes from the original NOI shall be clearly indicated on the new NOI.

1.5.4.3 Changes to waste and wastewater treatment system(s) occur.

1.5.5 A permittee is required to submit an updated NOI at least 30 days prior to the changes under Part 1.5.4.2 or Part 1.5.4.3 (or 60 days if discharging to an Excluded Area for changes meeting the conditions in Part 1.7.2), and modified operations may not commence prior to receiving written approval from DEC.

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

1.5.7 A permittee who fails to submit a timely and complete NOI and/or obtain coverage under the permit and who discharges seafood processing waste or wastewaters to waters of the U.S. will be in violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for discharging without an APDES permit.

1.6 Requirements to Submit a Complete Notice of Intent (Attachments A, A-1, and A-2)

A complete NOI shall include all information specified on the AKG523000 NOI (Attachments A, A-1, and A-2 if necessary). A complete NOI shall include the information required in this Part. If information is missing, the NOI will be deemed incomplete and permit authorization will not be granted.

1.6.1 **Supporting Documentation with the NOI.** A complete NOI submittal shall also include the following:

1.6.1.1 **Area Map and Bathymetric Chart**. A legible area map and a bathymetric chart of the receiving water(s) within 3.0 nm of all discharge locations or areas of operation. Include mapping overlay of all Excluded Areas (Part 1.4).

1.6.1.1.1 For inland waters discharge vessels, permittees may request that multiple vessels be covered under a single authorization, but if multiple vessels are authorized under one authorization only one area of operation will be allowed under that authorization.

1.6.1.2 **Line Drawing.** The line drawing shall be tied in detail to the outfall narrative and outfall(s) described in the NOI Attachment A-1. The line drawing shall depict:

1.6.1.2.1 Operational areas contributing waste and wastewater to the waste treatment units (either on board or at the processing plant where the waste is produced). Similar processes, operations, or production areas may be indicated as a single unit and labeled to correspond to a more detailed identification in a narrative report.

1.6.1.2.2 Flows corresponding to Attachment A-1, identifying water/wastewater flow through the vessel operations and treatment units (for processing vessels) or from the onshore seafood processing facility to the vessel (for inland waters discharge vessels).

1.6.1.2.3 The location of all final monitoring locations, internal monitoring locations, and intake and discharge points.

1.6.1.3 **Outfall Narrative**. The permittee shall submit a narrative identifying:

1.6.1.3.1 Each type of process, operation, or production area that contributes waste and wastewater to the effluent for each outfall, including reference to volumes in Attachment A-1. Processes, operations, or production areas may be described in general terms.

1.6.1.3.2 A description of the treatment each wastewater discharge stream receives, including the final disposal method of any solid or fluid seafood processing wastes and wastewaters disposed of other than by discharge through an outfall.

1.6.1.4 **Mixing Zone Request.** Form 2M, if a mixing zone is requested with dimensions different from, or for parameters different from those in, the standard mixing zone described in Part 2.3.1.3. Permittees must include all associated information requested by the form, including modeling.

1.6.1.4.1 Permittees must also submit Form 2G and include sufficient information for the Department to complete an antidegradation analysis and make findings under 18 AAC 70.016 (b), (c), and (d). The Tier 2 antidegradation analysis is required for parameter(s) determined by the Department to meet the definition of new or expanded.

1.6.1.4.2 Mixing zones requested under Part 1.6.1.4 will be public noticed in accordance with 18 AAC 83.120.

1.7 Requests to Discharge to Excluded Areas

1.7.1 A permittee may request to discharge to Excluded Areas listed in Part 1.4.1 – Part 1.4.5. In order to obtain an authorization to discharge to one or more of these Excluded Areas, a permittee shall submit a timely and complete request for discharge to an Excluded Area in accordance with the requirements listed in this Part.

1.7.2 Application Requirements for Excluded Area Discharges

1.7.2.1 To request to discharge to an Excluded Area location not listed in Appendix D, the permittee shall submit a timely and complete request to the Department including the NOI Form (Attachment A), NOI Spreadsheet (Attachment A-1), and the Excluded Areas Information (Attachment A-2) at least 60 days prior to intended discharge. Public notice will be required before any discharge is authorized.

1.7.2.2 An existing permittee discharging to an Excluded Area listed in Part 1.4 that proposes to make material changes on the vessel, including but not limited to changes in the seasonality of operation, significant increases in amount of pollutants discharged (greater than a 25% increase over the previous four processing years' annual average amount (weight) of waste discharged), or changes in the discharge location shall submit an updated NOI Form (Attachment A), NOI Spreadsheet (Attachment A-1), and Excluded Areas Information (Attachment A-2) at least 60 days prior to implementing the change. Public notice will be required before any changes under this Part are authorized.

1.7.3 Department Review Process for Excluded Area Discharges

1.7.3.1 The Department will consider agency and public comments prior to issuing an authorization. If the agency with management authority does not respond within the 30 day public notice period, the Department may grant coverage.

1.7.4 Excluded Area Site-Specific Conditions

1.7.4.1 The Department may include site-specific requirements in a written authorization provided that the requirements do not relieve, except as allowed, the permittee of any other requirements of this permit.

1.7.4.2 Permittees are subject to the following conditions, as applicable, for discharges to Excluded Areas:

1.7.4.2.1 Permittees shall have an individual on the vessel trained and capable of identifying the listed threatened and endangered species inhabiting the discharge area. Reports of sightings(s), including injured or dead animals, are required with the sea surface monitoring report.

1.7.4.2.2 Permittees shall minimize the discharge of bilge water within critical habitat area unless it is for safety reasons. If bilge water must be discharged for safety reasons, permittees shall use oil/water separators or similar treatment technology on the outgoing bilge line and describe the incident in the Annual Report.

1.7.4.2.3 Permittees that transfer fuel in or within 1.0 nm of critical habitat area shall comply with all federal and state regulations for the prevention of, preparedness for, and response to oil discharges requirements. Permittees shall have written procedures in their Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan for spill response and shall store adequate oil and fuel cleanup equipment onboard and at fuel transfer locations.

1.7.4.2.4 Sea Otter Critical Habitat. When moving to or from a discharge location or area of operation in or near sea otter critical habitat, permittees must follow vessel strike avoidance measures to reduce the risk of collisions with sea otters.

1.7.4.2.5 If a discharge from a marine sanitation device (MSD) or a graywater discharge occurs while discharging seafood processing waste within the Excluded Area, the following condition applies:

1.7.4.2.5.1 The MSD and graywater discharges must be monitored twice per calendar week, at least 24 hours apart, while discharging seafood processing waste in the Excluded Area.

1.7.4.2.6 Area-Specific Excluded Area Requirements

1.7.4.2.6.1 **Pilot Point Critical Habitat Area (Ugashik Bay).** Seafood waste discharges within 1.0 nm of the Pilot Point Critical Habitat Area (Ugashik Bay) shall not begin earlier than June 15 and shall cease on or before July 31 each calendar year.

1.7.4.2.6.2 **Kodiak Island - Sharatin Bay.** The permittee must implement a monitoring study in order to characterize the benthic impacts from the vessel’s seafood processing waste. A study plan must be submitted to DEC to review for approval at least 90 days prior to planned discharges at this location.

1.7.4.2.6.3 **Norton Sound Spectacled Eider Critical Habitat Unit.** Discharges within 1.0 nm of shore may only occur when necessary for the protection of the vessel and crew during adverse weather or sea conditions. No discharges are permitted June 24 – October 31.

1.8 Permit Authorization Conditions and Revocation

1.8.1 A permittee seeking coverage with the submittal of a NOI is only covered by this permit after the receipt of a written authorization from DEC and the assignment of an APDES permit authorization number.

1.8.1.1 The permittee will be authorized to discharge at only those discharge locations or areas of operation listed on the written authorization.

1.8.2 If a permit authorization is approved and the permittee submits a NOI proposing a discharge that may significantly alter pollutant loading or discharge locations or areas of operation, or if required reporting shows that the discharge is not complying with WQS or permit conditions, DEC may condition the authorization with restricted discharge dates or discharge amounts.

1.8.3 If a permit authorization is approved, DEC can modify or deny continued coverage by written notice to the permittee.

1.8.4 DEC may notify a permittee that they are covered by this permit, even if the operator has not submitted a NOI.

1.8.5 DEC may require any permittee applying for, or covered by, a general permit authorization to apply for and obtain an individual permit.

1.8.6 If a permittee submits an individual permit application, DEC may at its discretion issue a general permit authorization in lieu of issuing an individual permit.

1.8.7 A permittee automatically covered by this permit may request to be excluded from coverage by applying to the Department for an individual permit. The request shall be made by submitting APDES individual permit application forms with reasons supporting the request.

1.9 Transfer of Authorization or Changes in Operations

1.9.1 **Change in Discharge Location.** Authorization under this permit is specific to the vessel discharge locations and/or areas of operation identified in the NOI and is not transferable if a vessel changes locations from those listed on the NOI and written authorization. If a permittee moves to a new location not listed in the APDES authorization, the permittee shall apply for coverage for a new discharge location and/or area of operation by submitting a new NOI. The permittee is not authorized to discharge at the new location until the permittee receives a new written authorization.

1.9.2 **Change in or Addition of Inland Waters Discharge Vessel.** Authorization under this permit is specific to the inland waters discharge vessel(s) listed on the authorization for each individual area of operation. An operator may notify DEC of a change in or addition of a vessel by submitting a vessel change or addition form (Attachment F).

1.9.3 **New Operator**.

1.9.3.1 DEC may transfer authorization to discharge under this permit to another operator if:

1.9.3.1.1 The new operator notifies the Department in writing of the proposed transfer and submits a complete Name Change / Transfer of Ownership form. The new operator either confirms in writing that the type of discharge, number of outfalls, and other information given on the original NOI remains correct or the new operator submits a modified NOI.

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

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

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

1.10 Continuation of an Expired General Permit

1.10.1 If the permit is not reissued prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with 18 AAC 83.155(c) and remain in force and effect for discharges that were authorized prior to expiration.

1.10.1.1 A permittee who wishes to remain covered by administrative continuation of this permit shall submit a timely and complete NOI to the Department 90 days prior to the expiration of the permit requesting authorization for coverage under a reissued permit.

1.10.1.2 Coverage under the continued general permit will be issued to new applicants submitting a NOI in compliance with Part 1.6.

1.10.1.3 Following a permittee's timely and appropriate submittal of a complete NOI, the Department may:

1.10.1.3.1 Reissue the general permit and provide continued coverage.

1.10.1.3.2 Issue an administrative continuation letter to the permittee.

1.10.1.3.3 Make a formal decision to not reissue this general permit or not to cover a particular discharger previously authorized by the general permit, at which time DEC will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative APDES permit. Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.

1.10.2 The permittee is required to abide by all limitations, monitoring, and reporting included herein if the permit enters administrative continuation until such time a permit is reissued authorizing the discharge or a Notice of Termination (NOT) is submitted by the permittee.

1.10.3 If the permit is administratively continued, the permittee shall continue or reinitiate all of the originally required monitoring schedules established in the permit.

1.11 Termination of Permit Coverage.

1.11.1 Permittee-Requested Termination. To terminate permit coverage, a permittee shall submit a complete and accurate NOT.

1.11.2 When to Submit a NOT: A permittee may request permit coverage termination by submitting a DEC NOT form if any of the following conditions have been met:

1.11.2.1 All discharges have permanently ceased.

1.11.2.2 The entire discharge is routed to a properly operating and permitted wastewater treatment facility with an established industrial source pretreatment program, meeting all pretreatment requirements.

1.11.2.3 The permittee has obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an APDES permit.

1.11.3 If a permittee submits a NOT without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part 1.11.2, then the permittee's NOT is not valid.

1.11.4 Any permittee whose authorization has not been terminated by the Department remains responsible for meeting all permit requirements, including monitoring and reporting, until the authorization is terminated.

2.0 LIMITATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

2.1 General Requirements

The following limitations and requirements apply to all eligible discharges as specified in Part 1.1.

2.1.1 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

2.1.1.1 All monitoring must be representative of the waste stream flow. Samples shall be taken while seafood processing waste and wastewaters discharge and/or "other wastewaters" discharge is occurring.

2.1.1.2 The permittee shall have appropriate laboratory sample collection equipment on the vessel or at the onshore seafood processing facility where the waste originates, and sample collection and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) (Part 3.1) and 40 CFR Part 136.

2.1.1.3 For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use a sufficiently sensitive EPA-approved test method that quantifies the level of pollutants to a level lower than applicable limits or WQS, or use the most sensitive test method available, per 40 CFR Part 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(f). Upon request by the Department, the permittee must submit the results of any other monitoring regardless of the test method used.

2.1.1.4 For purposes of reporting on the Discharge Monitoring Report (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 the MDL}" and if a value is less than the minimum level (ML) (also called a minimum reporting limit (MRL), practical quantification limit (PQL), or limit of quantitation (LOQ)), the permittee must report "less than (<) {numeric value of the ML}."

2.1.1.5 Permittees have the option of taking more frequent samples than are required under the permit. These samples must be used for averaging if they are conducted using the Department-approved test methods (generally found in 18 AAC 70 and 40 CFR Part 136 [adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.010]). The permittee shall include the results of any additional monitoring in the calculation and reporting of data submitted in the DMR (per Appendix A, Part 3.2 and Part 3.3).

2.1.1.6 The permittee must calculate all limitations that require averaging of measurements using an arithmetic mean unless the Department specifies another method in the permit. 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.

2.1.1.7 The permittee shall identify on the DMR if the sample arrived outside of required analytical method hold times and shall submit a noncompliance notification per Appendix A, Part 3.5 if an acceptable replacement sample was not collected and analyzed for that monitoring period.

2.1.1.8 The permittee shall monitor each outfall separately and, where required, submit a separate DMR for each outfall.

2.1.1.9 If discharge does not occur during a month in which discharge typically occurs, the permittee must submit a DMR indicating "no discharge" through NetDMR. Permittees that discharge seasonally need not submit DMRs for months in which no discharge occurred. The seasonal nature of the discharge should be indicated on the NOI.

2.1.1.10 DEC may require additional effluent or receiving water monitoring for reasons including but not limited to: NOI submittal information, protection of state WQS, gathering data to support Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development, evaluation of receiving water impairments, evaluation of water quality at the boundary of a mixing zone, or evaluation of effects on threatened or endangered species. Likewise, monitoring frequencies may be adjusted. The permittee will be notified of any additional or modified monitoring when issued authorization to discharge under the general permit.

2.1.1.11 Electronic Reporting

2.1.1.11.1 **E-Reporting Rule - Phase I (DMRs)**. The permittee must submit a DMR for each quarter (defined as January – March, April – June, July – September, and October – December) by the 28th day of the start of the new quarter. 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 DMR data required by the Permit that cannot be reported in a NetDMR field 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 netDMR training.

2.1.1.11.2 **E-Reporting Rule - Phase II (Other Reports)**. Phase II of the E-Reporting Rule integrates electronic reporting for all other reports required by the Permit. All wastewater permit-required submissions (e.g., Notices of Intent (NOIs), Notices of Termination (NOTs), Annual Reports, and Noncompliance Notifications, etc.,) are to be submitted electronically through DEC's Environmental Data Management System (EDMS), accessible via https://dec.alaska.gov/water/edms, unless prior approval has been obtained from DEC for an alternative means.

2.1.2 Discharge Limitations

2.1.2.1 Limitations Based on Waste Amount and Distance from Shore

2.1.2.1.1 The maximum amount (by weight or volume) of seafood processing waste discharge authorized may be limited by the conditions at each proposed discharge location or area of operation. The written APDES authorization will include any specific limitations or conditions.

2.1.2.1.1.1 Stationary vessels discharging between shore and 1.0 nm from shore at MLLW to water depths less than 120 feet MLLW are limited to the seafood processing waste amount requested in the NOI or to the amount listed in the APDES authorization, whichever is less, with a maximum seafood processing waste discharge limit of 3.3 million pounds per discharge location per calendar year.

2.1.2.1.1.2 Stationary vessels discharging over 1.0 nm to 3.0 nm from shore at MLLW (or to the baseline) are limited to the seafood processing waste amount requested in the NOI or to the amount listed in the APDES authorization, whichever is less, for each discharge location per calendar year.

2.1.2.1.1.3 In-transit vessels discharging between 0.25 nm to 3.0 nm from shore at MLLW (or to the baseline) are limited to the seafood processing waste amount requested in the NOI or to the amount listed in the APDES authorization, whichever is less, for each area of operation per calendar year.

2.1.2.2 Limitations Based on Discharge Solid Size

2.1.2.2.1 All permittees shall reduce the size of all seafood processing waste and wastewaters to 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) or smaller in any dimension prior to discharge.

2.1.2.2.2 The permit uses a 10-piece threshold for evaluating compliance with the discharge solid size limitation of Part 2.1.2.2.1. If the permittee discharges 10 or more pieces exceeding the size limitation (using the analysis method in Appendix I or another Department-approved protocol), the permittee shall submit a noncompliance notification as required per Appendix A, Part 3.5.

2.1.2.2.3 The permittee shall route process wastewater through the vessel's or (for inland waters discharge vessels) the onshore seafood processing facility's seafood processing wastewater treatment and conveyance systems.

2.1.2.2.4 The permittee is not required to discharge non-process wastewaters through the seafood processing waste treatment system but must meet the requirements in Part 2.1.2.2.1 if discharging to waters of the U.S.

2.1.2.2.5 Floor drain and scupper wastes. The permittee shall implement methods used to deter seafood processing wastes from entering scuppers and floor drains and include a description in the BMP Plan (Part 3.2).

2.1.2.2.6 If there are reoccurring (more than once) sea surface residues violations outside of the authorized mixing zone, the permittee is required to develop and implement BMPs upon discovery to ensure that the violation is eliminated and will not be repeated in the future.

2.1.2.3 **Limitations Based on Distance from Shore**

2.1.2.3.1 Discharge shall not occur closer than 0.25 nm from shore, measured at MLLW, unless:

2.1.2.3.1.1 Stationary processing vessels can demonstrate previously installed and existing permanent infrastructure is present at the time of general permit issuance to anchor at that location; or

2.1.2.3.1.2 Stationary processing vessels can demonstrate that discharges are necessary for the protection of the vessel and crew during adverse weather or sea conditions and keep a log of those conditions available for DEC review.

2.1.2.3.2 Discharges of stickwater and washed mince/paste effluent are prohibited between the shore and 1.0 nm from shore.

2.1.2.3.3 Discharges of all other byproduct effluent are prohibited between the shore and 0.5 nm from shore.

2.1.2.4 **Limitations Based on Discharge Location**

2.1.2.4.1 Each discharge location shall have a minimum water depth of 60 feet MLLW.

2.1.2.4.1.1 A permittee may request a reduction to the required discharge depth if complying is not practicable due to extreme site-specific circumstances.

2.1.2.4.1.2 The Department shall evaluate each depth reduction request individually.

2.1.2.4.2 For stationary vessels, a discharge location refers to a 0.5-nm radius circular area where the vessel intends to anchor and discharge. The discharge location’s outer boundary must be in compliance with Part 2.1.2.3.

2.1.2.4.3 For in-transit vessels:

2.1.2.4.3.1 A permittee may propose an area of operation where a vessel is discharging from point-to-point, identifying two points that form a single line that the vessel discharge will occur along. Each point-to-point discharge line must be in compliance with Part 2.1.2.3.

2.1.2.4.3.2 A permittee may propose an area of operation that comprises a circular or rectangular area within which the vessel discharge will occur. The maximum size of each area of operation for inland waters discharge vessels may not be greater than 2.0 square nm. The area of operation’s outer boundary must be in compliance with Part 2.1.2.3.

2.1.3 **Seafood Processing Waste System Inspection Requirements**

2.1.3.1 Outfall Inspection. The permittee shall perform a pre-operational check of the waste treatment and discharge systems before beginning discharge each calendar year under the permit

to ensure operability. A log of the pre-operational check shall be kept on board the vessel or at the facility which waste is received from and submitted with the Annual Report.

2.1.3.2 Severed, Failed or Damaged System. Processing vessel permittees shall cease discharging from a severed, failed, or leaking outfall system as soon as possible and no more than ten days past discovery of the severance, failure, or damage. Seafood product that has been accepted after the identification of the severance, failure, or damage may not be processed such that it results in a discharge from the damaged system(s). The permittee shall report any failure of the outfall system while discharging to DEC in accordance with Appendix A, Part 3.4 (Twenty-four Hour Reporting), except reporting of grind size.

2.1.3.3 Seafood Processing Waste Conveyance/Treatment Inspection**.** The permittee shall conduct a daily (when processing and creating waste or wastewaters to be discharged under the permit) visual inspection of the waste conveyance system, including a close observation of the sump or other places of effluent collection for the removal of gloves, earplugs, rubber bands, or other equipment used during seafood processing that may inadvertently be entrained in the wastewater. Discharging such items is prohibited. This inspection shall be done at the onshore seafood processing facility (for inland waters discharge vessels) or onboard the vessel (for seafood processing vessels). The permittee shall keep logs of daily inspections on the vessel or the onshore seafood processing facility that waste is received from and make them available electronically upon request. An example *Seafood Waste Size and Waste Conveyance/Treatment Monitoring Log* is provided as Attachment B.

2.1.3.3.1 The permittee shall document the recording method, form, and schedule of the required inspection in the BMP Plan (Part 3.2).

2.1.3.4 Grinder (or other treatment method) Inspection. The permittee shall conduct a daily (when processing and creating waste or wastewaters to be discharged under the permit) inspection of the treatment system to confirm that the treatment system is operating properly as designed to reduce the size of the seafood residues to 0.5 inches or smaller in any dimension. This will require inspecting the size of the residues by taking a representative sample of the discharge and ensuring permit limitations are being met. Permittees shall use the monitoring and analysis protocol in Appendix I or another Department-approved protocol. This inspection shall be done at the onshore seafood processing facility (for inland waters discharge vessels) or onboard the vessel (for seafood processing vessels). The permittee shall keep a log of daily inspections on the vessel or the onshore seafood processing facility that waste is received from and make the logs available electronically upon request. An example *Seafood Waste Size and Waste Conveyance/Treatment Monitoring Log* is provided as Attachment B.

2.1.3.5 Digital Photographs. The permittee shall capture digital photographs of the grinder system or other method of treatment. At a minimum, photographs shall be captured at least once per each month that processing and discharge under the permit occurs. Photographs shall include the sampling port while taking a daily sample and a representative discharge sample from the treatment system showing seafood waste size. A measuring device, such as a ruler, will be included in the photograph for scaling purposes. Photographs shall be of sufficient clarity and detail to support the observations and shall represent what was observed. Photographs shall include a digital date and time stamp or other information verifying when the photograph was

taken. Photographs shall be taken at the onshore seafood processing facility (for inland waters discharge vessels) or onboard the vessel (for seafood processing vessels). The permittee shall create a photograph log including a unique photograph identification number and photograph description. The permittee shall maintain the photographs and the photograph log for three years (see Appendix A, Part 1.11) and make them available to DEC upon request.

2.1.3.6 Noncompliance Summary Inspection Report. The permittee shall submit a summary report of noncompliance information gathered during outfall, grinder system, and waste treatment inspections during the calendar year as part of the Annual Report (Part 3.3). The report shall include a table format documenting the duration of each noncompliance event, the corrective actions taken to resolve the noncompliance issue, and any digital photographs of noncompliance taken under Part 2.1.3.5. The report does not replace the need to submit a noncompliance notification under Appendix A, Part 3.5 for applicable violations under the permit.

2.1.4 **"Other Wastewaters."** A permittee shall not discharge any wastewaters that exceed WQS except in compliance with a mixing zone or ZOD authorized by the permit.

2.1.4.1 The permittee must minimize any incidental foam and scum discharged to the extent practicable and shall develop and implement BMPs to control foam and scum (Part 3.2.5.5.17). The discharge may not cause foam or sea surface residues outside the boundary of an approved mixing zone.

2.1.4.2 The permittee shall route all incidental seafood processing waste and wastewaters through a waste conveyance and treatment system prior to discharge.

2.1.4.3 Permittees shall not discharge "Other Wastewaters" that contain seafood processing waste greater than 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

2.1.4.4 For a vessel's "Other Wastewaters" that come into contact with seafood waste not sent through the seafood processing waste treatment system, the permittee shall remove seafood processing waste solids prior to discharge to waters of the U.S. Seafood waste solids shall be reduced to 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) or smaller in any dimension prior to discharge. This includes catch transfer water discharges.

2.1.4.4.1 The permittee must dispose of the removed seafood processing waste solids through the seafood processing waste treatment system or as otherwise approved by the Department.

2.1.4.4.2 If safety and/or stability impediments prohibit the removal of waste solids prior to discharge of "Other Wastewaters," the permittee must provide documentation to the Department that the routing required in Part 2.1.4.4 would interfere with the safety and stability of the vessel and the safety of the crew and passengers. The permittee shall maintain a log of safety and/or stability impediments and have it available for DEC review upon request.

2.1.4.5 The permittee is required to perform daily sampling of "Other Wastewaters" that come into contact with seafood waste for seafood processing waste solids size compliance (1.27 cm or 0.5 inch in any dimension). Permittees shall use the monitoring and analysis protocol in Appendix I or another Department-approved protocol.

2.1.4.6 Non-Process Wastewaters. The permittee is not required to discharge non-process wastewaters that do not come in contact with seafood through the seafood processing waste-handling system but must meet the requirements in Part 2.1.4 if discharging to waters of the U.S.

2.1.4.7 The permittee is required to include non-commingled "Other Wastewaters" discharges on the NOI Attachment A and Attachment A-1 (identified as Outfall 004).

2.1.5 Nuisance Discharge

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

2.1.5.2 The permittee shall ensure seafood processing wastes and wastewaters do not create a nuisance condition to designated uses.

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

2.1.5.3.1 Attracting undesirable or nuisance species.

2.1.5.3.2 Creating an objectionable odor or taste.

2.1.5.3.3 Resulting in complaints or observations from existing users.

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

2.1.6 **Utilization.** The permittee must fully utilize to the extent practicable all byproduct production processes available on board the vessel, including but not limited to the production of fishmeal and fish oil seafood products.

2.2 Effluent Monitoring and Analysis Requirements

2.2.1 **Applicability**. The permittee shall conduct monitoring of the following waste streams in accordance with the monitoring frequencies established in this Part, including Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4. The permittee shall develop and implement a QAPP to ensure that effluent samples collected meet permit requirements found in Part 2.2.6 and Part 2.2.7.

2.2.1.1 **Outfall(s) 001.** Seafood processing waste and wastewater outfall(s) and/or discharge pipe(s), including commingled "Other Wastewaters."

2.2.1.2 **Outfall(s) 002.** Treated sanitary wastewater outfall(s) or discharge pipe(s).

2.2.1.3 **Outfall(s) 003.** Graywater outfall(s) or discharge pipe(s).

2.2.2 The permittee shall record monitoring results on a DMR and submit them quarterly.

2.2.3 Samples shall be collected at the end of the treatment process at a point representative of the effluent prior to discharge to waters of the U.S.

2.2.4 **Processing Vessels.** Seafood processing effluent monitoring in Table 2 is only required in those months that seafood processing waste and/or wastewater discharge occurs on the

processing vessel (a discharger under Part 1.1.1, Part 1.1.2, or Part 1.1.3) for at least 24 total hours during the calendar month.

2.2.5 **Inland Waters Discharge Vessels.** Seafood processing effluent monitoring in Table 2 is required for all inland waters discharge vessels (dischargers under Part 1.1.4) discharging in-transit to inland waters. The effluent may be sampled either at the onshore seafood processing facility before waste is loaded onto the vessel or onboard the vessel.

2.2.6 **Outfall(s) 001 Seafood Processing Waste and Wastewater**

2.2.6.1 Table 2 presents the monitoring requirements for each outfall discharging seafood processing waste and wastewater.

Table 2: Outfall(s) 001 Seafood Processing Waste and Wastewater Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units [a]	Daily Limit [b]	Monthly Average [b]	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	mgd	Report	Report	Record Daily	Measured/Estimated [c]
Amount of waste discharged [d]	lbs	Report	---	Record Daily	Calculated
Number of seafood waste pieces exceeding Part 2.1.2.2.1 size limit	number	9 maximum	---	Record Daily	Calculated
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) [e]	mg/L	0.1 maximum	Report	Monthly	Grab
pH	SU	6.3-8.7 (processing vessel) Report (inland waters)	---	Monthly	Grab
Temperature	°C	20 maximum (processing vessel) Report (inland waters)	Report	Monthly	Grab
Total Ammonia, as N	mg/L	Report	Report	Monthly	Grab
Color	color units	Report	Report	Monthly	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	5.3 minimum (processing vessel) Report (inland waters)	Report	Monthly	Grab

Footnotes:

a. Units: mgd = million gallons per day, lbs = pounds, in = inches, mg/L = milligrams per liter, SU = standard units, and °C = degrees Celsius.
b. DEC may tighten these limits, or add limits for report-only parameters, in individual discharge authorizations based on effluent and receiving water data gathered before or during the permit term.
c. Flow estimation methods must be documented in the QAPP.
d. Amount of waste discharged = raw product minus finished product, or other calculation method approved by the Department.
e. Chlorine monitoring is required only if used as a disinfectant or introduced elsewhere in the seafood processing area. Compliance with the limits for total residual chlorine cannot be determined using EPA-approved analytical methods. DEC will use 0.1 mg/L as the compliance limit for this parameter.

2.2.7 Outfall(s) 002 Treated Sanitary Wastewater and Outfall(s) 003 Graywater

2.2.7.1 The permittee shall monitor treated sanitary wastewater discharges as specified in Table 3. Each outfall must be monitored separately.

2.2.7.2 The permittee shall monitor graywater discharges as specified in Table 4. Each outfall must be monitored separately, and the permittee shall institute BMP Plan requirements for graywater as found in Part 3.2.5.5.14.

2.2.7.3 Monitoring sanitary effluent and graywater discharges is only required while seafood processing waste discharge is occurring.

2.2.7.4 The permittee may only discharge sanitary effluent to waters of the U.S. if it is routed through a certified Type II MSD operated in accordance with U.S. Coast Guard regulations (33 CFR Part 159). Nonfunctioning and undersized systems are prohibited.

2.2.7.5 The permittee shall develop and implement BMPs for the proper operation of the MSD and include them in the vessel's BMP Plan (Part 3.2).

Table 3: Outfall 002 Treated Sanitary Wastewater Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units [a]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	gpd	Report	Report	Record Daily	Measured/ Estimated [b]
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Report	Report	Monthly [c]	Grab

Footnotes:

a. Units: gpd = gallons per day and mg/L = milligrams per liter.
b. Flow estimation methods must be documented in the QAPP.
c. Sampling is required twice per week if operating under Part 1.7.4.2.5.

Table 4: Outfall 003 Graywater Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units [a]	Daily Limit	Monthly Average	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	gpd	Report	Report	Record Daily	Measured/ Estimated [b]
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) [c]	mg/L	Report	Report	Monthly [d]	Grab
pH	SU	Report	Report	Monthly [d]	Grab
Temperature	°C	Report	Report	Monthly [d]	Grab

Footnotes:

a. Units: gpd = gallons per day, mg/L = milligrams per liter, SU = standard units, and °C = degrees Celsius.
b. Flow estimation methods must be documented in the QAPP.
c. Monitoring for chlorine is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant in areas contributing to graywater.
d. Sampling is required twice per week if operating under Part 1.7.4.2.5.

2.3 Receiving Water Requirements

2.3.1 Mixing Zone Authorization

2.3.1.1 In accordance with 18 AAC 70.240, permittees may request (and DEC may authorize) mixing zone(s).

2.3.1.2 The Department's APDES authorization will specify whether mixing zone(s) have been authorized, the maximum size of authorized mixing zone(s), and the water quality criteria that may be exceeded within the authorized mixing zone for each individual outfall.

2.3.1.3 The permit authorizes a standard mixing zone defined as a circular area with a 100-foot radius centered at the outfall pipe or discharge terminus extending from the seafloor to the sea surface. A permittee may apply for an alternate mixing zone per Part 1.6.1.4.

2.3.1.4 The Department may authorize exceedances of the 18 AAC 70.020(b) water quality criteria in the standard mixing zone for dissolved oxygen (DO), oil and grease (O&G), pH, temperature, color, turbidity, residues, fecal coliform and enterococci bacteria, total residual chlorine, and total ammonia (only if specified in the written discharge authorization).

2.3.1.5 A permittee shall meet all applicable WQS:

2.3.1.5.1 At the boundary of an authorized mixing zone, or

2.3.1.5.2 Prior to discharge into the receiving waterbody, for all parameters for which there is no authorized mixing zone.

2.3.1.6 DEC will approve, or approve with conditions, modified effluent limits and a mixing zone if the modified limits and resulting mixing zone are consistent with 18 AAC 70.

2.3.2 Receiving Water Quality Monitoring Requirements

2.3.2.1 Processing vessels discharging while stationary shall conduct receiving water quality monitoring in accordance with this Part.

2.3.2.1.1 The permittee must conduct receiving water monitoring as specified in Table 5 at each authorized discharge location. Monitoring must be at a representative location in the ambient receiving water not under the influence of the vessel's discharge, collected at mid-depth.

2.3.2.1.2 The monitoring report must include the date of monitoring, the parameter being monitored, the location of where the sample was taken in the receiving water (i.e., latitude/longitude), and the depth the sample was taken, measured at MLLW.

2.3.2.1.3 The permittee shall submit the monitoring results with the application for permit reissuance.

Table 5: Stationary Processing Vessel Ambient Receiving Water Monitoring

Parameter	Units [a]	Sample Frequency
pH	SU	Once per year [b]
Temperature	°C	Once per year [b]
Salinity	ppt	Once per year [b]

Footnotes:

a. Units: SU = standard units, °C = degrees Celsius, and ppt = parts per thousand.
b. If the permittee does not discharge at an authorized discharge location during a calendar year, sampling at that location is not required that year.

2.3.2.2 Inland waters discharge vessels and processing vessels discharging while in-transit shall conduct receiving water quality monitoring in accordance with this Part.

2.3.2.2.1 The permittee shall complete receiving water quality monitoring at a time that is within 24 hours of effluent monitoring performed under Part 2.2. Samples shall be collected while seafood processing waste and wastewaters discharge is occurring.

2.3.2.2.2 The permittee shall conduct monitoring under Table 6 once per permit term at each authorized line or area of operation that is used for discharge during the permit term.

2.3.2.2.2.1 The permittee shall conduct the sampling during the first calendar year that each line or area of operation is used for discharge.

2.3.2.2.3 Monitoring locations:

2.3.2.2.3.1 RW 100 feet – One hundred (100) feet from the plume centerline, perpendicular to the vessel movemement direction, as close to the discharge point as practicable, on one side of the plume.

2.3.2.2.3.2 RW 200 feet – Two hundred (200) feet from the plume centerline, perpendicular to the vessel movemement direction, as close to the discharge point as practicable, on one side of the plume.

2.3.2.2.3.3 RW 300 feet – Three hundred (300) feet from the plume centerline, perpendicular to the vessel movemement direction, as close to the discharge point as practicable, on one side of the plume.

2.3.2.2.3.4 RW 1,000 feet – One thousand (1,000) feet from the plume centerline, perpendicular to the vessel movemement direction, as close to the discharge point as practicable, on one side of the plume.

2.3.2.2.4 Monitoring depth: The permittee shall collect samples at the surface if waste is discharged to the surface or at the depth of discharge if waste is discharged from a submerged outfall.

2.3.2.2.5 The permittee shall collect samples as grab samples or use a probe.

2.3.2.2.6 The permittee shall report the monitoring results in the Annual Report (Part 3.3), Attachment E-2.

Table 6: Inland Waters Discharge Vessel and In-Transit Processing Vessel Receiving Water Monitoring

Parameter	Units [a]	Sample Frequency [b]
pH	SU	Once per permit term at each authorized location
Temperature	°C	Once per permit term at each authorized location
Salinity	ppt	Once per permit term at each authorized location
Total Ammonia, as N	mg/L	Once per permit term at each authorized location
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Once per permit term at each authorized location
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Once per permit term at each authorized location

Footnotes:

a. Units: SU = standard units, °C = degrees Celsius, ppt = parts per thousand, and mg/L = milligrams per liter.
b. If the permittee does not discharge at an authorized line or area of operation during the permit term, sampling is not required at that location.

2.3.3 Zone of Deposit Authorization

2.3.3.1 As allowed by the State WQS in accordance with 18 AAC 70.210, the Department may authorize a ZOD in marine and estuarine waters. The Department will review the NOI information and may authorize the deposit of substances on the seafloor for stationary seafood processing vessel permittees within the limits set by the Department. The APDES authorization will specify whether a ZOD is authorized and define its limits.

2.3.3.2 The stationary seafood processing vessel permittee may exceed the water quality criteria of 18 AAC 70.020(b) for residues and the antidegradation requirement of 18 AAC 70.015 in a ZOD, within which the deposit of substances (residues) on the seafloor is authorized. In no case may the permittee violate WQS in the water column outside of the ZOD by any action, including leaching from or suspension of deposited substances.

2.3.3.3 Seafood processing waste residues are limited to a maximum cumulative total of 1.0 acre of coverage. The coverage shall not exceed 1.0 acre (43,560 square feet) based on the following criteria:

2.3.3.3.1 Areas with continuous (defined as 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.

2.3.3.3.2 Areas with 10 - 49% discontinuous coverage and “Trace” (defined as detectable to less than 10%) coverage must be reported but are not applied toward the 1.0-acre limitation.

2.3.3.3.3 Appendix E provides the Seafloor Survey Protocol used to measure and map coverage and to determine compliance with the 1.0-acre limitation.

2.3.4 Seafloor Survey Monitoring Requirements

2.3.4.1 A stationary vessel discharging seafood processing waste into waters with depth less than 120 feet MLLW shall conduct a seafloor survey whenever any of the following criteria are met:

2.3.4.1.1 Seafood processing discharge occurs at a single discharge location for seven or more consecutive days in a calendar year, or

2.3.4.1.2 Seafood processing discharge occurs at a single discharge location for greater than 168 hours cumulatively in a calendar year, or

2.3.4.1.3 Greater than 10 million pounds per calendar year are discharged to a single discharge location.

2.3.4.2 Stationary processing vessel permittees shall determine whether a seafloor survey is required by recording the following (using Attachment E-1):

2.3.4.2.1 The dates of seafood processing discharge at each discharge location;

2.3.4.2.2 The daily latitude and longitude (in decimal degrees) of discharge;

2.3.4.2.3 The depth of discharge at each discharge location;

2.3.4.2.4 The total number of hours of seafood processing discharge at each discharge location; and

2.3.4.2.5 The total number of pounds of seafood processing waste discharged at each discharge location.

2.3.4.3 Stationary processing vessel permittees must conduct seafloor surveys following the protocols and methodology established in Appendix E, or another Department-approved methodology. Seafloor surveys shall result in mapping any coverage at all required discharge location(s).

2.3.4.4 Stationary processing vessel permittees shall develop a seafloor survey QAPP, as found in Part 3.1.8.9, that includes a description of the methods and monitoring plan for the seafloor survey area. Permittees shall ensure that the Seafloor Survey QAPP is developed at least 30 days prior to the seafloor survey being performed.

2.3.4.5 The stationary processing vessel permittee shall submit a seafloor survey report (if required that year), which may include Attachment D, to the Department with the Annual Report and include a copy of the seafloor survey QAPP, a statement that the QAPP has been implemented, and a description of any problems encountered or deviations from the QAPP.

2.3.4.6 Monitoring Schedule. The stationary processing vessel permittee shall conduct the seafloor survey as soon as practicable but no later than 60 days after cessation of discharge at each required discharge location. If the permittee cannot conduct the survey within the 60-day timeframe due to weather, availability of surveyer services (provided there is documented evidence that services were requested greater than three months in advance of when the survey is due to be performed), or other reasons, the permittee shall document the rationale in the seafloor survey report. DEC will review the rationale provided to determine whether the delay constituted noncompliance with the permit and whether an alternate deadline will be set.

2.3.4.7 DEC may require continued annual monitoring for those discharge locations found to have greater than 1.0 acre of coverage (which is a violation of Part 2.3.3.3) even if the stationary processing vessel permittee changes discharge locations.

2.3.4.8 DEC may require that the stationary processing vessel permittee propose a new discharge location when seafloor survey results show coverage of greater than 0.75 acres.

2.3.4.9 Modification of the Seafloor Survey Monitoring Requirement.

2.3.4.9.1 A stationary processing vessel permittee may submit a written request to DEC to reduce the seafloor survey monitoring requirement if the following conditions are satisfied:

2.3.4.9.1.1 The request includes the results of at least two seafloor surveys conducted at the same single discharge location from different operating years, and each survey demonstrates deposits less than 0.75 acres of coverage;

2.3.4.9.1.2 Each survey complies with the requirements of the survey protocol (Appendix E);

2.3.4.9.1.3 The request includes the amount (by weight) of seafood processing waste discharged and the production lines in use at the discharge location for each year of operation; and

2.3.4.9.1.4 The stationary processing vessel permittee’s discharges to the discharge location have been in compliance with the waste discharge weight limitations specified in the written authorization under Part 2.1.2.1.1.

2.3.4.9.2 The stationary processing vessel permittee shall continue performing seafloor surveys at each discharge location, if required by Part 2.3.4.1, unless DEC provides written approval of reduced seafloor survey monitoring for the discharge location.

2.3.4.9.3 Reduced seafloor survey monitoring requirements will only apply to the discharge location(s) identified in a written approval from DEC.

2.3.4.10 An approved modification of the seafloor survey monitoring requirement for a discharge location is no longer valid and the stationary processing vessel permittee must resume conducting surveys as required by Part 2.3.4.1 if:

2.3.4.10.1 The permittee's annual total amount (by weight) of seafood processing waste discharged at the discharge location increases by more than 25% over the largest annual discharge amount associated with the surveys performed in support of the permittee's modification request; or

2.3.4.10.2 A new production line is used at the discharge location.

2.3.5 Sea Surface Monitoring Requirements

2.3.5.1 Daily during seafood processing waste discharge, the permittee shall inspect the readily visible receiving water surrounding all outfalls and document the occurrence and estimated surface size and extent of any films, sheens, discolorations, residues, or foam observed and whether any residues are observed outside of the authorized mixing zone. The permittee's record must attempt to note where the films, sheens, discolorations, residues, and/or foams are originating from. The permittee shall maintain a log for all sea surface observations. An example Sea Surface Monitoring Log form is provided as Attachment C. If the permittee observes no residues, a note of "none" shall be recorded on the daily log. During each observation day, the permittee shall also:

2.3.5.1.1 Have personnel trained in identifying threatened and endangered species record the occurrence and approximate numbers of animals within the survey area, including Western Steller sea lions (*Eumetopias jubatus*), Steller's eiders (*Polysticta stelleri*), spectacled eiders (*Somateria fischeri*), short-tailed albatross (*Phoebastria albatrus*), and Southwest Alaska Distinct Population Segment northern sea otters (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni)*. Note whether any of the animals are injured or dead.

2.3.5.1.2 Report any collisions, or suspected collisions, between eiders and processing or inland waters discharge vessels within 24 hours to the USFWS Anchorage Field Office (1-800-272-4174). Follow the latest USFWS protocol on recording dead birds (Appendix H). Handling dead or injured eiders is not recommended.

2.3.5.1.3 Capture representative digital photographs of the sea surface at least once per month 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 all positive sea surface residues observed during that month. Photographs shall include a digital date and time stamp. The permittee shall create a photograph log including a unique photograph identification number and photograph description. The permittee shall maintain the photographs and the photograph log for three years (see Appendix A, Part 1.11) and make them available to DEC upon request.

2.3.5.1.4 Include a summary of noncompliant sea surface residues observations in the Annual Report (Part 3.3).

3.0 OTHER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Quality Assurance Project Plan

3.1.1 The permittee must develop, implement, and maintain an authorization-specific QAPP for all monitoring required by this permit. The permittee must develop and implement the QAPP within 60 days of receiving authorization under this general permit, except as established in Part 2.3.4.4, and may modify any existing QAPP under this Part. The permittee must follow all procedures in previous QAPPs until the permittee has implemented the new QAPP.

3.1.2 A permittee shall document annual review of their QAPP. The permittee shall review the QAPP whenever process changes or changes in monitoring plans occur.

3.1.3 The permittee must amend the QAPP whenever sample collection, sample analysis, monitoring parameter(s), or other procedures addressed by the QAPP are modified.

3.1.4 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.

3.1.5 The permittee may use the generic DEC QAPP as a template to develop an authorization-specific QAPP. Some authorization-specific information is required in order to complete the generic DEC QAPP.

3.1.6 Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee shall use DEC-approved Quality Assurance/Quality Control and chain-of-custody procedures, as described in the *Quality Assurance Project Plan Standard* (EPA/CIO 2105-S-02.1, August 2023) and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5, December 2002). The permittee must prepare the QAPP in the format specified in these documents.

3.1.7 A copy of the QAPP must be kept on the seafood processing vessel or at the onshore seafood processing facility waste is received from and made available to DEC upon request.

3.1.8 At a minimum, the QAPP shall include:

3.1.8.1 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.

3.1.8.2 Monitoring schedule and shipping requirements to ensure samples arrive within holding times.

3.1.8.3 Instructions for performing repeat sampling (within the required sampling period) if samples do not arrive at the lab within required holding times.

3.1.8.4 Maps, or facility or vessel drawings, indicating the location of each sampling point.

3.1.8.5 Qualification and training of monitoring personnel.

3.1.8.6 Name, address, and telephone number of all laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.

3.1.8.7 Wastewater flow estimation methods for monitoring under Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4, if flows are not metered.

3.1.8.8 Sea surface monitoring instructions for the observer to document the occurrences and estimate the size of any films, sheens, discolorations, residues, or foam.

3.1.8.9 Seafloor survey planning to 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.

3.2 Best Management Practices Plan

3.2.1 The permittee shall develop, implement, and operate in accordance with a BMP Plan within 60 days of receiving authorization under this general permit. BMP provisions may be implemented either onboard the vessel or at the onshore seafood processing facility waste is received from, whichever is appropriate.

3.2.2 Under the BMP Plan, the permittee shall ensure the proper operation and maintenance of each vessel and onshore seafood processing facility (if applicable) and the control of the discharge or potential release of pollutants to the receiving water.

3.2.3 The permittee shall develop the BMP Plan 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).

3.2.4 The BMP Plan must include the following information and management practices at a minimum:

3.2.4.1 Name of the vessel(s) and vessel plans, drawings, or maps showing all outfalls.

3.2.4.2 A statement of management commitment to provide the necessary financial, staff, equipment, and training resources to develop and implement the BMP Plan on a continuing basis.

3.2.4.3 A purpose statement consistent with the following:

3.2.4.3.1 Prevent and minimize the generation and discharge of wastes and pollutants from the vessel to receiving water.

3.2.4.3.2 Prevent or reduce pollution at the source.

3.2.4.3.3 Recycle potential pollutants in an environmentally safe manner whenever feasible.

3.2.4.3.4 Ensure the permittee discharges pollutants into the environment in such a way as to have a minimal environmental impact.

3.2.5 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:

3.2.5.1 Reduce and minimize the number and quantity of material generated, discharged, or potentially discharged by the vessel to reduce pollutant loading by managing waste streams and

implementing source control strategies where practicable. Strategies may include byproduct production strategies or pollutant removal strategies where no product is produced but reduction of pollutant loading occurs.

3.2.5.2 Establish or reference standard operating procedures for the proper operation and maintenance of pollution control systems, in accordance with good engineering practices.

3.2.5.3 Examine each system for its waste minimization opportunities and its potential for pollutant loading to waters of the U.S., such as:

3.2.5.3.1 Removing pollutant loading earlier in process waste stream transport,

3.2.5.3.2 Evaluating and implementing waste and wastewater treatment options,

3.2.5.3.3 Preventing equipment failure or improper operation, and

3.2.5.3.4 Examining all normal operations and ancillary activities.

3.2.5.4 Performing risk assessment by implementing procedures for:

3.2.5.4.1 Reviewing existing materials and plans as a source of information to ensure consistency and to eliminate duplication.

3.2.5.4.2 Characterizing actual and potential pollutant sources that might be subject to release.

3.2.5.4.3 Evaluating potential pollutants based on the hazards they present to human health and the environment.

3.2.5.4.4 Identifying pathways through which pollutants identified might reach environmental and human receptors.

3.2.5.4.5 Prioritizing prevention of potential releases.

3.2.5.5 Implementing specific management practices and standard operating procedures, including but not limited to:

3.2.5.5.1 The modification of equipment, technology, processes, and procedures.

3.2.5.5.2 The improvement in management, inventory control, materials handling, or general operational phases.

3.2.5.5.3 Reducing or eliminating any discharge of wastes that have the potential to collect and foul any set or drift nets used in subsistence or commercial fisheries in nearby traditional use areas.

3.2.5.5.4 Materials accounting of the waste and wastewater inputs (raw seafood products, chemicals, etc.), processes, and outputs (seafood processing wastes, chemicals, etc.).

3.2.5.5.5 Minimization and plans to ensure that chlorine, other disinfectants, degreasers, defoaming agents, or other chemical products used will not cause exceedances of the WQS.

3.2.5.5.6 Identifying and developing markets, to the extent feasible, for the use of seafood processing waste as a raw product and not as a waste material to be discharged.

3.2.5.5.7 Descriptions and methods for each 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 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, conveyance of product, processing and product handling areas, byproduct production areas, loading or unloading operations, wastewater treatment areas, sludge and waste discharge areas, floor drains, and refueling areas.

3.2.5.5.8 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.

3.2.5.5.9 Description of the practices and training staff will receive to ensure that waters coming into contact with seafood are properly routed through the seafood waste treatment system or otherwise treated to comply with WQS.

3.2.5.5.10 Methods to prevent, treat, or minimize the generation and discharge of pollutants in byproduct production effluents, including stickwater, at the source to the greatest extent practicable. Description and methods for backup disposal treatment method(s) if byproduct wastewater treatment system fails. The permittee shall recycle and treat stickwater to the greatest extent practicable, in an environmentally safe manner, whenever feasible.

3.2.5.5.11 Methods to examine 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.

3.2.5.5.12 Applying chemical cleaning compounds and disinfectants in accordance with manufacturer instructions and suggested application rates.

3.2.5.5.13 Properly operating MSDs in accordance with manufacturer requirements (Part 2.2.7.4).

3.2.5.5.14 Implementing graywater management practices consistent with the following:

3.2.5.5.14.1 Minimizing the introduction of kitchen oils to the graywater system. Removing as much food and oil residue as practicable before rinsing dishes.

3.2.5.5.14.2 Not adding oils and greases used in cooking to the graywater system. Alternate waste receptacles or holding tanks must be used for these materials.

3.2.5.5.14.3 Using non-toxic degreasers.

3.2.5.5.14.4 Using phosphate-free soaps and detergents free from toxic and bioaccumulative compounds.

3.2.5.5.14.5 Not discharging any toxic or hazardous materials or related residuals into the graywater system.

3.2.5.5.14.6 Not discharging unused soaps, detergents, or pharmaceuticals into the graywater system.

3.2.5.5.14.7 Minimizing discharges of graywater while the vessel is not underway.

3.2.5.5.15 Properly operating, maintaining, and purging refrigerant and freezer systems to reduce and monitor any possible discharges to the waters of the U.S. The BMPs shall include a description of how repairs, maintenance, and purging are to be performed to mitigate any accidental releases, which are not authorized by the permit.

3.2.5.5.16 Practices to ensure attractive nuisance conditions are not created and seafood processing wastes and wastewaters do not cause nuisance or objectionable conditions.

3.2.5.5.17 Practices to minimize incidental foam and scum produced by the discharge of seafood waste and wastewaters, as well as seafood catch transfer water, to the extent practicable (Part 2.1.4.1), including the modification of equipment, technology, processes, and discharge procedures to be used to decrease the formation of foam and scum.

3.2.5.5.18 Methods and calculations used to determine wastewater flow rate and volumes.

3.2.5.6 Good housekeeping – Describe the maintenance of a clean, orderly work environment, meaning keeping materials and equipment neat to prevent untreated pollutant releases to the environment.

3.2.5.7 Preventative maintenance – Describe periodically inspecting, maintaining, and testing equipment and systems to uncover conditions that can cause breakdowns or failures. Preventative maintenance focuses on preventing untreated pollutant releases to the receiving water.

3.2.5.8 Document inspection, record keeping, and employee training pertaining to the BMP Plan. This includes a copy of the employee training log(s).

3.2.6 **BMP Plan Review.** The BMP Plan shall include the following provisions concerning its review:

3.2.6.1 At a minimum, the vessel or onshore seafood processing facility manager(s) and appropriate staff shall review the BMP Plan annually.

3.2.6.2 The permittee shall prepare a statement that a review has been completed and that the BMP Plan fulfills the requirements set forth in this permit. The manager(s) shall sign and date the statement.

3.2.6.3 The permittee shall review and revise, if necessary, the BMP Plan whenever there is a change in operations which materially increases the generation of pollutants and their release or potential release to the receiving water.

3.2.6.4 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 (such as under Part 2.1.2.2.6), the permittee shall modify the BMP Plan to incorporate revised BMP requirements.

3.2.7 A copy of the BMP Plan must be kept on the seafood processing vessel or at the onshore seafood processing facility waste is received from and made available to DEC upon request.

3.3 Annual Report

3.3.1 The permittee shall prepare and submit complete, accurate, and timely Annual Reports (Attachment E) of noncompliance incidents, production and discharges, and inspections and monitoring information collected January 1 through December 31 of the previous year.

3.3.2 The permittee shall submit the Annual Report no later than March 15th of the year following each year of operation and discharge under the permit. If a permittee does not discharge during the year, a signed Annual Report indicating no discharge activity is still required.

3.3.3 **Stationary and In-Transit Seafood Processing Vessels.** All processing vessels discharging while stationary and/or in-transit shall provide the following information:

3.3.3.1 Annual production and discharge information, including:

3.3.3.1.1 Total number of processing days;

3.3.3.1.2 Total amount of raw products processed (in pounds);

3.3.3.1.3 Total amount of finished product (in pounds);

3.3.3.1.4 Total amount of discharged seafood processing waste (in pounds);

3.3.3.1.4.1 Total amount of discharged seafood processing waste per discharge location or area of operation (in pounds), and

3.3.3.1.4.2 Total number of hours and days of discharge per location.

3.3.3.2 Daily production and discharge information (on Attachment E-1), including:

3.3.3.2.1 The discharge location or area of operation name;

3.3.3.2.2 The date;

3.3.3.2.3 Whether the vessel was stationary or in-transit during discharge;

3.3.3.2.4 The daily depth of discharge (for stationary processors);

3.3.3.2.5 One daily latitude and longitude location (in decimal degrees, reported to four decimals) while discharging for a stationary processor, or a daily recording of stop and start locations for in-transit processor discharges (or a map with daily location information presented as tracks);

3.3.3.2.6 Daily number of hours of seafood processing discharge that occurred;

3.3.3.2.7 The type of raw seafood product, the processes applied to the raw product, and the amount (in pounds) of raw product processed each day;

3.3.3.2.8 The amount (in pounds) of final or finished product produced, including:

3.3.3.2.8.1 Seafood byproduct(s) produced.

3.3.3.2.8.2 Washed and/or unwashed mince/paste product(s) produced.

3.3.3.2.9 The type and amount (in pounds) of seafood processing waste discharged and/or sent to a byproduct line;

3.3.3.2.10 The estimated or measured average flow rate of wastewater discharged (in mgd) for each outfall, including:

3.3.3.2.10.1 Seafood processing waste and wastewaters;

3.3.3.2.10.2 Treated sanitary wastewater;

3.3.3.2.10.3 Graywater; and

3.3.3.2.10.4 “Other Wastewaters.”

3.3.4 **Inland Waters Discharge Vessels.** All inland waters discharge vessel permittees shall provide the following information (including Attachment E-1):

3.3.4.1 Vessel name and daily recording of stop and start locations for vessel discharges (in decimal degrees, to five decimal places), or a map with daily location information presented as tracks.

3.3.4.2 The amount and type of seafood waste and/or wastewater discharged at the approved area of operation on a daily and annual basis.

3.3.5 All permittees shall provide the following information:

3.3.5.1 Verification of the permittee’s APDES authorization number, permittee company name, authorized representative name and title, vessel name(s), USCG vessel number(s), mailing address, telephone number, and email address.

3.3.5.2 Summary of incidents of noncompliance. Include the reasons for such noncompliance, corrective actions, and preventative steps taken.

3.3.5.3 Summary report of any injured or dead animals observed under Part 2.3.5.1.1.

3.3.5.4 Additional submittals, as follows:

3.3.5.4.1 Effluent and receiving water quality monitoring results (Attachment E-2).

3.3.5.4.2 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. The purposeful discharge of these substances without first monitoring the pH is prohibited.

3.3.5.4.3 A list of chemicals, disinfectants, cleaners, biocides, and food processing additives (salts, acids, bases, enzymes, etc.) that are used and discharged to receiving waters during the annual reporting period.

3.3.5.4.4 Discharge system pre-operational check (Part 2.1.3.1).

3.3.5.4.5 Seafloor Monitoring Report(s), if required (Part 2.3.4.5).

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Appendix A of the permit contains standard regulatory language that must be included in all APDES permits. These requirements are based on the regulations and cannot be challenged in the context of an individual APDES permit action. The standard regulatory language covers requirements such as monitoring, recording, reporting requirements, compliance responsibilities, and other general requirements. Appendix A, Standard Conditions is an integral and enforceable part of the permit. Failure to comply with a Standard Condition in this Appendix constitutes a violation of the permit and is subject to enforcement.

1.0 Standard Conditions Applicable to All Permits

1.1 Contact Information and Addresses

1.1.1 Permitting Program

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

State of Alaska
Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone (907) 269-6285
Fax (907) 269-3487
Email: DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov

1.1.2 Compliance and Enforcement Program

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

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

1.2 Duty to Comply

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

1.3 Duty to Reapply

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

1.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

1.5 Duty to Mitigate

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

1.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

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

1.7 Permit Actions

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

1.8 Property Rights

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

1.9 Duty to Provide Information

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

1.10 Inspection and Entry

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

1.10.1 Enter the premises where a permittee's regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where permit conditions require records to be kept;

1.10.2 Have access to and copy any records that permit conditions require the permittee to keep;

1.10.3 Inspect any facilities, equipment, including monitoring and control equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under a permit; and

1.10.4 Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387 (Clean Water Act).

1.11 Monitoring and Records

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

1.11.1 Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.

1.11.2 The permittee shall retain records in Alaska of all monitoring information for at least three years, or longer at the Department's request at any time, from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. Monitoring records required to be kept include:

1.11.2.1 All calibration and maintenance records,

1.11.2.2 All original strip chart recordings or other forms of data approved by the Department for continuous monitoring instrumentation,

1.11.2.3 All reports required by a permit,

1.11.2.4 Records of all data used to complete the application for a permit,

1.11.2.5 Field logbooks or visual monitoring logbooks,

1.11.2.6 Quality assurance chain of custody forms,

1.11.2.7 Copies of discharge monitoring reports, and

1.11.2.8 A copy of this APDES permit.

1.11.3 Records of monitoring information must include:

1.11.3.1 The date, exact place, and time of any sampling or measurement;

1.11.3.2 The name(s) of any individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement(s);

1.11.3.3 The date(s) and time any analysis was performed;

1.11.3.4 The name(s) of any individual(s) who performed any analysis;

1.11.3.5 Any analytical technique or method used; and

1.11.3.6 The results of the analysis.

1.11.4 Monitoring Procedures

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

1.12 Signature Requirement and Penalties

1.12.1 Any application, report, or information submitted to the Department in compliance with a permit requirement must be signed and certified in accordance with 18 AAC 83.385. Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other document filed or required to be maintained under a permit, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be subject to penalties under 33 U.S.C. 1319(c)(4), AS 12.55.035(c)(1)(B), (c)(2) and (c)(3), and AS 46.03.790(g).

1.12.2 In accordance with 18 AAC 83.385, an APDES permit application must be signed as follows:

1.12.2.1 For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the application; in this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means:

1.12.2.1.1 A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

1.12.2.1.2 The manager of one of more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if

1.12.2.1.2.1 The manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental statutes and regulations;

1.12.2.1.2.2 The manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and

1.12.2.1.2.3 Authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

1.12.2.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by the general partner or the proprietor, respectively, shall sign the application.

1.12.2.3 For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official shall sign the application; in this subsection, a principal executive officer of an agency means:

1.12.2.3.1 The chief executive officer of the agency; or

1.12.2.3.2 A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.

1.12.3 Any report required by an APDES permit, and a submittal with any other information requested by the Department, must be signed by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1.12.3.1 The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2;

1.12.3.2 The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, including the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility; or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and

1.12.3.3 The written authorization is submitted to the Department to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

1.12.4 If an authorization under Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 is no longer effective because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 must be submitted to the Department before or together with any report, information, or application to be signed by an authorized representative.

1.12.5 Any person signing a document under Appendix A, Part 1.12.2 or Part 1.12.3 shall certify as follows:

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

1.13 Proprietary or Confidential Information

1.13.1 A permit applicant or permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality for proprietary or confidential business information by stamping the words “confidential business information” on each page of a submission containing proprietary or confidential business information. The Department will treat the stamped submissions as confidential if the information satisfies the test in 40 CFR §2.208, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, and is not otherwise required to be made public by state law.

1.13.2 A claim of confidentiality under Appendix A, Part 1.13.1 may not be asserted for the name and address of any permit applicant or permittee, a permit application, a permit, effluent data, sewage sludge data, and information required by APDES or NPDES application forms provided by the Department, whether submitted on the forms themselves or in any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

1.13.3 A permittee’s claim of confidentiality authorized under Appendix A, Part 1.13.1 is not waived if the Department provides the proprietary or confidential business information to the EPA or to other agencies participating in the permitting process. The Department will supply any information obtained or used in the administration of the state APDES program to the EPA upon request under 40 CFR §123.41, as revised as of July 1, 2005. When providing information submitted to the Department with a claim of confidentiality to the EPA, the Department will notify the EPA of the confidentiality claim. If the Department provides the EPA information that is not claimed to be confidential, the EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice.

1.14 Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

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

1.15 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

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

1.16 Fee

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

1.17 Other Legal Obligations

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

2.0 Special Reporting Obligations

2.1 Planned Changes

2.1.1 The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alteration or addition to the permitted facility if:

2.1.1.1 The alteration or addition may make the facility a "new source" under one or more of the criteria in 18 AAC 83.990(44); or

2.1.1.2 The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged if those pollutants are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit or to notification requirements under 18 AAC 83.610.

2.1.2 If the proposed changes are subject to plan review, then the plans must be submitted at least 30 days before implementation of changes (see 18 AAC 15.020 and 18 AAC 72 for plan review requirements). Written approval is not required for an emergency repair or routine maintenance.

2.1.3 Written notice must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.2 Anticipated Noncompliance

2.2.1 A permittee shall give seven days' notice to the Department before commencing any planned change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

2.2.2 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.3 Transfers

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

2.3.2 Written notice must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.4 Compliance Schedules

2.4.1 A permittee must submit progress or compliance reports on interim and final requirements in any compliance schedule of a permit no later than 14 days following the scheduled date of each requirement.

2.4.2 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.5 Corrective Information

2.5.1 If a permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit a relevant fact in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, the permittee shall promptly submit the relevant fact or the correct information.

2.5.2 Information must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.6 Bypass of Treatment Facilities

2.6.1 Prohibition of Bypass

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

2.6.1.1 The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

2.6.1.2 There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, including use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. However, this condition is not satisfied if the permittee, in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment, should have installed adequate back-up equipment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

2.6.1.3 The permittee provides notice to the Department of a bypass event in the manner, as appropriate, under Appendix A, Part 2.6.2.

2.6.2 Notice of bypass

2.6.2.1 For an anticipated bypass, the permittee submits notice at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the conditions of Appendix A, Parts 2.6.1.1 and 2.6.1.2.

2.6.2.2 For an unanticipated bypass, the permittee submits 24-hour notice, as required in 18 AAC 83.410(f) and Appendix A, Part 3.4, Twenty-four Hour Reporting.

2.6.2.3 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

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

2.6.3.1 Does not cause an effluent limitation to be exceeded, and

2.6.3.2 Is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

2.7 Upset Conditions

2.7.1 In any enforcement action for noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations, a permittee may claim upset as an affirmative defense. A permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof to show that the requirements of Appendix A, Part 2.7.2 are met.

2.7.2 To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that:

2.7.2.1 An upset occurred and the permittee can identify the cause or causes of the upset;

2.7.2.2 The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

2.7.2.3 The permittee submitted 24-hour notice of the upset, as required in 18 AAC 83.410(f) and Appendix A, Part 3.4, Twenty-four Hour Reporting; and

2.7.2.4 The permittee complied with any mitigation measures required under 18 AAC 83.405(e) and Appendix A, Part 1.5, Duty to Mitigate.

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

2.8 Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Discharges

2.8.1 In addition to the reporting requirements under 18 AAC 83.410, an existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural discharger shall notify the Department as soon as that discharger knows or has reason to believe that any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in:

2.8.1.1 The discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

2.8.1.1.1 One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);

2.8.1.1.2 Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile, 500 micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;

2.8.1.1.3 Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 18 AAC 83.310(c)-(g); or

2.8.1.1.4 The level established by the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.445.

2.8.1.2 Any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

2.8.1.2.1 Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);

2.8.1.2.2 One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;

2.8.1.2.3 Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 18 AAC 83.310(c)-(g); or

2.8.1.2.4 The level established by the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.445.

3.0 Monitoring, Recording, and Reporting Requirements

3.1 Representative Sampling

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

3.2 Reporting of Monitoring Results

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

3.2.1 Monitoring results shall be summarized each month on the DMR or an approved equivalent report. The permittee must submit reports monthly postmarked by the 15th day of the following month.

3.2.2 The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs and all other reports in accordance with the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12, Signature Requirement and Penalties. All signed and certified legible original DMRs and all other documents and reports must be submitted to the Department at the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

3.2.3 If, during the period when this permit is effective, the Department makes available electronic reporting, the permittee may, as an alternative to the requirements of Appendix A, Part 3.2.2, submit monthly DMRs electronically by the 15th day of the following month in accordance with guidance provided by the Department. The permittee must certify all DMRs and other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12, Signature Requirement and Penalties. The permittee must retain the legible originals of these documents and make them available to the Department upon request.

3.3 Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than the permit requires using test procedures approved in 40 CFR Part 136, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, or as specified in this permit, the results of that additional monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR required by Appendix A, Part 3.2. All limitations that require averaging of measurements must be calculated using an arithmetic means unless the Department specifies another method in the permit. Upon request by the Department, the permittee must submit the results of any other sampling and monitoring regardless of the test method used.

3.4 Twenty-four Hour Reporting

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

3.4.1 A report must be made:

3.4.1.1 Orally within 24 hours after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and

3.4.1.2 In writing within five days after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

3.4.2 A report must include the following information:

3.4.2.1 A description of the noncompliance and its causes, including the estimated volume or weight and specific details of the noncompliance;

3.4.2.2 The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

3.4.2.3 If the noncompliance has not been corrected, a statement regarding the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and

3.4.2.4 Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

3.4.3 An event that must be reported within 24 hours includes:

3.4.3.1 An unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see Appendix A, Part 2.6, Bypass of Treatment Facilities).

3.4.3.2 An upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see Appendix A, Part 2.7, Upset Conditions).

3.4.3.3 A violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit as requiring 24-hour reporting.

3.4.4 The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Appendix A, Part 3.4 if the oral report has been received within 24 hours of the permittee becoming aware of the noncompliance event.

3.4.5 The permittee may satisfy the written reporting submission requirements of Appendix A, Part 3.4 by submitting the written report via e-mail, if the following conditions are met:

3.4.5.1 The Noncompliance Notification Form or equivalent form is used to report the noncompliance;

3.4.5.2 The written report includes all the information required under Appendix A, Part 3.4.2;

3.4.5.3 The written report is properly certified and signed in accordance with Appendix A, Parts 1.12.3 and 1.12.5.;

3.4.5.4 The written report is scanned as a PDF (portable document format) document and transmitted to the Department as an attachment to the e-mail; and

3.4.5.5 The permittee retains in the facility file the original signed and certified written report and a printed copy of the conveying email.

3.4.6 The e-mail and PDF written report will satisfy the written report submission requirements of this permit provided the e-mail is received by the Department within five days after the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance event and the e-mail and written report satisfy the criteria of Part 3.4.5. The e-mail address to report noncompliance is: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov

3.5 Other Noncompliance Reporting

A permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not required to be reported under Appendix A, Parts 2.4 (Compliance Schedules), 3.3 (Additional Monitoring by Permittee), and 3.4 (Twenty-four Hour Reporting) at the time the permittee submits monitoring reports under Appendix A, Part 3.2 (Reporting of Monitoring Results). A report of noncompliance under this part must contain the information listed in Appendix A, Part 3.4.2 and be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

4.0 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

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

4.1 Civil Action

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

4.1.1 Reasonable compensation in the nature of liquated damages for any adverse environmental effects caused by the violation, that shall be determined by the court according to the toxicity, degradability, and dispersal characteristics of the substance discharged, the sensitivity of the receiving environment, and the degree to which the discharge degrades existing environmental quality;

4.1.2 Reasonable costs incurred by the State in detection, investigation, and attempted correction of the violation;

4.1.3 The economic savings realized by the person in not complying with the requirements for which a violation is charged; and

4.1.4 The need for an enhanced civil penalty to deter future noncompliance.

4.2 Injunctive Relief

4.2.1 Under AS 46.03.820, the Department can order an activity presenting an imminent or present danger to public health or that would be likely to result in irreversible damage to the environment be discontinued. Upon receipt of such an order, the activity must be immediately discontinued.

4.2.2 Under AS 46.03.765, the Department can bring an action in Alaska Superior Court seeking to enjoin ongoing or threatened violations for Department-issued permits and Department statutes and regulations.

4.3 Criminal Action

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

4.3.1 Violates a regulation adopted by the Department under AS 46.03.020(12);

4.3.2 Violates a permit issued under the program authorized by AS 46.03.020(12);

4.3.3 Fails to provide information or provides false information required by a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12);

4.3.4 Makes a false statement, representation, or certification in an application, notice, record, report, permit, or other document filed, maintained, or used for purposes of compliance with a permit issued under or a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12); or

4.3.5 Renders inaccurate a monitoring device or method required to be maintained by a permit issued or under a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12).

4.4 Other Fines

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

Appendix B: Abbreviations and Acronyms

18 AAC 70	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 70: Water Quality Standards. Available at: https://dec.alaska.gov/media/eovgrgs5/18-aac-70.pdf
18 AAC 72	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 72: Wastewater Disposal. Available at: https://dec.alaska.gov/media/k3zjcdo4/18-aac-72.pdf
18 AAC 83	Alaska Administrative Code Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 83: Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. Available at: https://dec.alaska.gov/media/cqbk5a3m/18-aac-83.pdf
33 CFR Part 159	Code of Federal Regulations Title 33: Navigation and Navigable Waters.
40 CFR	Code of Federal Regulations Title 40: Protection of Environment.
401 Certification	State of Alaska's CWA Section 401 Certificate of Reasonable Assurance
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
APDES	Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
AS 46.03	Alaska Statutes Title 46, Chapter 03: Environmental Conservation. Available at http://www.legis.state.ak.us/default.htm
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
BMP	Best Management Practices
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BOD_5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-Day Test
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations. Available at: CFR
CHA	Critical Habitat Area
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CWA	Clean Water Act
DAF	Dissolved Air Flotation
DEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation or The Department.
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report

DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DPS	Distinct Population Segment
ECHO	EPA's Enforcement & Compliance History Online
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
e.g.	Latin, "Exempli gratia", Latin for 'for the sake of example'
ELG	Effluent Limitation Guideline
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpd	Gallons per day
GPS	Global Positioning System
i.e.	Latin "id est." for 'in other words' or 'that is'
MBR	Membrane Bioreactors
MDL	Method Detection Limits
mgd	Million gallons per day
mg/L	Milligram per liter
µg/L	Micrograms per liter
ML	Minimum Level
ml	Milliliter
MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water
MSD	Marine Sanitation Device
N/A	Not Applicable
NH_3	Ammonia
NH_4^+	Ammonium
nm	Nautical mile
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service

NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&G	Oil and Grease
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
ROVs	Remotely Operated Vehicles
RTC	Response to Comments
SPI	Sediment Profile Imaging
SU	Standard Units
T/E spp	Threatened or Endangered Species
TBEL	Technology-Based Effluent Limitations
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TRC	Total Residual Chlorine
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
VGP	Vessel General Permit
WQBEL	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQS	Water Quality Standards
ZOD	Zone of Deposit

Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) – Means the state's program, approved by EPA under 33 U.S.C. 1342(b), for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under 33 U.S.C. 1317, 1328, 1342, and 1345

Annual – Means once per calendar year

Area of Operation – Means an area for an in-transit processing vessel or an inland waters discharge vessel to discharge seafood waste and wastewaters. Can be point-to-point, circular, or rectangular

Average – Means an arithmetic mean obtained by adding quantities and dividing the sum by the number of quantities

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation – Means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month

Baseline – Means the mainland low-water line and any offshore island and additional features that are applicable to the U.S. coast, such as straight lines or closing lines of river mouths, bays and enclosed harbors from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – Means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) – Means the amount, in milligrams per liter, of oxygen used in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five days at 20º C

Bone Meal – Means a byproduct made from the bones recovered from seafood processing

Boundary – Means a line or landmark that serves to clarify, outline, or mark a limit, border, or interface

Bypass – Means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility

Catch Transfer Water – Means waste or wastewaters conveyed to an onshore seafood processing facility from a vessel as part of the seafood offloading process. Includes fish hold waste and wastewater, live tank water, refrigerated seawater, and brine

Clean Water Act (CWA) – Means the federal law codified at 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387, also referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972

Color – Means the condition that results in the visual sensations of hue and intensity as measured after turbidity is removed

Commissioner – Means the commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation or the commissioner's designee

Composite Samples – Means samples that consist of at least one equal volume grab sample aliquot per every full three hours in the compositing period. The sample aliquots shall be collected, stored and analyzed within applicable hold times in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*

Contact Recreation – Means activities in which there is direct and intimate contact with water. Contact recreation includes swimming, diving, and water skiing. Contact recreation does not include wading

Continuous Coverage – Means seafood waste deposits that are found to be 95% or greater areal coverage within a 3-foot by 3-foot sample plot as measured along a transect of the seafloor

Cooling Water – Means once-through, non-contact cooling water

Criterion – Means a set concentration or limit of a water quality parameter that, when not exceeded, will protect an organism, a population of organisms, a community of organisms, or a prescribed water use with a reasonable degree of safety. A criterion might be a narrative statement instead of a numerical concentration or limit

Daily Discharge – Means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with a limitation expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day

Datum – Means the position of the spheroid, a mathematical representation of the earth, relative to the center of the earth. It provides a frame of reference for measuring locations on the surface of the earth by defining the origin and orientation of latitude and longitude lines

Department – Means the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Design Flow – Means the wastewater flow rate that the plant was designed to handle

Detectable – Means any amount of observable seafood waste deposits. In general, seafloor surveyors have reported that seafood deposits must be greater than 2% coverage in the 3-foot by 3-foot sample plot to be evident

Director – Means the commissioner or the commissioner's designee assigned to administer the APDES program or a portion of it, unless the context identifies an EPA director

Discharge – Means, when used without qualification, the discharge of a pollutant

Discharge of a Pollutant – Means any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source or to waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft that is being used as a means of transportation. Discharge includes any addition of pollutants into waters of the United States from surface runoff that is collected or channeled by humans, discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a state, municipality, or other person that do not lead to a treatment works, discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances leading into privately owned treatment works, and does not include an addition of pollutants by any indirect discharger

Discontinuous Coverage – Means areas of seafood waste deposits that are estimated to cover 10% or more of the seafloor, but less than 95%, within the 3-foot by 3-foot sample plot

Dissolved Oxygen (DO) – Means the concentration of oxygen in water as determined either by the Winkler (iodometric) method and its modifications or by the membrane electrode method

Domestic Wastewater – Means waterborne human wastes or graywater derived from dwellings, commercial buildings, institutions, or similar structures. "Domestic wastewater" includes the contents of individual removable containers used to collect and temporarily store human wastes or sewage

Effluent – Means the segment of a wastewater stream that follows the final step in a treatment process and precedes discharge of the wastewater stream to the receiving environment

Estimate – Means a way to determine discharge volume and flow rates

Excluded Area – Means an area not authorized as a receiving water under the permit, unless the operator requests and receives authorization to discharge to the Excluded Area

Existing Use of the Waterbody – Means the protected use classes and subclasses of state waters. For marine waters these uses include water supply, water recreation, growth and propagation of fish, shellfish, other aquatic life, and wildlife, and harvesting for consumption of raw mollusks or other aquatic life. An existing use includes all of these protected uses. See 18 AAC 70.020 for the protected subclasses

Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FC) – Means bacteria associated with human or animal wastes that can ferment lactose at 44.0 °C - 44.5 °C

Fish Hydrolysate – Means a seafood byproduct where solid fish is transformed into a liquid or dry product obtained through various biological processes, sometimes including the addition of enzyme and acid reducers to speed up the hydrolysis process and possible dehydration

Fish Meal/Powder – Means a solid product obtained by removing most of the water and some or all of the oil from fish or fish waste

Fish Oil – Means the oil recovered from the tissue of oily fish such as salmon through a byproduct recovery process to be sold as a usable product

Fish Protein – Means a minced, paste or ground seafood product that may be made up of multi-species. In example, 'fish protein' (contains one or more of the following: pollock, cod, and/or Pacific whiting, salmon, etc.)

Fishing Vessel / Barge – Means a vessel/barge that commercially engages in the catching, taking, or harvesting of a fishery resource or an activity that can reasonably be expected to results in the catching, taking, or harvesting of a fishery resource

Garbage – Means all kinds of victual, domestic and operational waste, excluding fresh fish and part thereof, generated during normal operation and liable to be disposed of continuously or periodically except dishwater, graywater and those substances that are defined in other Annexes to MARPOL 73/78

Geometric Mean – Means the Nth root of the product of N. All sample results of zero will use a value of 1 for calculation of the geometric mean

Grab Sample – Means a single instantaneous sample collected at a particular place and time that represents the composition of wastewater only at that time and place

Graywater – Means wastewater from a laundry, kitchen, sink, shower, bath, or other domestic source that does not contain excrement, urine, or combined storm water

Hydrodynamically Energetic Waters – Means waters that will disperse the seafood processing waste before settling, resuspend and disperse wastes during high current events, or facilitate the decay and decomposition of the seafood waste

Hydrolysate – Means the liquid or solid product generated by enzymatically digesting seafood waste

Influent – Means untreated wastewater before it enters the first treatment process of a wastewater treatment works

Inland Waters – Means a receiving water that is landward of the baseline

Inland Waters Discharge Vessel – Means a vessel (not a processor) that discharges a seafood processor's seafood processing waste and wastewaters to inland waters

Internal Outfall – Means a location to monitor a specified wastewater stream before it mixes with other wastewater(s)

In-transit – Means seafood processing and/or discharge operations that occur while the vessel is not anchored

Living Substrate – Means intertidal and seafloor communities of benthic plants (e.g., macroalgae and kelp) and animals (e.g., mussels, tube-building polychaete worms, and erect bryozoans) in dense aggregations

Macroalgae and Microalgae Processing – Means processing activities associated with those marine plants

Marine Sanitation Device – Means any equipment for installation on board a vessel that is designed to receive, retain, treat or discharge sewage or any process to treat such sewage

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation – Means the highest allowable "daily discharge"

Mean – Means the average of values obtained over a specified period and, for fecal coliform analysis, is computed as a geometric mean

Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) – Means the tidal datum plane of the average of the lower of the two low waters of each day, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey, at any place subject to tidal influence

Measured – Means the actual volume of wastewater discharged using appropriate mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading. Measure does not provide a recorded measurement of instantaneous rates

Method Detection Limit (MDL) – Means the minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte

Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) – Means the concentration at which one millionth of a gram (10-6 g) is found in a volume of one liter

Mid-Depth – Means the depth of the sample location proportional to the water depth at the time of monitoring. Mid-depth is approximately half of the distance from the water surface to the seafloor at the monitoring location

Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) – Means the concentration at which one thousandth of a gram (10-3 g) is found in a volume of one liter. It is approximately equal to the unit "parts per million (ppm)," formerly of common use

Mince – Means finely chopped seafood, particularly fish

Minimum Level (ML) – Means the concentration at which the entire analytical system shall give a recognizable signal and an acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed. This level is used as the compliance level if the effluent limit is below it

Mixing Zone – Means an area in a waterbody surrounding or downstream of, a discharge where the effluent plume is diluted by the receiving water within which specified water quality criteria may be exceeded

Month – Means the time period from the 1st of a calendar month to the last day in the month

Monthly Average – Means the average of daily discharges over a monitoring month calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a monitoring month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month

Non-Process Wastewaters – Means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, does not come into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. Including, but not limited to: non-contact cooling water, boiler water, freshwater pressure relief water, refrigeration/freezer condensate, continuous exchange live tank water, scrubber water, etc.

Nuisance Discharge – Means, a substantial and unreasonable interference with the use or enjoyment of real property, including water. Including seafood processing effluent discharges that are discharged or stored where animals are attracted to the waste in a manner that creates a threat to animal or human health and safety

Oil and Grease – Means those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217, and utilizing approved methods, per Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(f)

Operator / Permittee – Means a company, organization, association, entity, or person who is issued a wastewater permit and is responsible for ensuring compliance, monitoring, and reporting as required by this permit

"Other Wastewaters" – Means wastewaters including but not limited to: live tank water, refrigerated seawater, cooking water, boiler water, cooling water, refrigeration condensate, freshwater pressure relief water, clean-up water, scrubber water, and drinking water backwash

pH – Means a measure of the hydrogen ion concentration of water or wastewater, expressed as the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration, expressed as moles/L (pH = -log10 (H+)). A pH of 7 is neutral. A pH less than 7 is acidic, and a pH greater than 7 is basic

Point Source – Means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to: any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft form which pollutants are or may be discharged

Pollutant – Means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under 42 U.S.C. 2011), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, or agricultural waste discharged into water

Poor Flushing – Means average water currents of less than one third (0.33) of a knot within 300 feet of an outfall

Principal Executive Officer – Means the chief executive officer of the agency or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of division of the agency

Processor – Means the operator of a facility who prepares raw fish or shellfish into a marketable form

Process Wastewater – Means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. Including, but not limited to: contact wastewater (e.g. contact cooking or cooling waters, such as retort water, or water used to boil or cool seafood directly), wastewater from floor drains, drains where water or process water has come in contact with seafood loading and unloading areas, water from seafood processing areas and byproduct lines; or those waters that has been in contact seafood, seafood waste and wastewaters and offal

Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) – Means a system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions to ensure that all research design and performance, environmental monitoring and sampling, and other technical and reporting activities are of the highest achievable quality

Quarter or Quarterly – Means the time period of three months based on the calendar year beginning with January

Readily Visible – Means the receiving water and shoreline area that shore-based personnel can see without being blocked by buildings or ships. The water's visible area may vary with weather (e.g., fog) and sea conditions (waves)

Receiving Water Body – Means waters of the U.S. including: lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, straits, passages, canals, the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean, in the territorial limits of the state, and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially in or bordering the state or under the jurisdiction of the state. (See "Waters of the U.S." at 18 AAC 83.990(66) & AS 46.03.900(37))

Report – Means report the results of analysis

Residues – Means solids, debris, sludge, deposits, foam, and/or scum

Responsible Corporate Officer – Means a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation. The Responsible Corporate Officer can also be the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities if the requirements of 18 AAC 83.385(a)(1)(B)(i)-(iii) are met

Responsible Party – Means a company, organization, association, entity, or person who is responsible for ensuring compliance, monitoring, and reporting as required by this permit

Sample Plot – Means a sampling area, 3-foot by 3-foot square, used in the Seafloor Survey Protocol, used in measuring percentages of seafood waste coverage

Sanitary Wastewater – Means the wastewater discharged from toilets or urinals

Scupper – Means an opening for draining off water, as from a floor or the roof of a building

Seafood – Means the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed from the form in which it is received as a seafood processing plant

Seafood Byproduct – Means the process wastewater effluent and seafood waste fluids, organs, flesh, bones, and chitinous shells produced in the conversion of seafood from a raw form to a marketable form that is utilized as source of material in a byproduct recovery process line or facility. See also fish meal, bone meal, fish oils, hydrolysate

Seafood Processing – Means the conversion of aquatic animals from a raw to marketable form which involves more than evisceration of fish or other seafood at-sea

Seafood Processing Waste – Means the waste fluids, organs, flesh, bones, woody fiber and chitinous shells produced in the conversion of aquatic animals and plants from a raw form to a marketable form

Seafood Processing Waste and Wastewaters – Means based on definition of 'process wastewater' found in 18 AAC 83.990(54), any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. Including, but not limited to: contact wastewater (e.g. contact cooking or cooling waters, such as retort water, or water used to boil or cool seafood directly), wastewater from floor drains, drains where water or process water has come in contact with water from seafood processing areas and byproduct lines; or those waters that has been in contact seafood, seafood waste and wastewaters and offal; ice and water used to transfer seafood (i.e., catch transfer water) into the facility and live tank water transferred into the facility

Secondary Recreation – Means activities in which incidental water use can occur. Secondary recreation includes boating, camping, hunting, hiking, wading, and recreational fishing. Secondary contact recreation does not include fish consumption

Settleable Solids – Means solid material of organic or mineral origin that is transported by and deposited from water, as measured by the volumetric Imhoff cone method and at the method detection limits specified in method 2540(F), Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th edition (1992), adopted by reference in 18 AAC 70.020(c)(1)

Shall – Means an expression of what is mandatory

Sheen – Means an iridescent appearance on the water surface

Shellfish – Means a species of crustacean, mollusk, or other aquatic invertebrate with a shell or shell-like exoskeleton in any stage of its life cycle

Stationary Vessel – Means a processing vessel that is anchored at a single location while discharging

Stickwater – Means the wastewater collected produced from a fish meal, fish oil or fish hydrolysate processes production. Occurs when where fish processing byproducts are cooked, pressed and non-soluble protein solids and oils are usually removed by centrifuges, decanters, tricanters, etc. The leftover solids and solubles after byproduct recovery and oil recovery

Suspended Solids – Means insoluble solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids. The quantity of material removed from wastewater in a laboratory test, as prescribed in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater and referred to as non-filterable

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – Means the sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and natural background. If receiving water has only one point source discharger, the TMDL is the sum of that point source WLA plus the LAs for any nonpoint sources of pollution and natural background sources, tributaries, or adjacent segments. TMDLs can be expressed in terms of either mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measure

Total Residual Chlorine – Means chlorine remaining in water or wastewater at the end of a specified contact period as combined or free chlorine

Total Suspended Solids (TSS) – Means a measure of the filterable solids present in a sample, as determined by the method specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (most current version)

Trace Coverage – Means areas of seafood waste that are estimated to cover detectable to less than 10% of areal coverage within a 3-foot by 3-foot sample plot

Unwashed Mince / Unwashed Paste – Means minced seafood or seafood flesh that is paste consistency that is neither washed, nor dewatered and is processed fresh or frozen into blocks

Upset – Means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the operator. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation

Washed Mince / Washed Paste – Means a washed mince or washed paste seafood or seafood flesh that is washed, dewatered, and is processed fresh or frozen into blocks. In example, key ingredients in surimi, kamaboko, fish sausage, washed seafood carcasses as byproduct, and cured surimi products are included in this classification

Wastewater Treatment – Means any process to which wastewater is subjected in order to remove or alter its objectionable constituents and make it suitable for subsequent use or acceptable for discharge to the environment

Water Depth – Means the depth of the water between the surface and the seafloor as measured at MLLW, or from the water surface to the bed lands

Water of the United States or **Waters of the U.S.** – Means the meaning given in 18 AAC 83.990(77)

Water Supply – Means any of the waters of the state that are designated in 18 AAC 70 to be protected for fresh water or marine water uses; water supply includes waters used for drinking, culinary, food processing, agricultural, aquacultural, seafood processing, and industrial purposes; "water supply" does not necessarily mean that water in a waterbody

that is protected as a supply for the uses listed in this paragraph is safe to drink in its natural state

Week – Means the time period of Sunday through Saturday

Zone of Deposit – Means the area where the deposit of substances (residues) is allowed on the bottom of marine waters within limits set by the Department

Appendix D - Permittee Lists and Excluded Area Locations

Table D1: Administratively Continued Permittees

Current APDES Authorization Number	Operator	Vessel Name
AKG523009	Trident Seafoods	Independence
AKG523018	Trident Seafoods	Island Enterprise
AKG523028	Pavlof Fisheries LLC	Pavlof
AKG523029	Ocean Peace	Ocean Peace
AKG523037	Alaska Glacier Seafoods Juneau Plant	Gut Dumper
AKG523041	Trident Seafoods Cordova	Mud Bay
AKG523046	Ocean Peace	Seafisher
AKG523051	Trident Seafoods Cordova	Alaska Pacific
AKG523054	American Seafoods	Katie Ann
AKG523055	Trident Seafoods Cordova	Cowboy
AKG523057	North Pacific Seafoods Sitka Plant	Hula Girl
AKG523058	UniSea Dutch Harbor Plant	Andronica
AKG523061	Silver Bay Seafoods Valdez	Peggy Jo
AKG523062	Silver Bay Seafoods Valdez	Prodigal Son
AKG523067	Silver Bay Seafoods Valdez	Resolution II
AKG523069	Bering Select Seafoods Dutch Harbor Plant	Commitment

Table D1: Administratively Continued Permittees

Current APDES Authorization Number	Operator	Vessel Name
AKG523074	Trident Seafoods Naknek North	Wide Bay
AKG523076	Trident Seafoods Naknek North	Cape Calm
AKG523078	Silver Bay Seafoods Sawmill Cove	Wild Island
AKG523079	Trident Seafoods Naknek North	Cape St John
AKG523081	Ocean Peace	Alaska Victory
AKG523082	Ocean Peace	Alaska Warrior
AKG523097	Silver Bay Seafoods Sawmill Cove	Stealth
AKG523102	Shelford Fisheries	Bountiful
AKG523103	Silver Bay Seafoods Naknek	Rolfy
AKG523106	Silver Bay Seafoods Valdez North	Prodigal Son
AKG523107	Silver Bay Seafoods Naknek	Kulukak Queen
AKG523108	Alaska Glacier Seafoods Juneau Plant	Pacific Horizon
AKG523109	Kodiak Fishmeal Company Kodiak Plant	Thor's Hammer
AKG523110	Silver Bay Seafoods False Pass	Rolfy
AKG523112	Silver Bay Seafoods Valdez North	Peggy Jo
AKG523114	UniSea Dutch Harbor Plant	Royal Pacific

Table D2: Permittees with Approved Excluded Area Locations

Company/Vessel Name	Receiving Waterbody	**Located in Excluded Areas or within 1 nm of excluded areas, including:** State Game Refuges, National Parks (NP), National Preserves (Preserve), National Monuments, Wilderness Areas, National Wildlife Refuges (NWR), or Critical Habitat Areas (CHA) or Nesting Areas; and **Water Quality-Limited Areas:** CWA Section 303(d) listed Category 5 or Category 4b
Trident Seafoods Independence	Akutan Harbor	Alaska Maritime NWR, Akutan Steller's Eider Concentration Areas, Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Akutan Harbor Category 4a Impaired Waterbody with a final/approved TMDL for Settleable Solid Residues, Dissolved Oxygen
Trident Seafoods Independence	Amber Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA
Trident Seafoods Independence	Anchor Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA
Trident Seafoods Independence	Anchor Point	Togiak NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence	Aniakchak Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA
Trident Seafoods Independence	Balboa Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Pavlof Alaska Peninsula NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Broad Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Castle Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Peninsula NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence	Danger Point	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence	Fox Bay	Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter Critical Habitat Area

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Shelford Fisheries Bountiful Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Harvester Island - Uyak Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Kodiak NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Humpback Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence	Ikatan Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Shelford Fisheries Bountiful	Izhut Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Shelford Fisheries Bountiful Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Kaguyak Bay	Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA
Shelford Fisheries Bountiful Trident Seafoods Independence	Kiliuda Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Kodiak NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Kizhuyak Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA
Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Island Enterprise	Korovin Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence	Kuluk Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR

Table D2: Permittees with Approved Excluded Area Locations

Company/Vessel Name	Receiving Waterbody	**Located in Excluded Areas or within 1 nm of excluded areas, including:** State Game Refuges, National Parks (NP), National Preserves (Preserve), National Monuments, Wilderness Areas, National Wildlife Refuges (NWR), or Critical Habitat Areas (CHA) or Nesting Areas; and **Water Quality-Limited Areas:** CWA Section 303(d) listed Category 5 or Category 4b
Trident Seafoods Independence	Mitrofania Island - Cushing Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA
Silver Bay Seafoods False Pass Rolfy	Morzhovoi Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Peninsula NWR, seabird colonies
Shelford Fisheries Bountiful	Moser Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Kodiak NWR, Steller's Eider concentration area
Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Naginak Cove	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Shelford Fisheries Bountiful	Natalia Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Kodiak Island NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Nazan Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Palisades Cliffs	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Shelford Fisheries Bountiful	Paule Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Becharof NWR, Paule Bay Steller sea lion haul-out zone
Trident Seafoods Independence	Pavlof Bay	Alaska Peninsula NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence	Perryville	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA

Table D2: Permittees with Approved Excluded Area Locations

Company/Vessel Name	Receiving Waterbody	**Located in Excluded Areas or within 1 nm of excluded areas, including:** State Game Refuges, National Parks (NP), National Preserves (Preserve), National Monuments, Wilderness Areas, National Wildlife Refuges (NWR), or Critical Habitat Areas (CHA) or Nesting Areas; and **Water Quality-Limited Areas:** CWA Section 303(d) listed Category 5 or Category 4b
Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Pirate Cove	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Port Bailey	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Shelford Fisheries Bountiful Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Port Hobron	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Port Lions	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA
Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Portage Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence	Sand Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence	Scabbard Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR
Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Island Enterprise	Sharatin Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA
Shelford Fisheries Bountiful Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Shearwater Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Ladder Island Seabird Colony

Table D2: Permittees with Approved Excluded Area Locations

Company/Vessel Name	Receiving Waterbody	**Located in Excluded Areas or within 1 nm of excluded areas, including:** State Game Refuges, National Parks (NP), National Preserves (Preserve), National Monuments, Wilderness Areas, National Wildlife Refuges (NWR), or Critical Habitat Areas (CHA) or Nesting Areas; and **Water Quality-Limited Areas:** CWA Section 303(d) listed Category 5 or Category 4b
Shelford Fisheries Bountiful Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Sitkalidak Strait	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR, Kodiak Island NWR
Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Saint Nicholas Channel	Tongass National Forest Wilderness Area
Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Steamboat Bay	Tongass National Forest Wilderness Area
Trident Seafoods Independence	Tanaga Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA
Trident Seafoods Independence Trident Seafoods Island Enterprise	Tenakee Inlet	Tongass National Forest Wilderness Area
Pavlof Fisheries LLC Pavlof	Ugashik Bay	Pilot Point Critical Habitat Area, Ugashik Bay Steller's Eider Concentration Areas
Trident Seafoods Independence	W. Anchor Cove	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA
Shelford Fisheries Bountiful	Wide Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR, Steller's Eider concentration area
Trident Seafoods Independence	Yoke Bay	Alaska Southwest Distinct Population (SW DPS) Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime NWR

APPENDIX E – SEAFLOOR SURVEY PROTOCOL

Survey Purpose. The purpose of a seafloor survey is to determine compliance with water quality criteria for residues in marine waters and document the boundaries of continuous and discontinuous coverage of seafood processing waste.

Objective. The seafloor survey shall determine the total areal extent (reported in square feet and in acres to the nearest tenth acre) of the deposit of any seafood residues, wastes, sludge, solids, or emulsions.

Methods. The following method is approved by DEC. A permittee can request a modification to the survey method to accommodate various survey methods including remotely operated vehicles (ROVs), sonar, grab samples, or an underwater camera. The survey protocol may only be modified if DEC determines that it is appropriate.

The seafloor survey shall be completed on a 30-foot by 30-foot grid pattern (30 feet between transect lines and 30 feet between sample plots along each transect). A minimum of nine sample plots must be surveyed. The sample plots must be centered around the discharge location and must be adequate to encompass all seafood processing waste coverage areas. The survey must continue beyond the boundaries of seafood processing waste found as 'Trace' so that all deposits can be mapped as continuous, discontinuous, or 'Trace' coverage.

Choose or set up at least five underwater permanent markers (if feasible) at a suitable location. GPS coordinates derived using WAAS technologies must be recorded for each permanent underwater marker. Each transect should extend in a perpendicular direction from the markers. Establish transect lines with a surveyor's tape or other precise methodology at the actual discharge location(s).

Determine the areal extent of continuous and discontinuous coverage by seafood waste within the survey area.

Survey report. The permittee shall submit a seafloor survey report for each required surveyed location describing the methods and results of the survey(s). The permittee shall submit the report(s) with the Annual Report. Each survey report shall include the following information:

1) Permittee and Vessel name.
2) APDES permit number.
3) Date, exact place (GPS or WAAS Latitude and Longitude), and time of seafloor survey, and name(s) and telephone number(s) of the individual(s) who performed the survey.
4) Date(s) of discharge that occurred at the discharge location being surveyed and corresponding Latitudes(s) and Longitude(s) recorded during discharge.
5) Signature of the person who conducted the seafloor survey.
6) Methods used to:
   a) establish transects,
   b) locate sample plots, and
   c) estimate percent coverage at each sample plot.
7) Date of completion of the report, and name(s) of individual(s) who performed the analysis.
8) Table showing seafood processing waste percent coverage measurements along each transect line. The following information must be recorded at each sample plot (3-foot by 3-foot):
   a) **Deposit Type.** Types of seafood waste deposits or microbial mats (e.g., Beggiatoa) observed.
   b) **Seafood Waste Deposit Thickness.** Measure and record from the seafloor to the highest point of the deposition to the nearest 0.5-inch.
   c) **Report of Anoxic Conditions.** Identify and document whether gas is being released from undisturbed seafood processing waste deposits or is released when measuring seafood waste deposit thickness.
   d) **Percent Coverage.** The percentage (detectable to 100%, rounding to the nearest 10%) of seafloor area(s) covered by seafood processing deposits and/or Beggiatoa that is at least 0.5 inches thick. All

Beggiatoa or other microbial mat areas shall be counted as coverage, as they represent seafloor impairment, unless the permittee provides the Department sufficient documentation and the Department agrees that the microbial mats were not the result of seafood processing discharges and/or the subsequent nutrient enhancement as a result of the waste coverage. Coverage should be reported as follows:

i) Trace

Result	Report
Detectable (2%) - 9%	Trace

ii) Discontinuous Coverage

Result	Report	Applicable to the Permit's Acreage Limit?
10-14%	10%	No
15-24%	20%	No
25-34%	30%	No
35-44%	40%	No
45-54%	50%	Yes
55-64%	60%	Yes
65-74%	70%	Yes
75-84%	80%	Yes
85-94%	90%	Yes

Calculate the areal extent of the seafood processing waste deposits with 45 – 94% coverage as a percentage of 900 sq. feet (the area represented by each sample plot). Only sample plots with coverage reported as at least 50% are applicable to the permit's zone of deposit (ZOD) acreage limitation.

Example Calculations:

- Discontinuous Areas "A" - Six sample plots that are reported as 60% coverage

$$6 * 900\ ft^2 * 0.6 = 3{,}240\ ft^2$$

- Discontinuous Areas "B" - Eight sample plots that are reported as 80% coverage

$$8 * 900\ ft^2 * 0.8 = 5{,}760\ ft^2$$

iii) Continuous Coverage

Result	Report
95-100%	100%

Example Calculations:

- Continuous Area "A" – Fifteen sample plots that are reported as 100% coverage
  $15 * 900\ ft^2 * 1 = 13{,}500\ ft^2$

e) **Digital photographs**. Digital photographs that depict the nature and coverage of seafood processing waste deposit(s) on the seafloor at the sample plot locations. Photographs shall be of sufficient clarity and detail to support the observations. Photographs shall include a digital date and time stamp. The photograph log shall include the name of the discharge vessel, survey date, transect line, and sample plot identifier.

f) **Water depth** (adjusted to MLLW, reported in feet). Must be reported at the seafloor and at the top of any waste deposit observed.

9) Tidal Stage. Ambient tidal current velocity and direction.
10) Map, with scale, delineating the survey area and location of each transect line, and area(s) of continuous, discontinuous, and trace seafood processing waste coverage.
11) Sum of the total area of continuous (reported as 100%) seafood processing waste coverage and the total area of discontinuous coverage reported as at least 50% coverage, in square feet and in acres to one tenth of an acre.
12) Whether a seafood processing discharge was occurring during the time(s) of the survey.
13) Types and quantities of aquatic life observed adjacent to, on, in, or feeding on any seafood processing waste deposits and an indication of change from any previous observation or seafloor survey reports.

If seafloor surveys submitted by the operator or other available evidence are not sufficient to determine whether coverage exceeds an authorized zone of deposit, DEC may require the operator to conduct additional surveys or other monitoring for that purpose.

Appendix F - Partial List of Excluded Waters

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

Abbreviations used as "Status" in Table below:

NM – national monument
NP – national park
Np – national preserve
NP&p – national parks and preserve
NM&p - national monument and preserve
NWR – national wildlife refuges
NWA – national wilderness area
SCHA – state critical habitat area
SGR – state game refuge
SGS – state game sanctuary
SMP-state marine park
SP-state park
W&SR – wild and scenic river
WQ-ar – water quality at-risk
IW – Impaired Waterbodies
TMDL –Total Maximum Daily Load completed for an IW
SBN – seabird nesting areas
SE - Southeast
SECH – Steller's eider critical habitat
SEWA – Steller's eider wintering habitat
SW - Southwest

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

Partial List of Excluded Waters

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

Partial List of Excluded Waters

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

Partial List of Excluded Waters

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

Partial List of Excluded Waters

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

Partial List of Excluded Waters

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

Partial List of Excluded Waters

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

Partial List of Excluded Waters

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

APPENDIX G

PROTECTED AREAS AND WATERS

This document is a compilation of information for various protected areas and special waters in Alaska. The information presented in this document is to be used for general information only and is not the official source of regulatory definitions for each type of special area or officially designated area. While effort was made to include accurate information on each class of protected area or special water, the appropriate managing agency shall be contacted if there are questions of accuracy, or for official determinations of boundaries.

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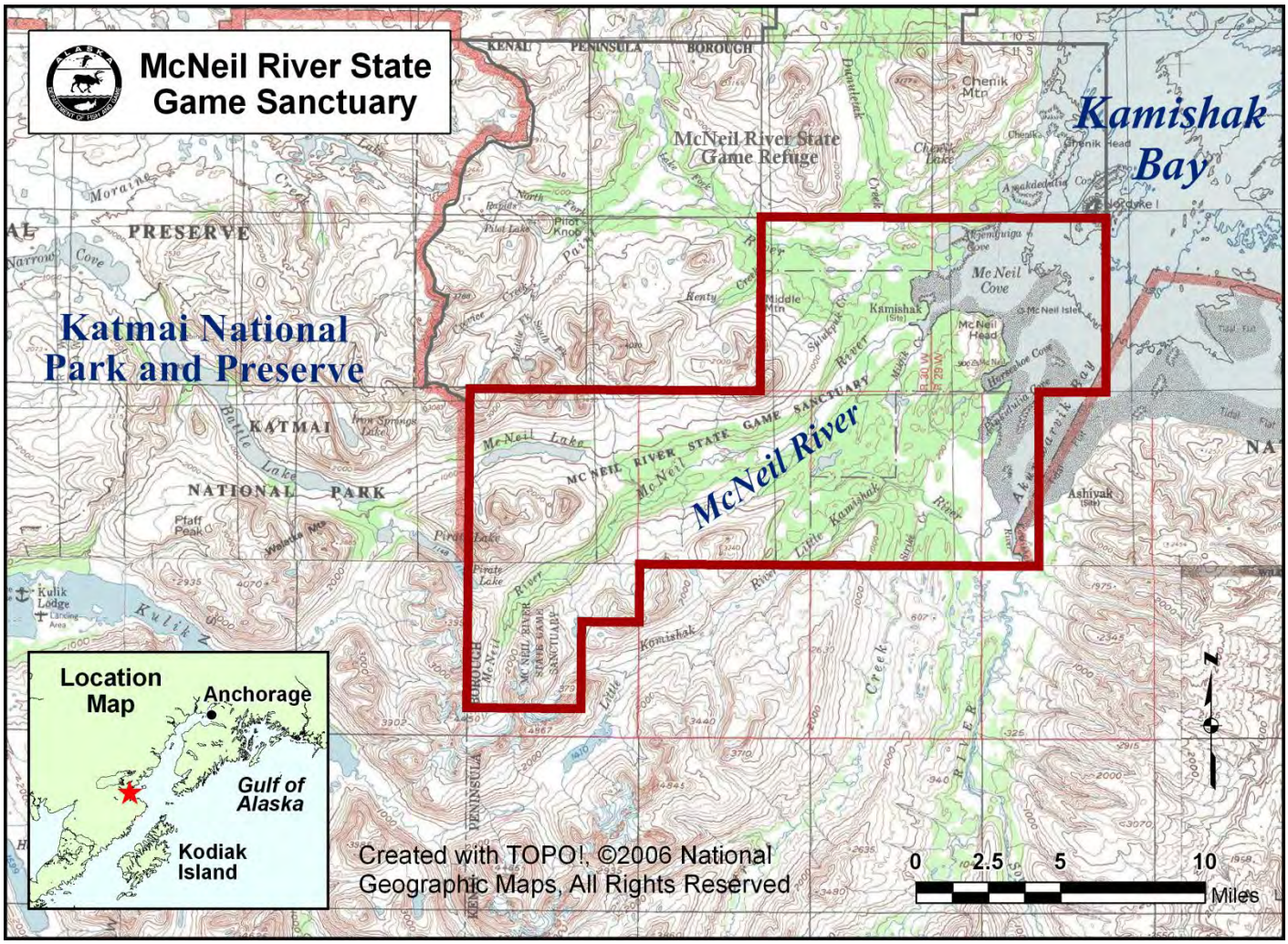
1.0 LOCATION OF STATE GAME SANCTUARIES

The Alaska State Legislature has classified certain areas as being essential to the protection of fish and wildlife habitat. These areas are designated as either a refuge, critical habitat area, or sanctuary.

1. McNeil River
2. Stan Price
3. Walrus Islands

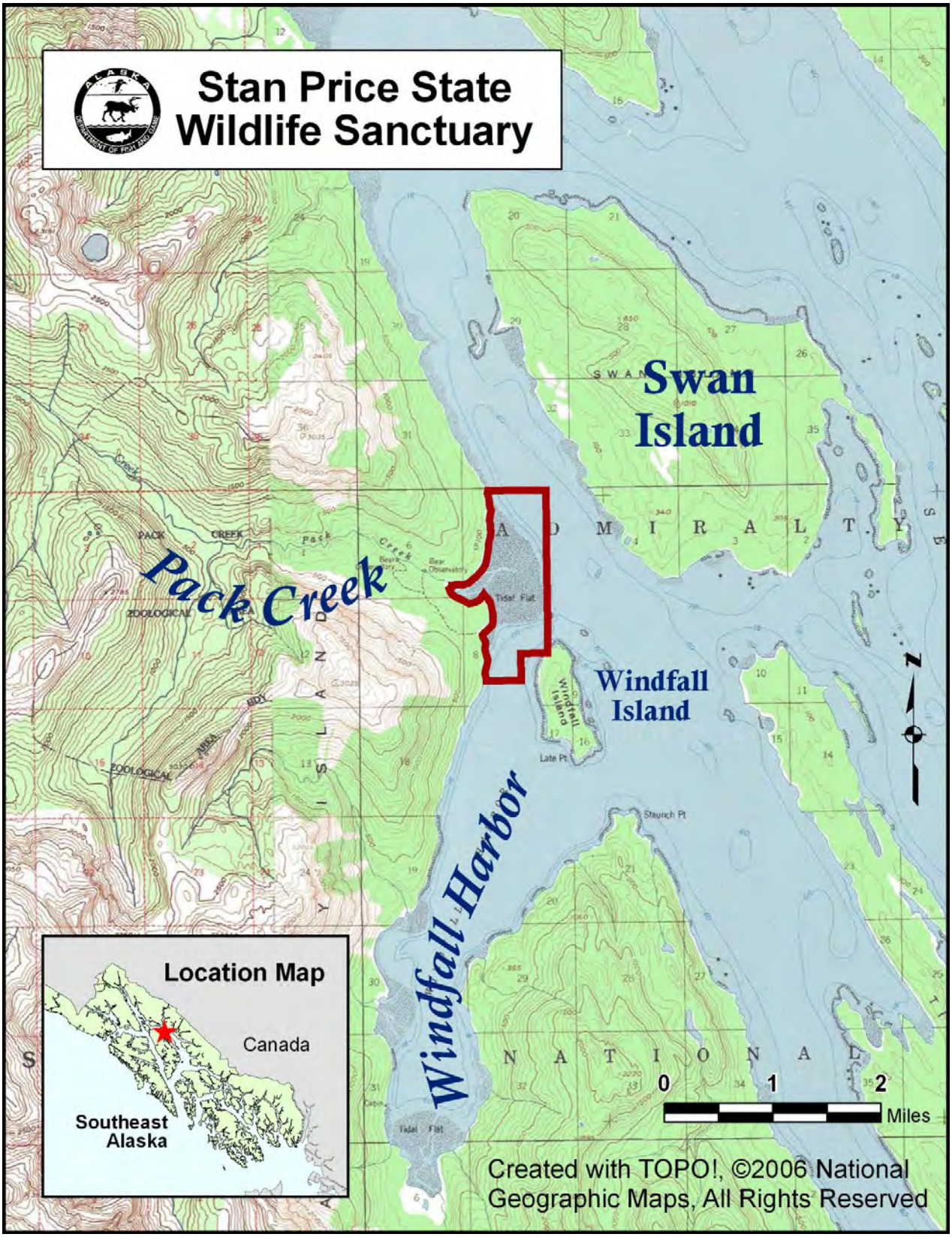
1.1 McNeil River

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



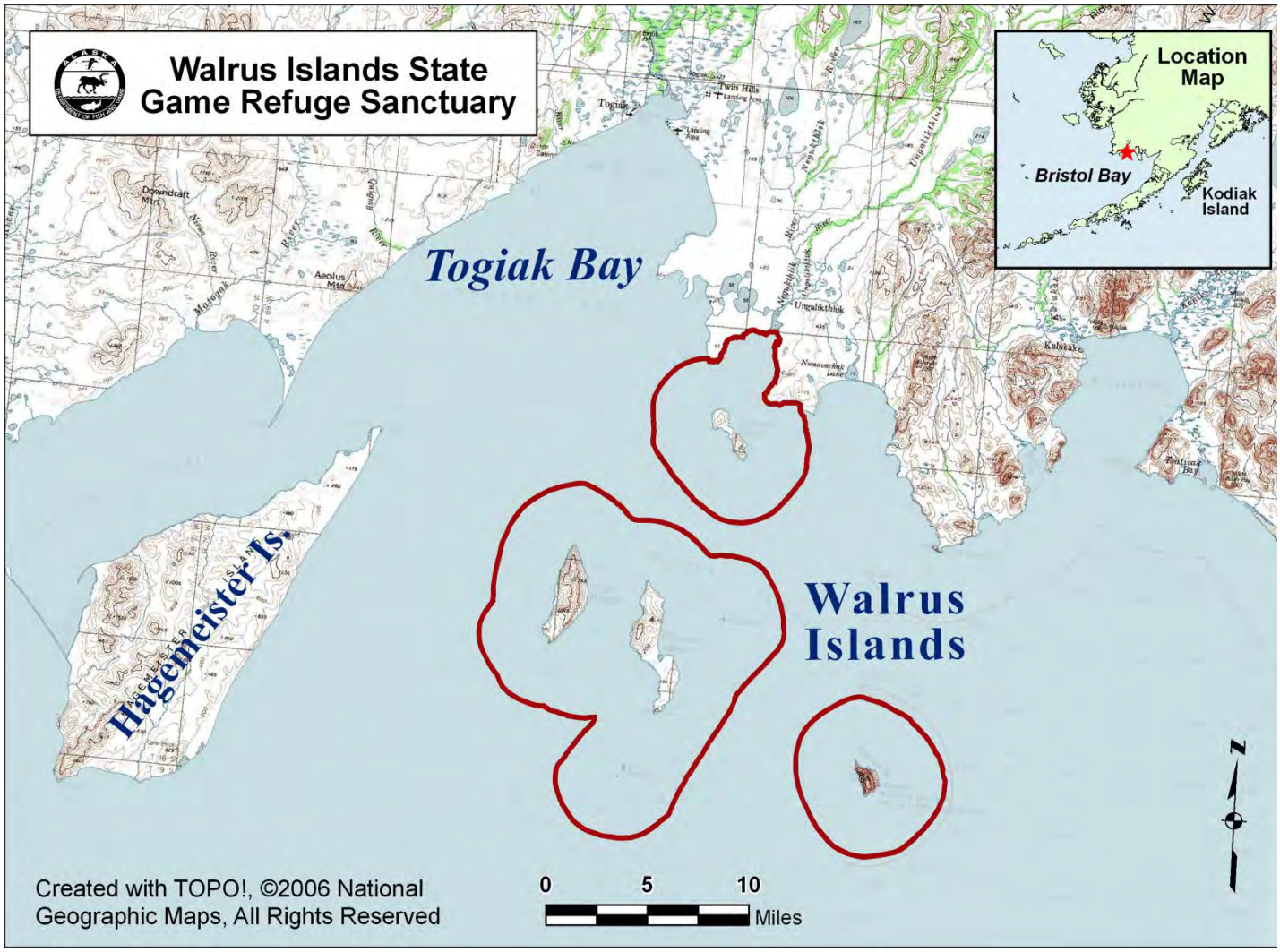
1.2 Stan Price

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



1.3 Walrus Islands

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



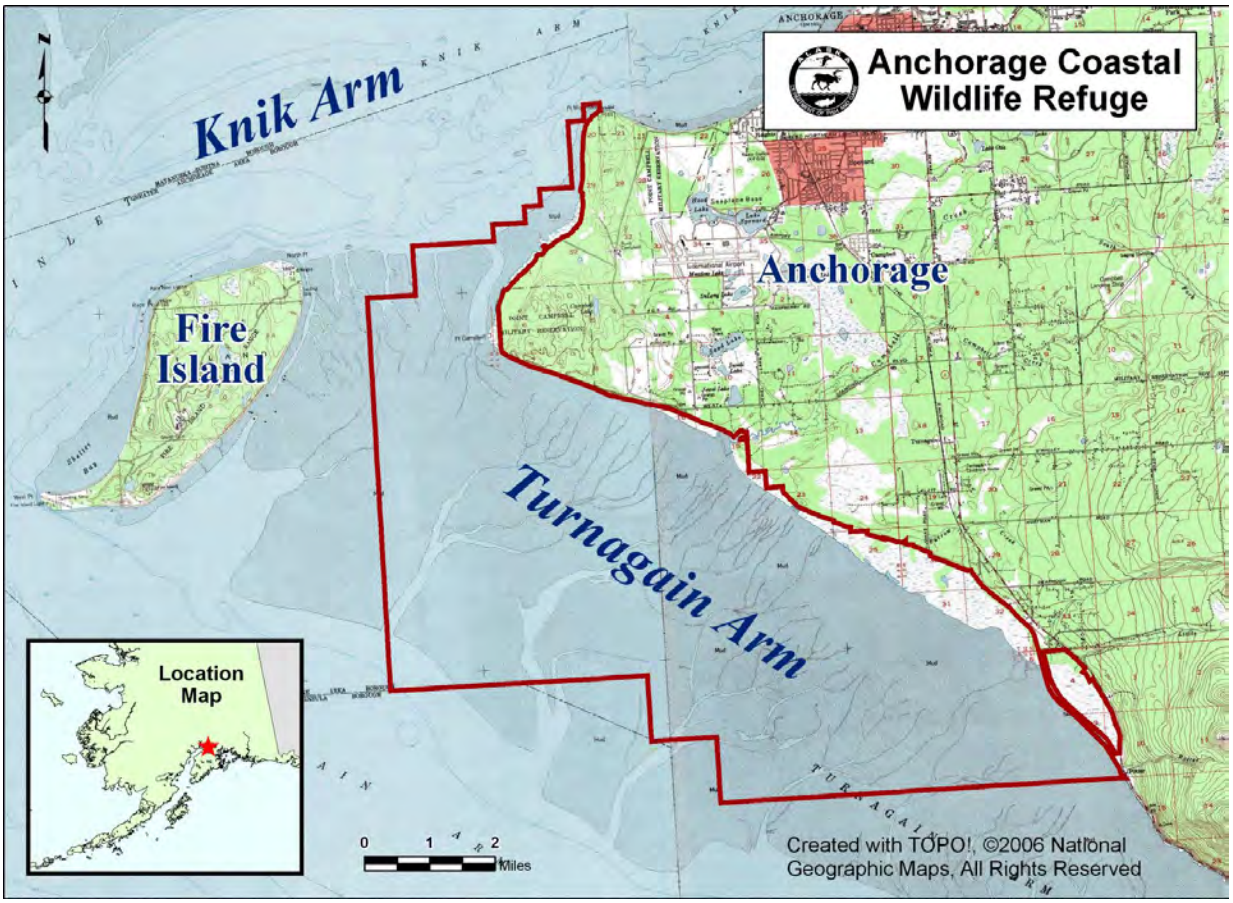
2.0 LOCATION OF STATE GAME REFUGES

The Alaska State Legislature has classified certain areas as being essential to the protection of fish and wildlife habitat. These areas are designated as either a refuge, critical habitat area, or sanctuary.

1. Anchorage Coastal
2. Cape Newenham
3. Creamer's Field
4. Goose Bay
5. Izembek
6. Mendenhall Wetlands
7. McNeil River
8. Minto Flats
9. Palmer Hay Flats
10. Susitna Flats
11. Trading Bay
12. Yakataga

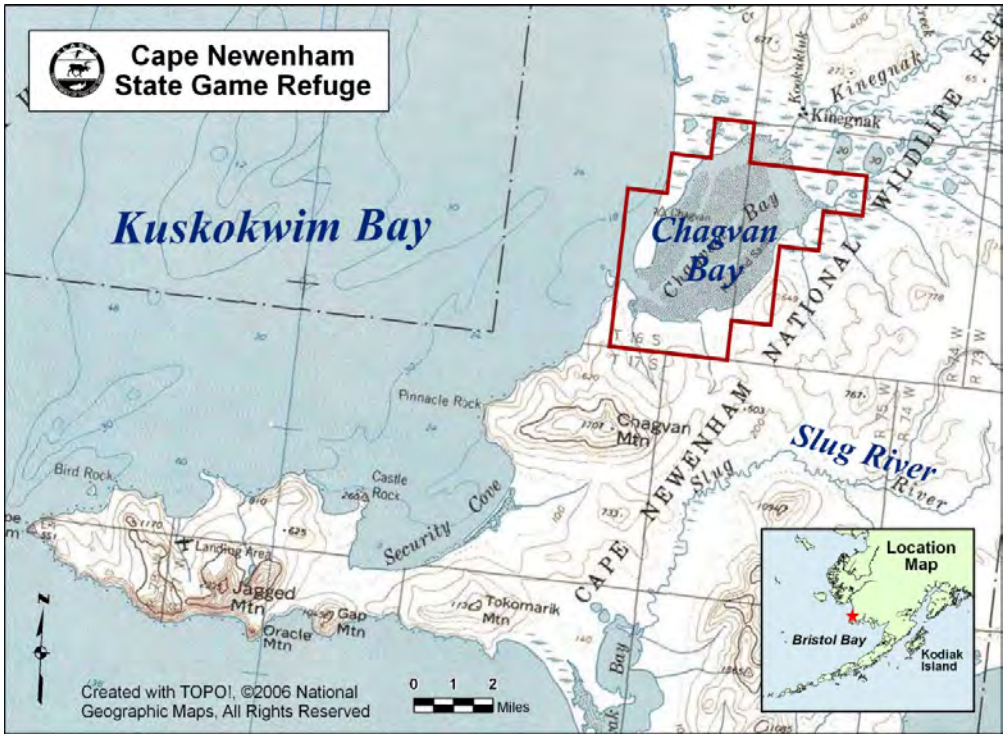
2.1 Anchorage Coastal

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



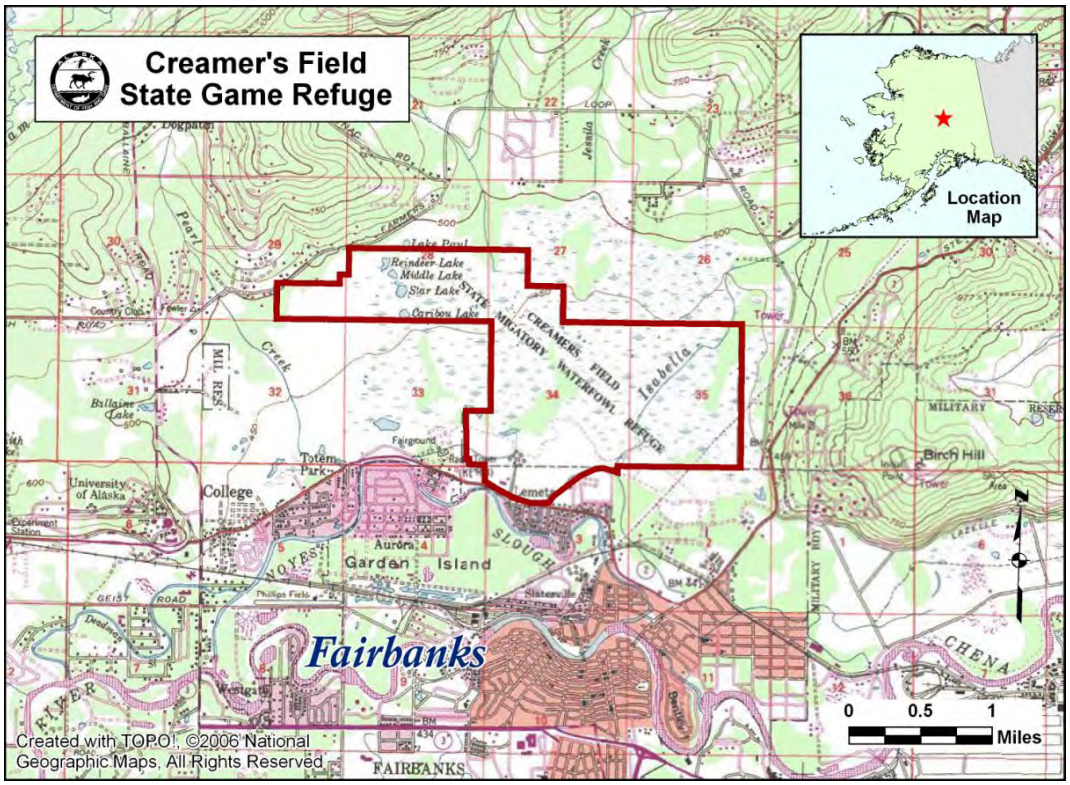
2.2 Cape Newenham

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



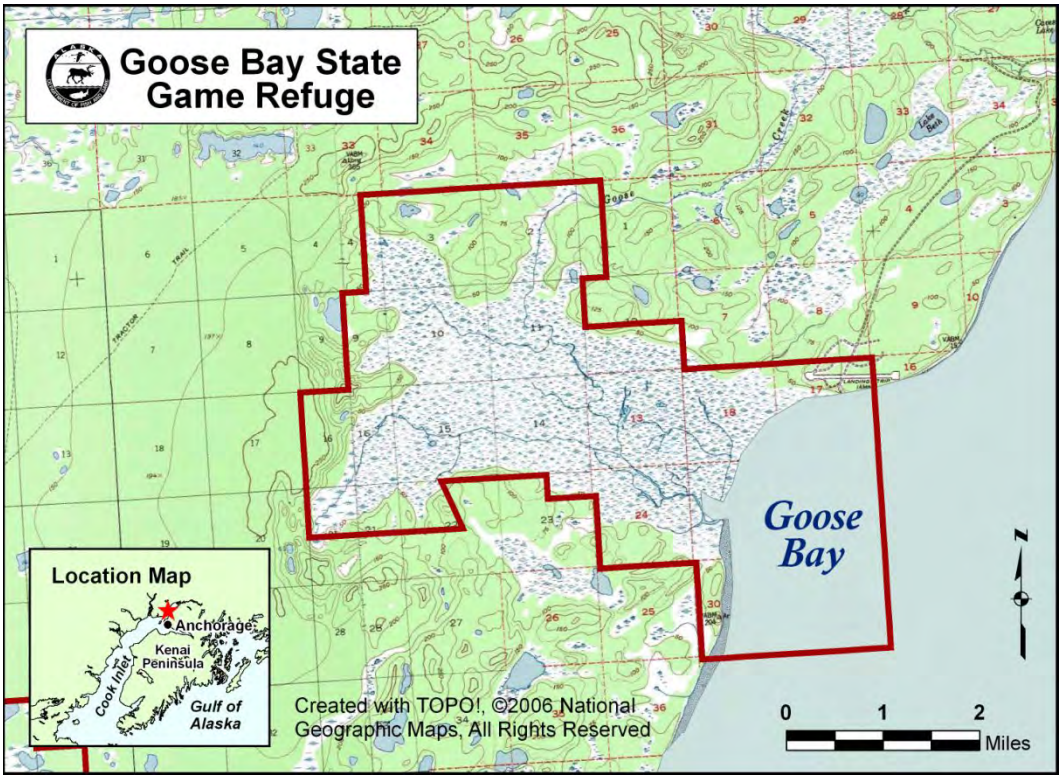
2.3 Creamer's Field

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



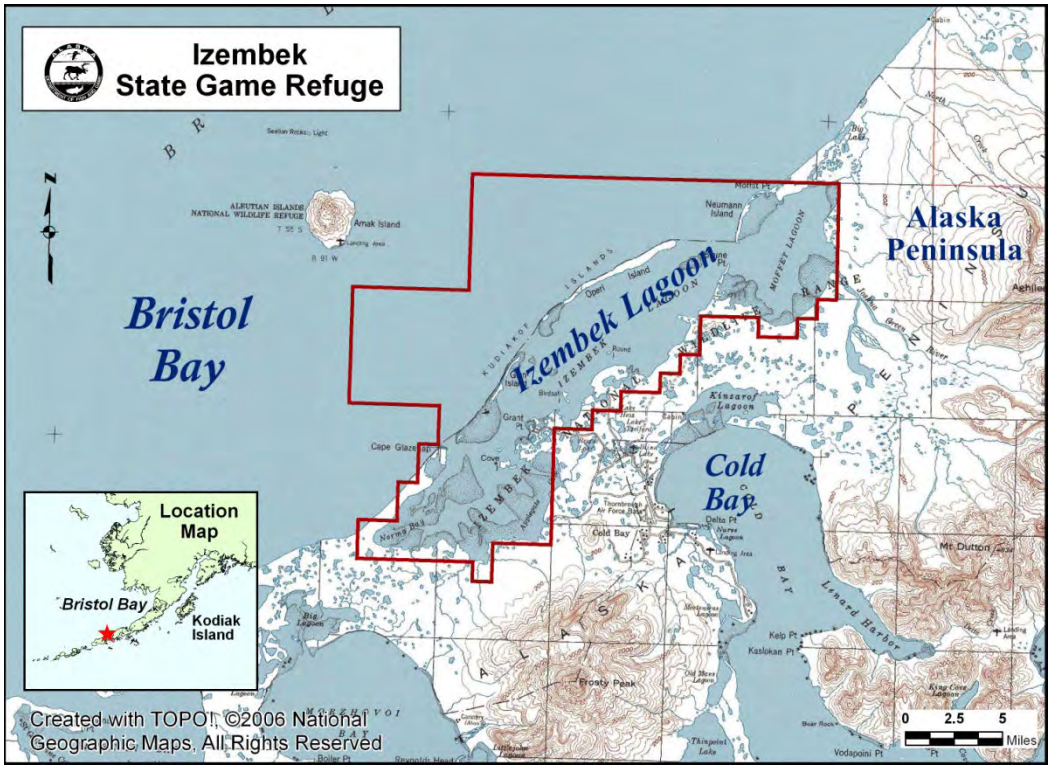
2.4 Goose Bay

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



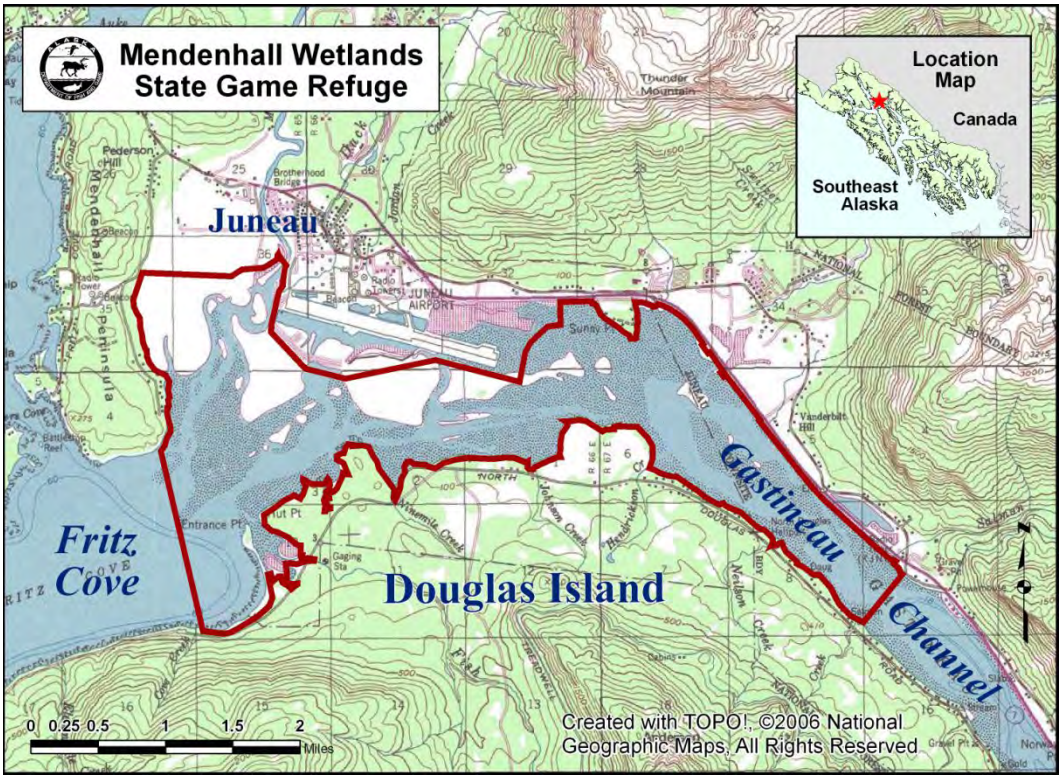
2.5 Izembek

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



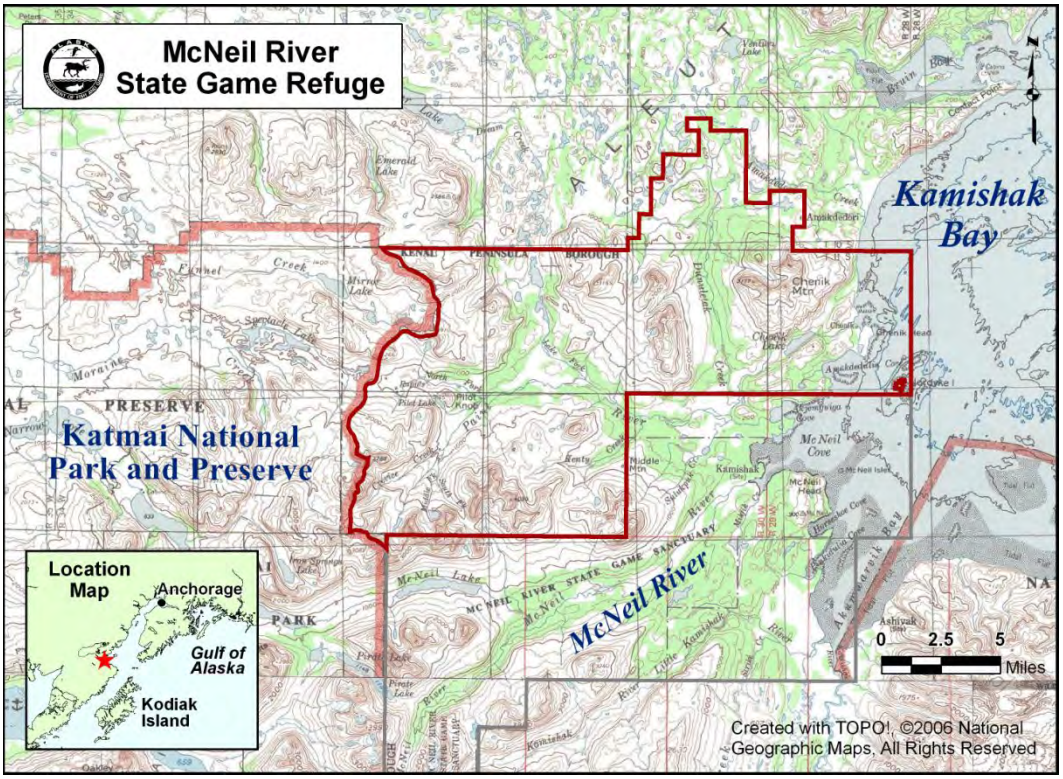
2.6 Mendenhall Wetlands

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



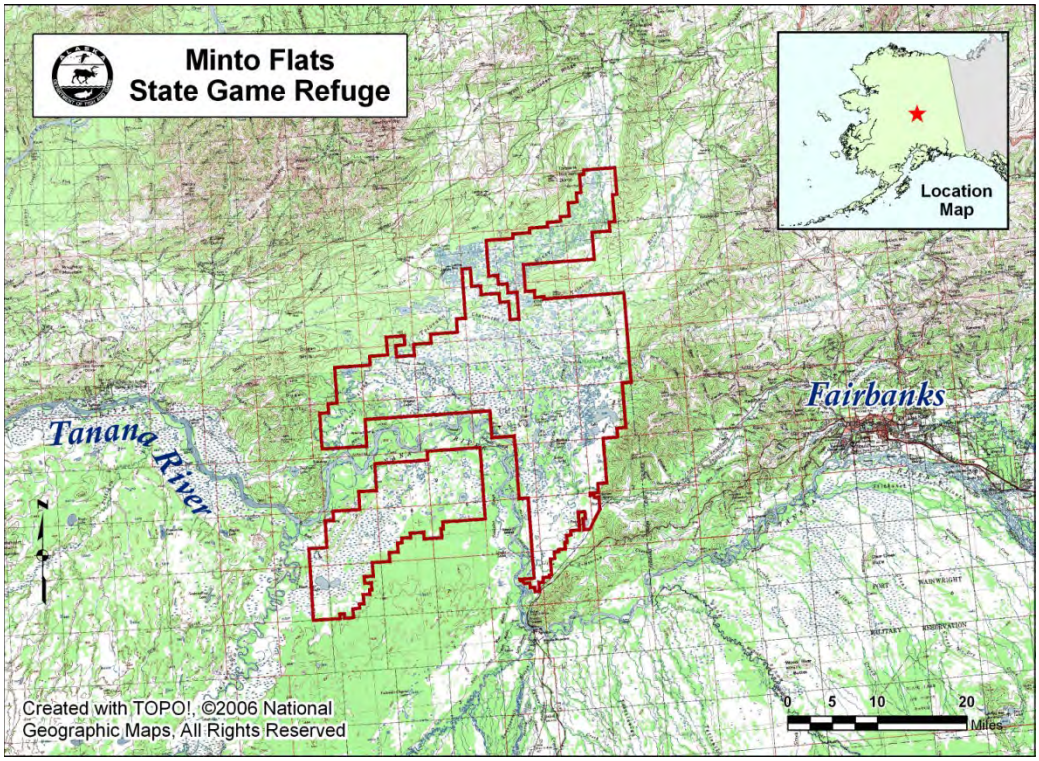
2.7 McNeil River

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



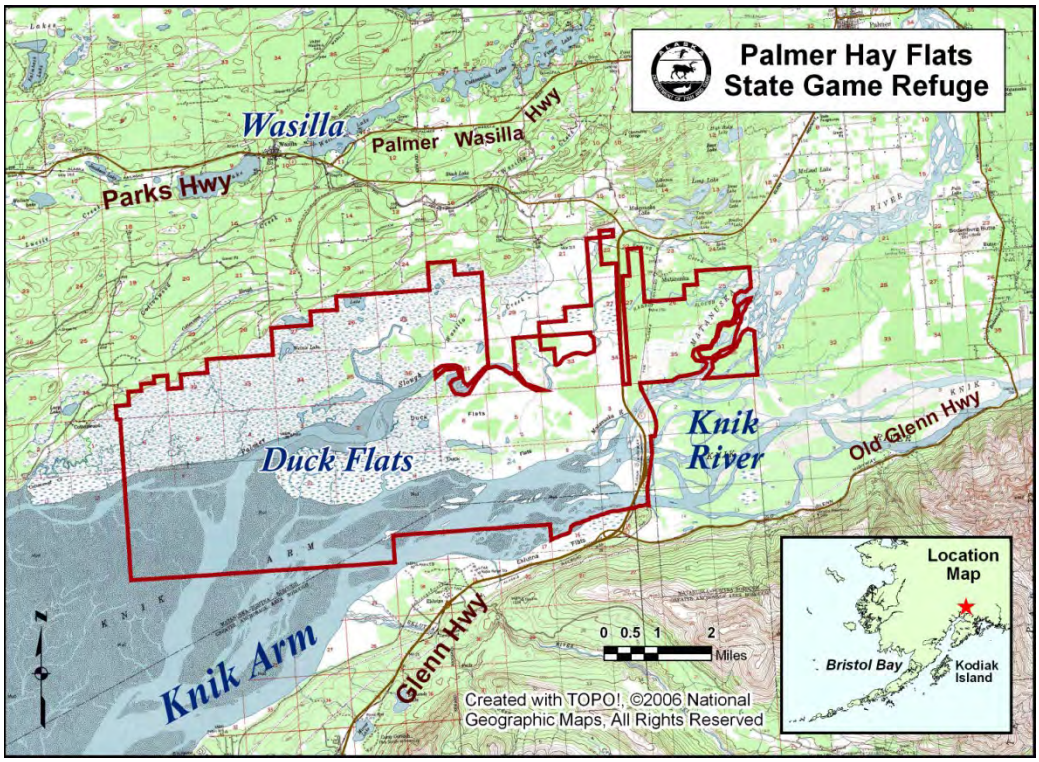
2.8 Minto Flats

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



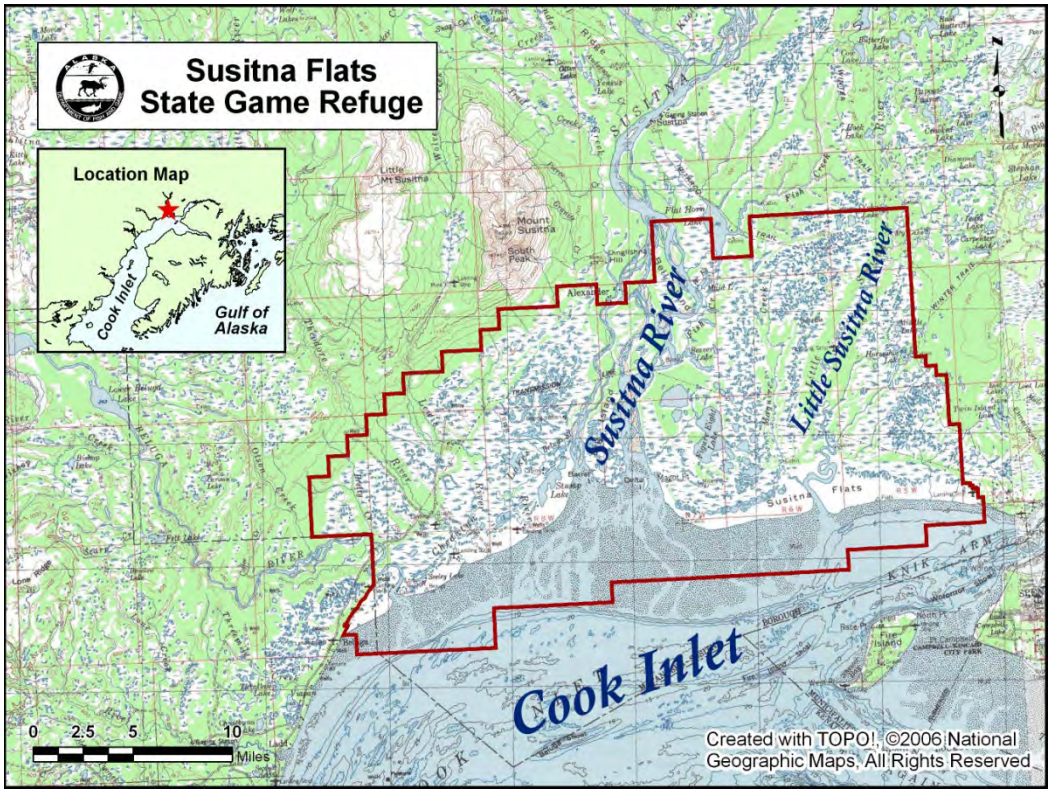
2.9 Palmer Hay Flats

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



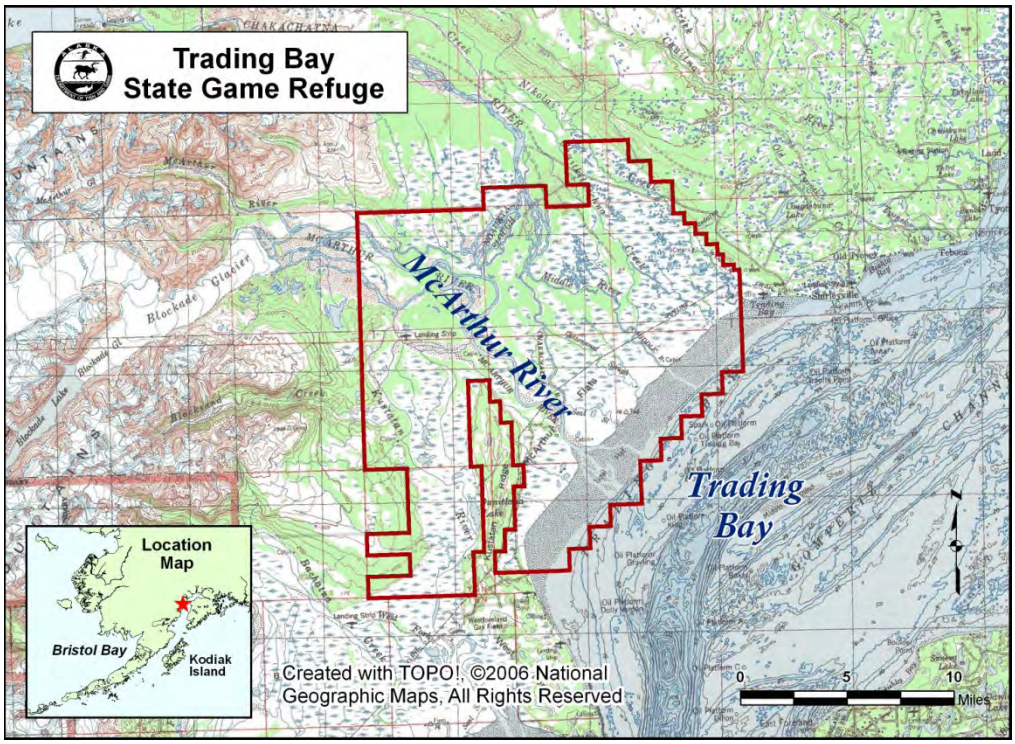
2.10 Susitna Flats

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



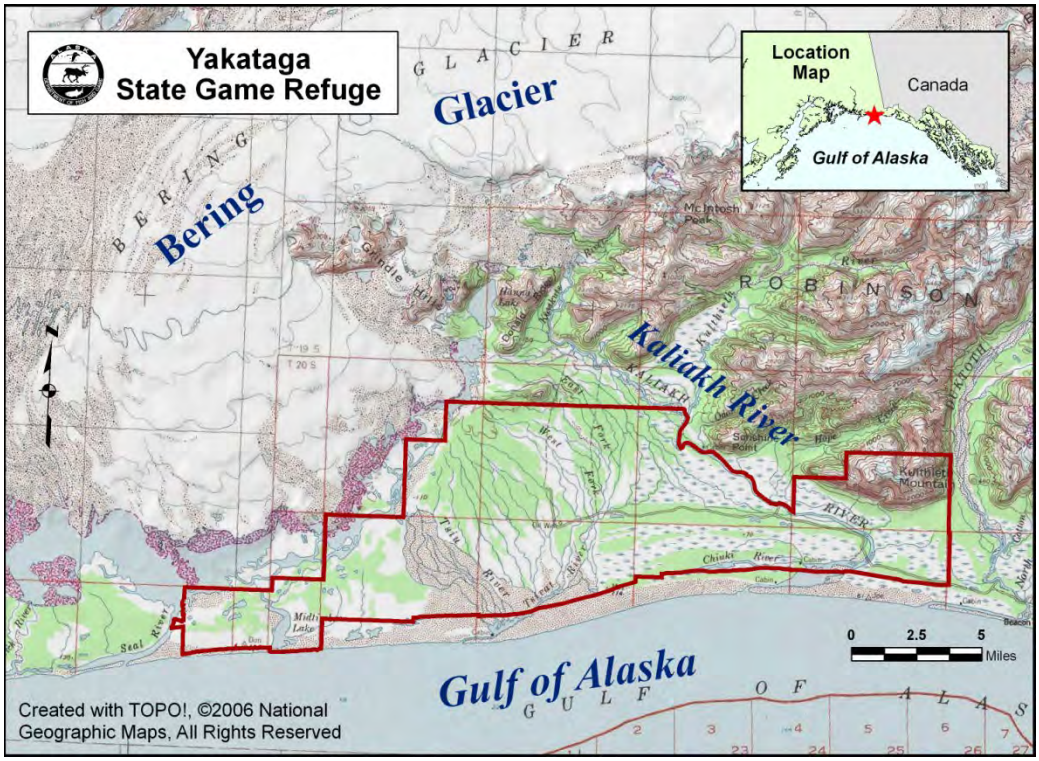
2.11 Trading Bay

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



2.12 Yakataga

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



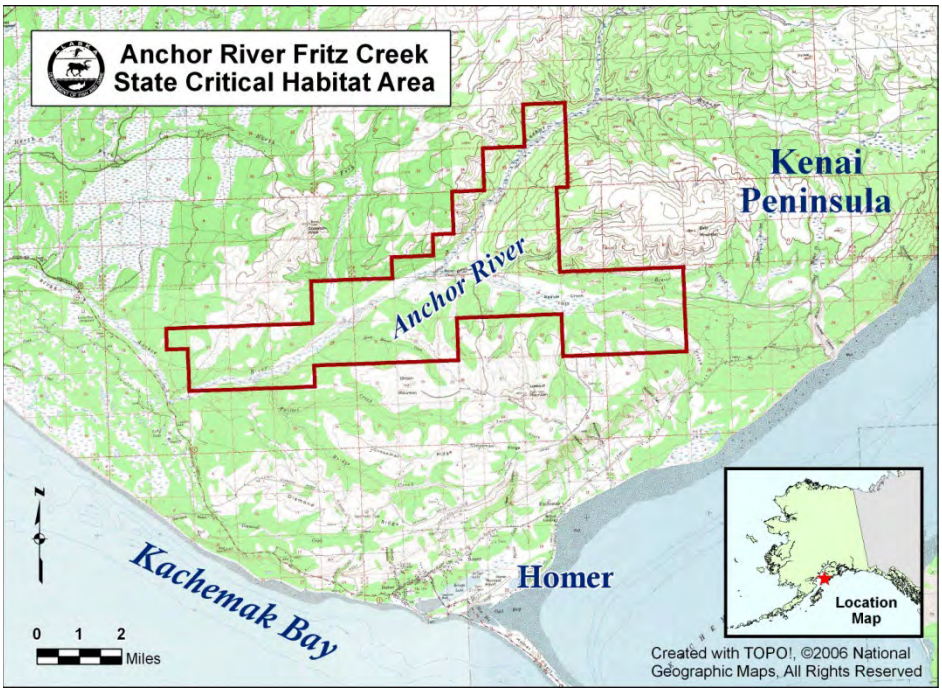
3.0 LOCATION OF STATE CRITICAL HABITAT AREAS

The Alaska State Legislature has classified certain areas as being essential to the protection of fish and wildlife habitat. These areas are designated as either a refuge, critical habitat area, or sanctuary.

1. Anchor River/Fritz Creek
2. Chilkat River
3. Cinder River
4. Clam Gulch
5. Copper River Delta
6. Dude Creek
7. Egegik
8. Fox River Flats
9. Homer Airport
10. Kachemak Bay
11. Kalgin Island
12. Pilot Point
13. Port Heiden
14. Port Moller
15. Redoubt Bay
16. Tugidak Island
17. Willow Mountain

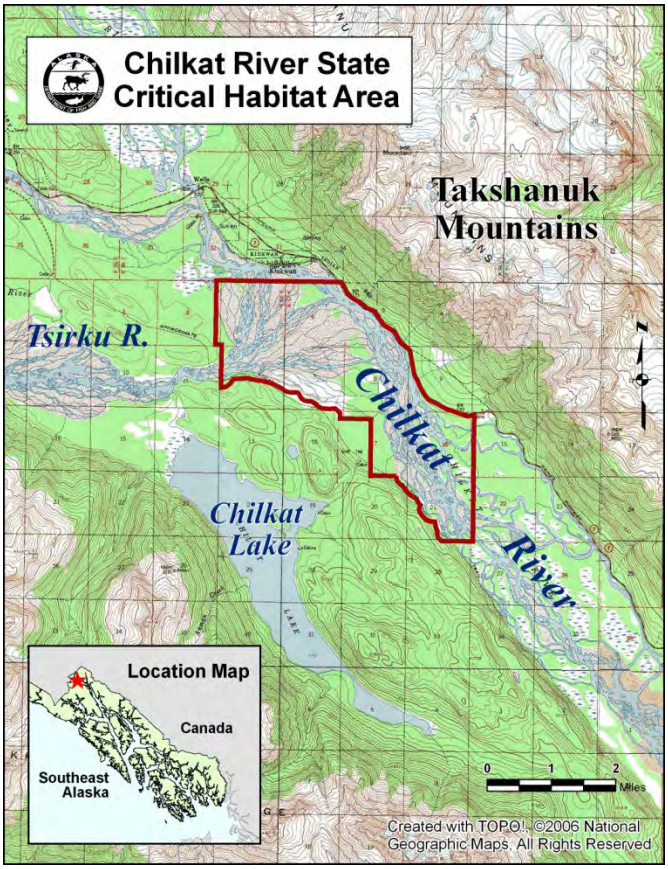
3.1 Anchor River/Fritz Creek

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



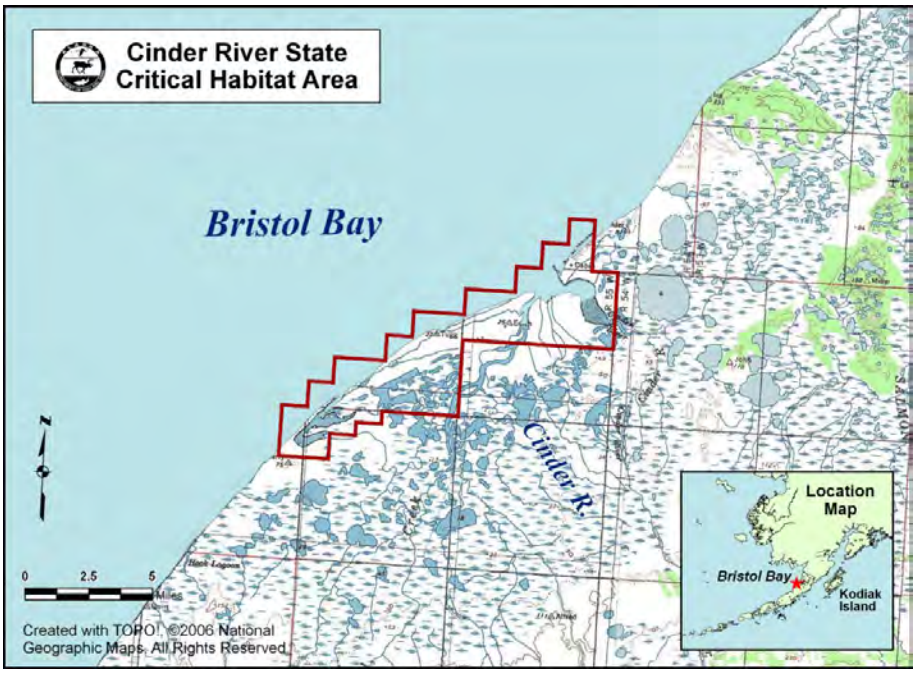
3.2 Chilkat River

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



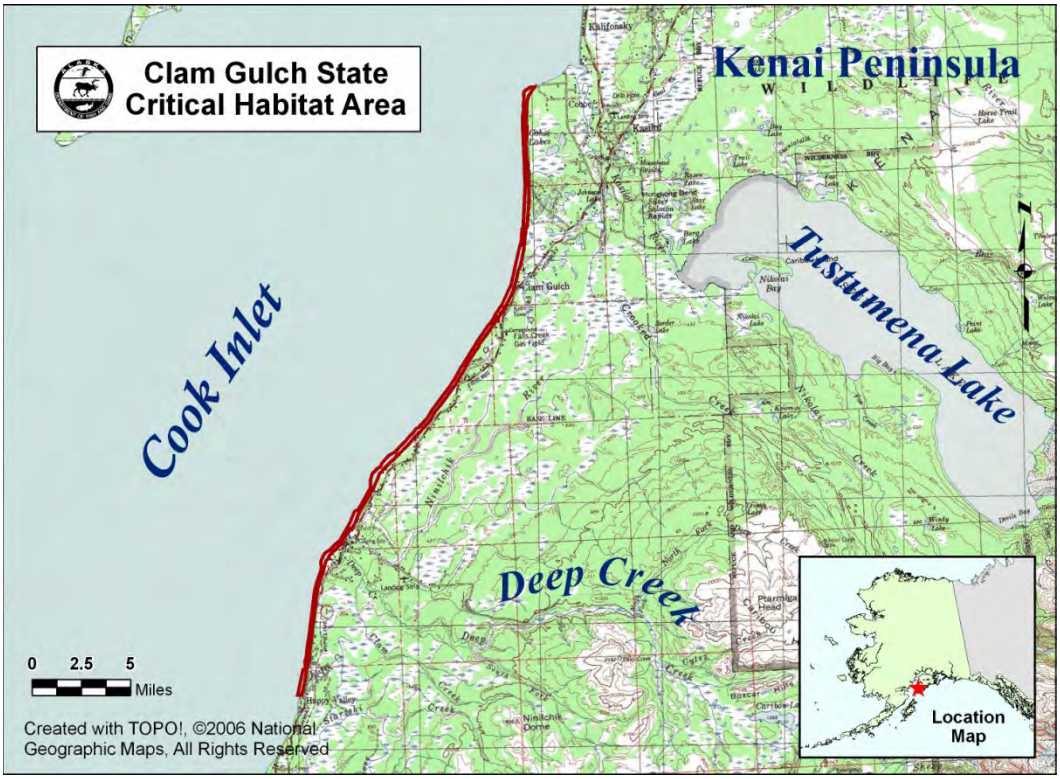
3.3 Cinder River

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



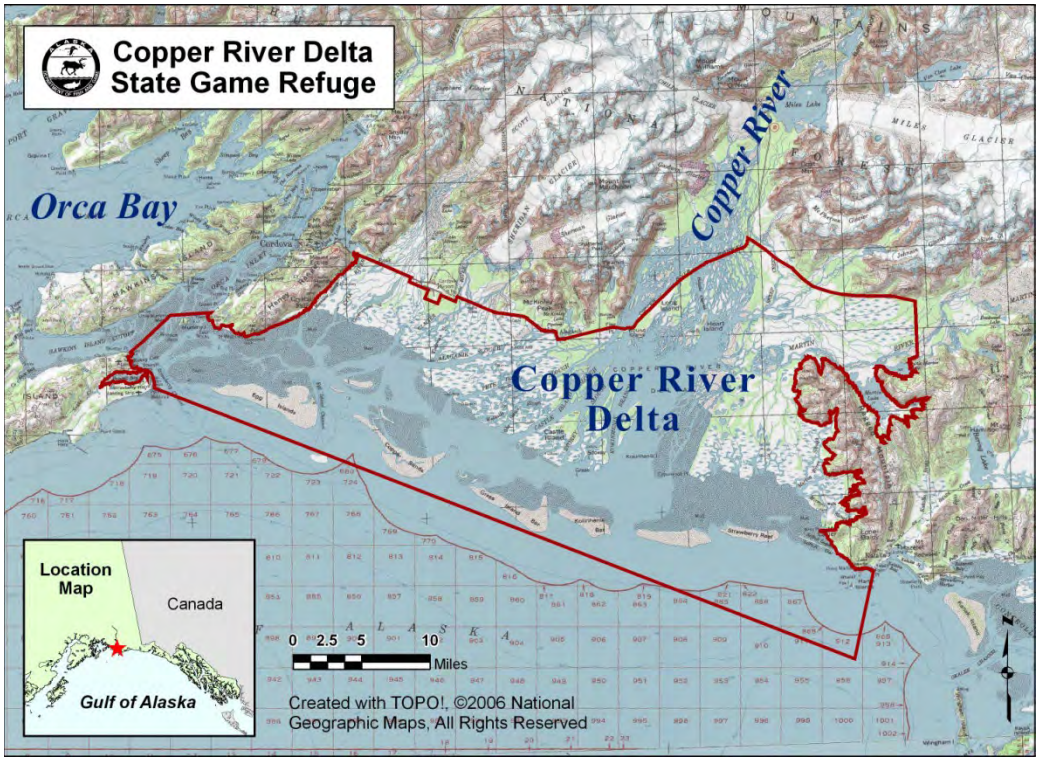
3.4 Clam Gulch

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



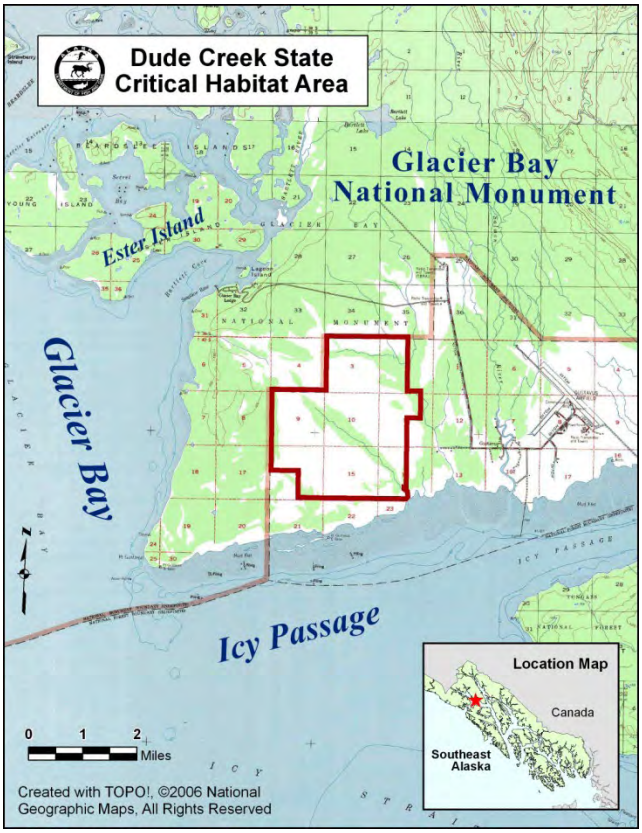
3.5 Copper River Delta

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



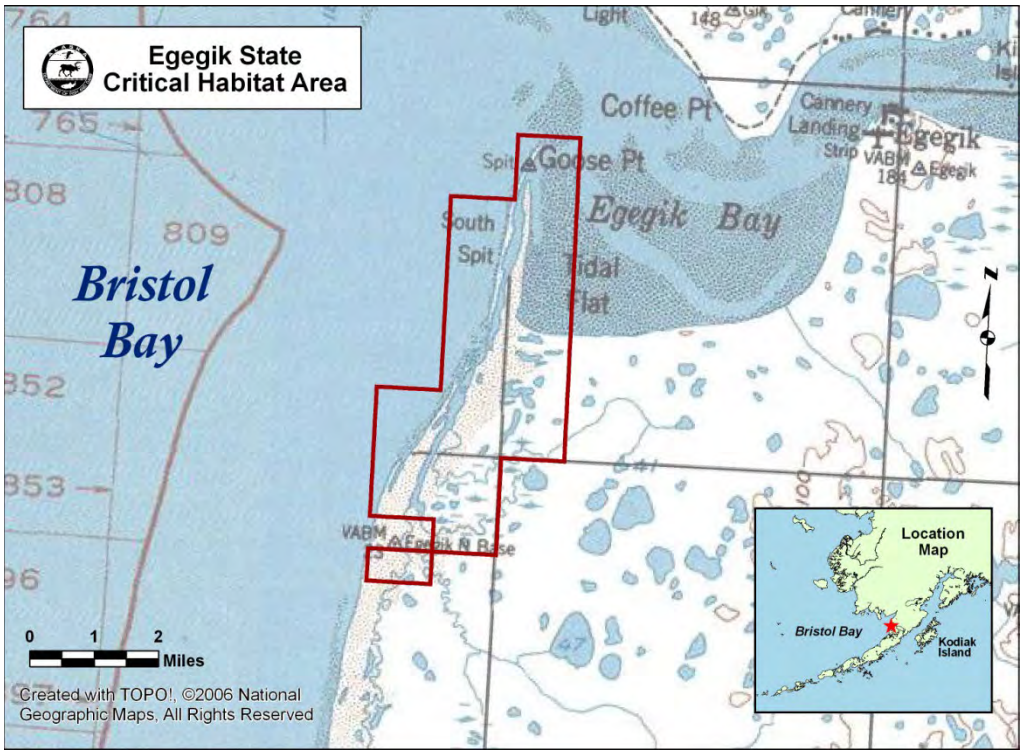
3.6 Dude Creek

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



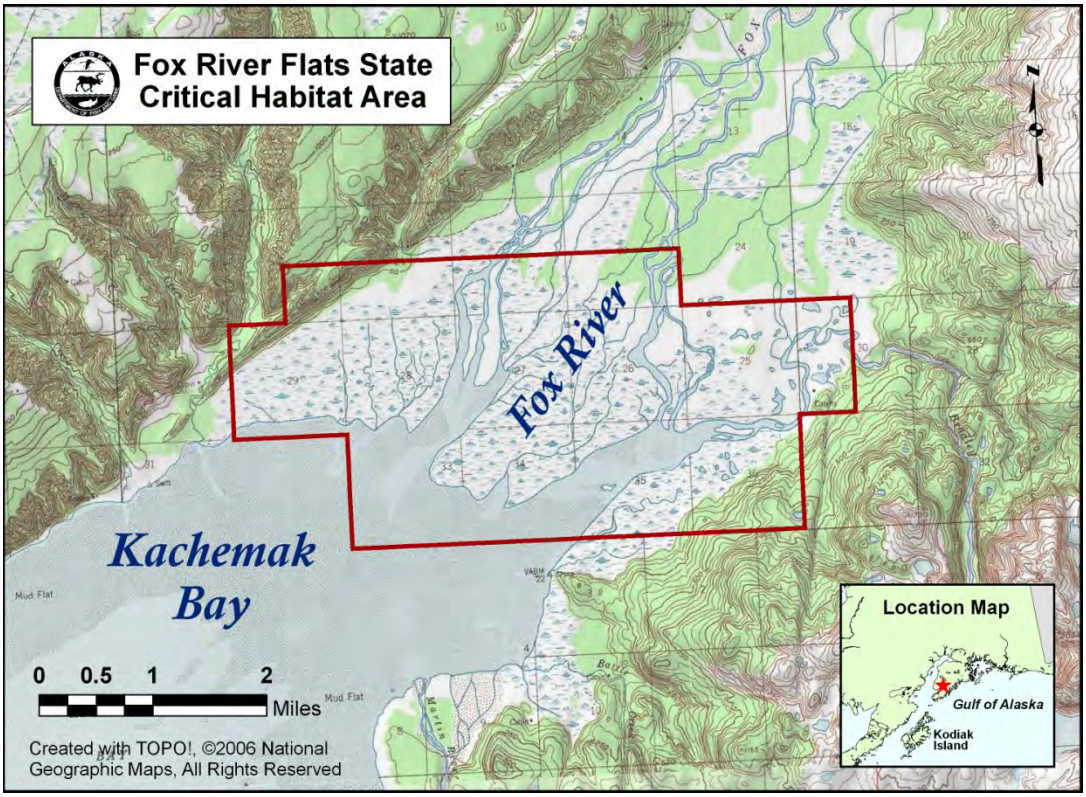
3.7 Egegik

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



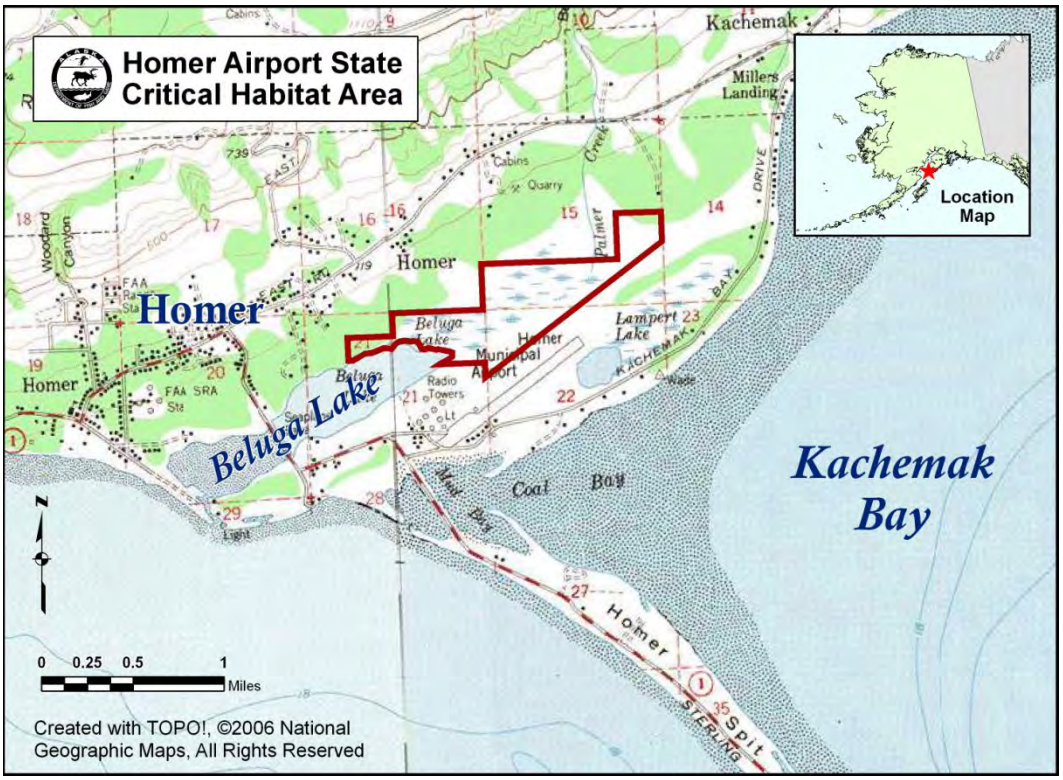
3.8 Fox River Flats

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



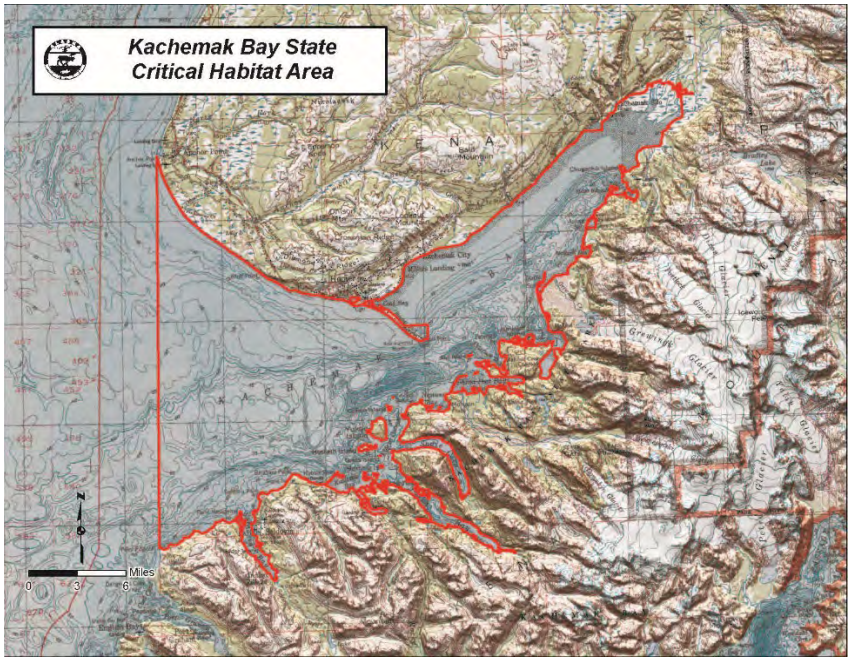
3.9 Homer Airport

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



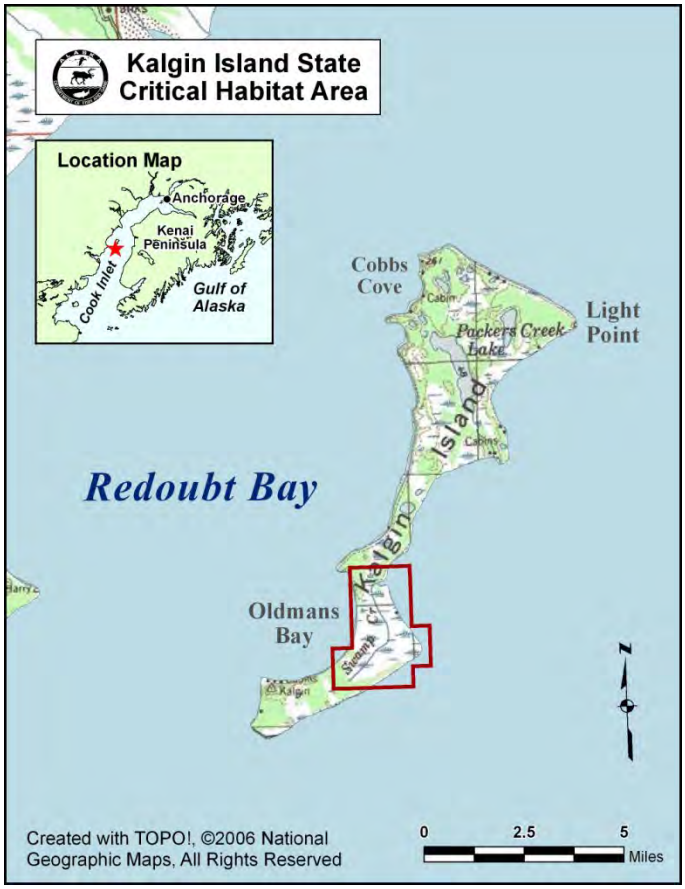
3.10 Kachemak Bay

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



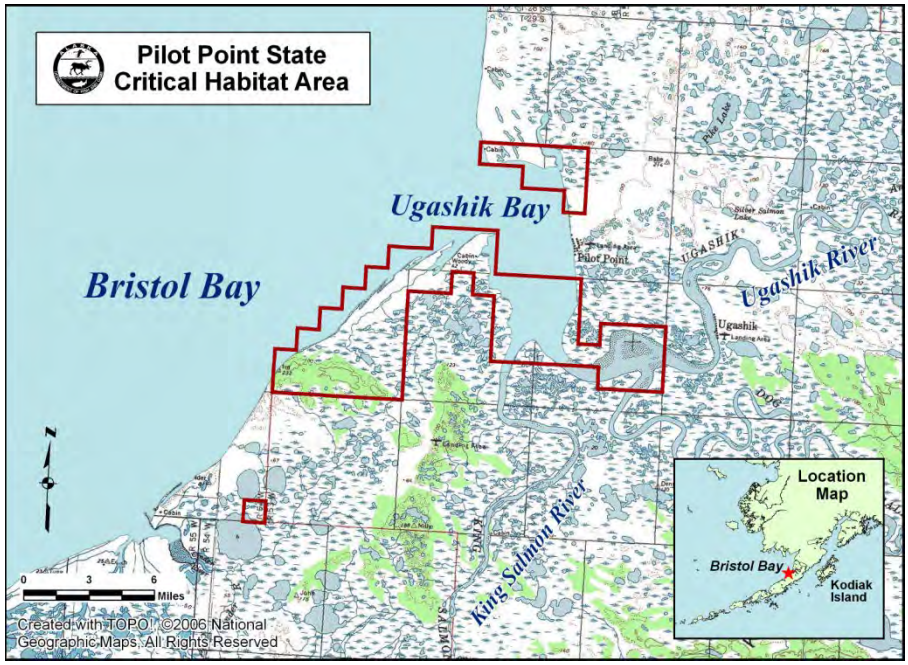
3.11 Kalgin Island

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



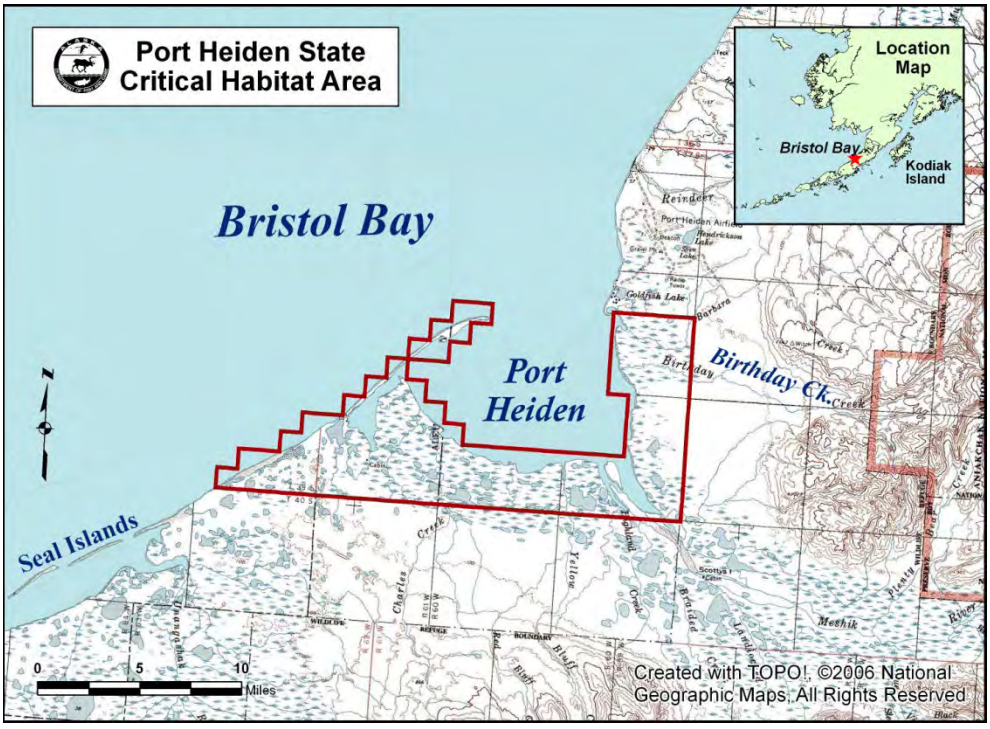
3.12 Pilot Point

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



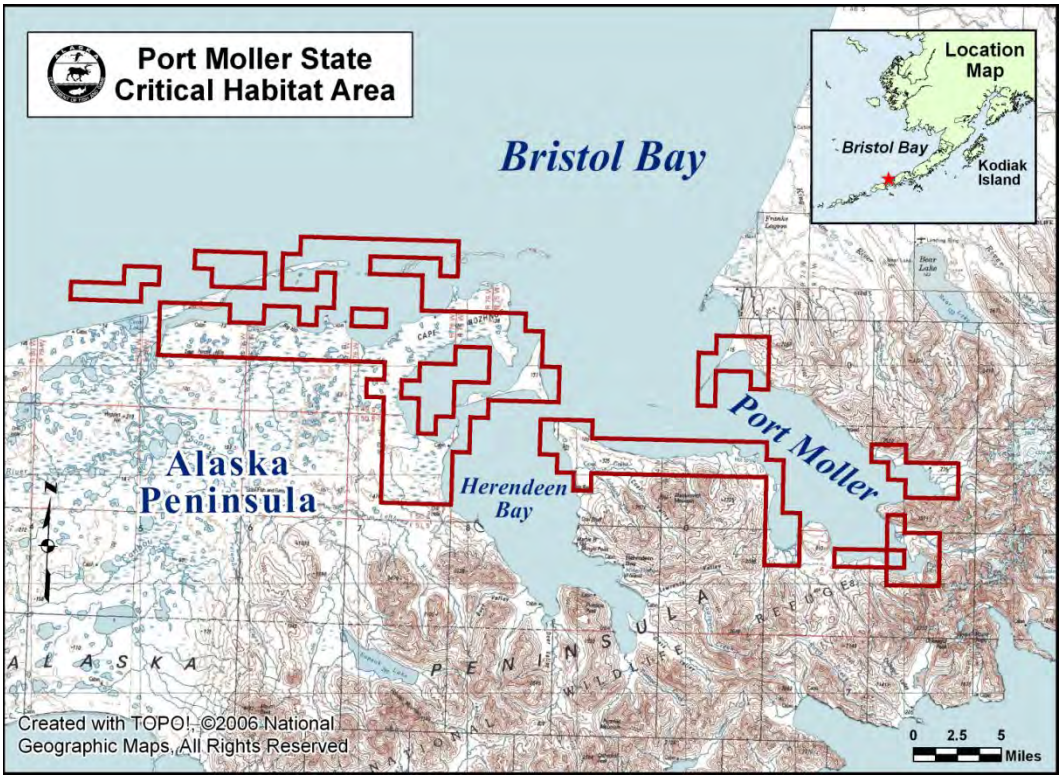
3.13 Port Heiden

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



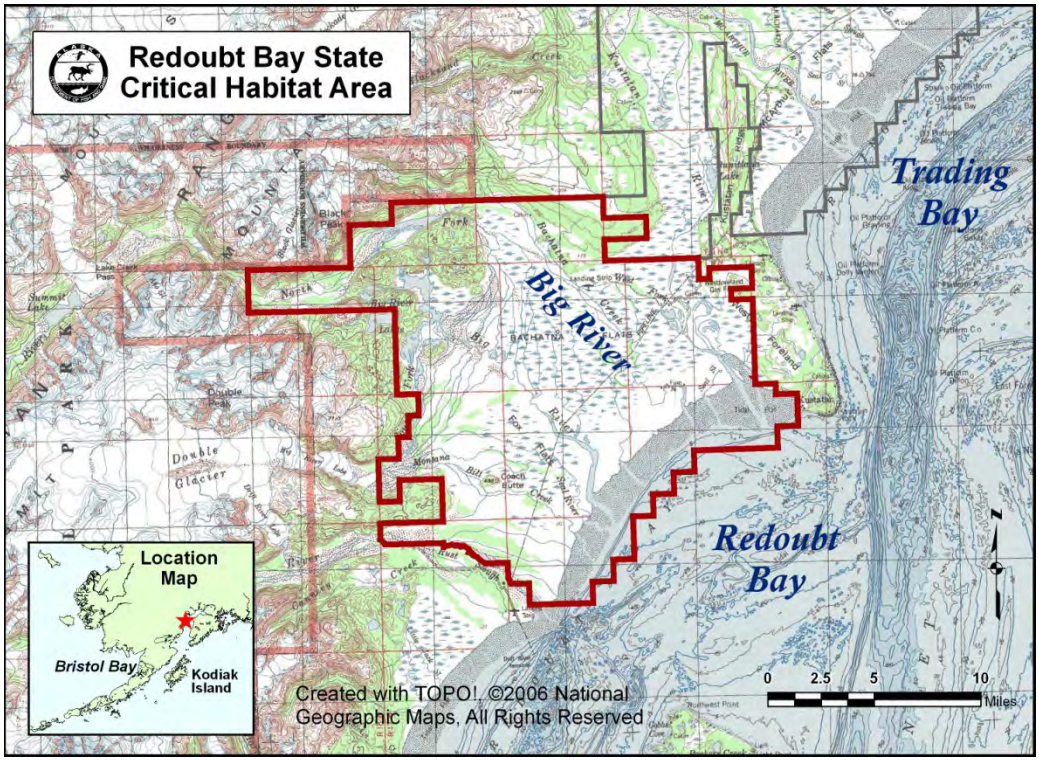
3.14 Port Moller

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



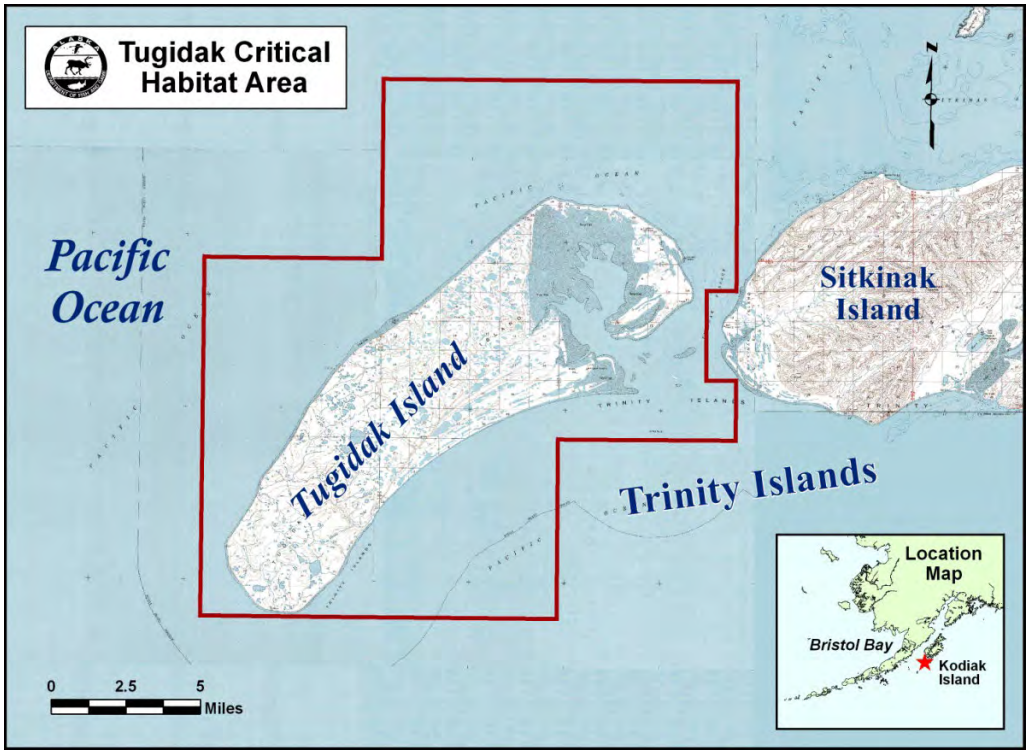
3.15 Redoubt Bay

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



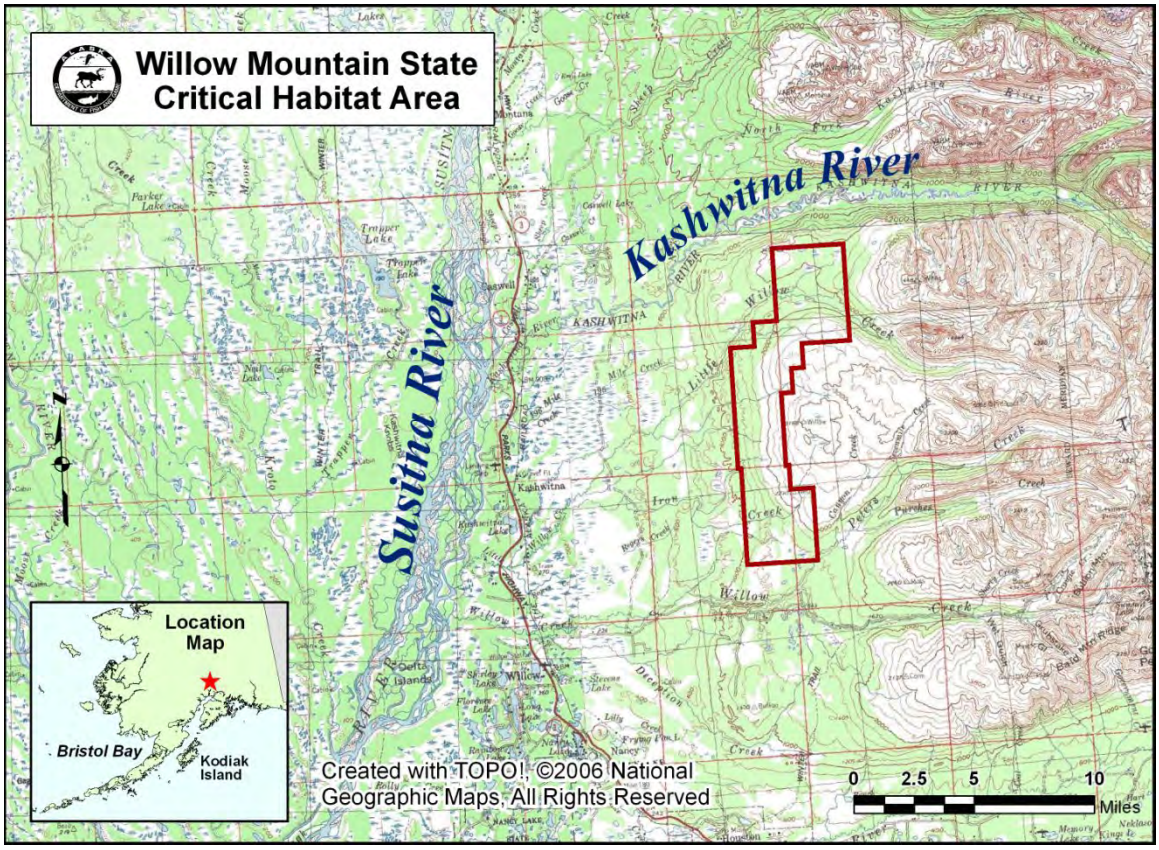
3.16 Tugidak Island

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



3.17 Willow Mountain

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



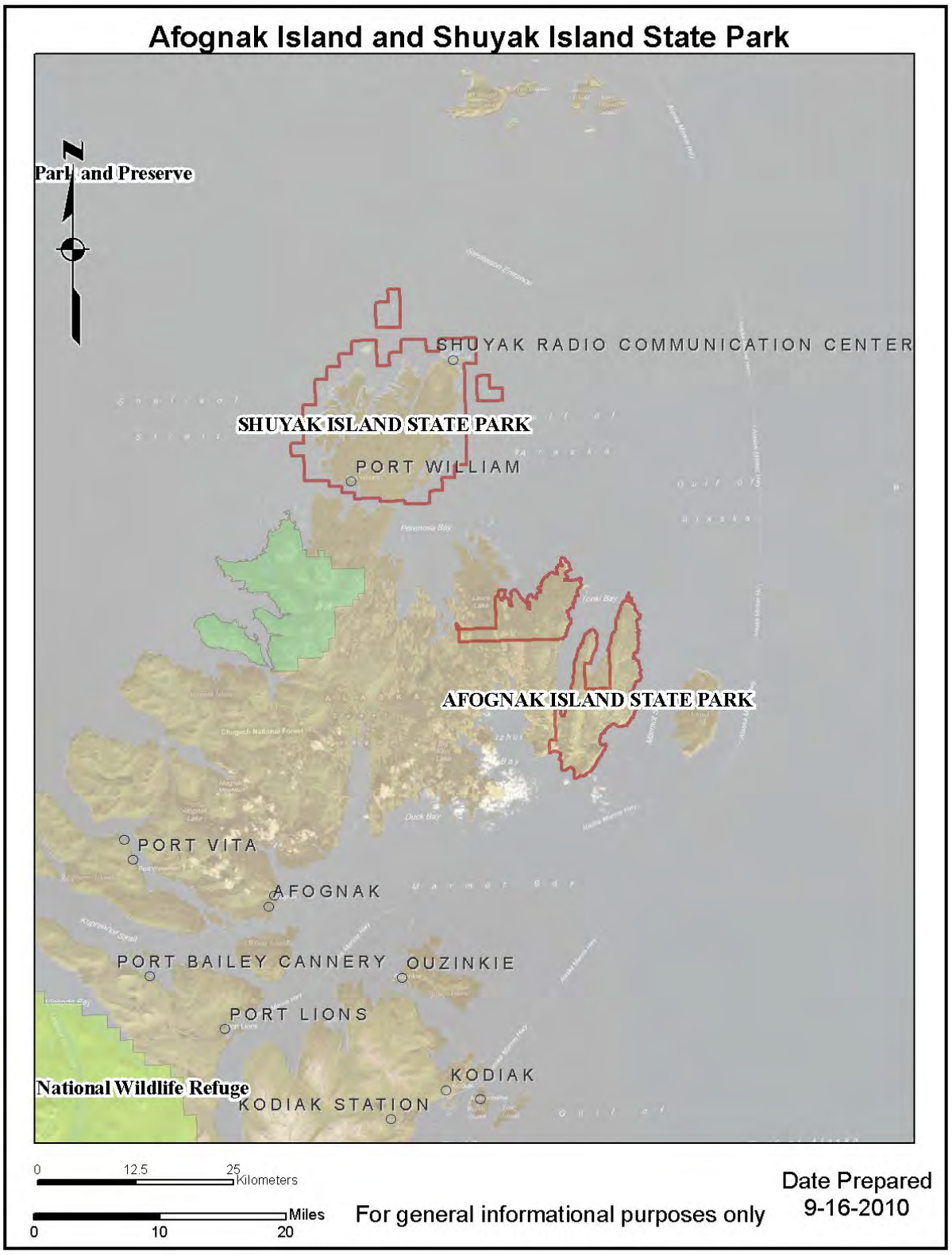
4.0 LOCATION OF STATE PARKS

There are nine legislatively designated State Parks in Alaska.

1. Afognak Island State Park
2. Chilkat State Park
3. Chugach State Park
4. Denali State Park
5. Kachemak Bay State Park
6. Kachemak Bay State Wilderness
7. Point Bridget State Park
8. Shuyak Island State Park
9. Wood/Tikchik State Park

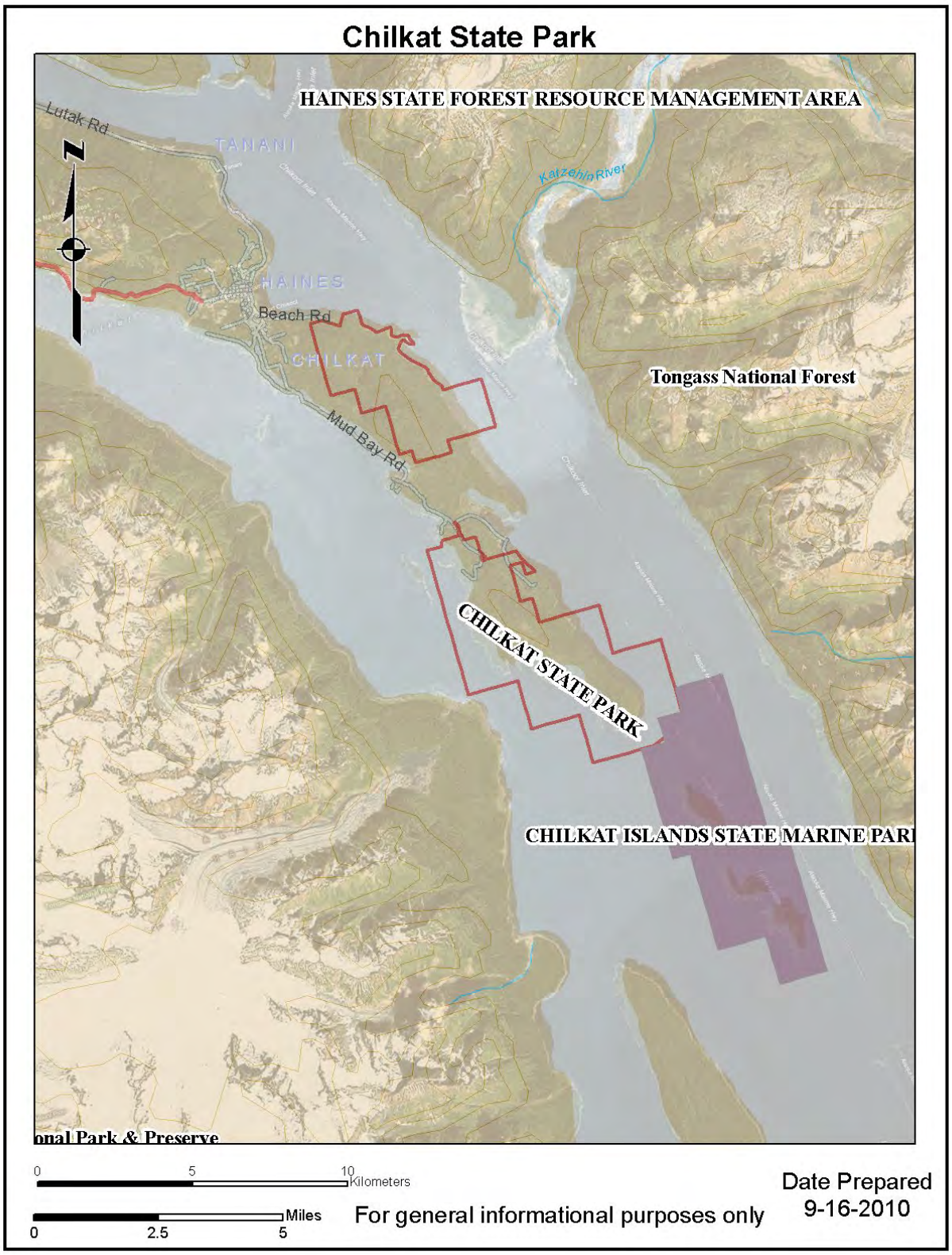
4.1 Afognak Island State Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



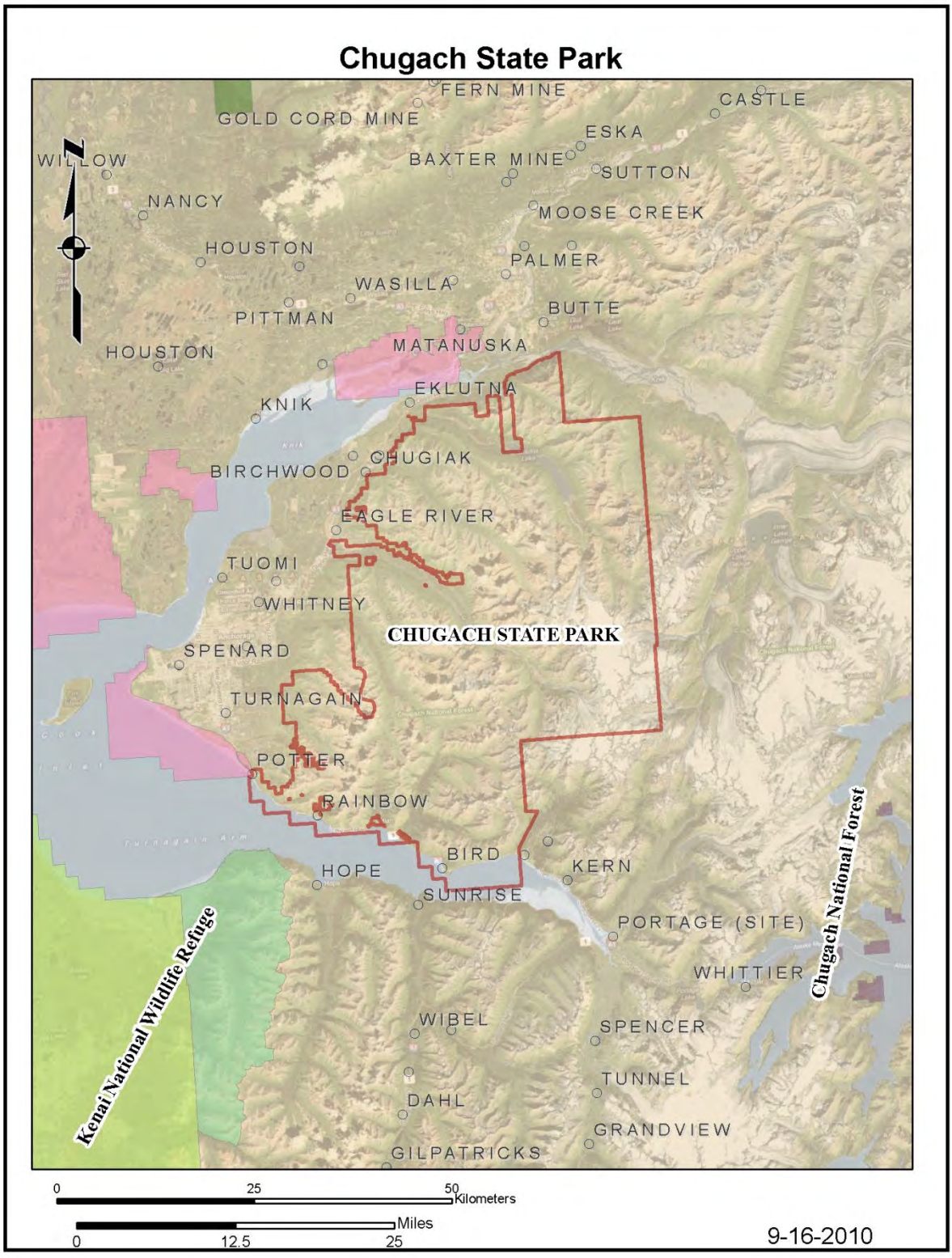
4.2 Chilkat State Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



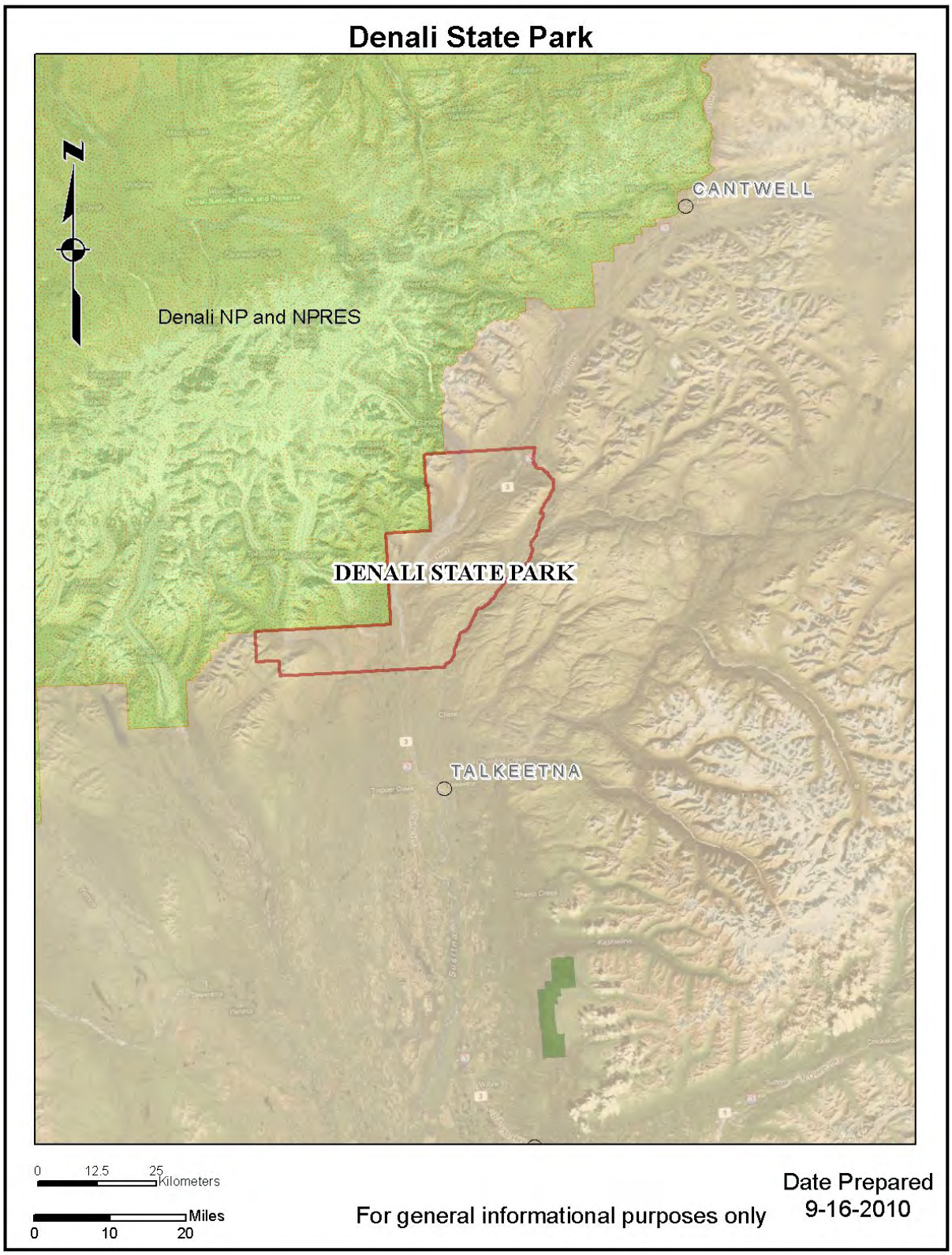
4.3 Chugach State Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



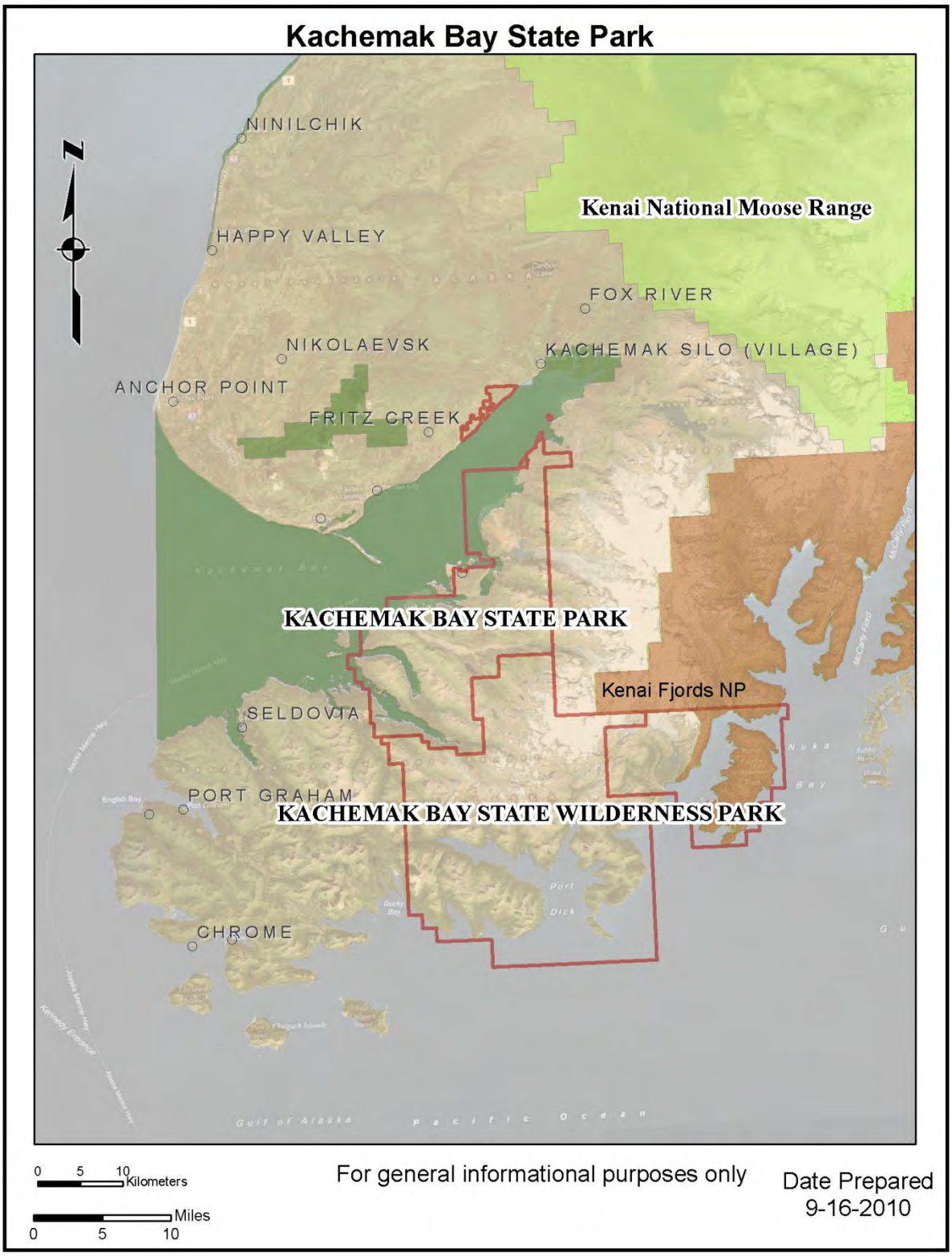
4.4 Denali State Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



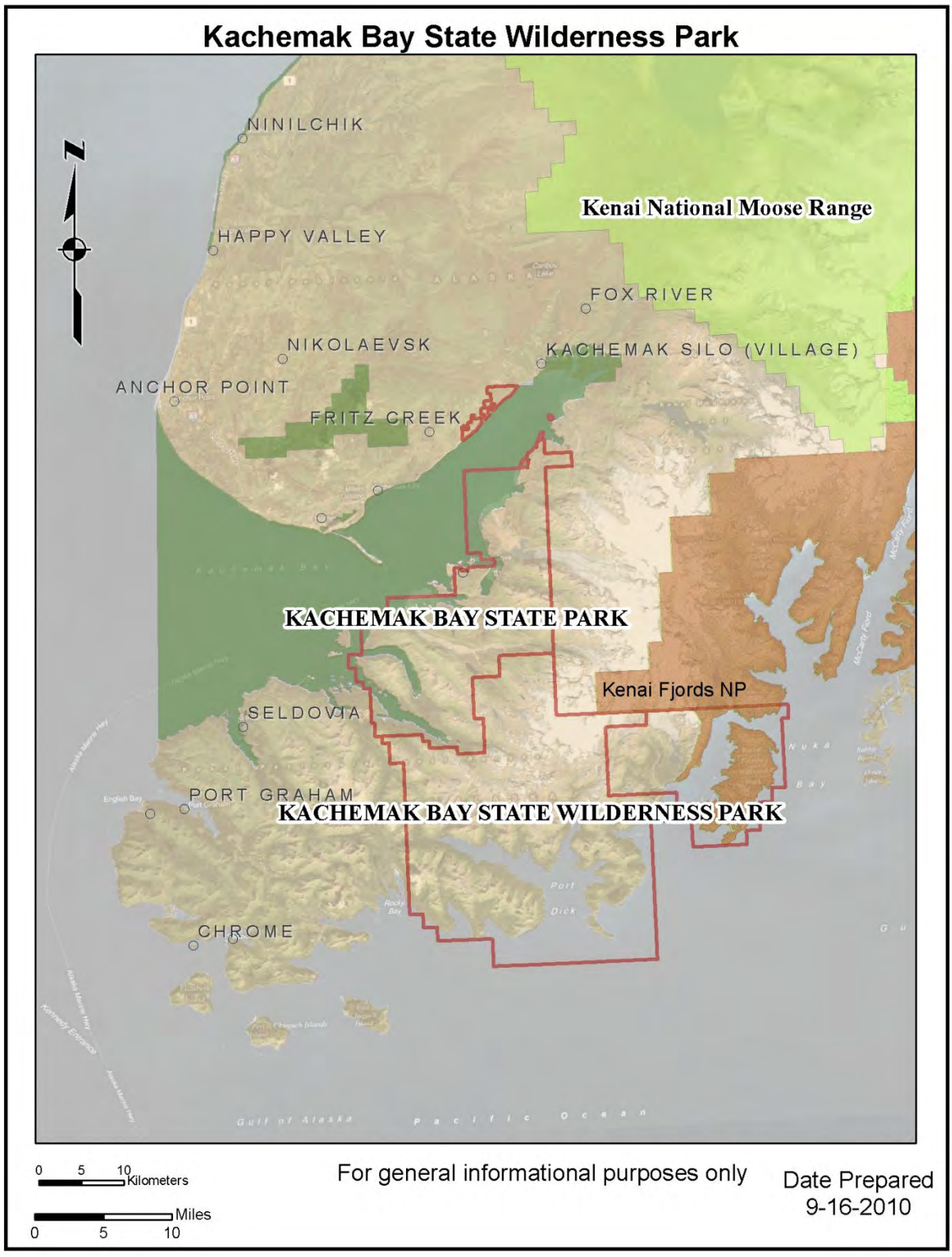
4.5 Kachemak Bay State Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



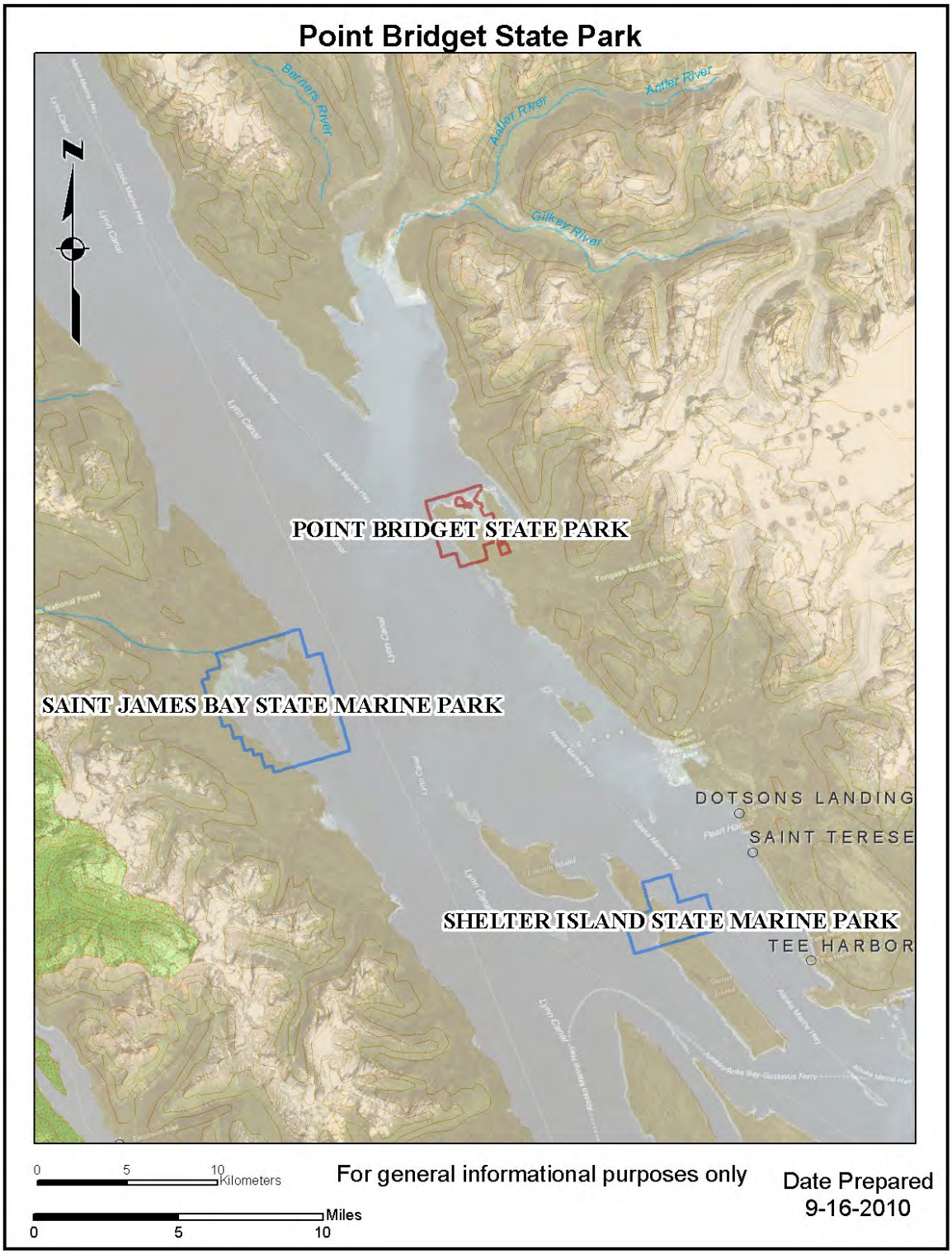
4.6 Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



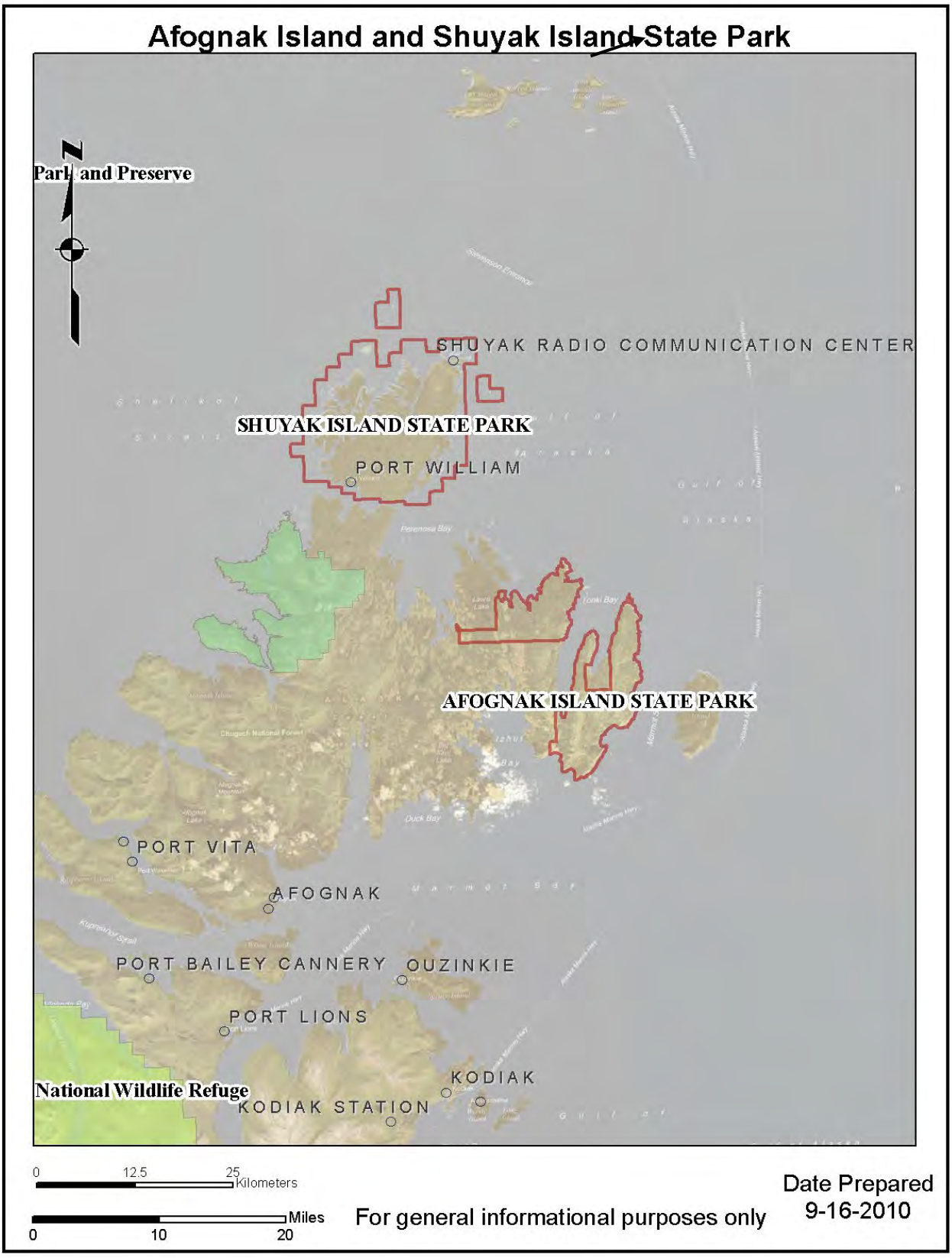
4.7 Point Bridget State Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



4.8 Shuyak Island State Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



4.9 Wood/Tikchik State Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



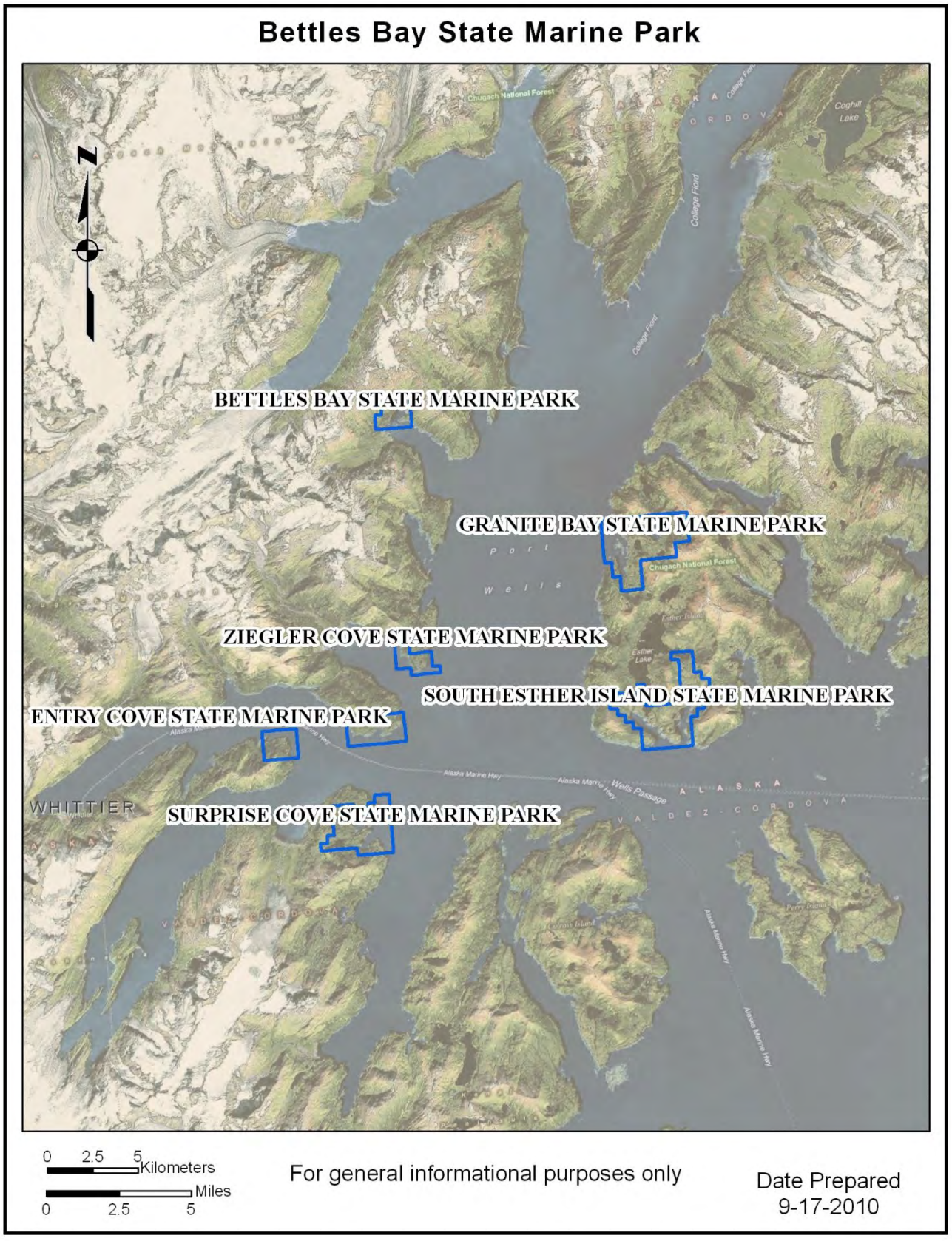
5.0 LIST OF STATE MARINE PARKS

There are currently 33 State Marine Parks. Following is a list of the State Marine Parks.

1. Bettles Bay State Marine Park
2. Beecher Pass State Marine Park
3. Big Bear/Baby Bear Bays State Marine Park
4. Boswell Bay Beaches State Marine Park
5. Canoe Passage State Marine Park
6. Chilkat Islands State Marine Park
7. Dall Bay State Marine Park
8. Decision Point State Marine Park
9. Driftwood Bay State Marine Park
10. Entry Cove State Marine Park
11. Funter Bay State Marine Park
12. Granite Bay State Marine Park
13. Horseshoe Bay State Marine Park
14. Jack Bay State Marine Park
15. Joe Mace Island State Marine Park
16. Kayak Island State Marine Park
17. Magoun Islands State Marine Park
18. Oliver Inlet State Marine Park
19. Safety Cove
20. Saint James Bay State Marine Park
21. Sandspit Point State Marine Park
22. Sawmill Bay State Marine Park
23. Security Bay State Marine Park
24. Shelter Island State Marine Park
25. Shoup Bay State Marine Park
26. South Ester Island State Marine Park
27. Sullivan Island State Marine Park
28. Sunny Cove State Marine Park
29. Surprise Cove State Marine Park
30. Taku Harbor State Marine Park
31. Thoms Place State Marine Park
32. Thumb Cove State Marine Park
33. Ziegler Cove State Marine Park

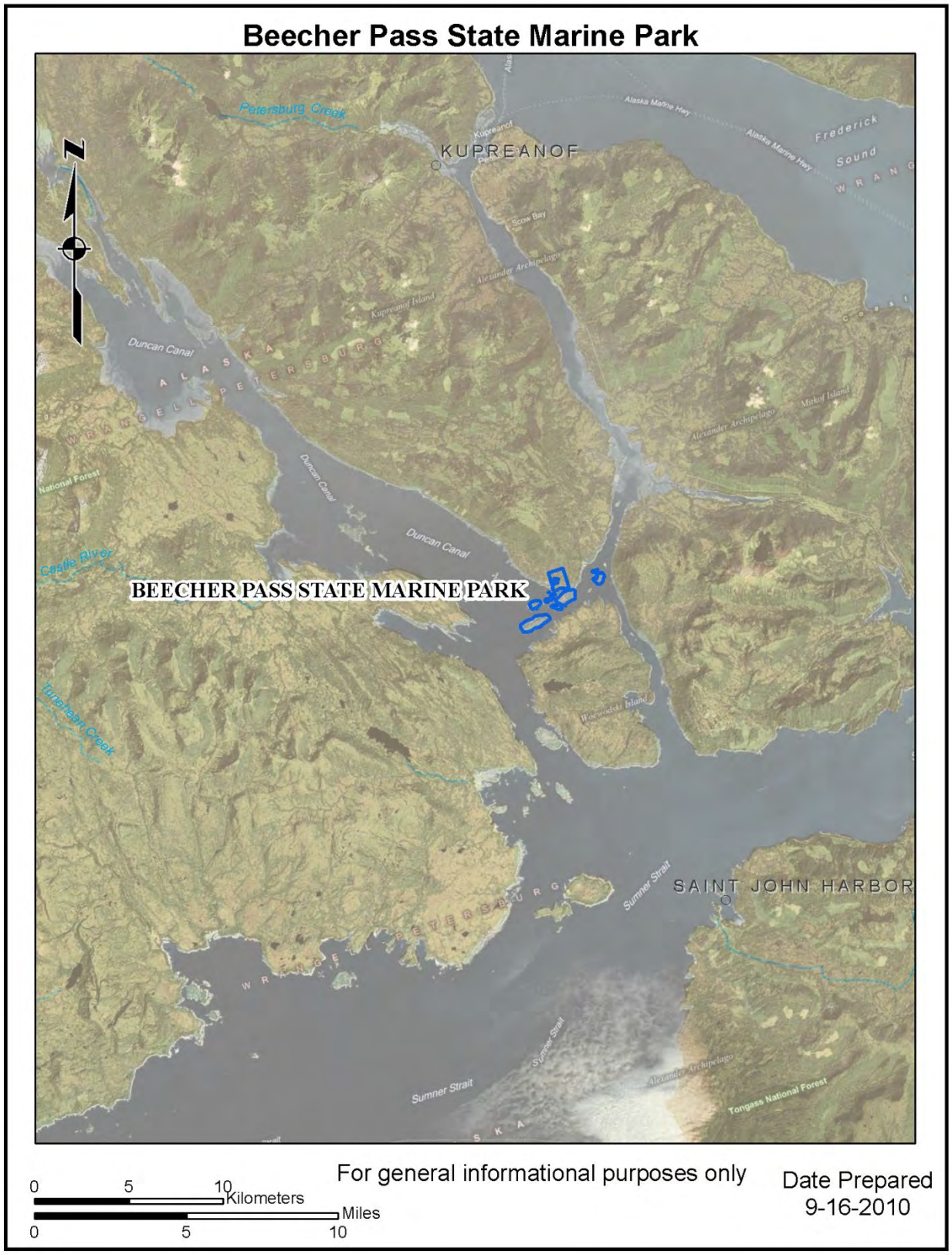
5.1 Bettles Bay State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



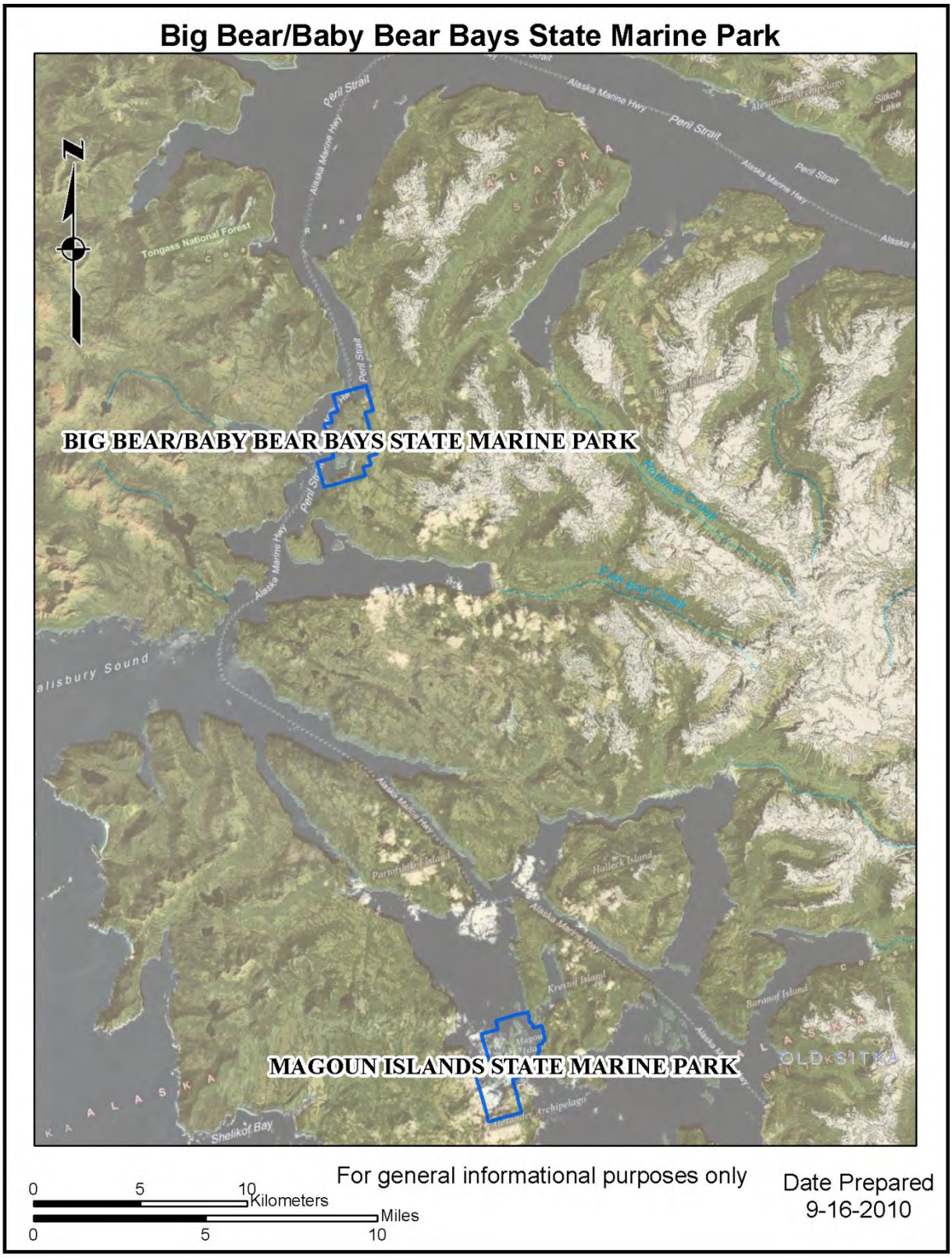
5.2 Beecher Pass State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



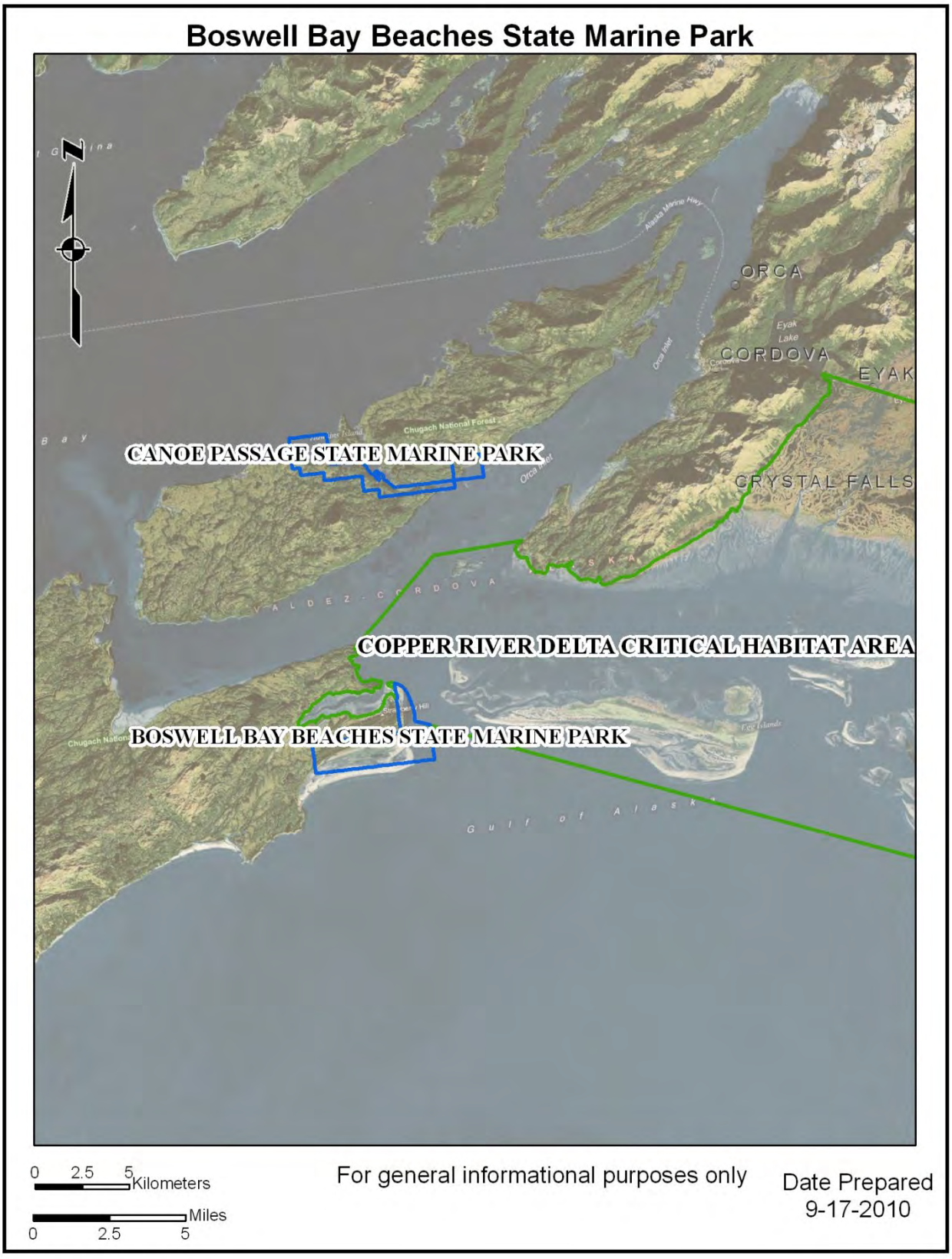
5.3 Big Bear/Baby Bear Bays State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



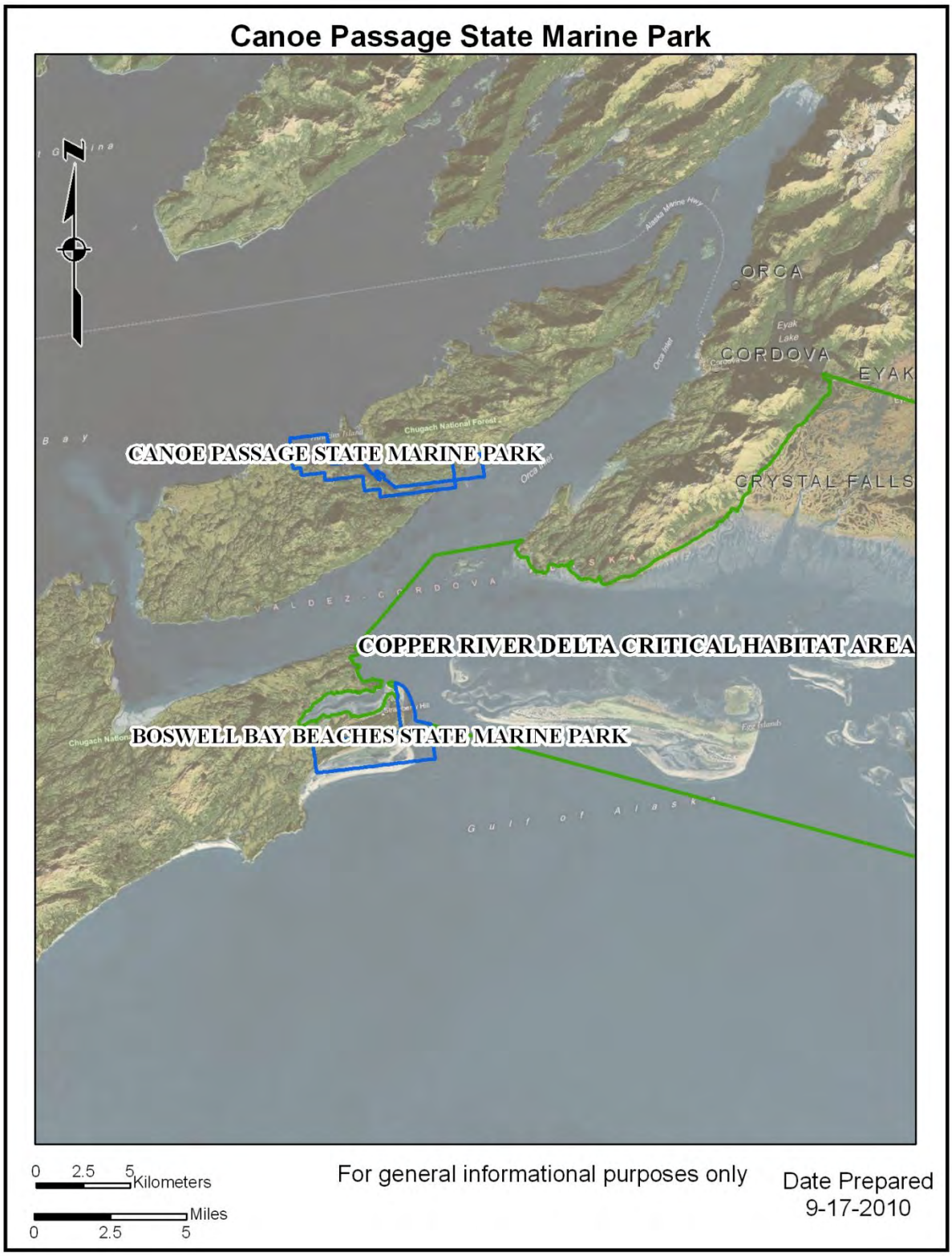
5.4 Boswell Bay Beaches State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



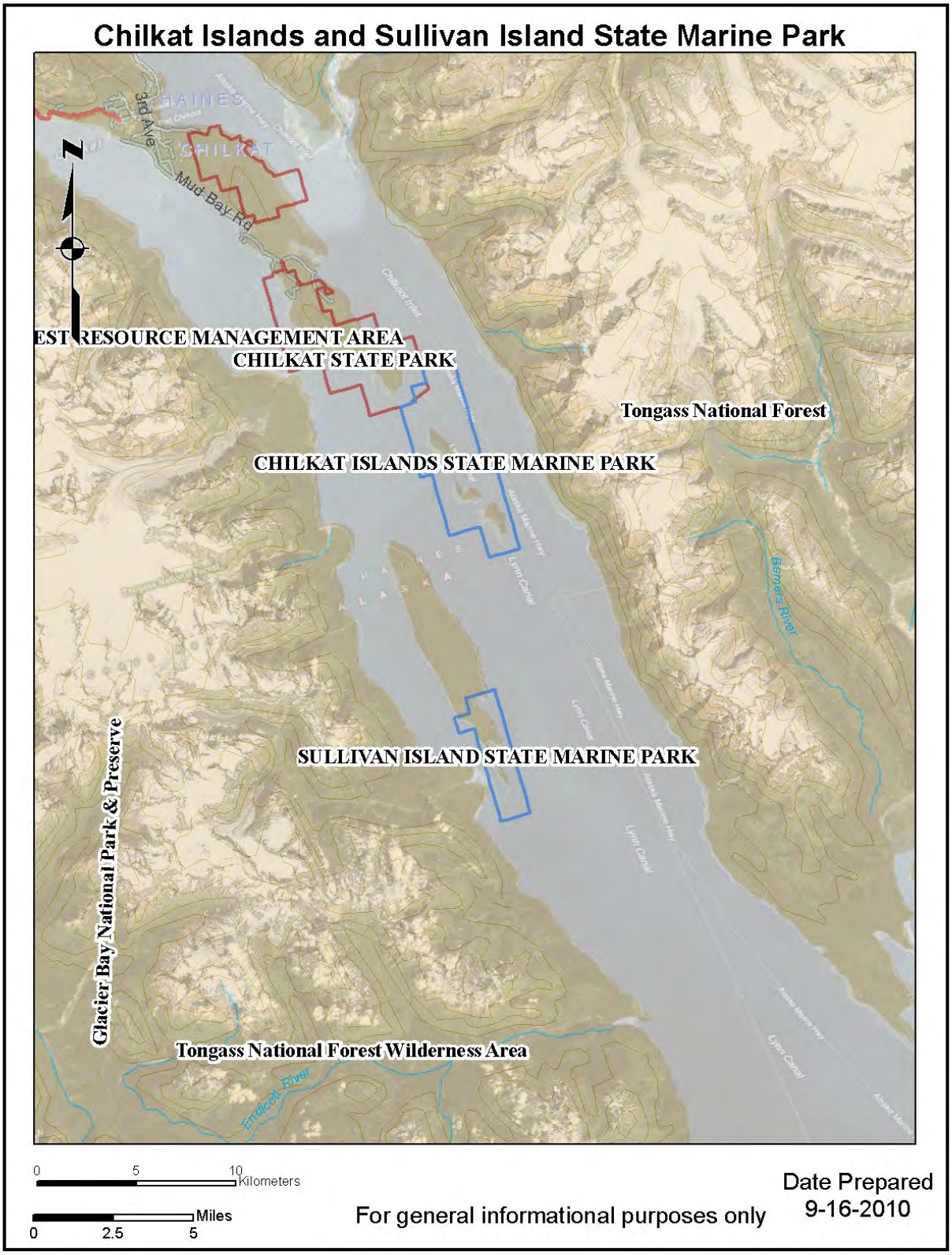
5.5 Canoe Passage State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



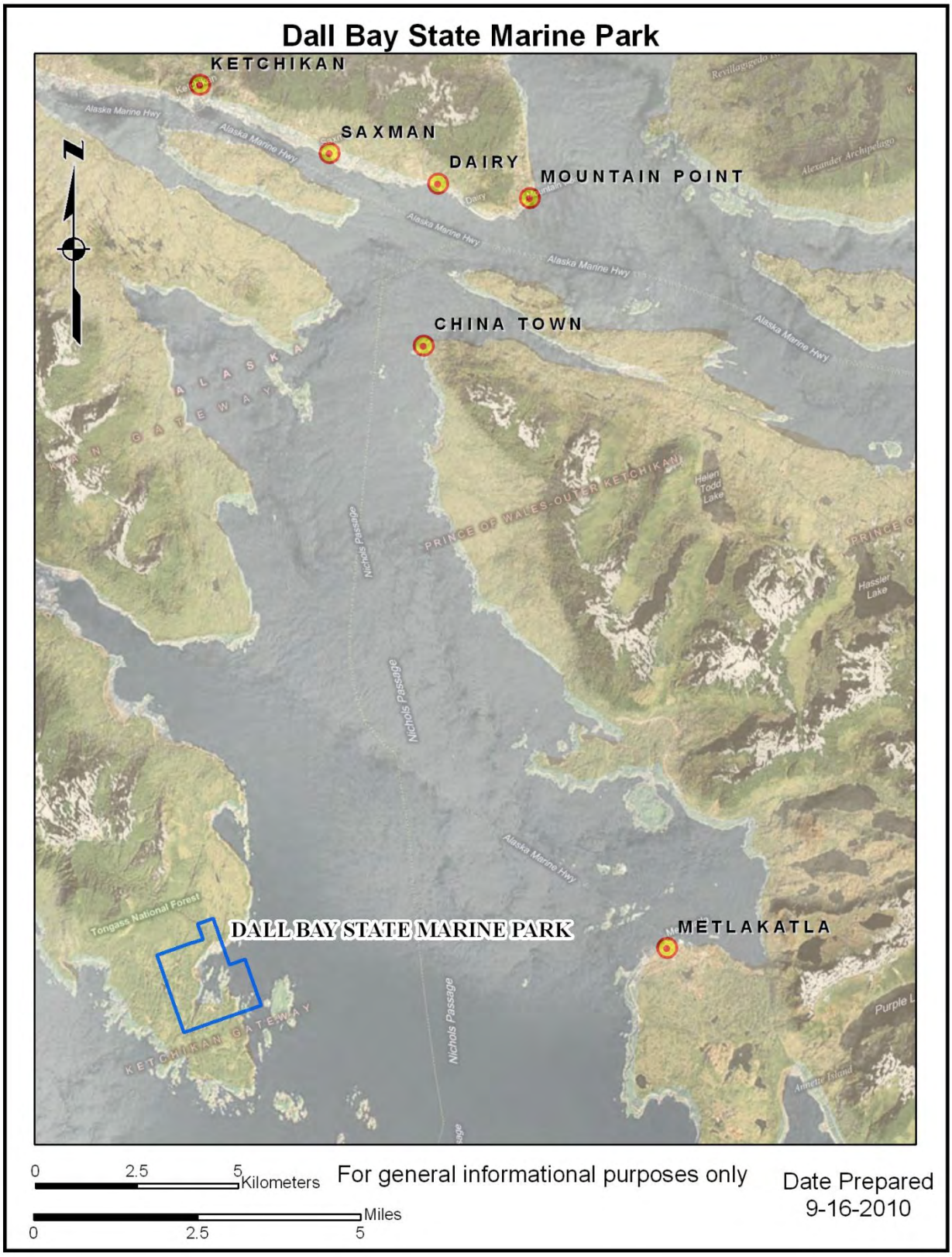
5.6 Chilkat Islands State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



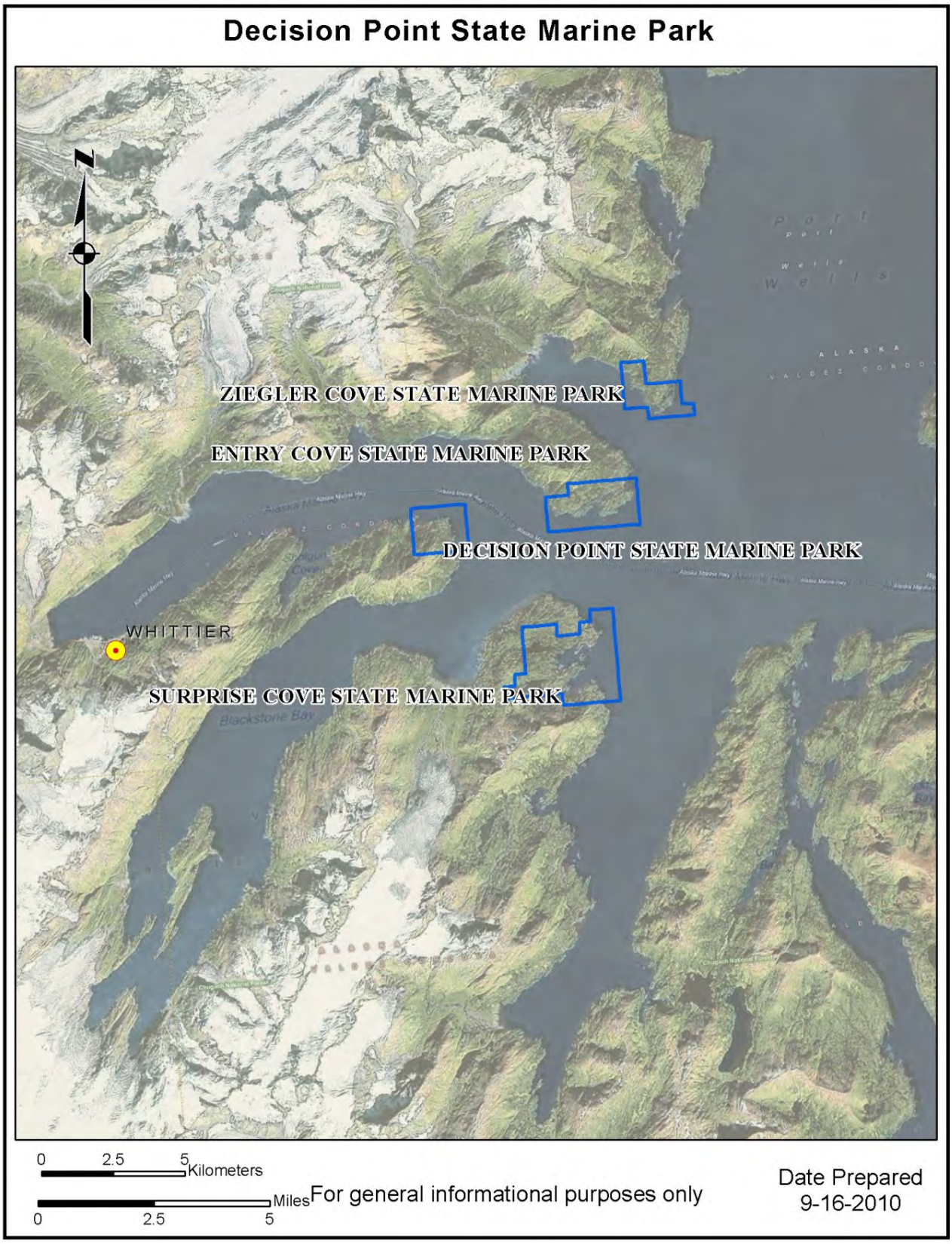
5.7 Dall Bay State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



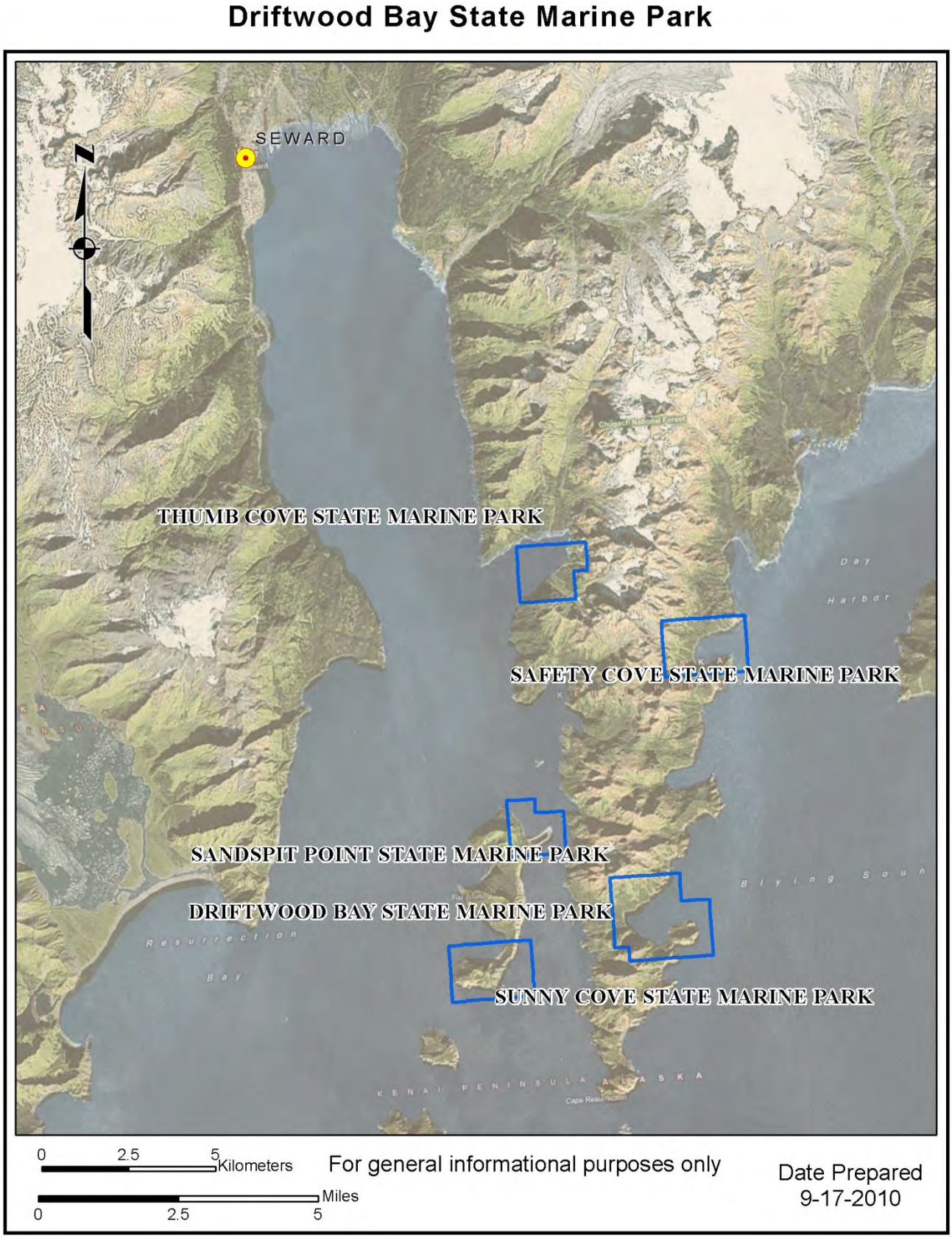
5.8 Decision Point State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



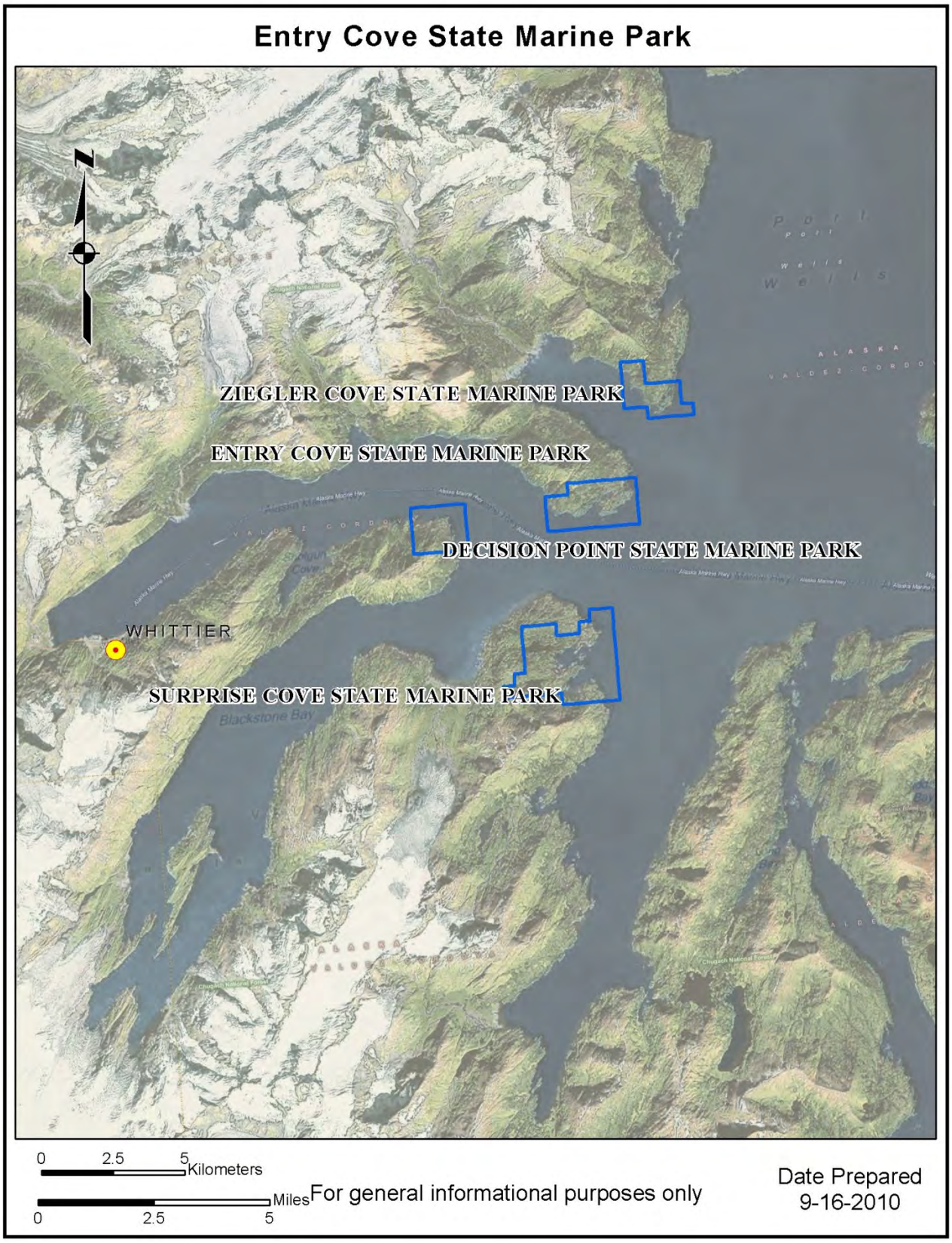
5.9 Driftwood Bay State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



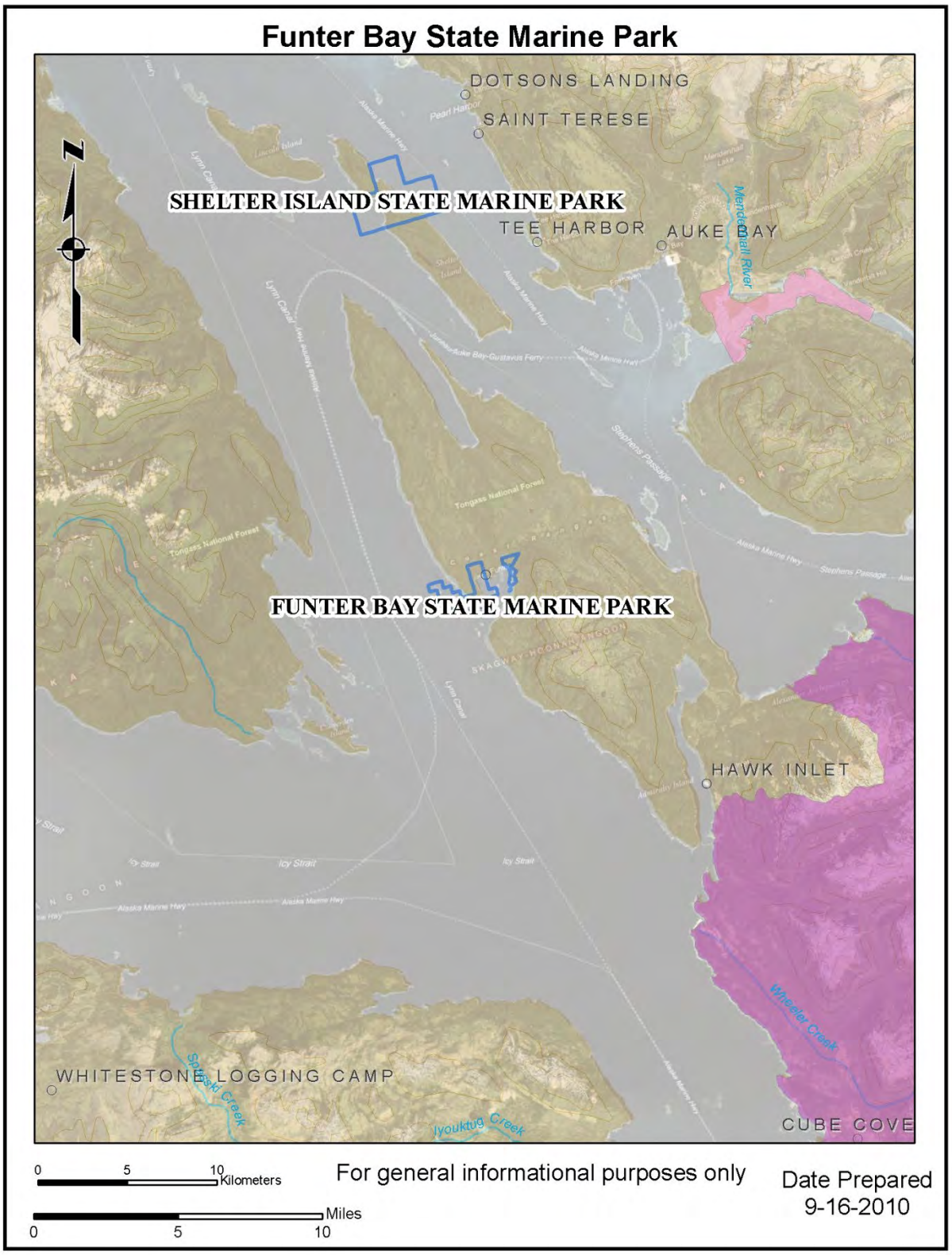
5.10 Entry Cove State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



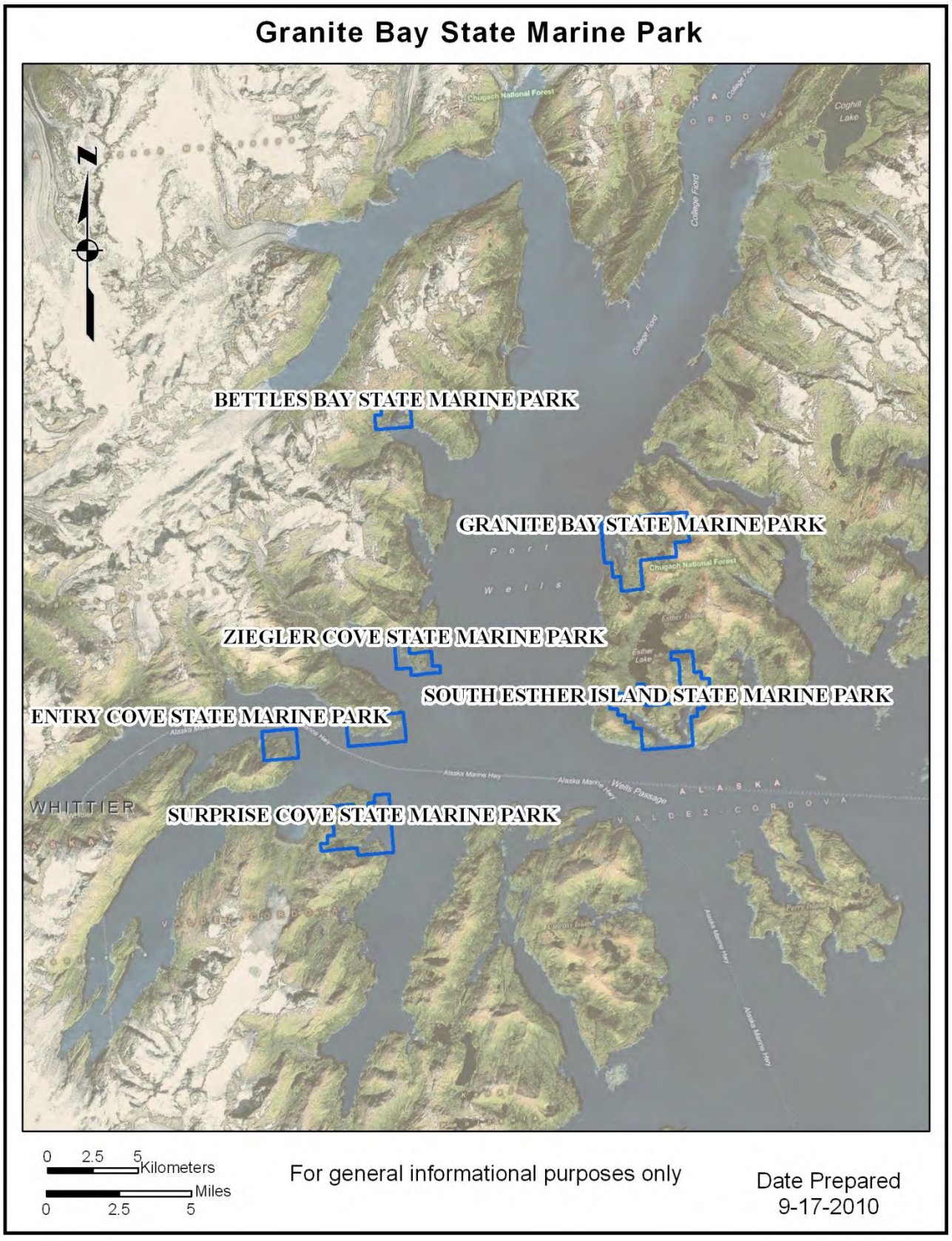
5.11 Funter Bay State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



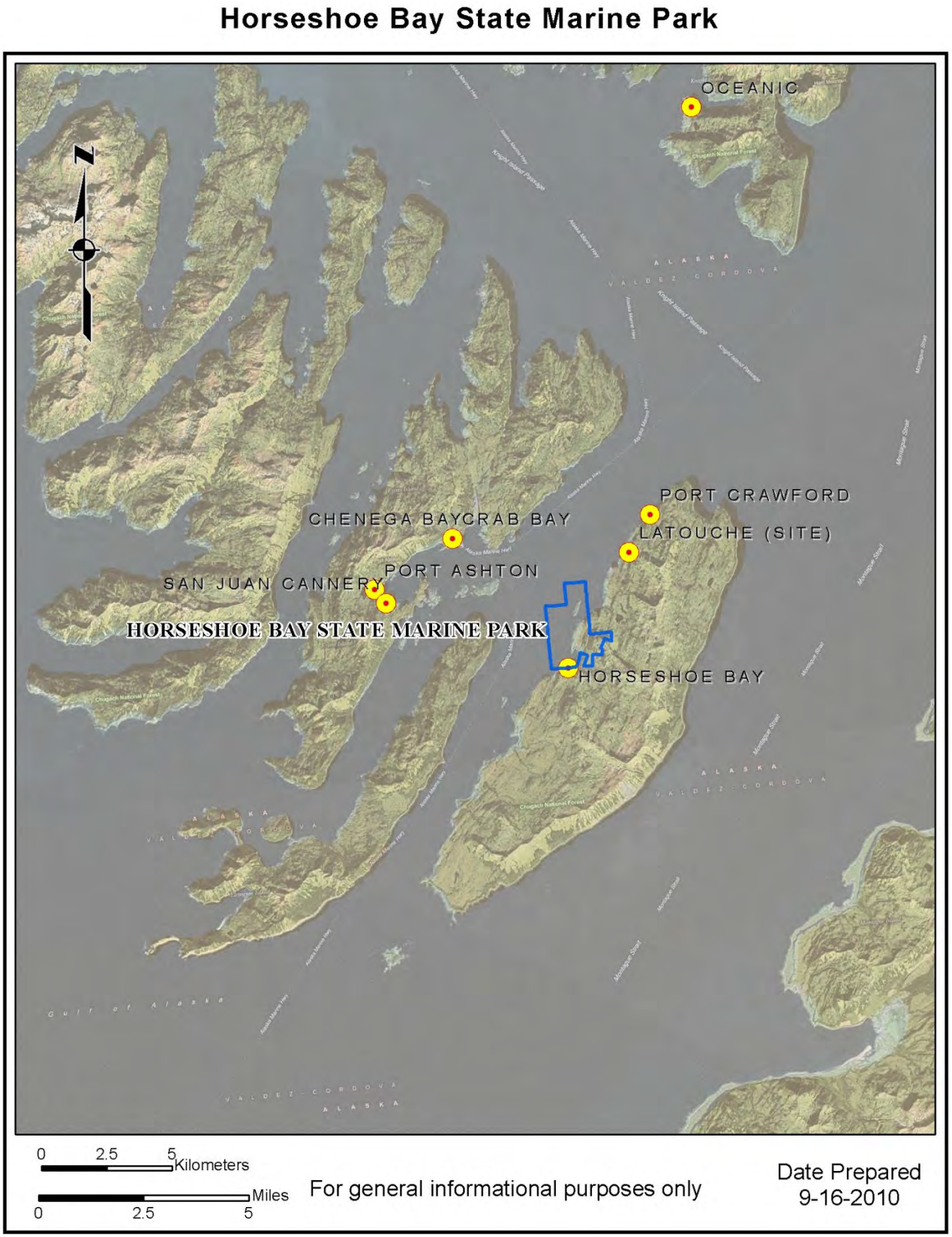
5.12 Granite Bay State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



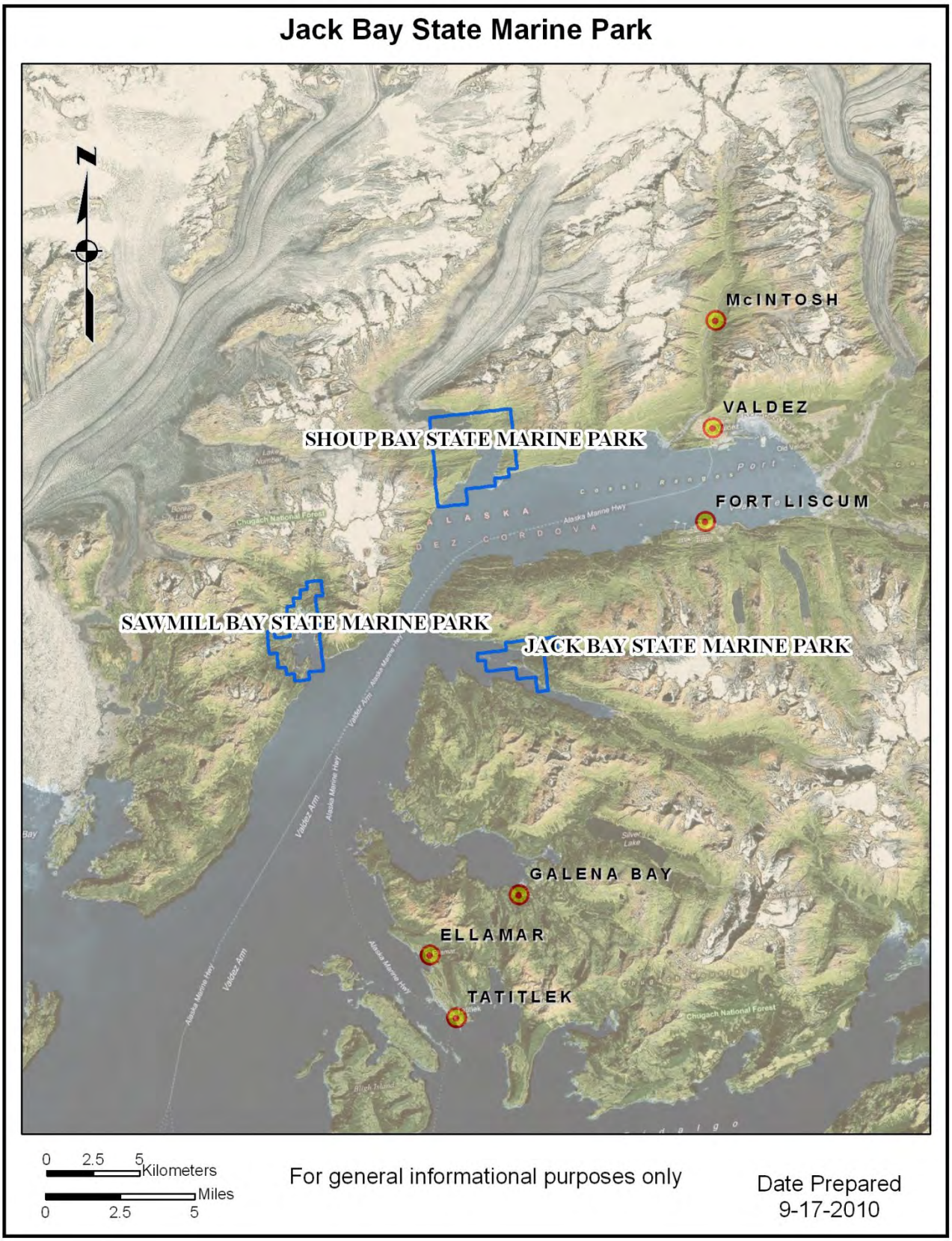
5.13 Horseshoe Bay State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



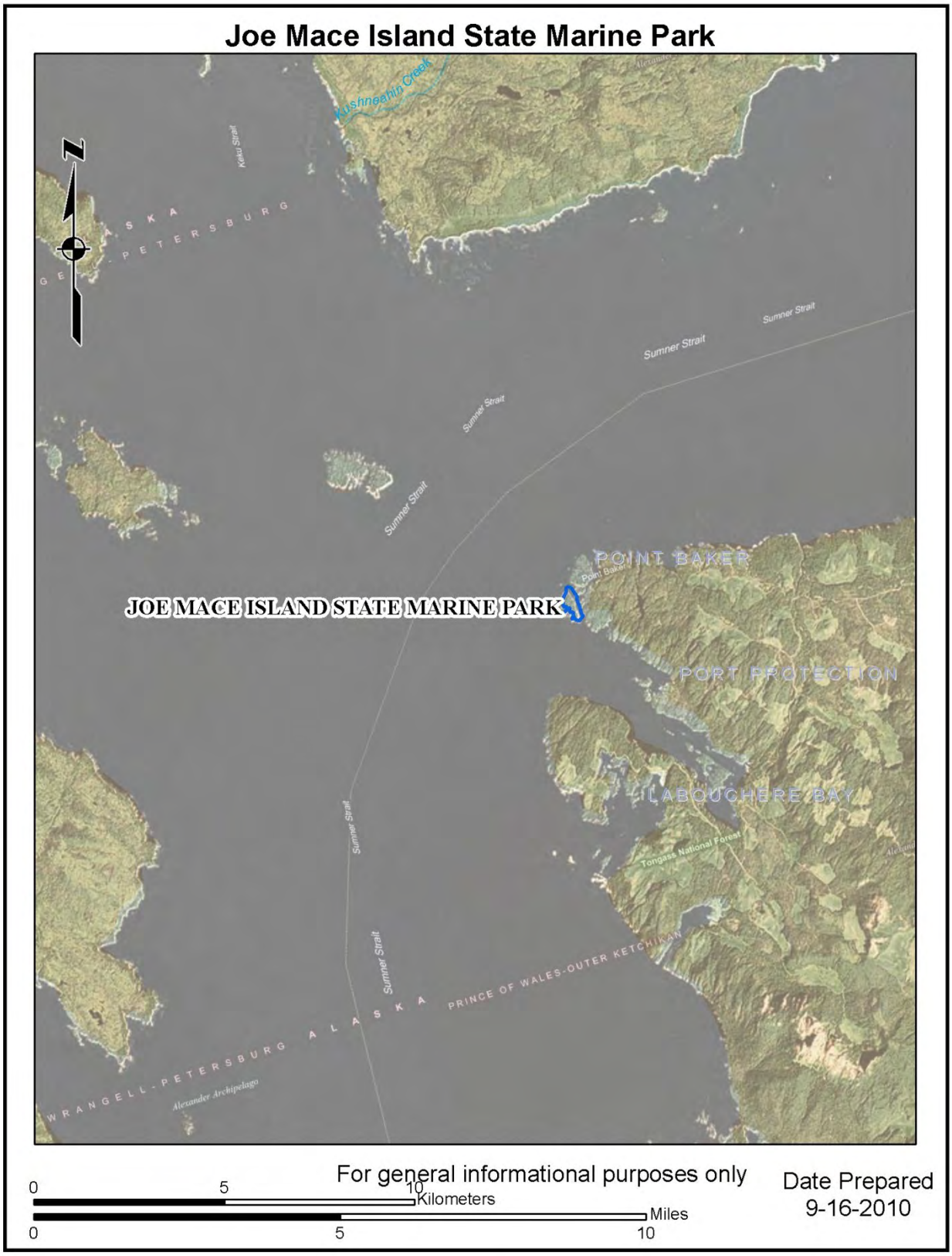
5.14 Jack Bay State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



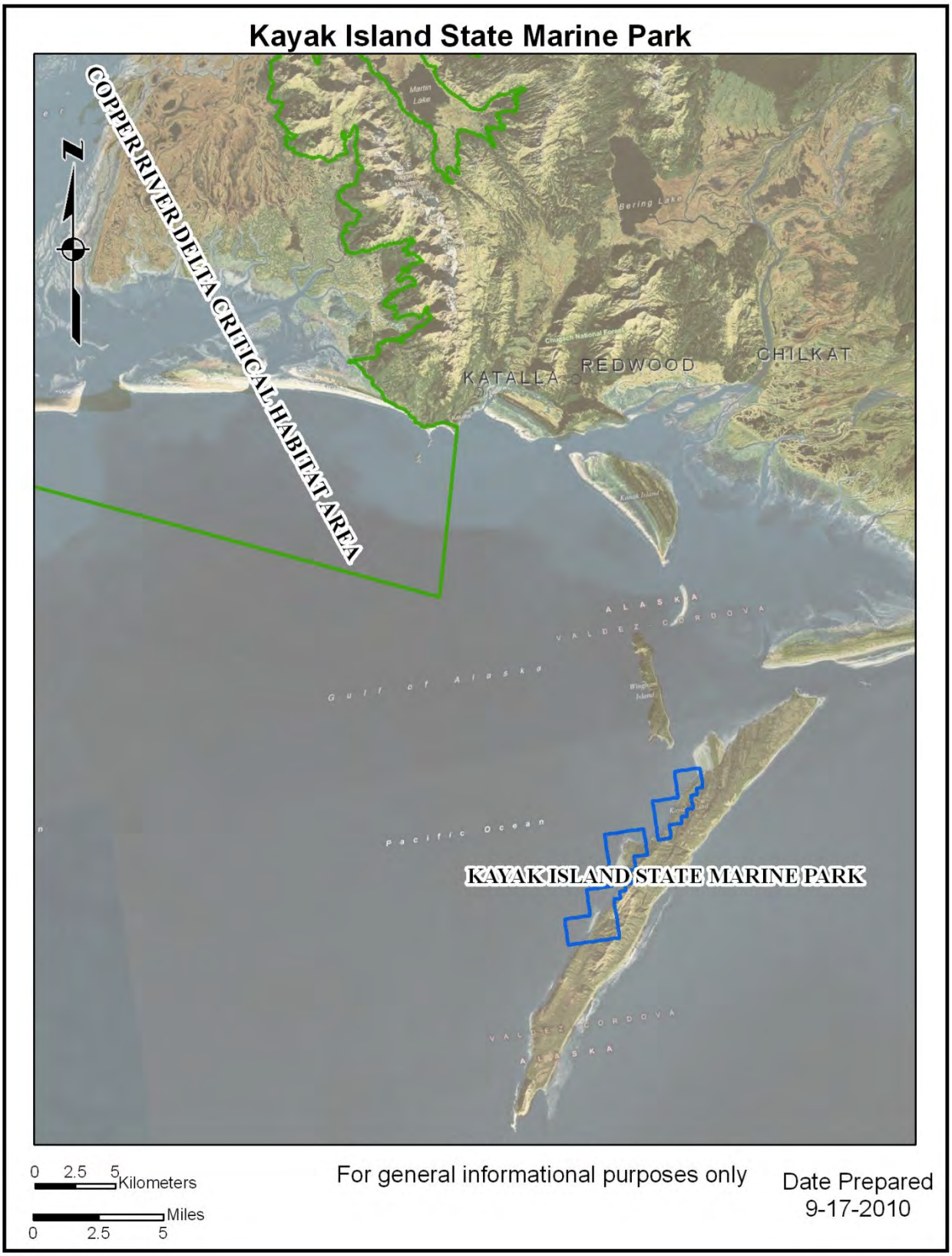
5.15 Joe Mace Island State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



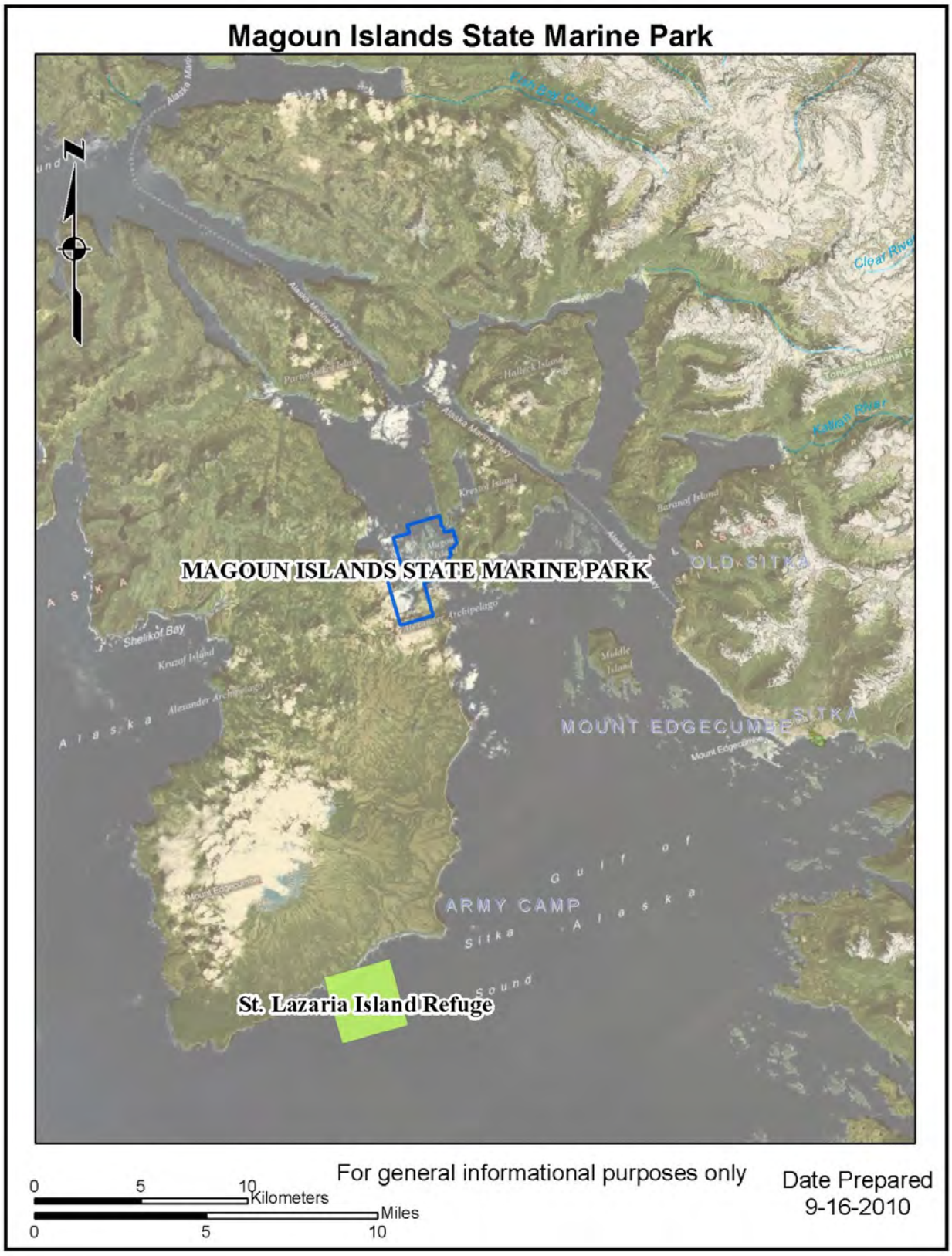
5.16 Kayak Island State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



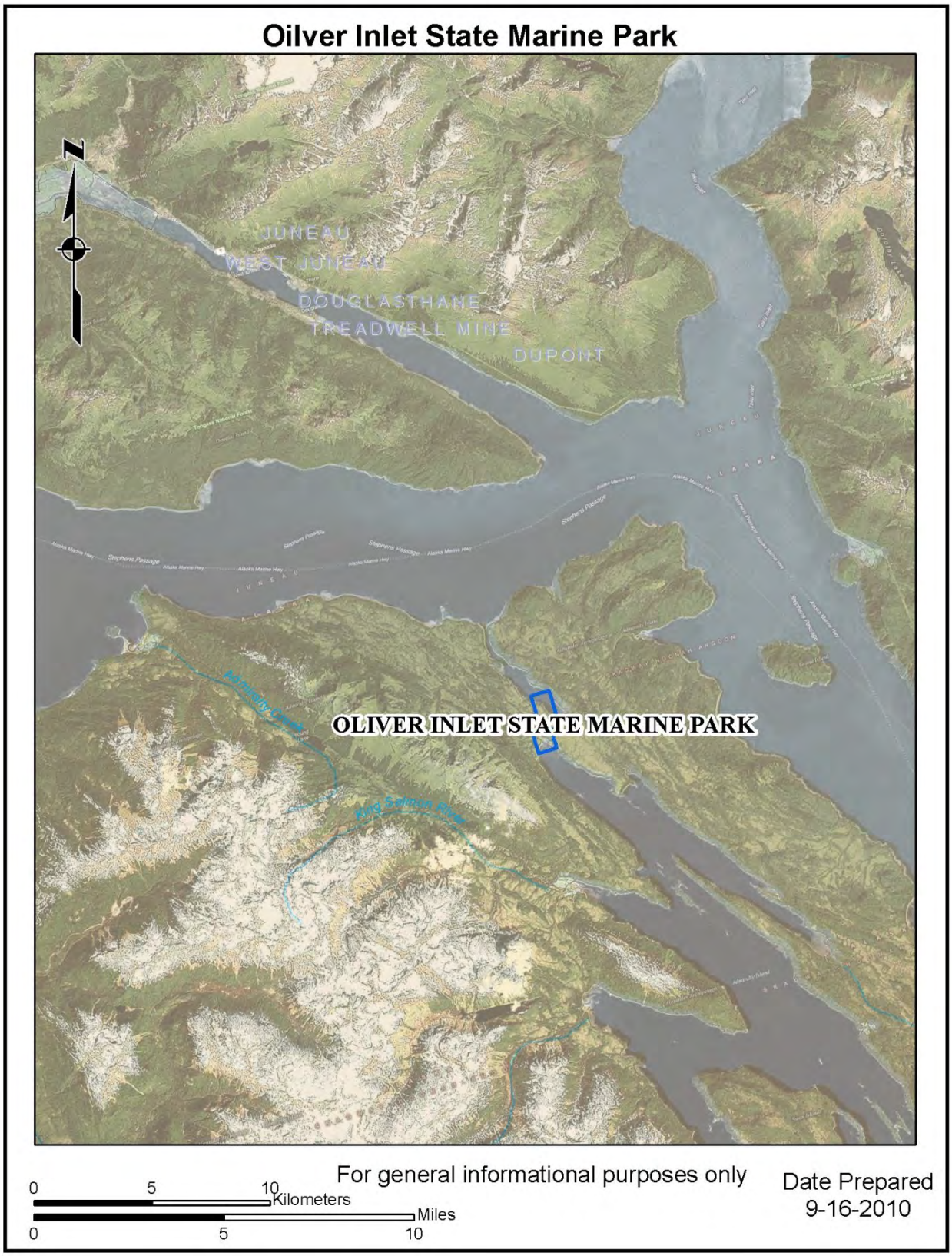
5.17 Magoun Islands State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



5.18 Oliver Inlet State Marine Park

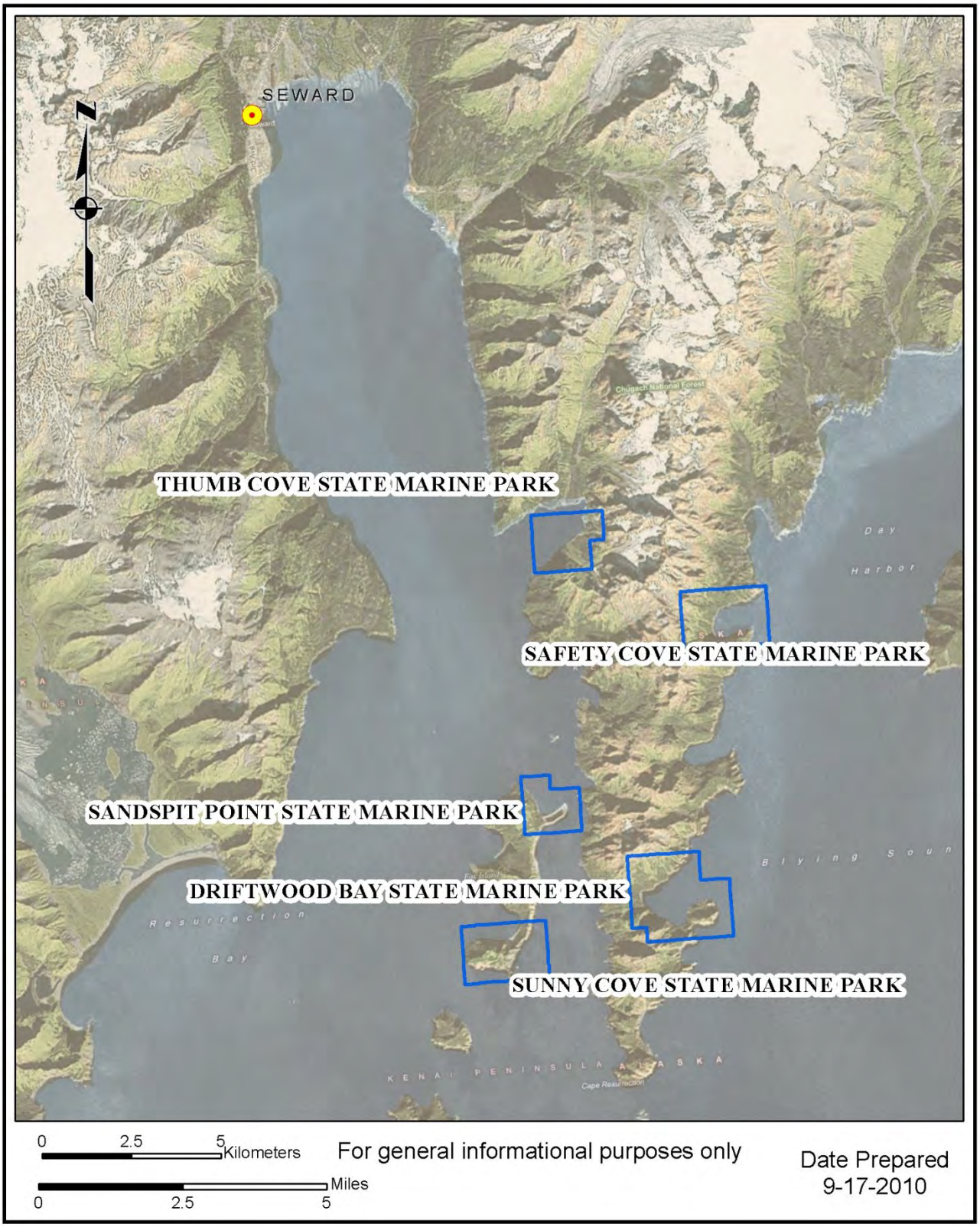
(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



5.19 Safety Cove

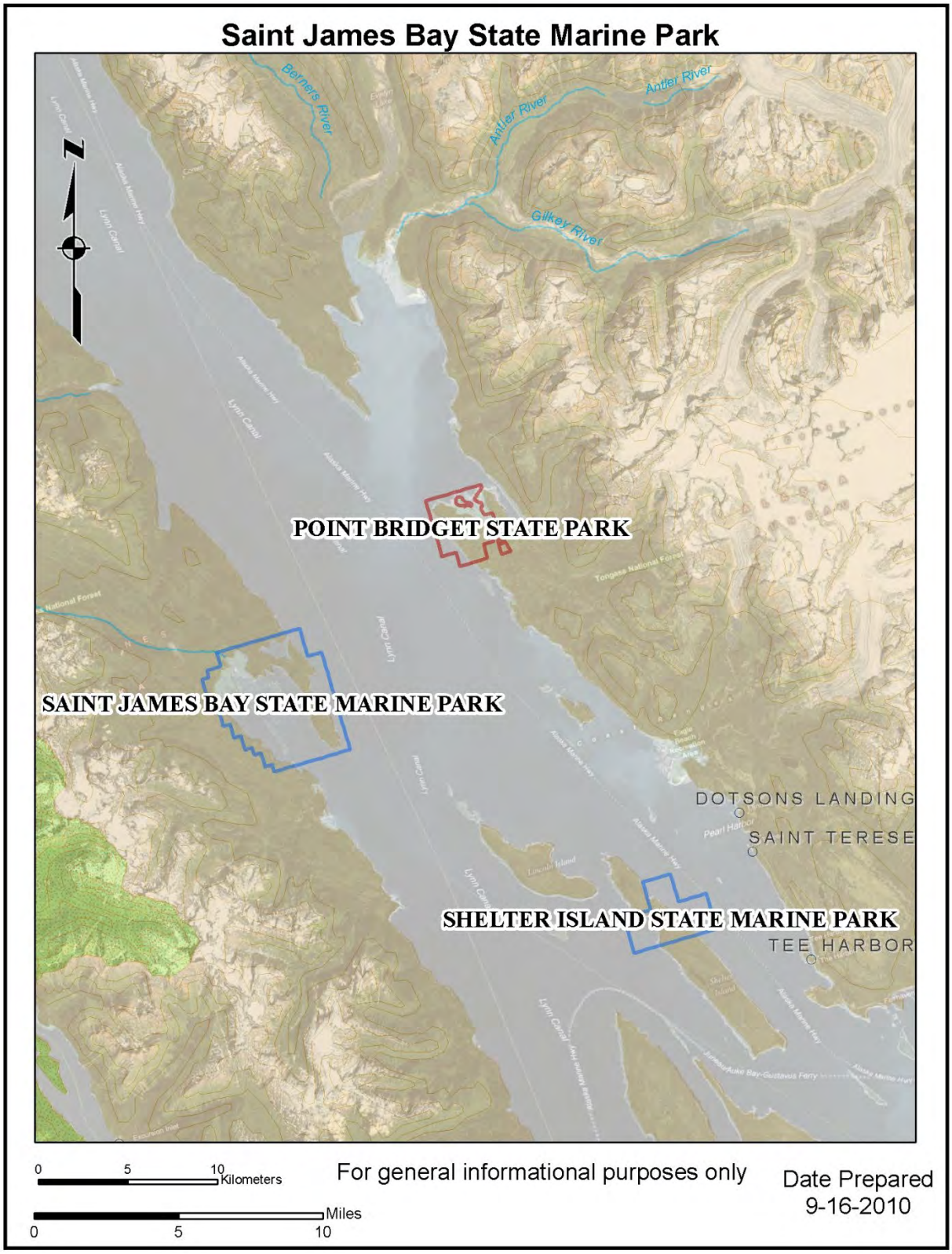
(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)

Safety Cove State Marine Park



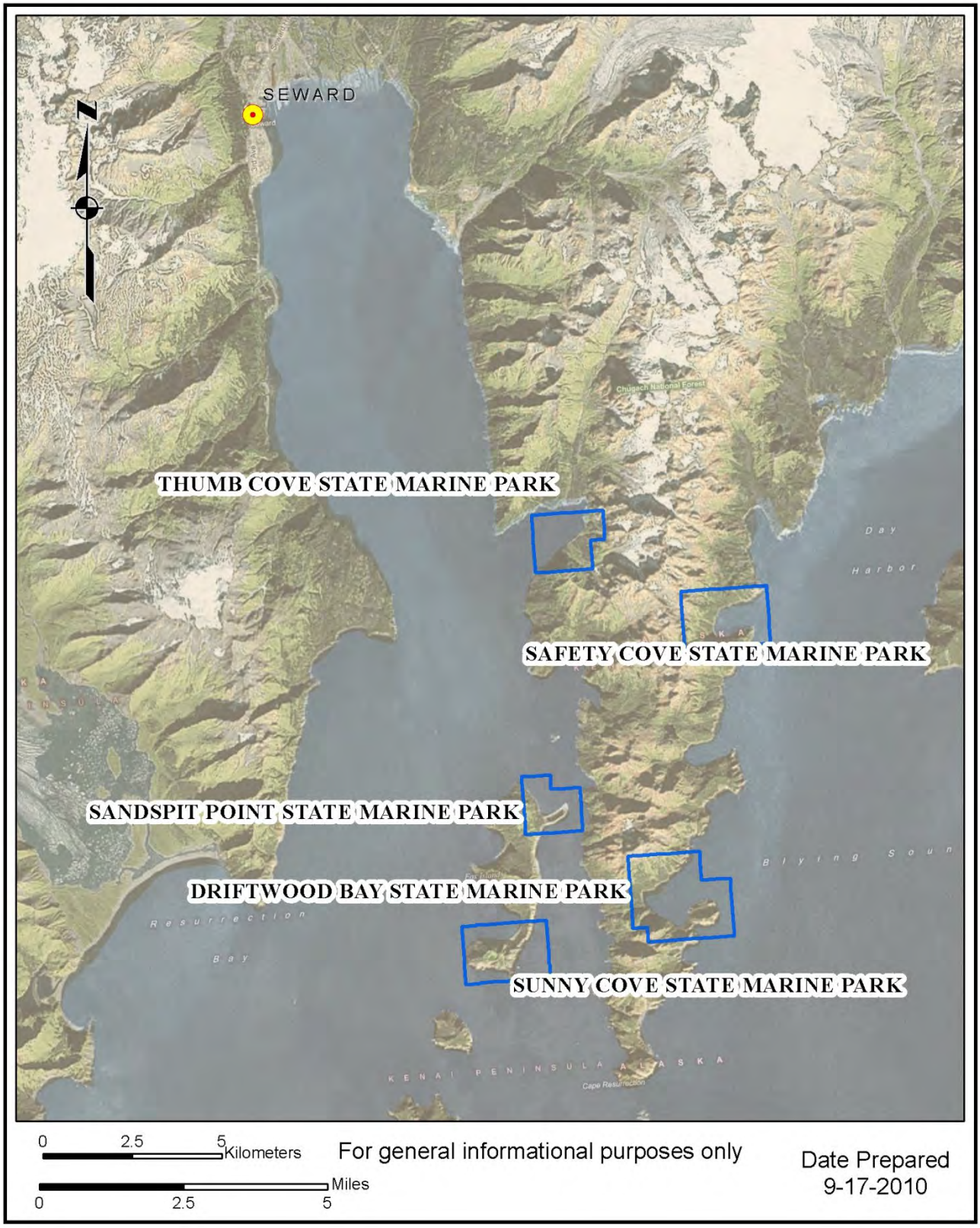
5.20 Saint James Bay State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



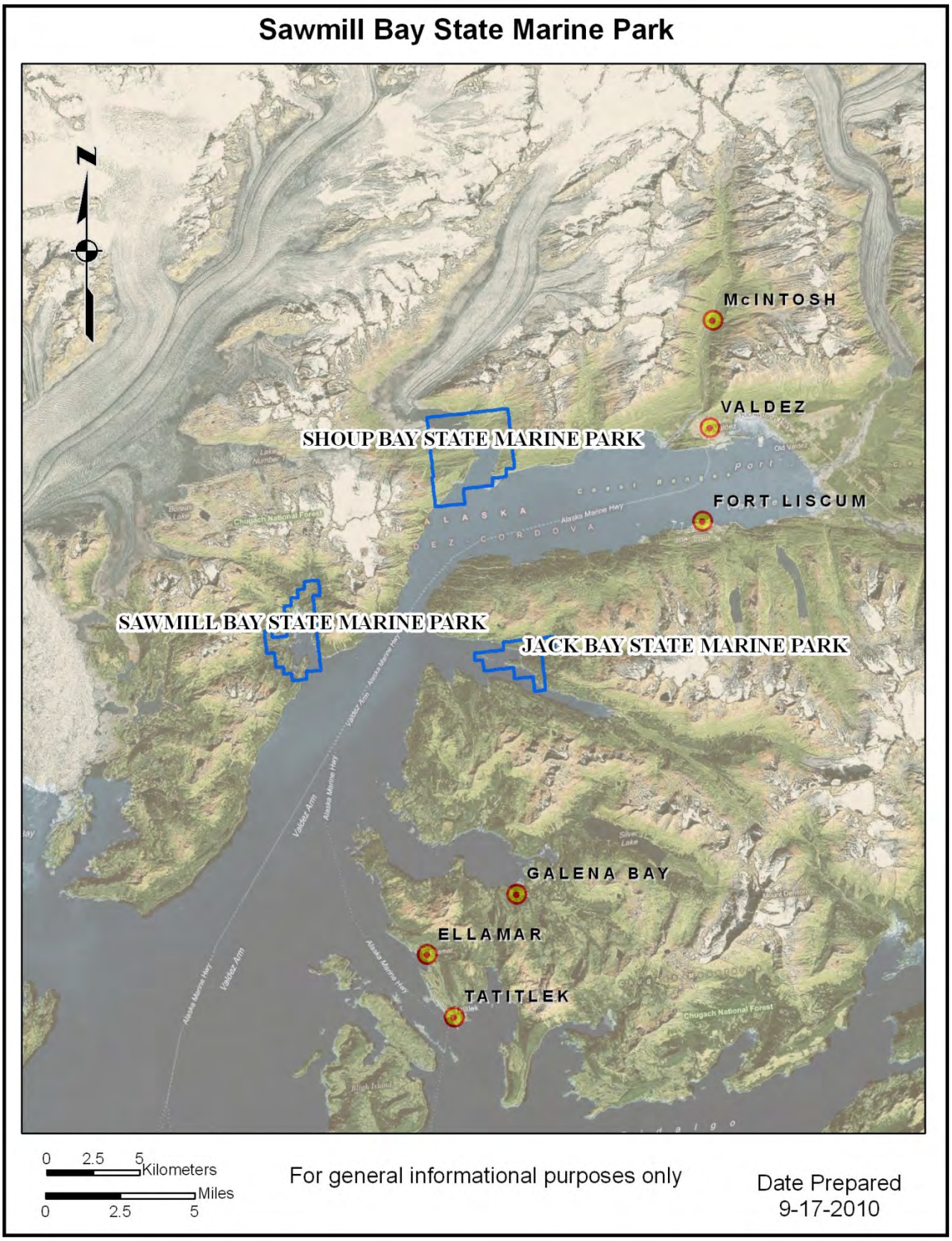
5.21 Sandspit Point State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



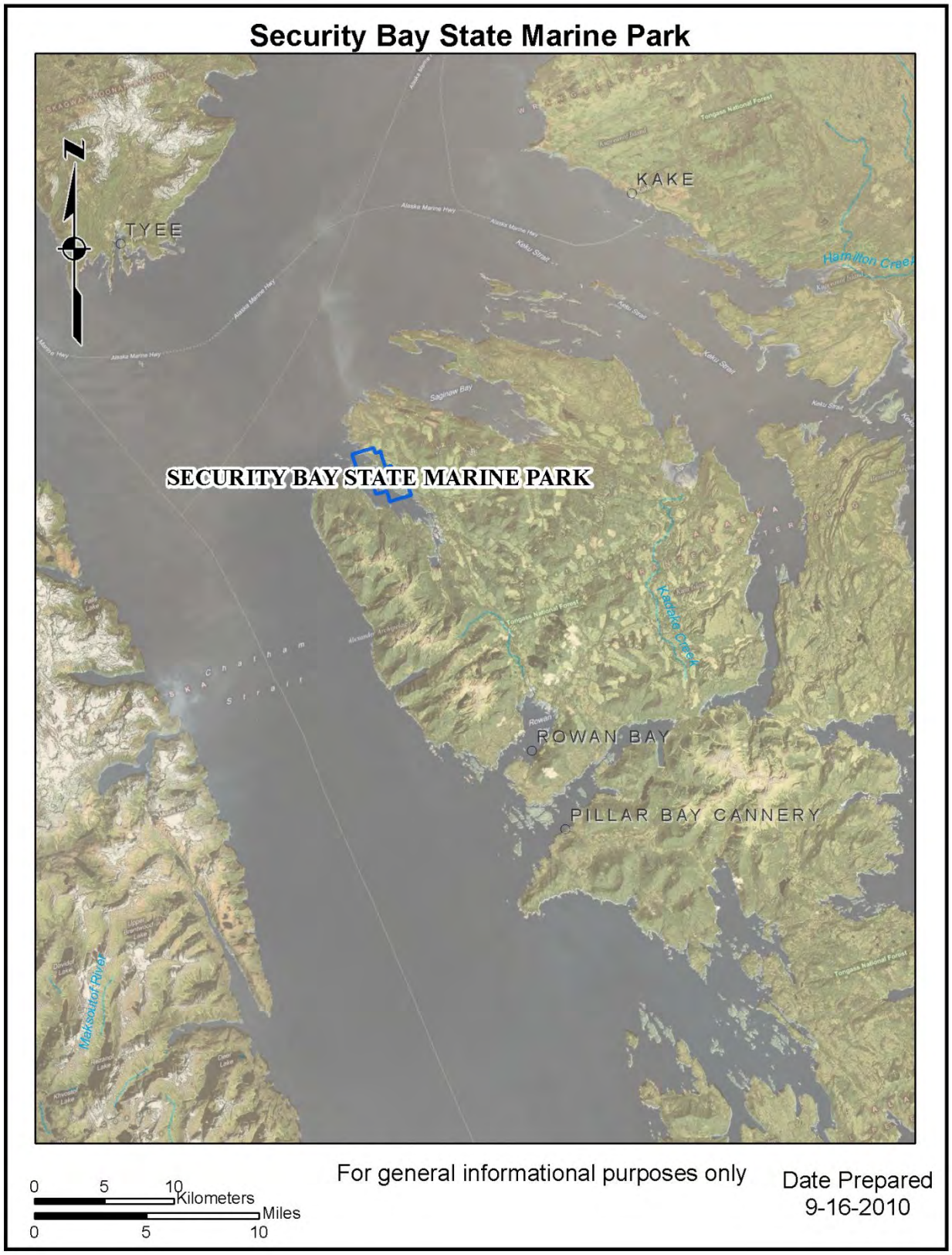
5.22 Sawmill Bay State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



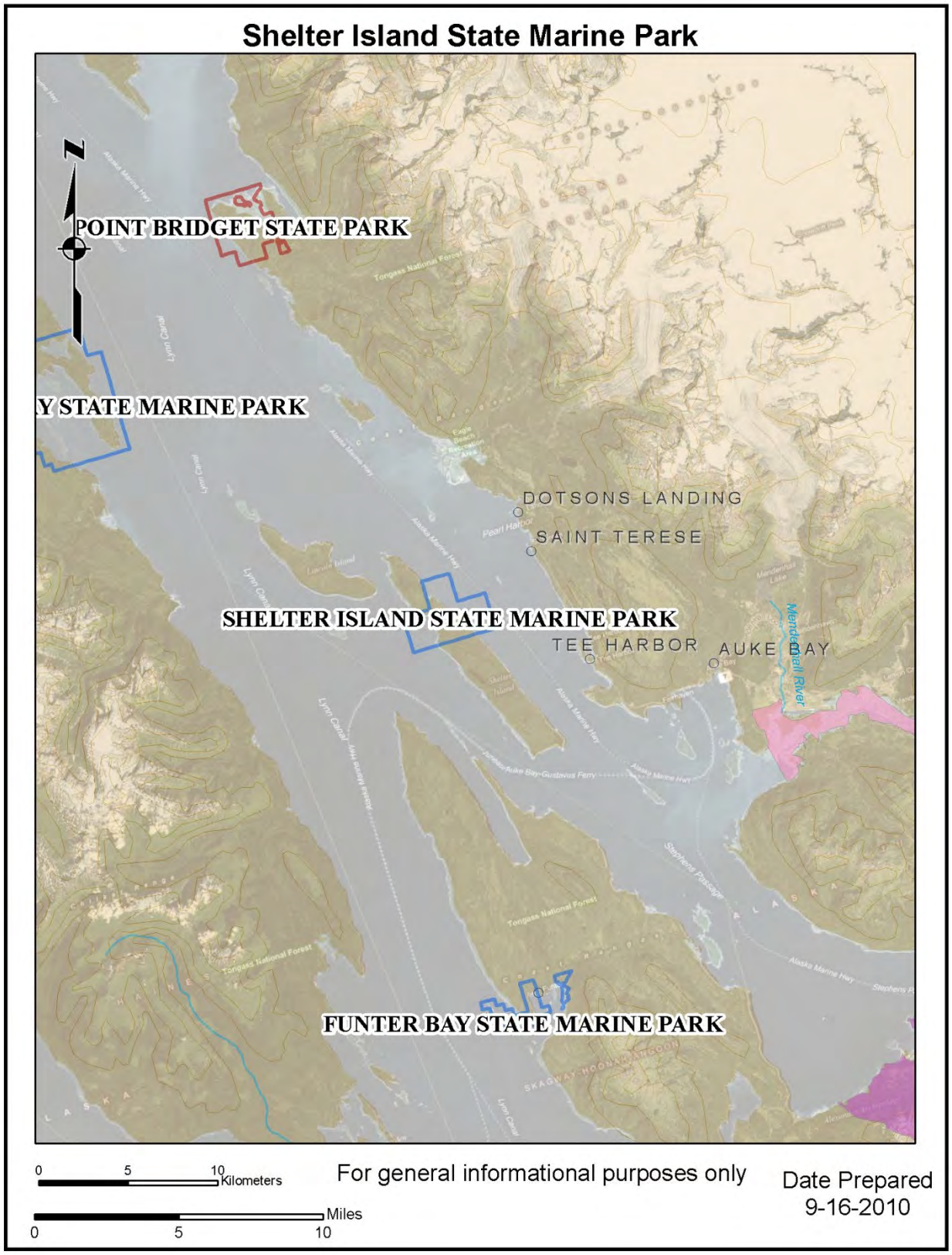
5.23 Security Bay State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



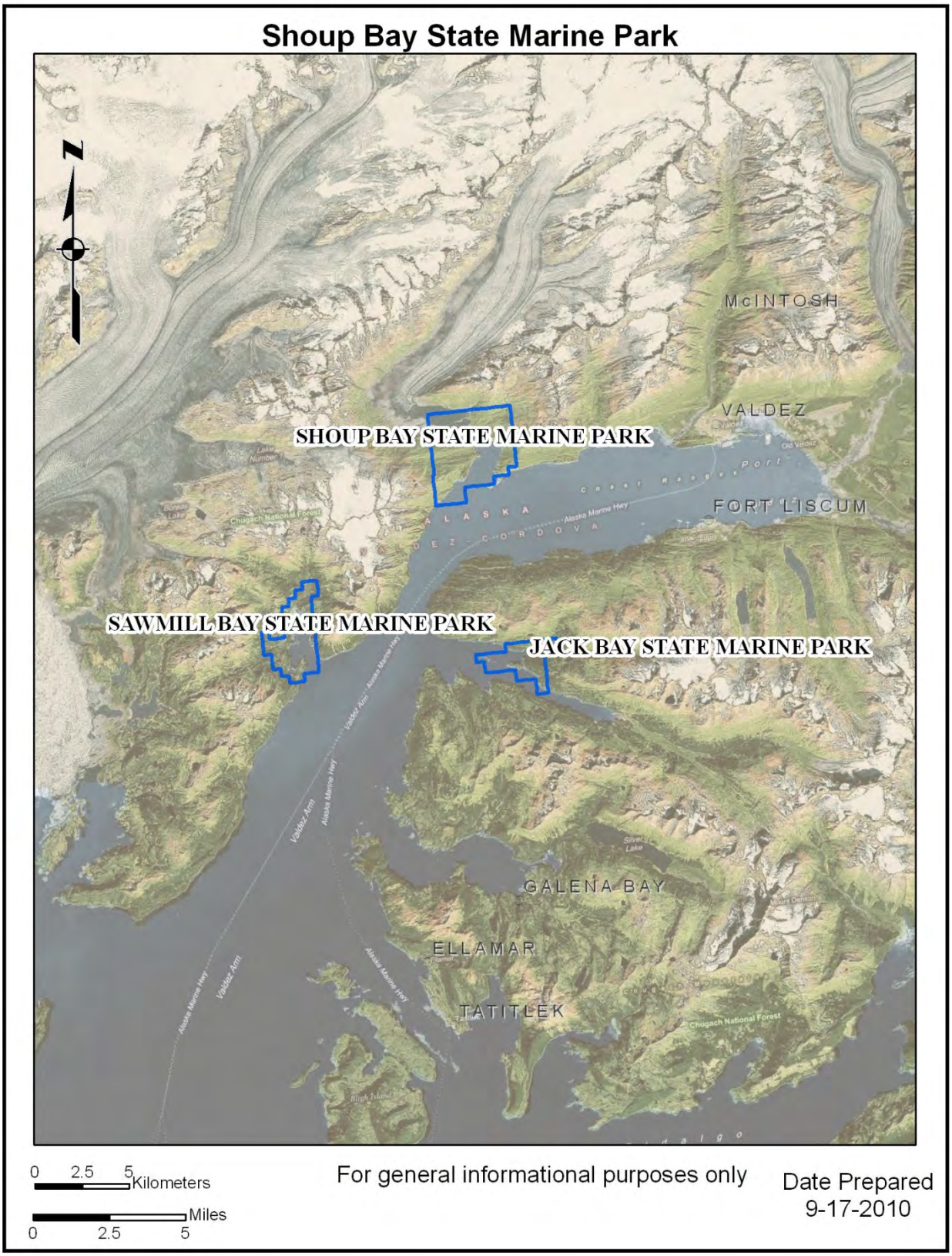
5.24 Shelter Island State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



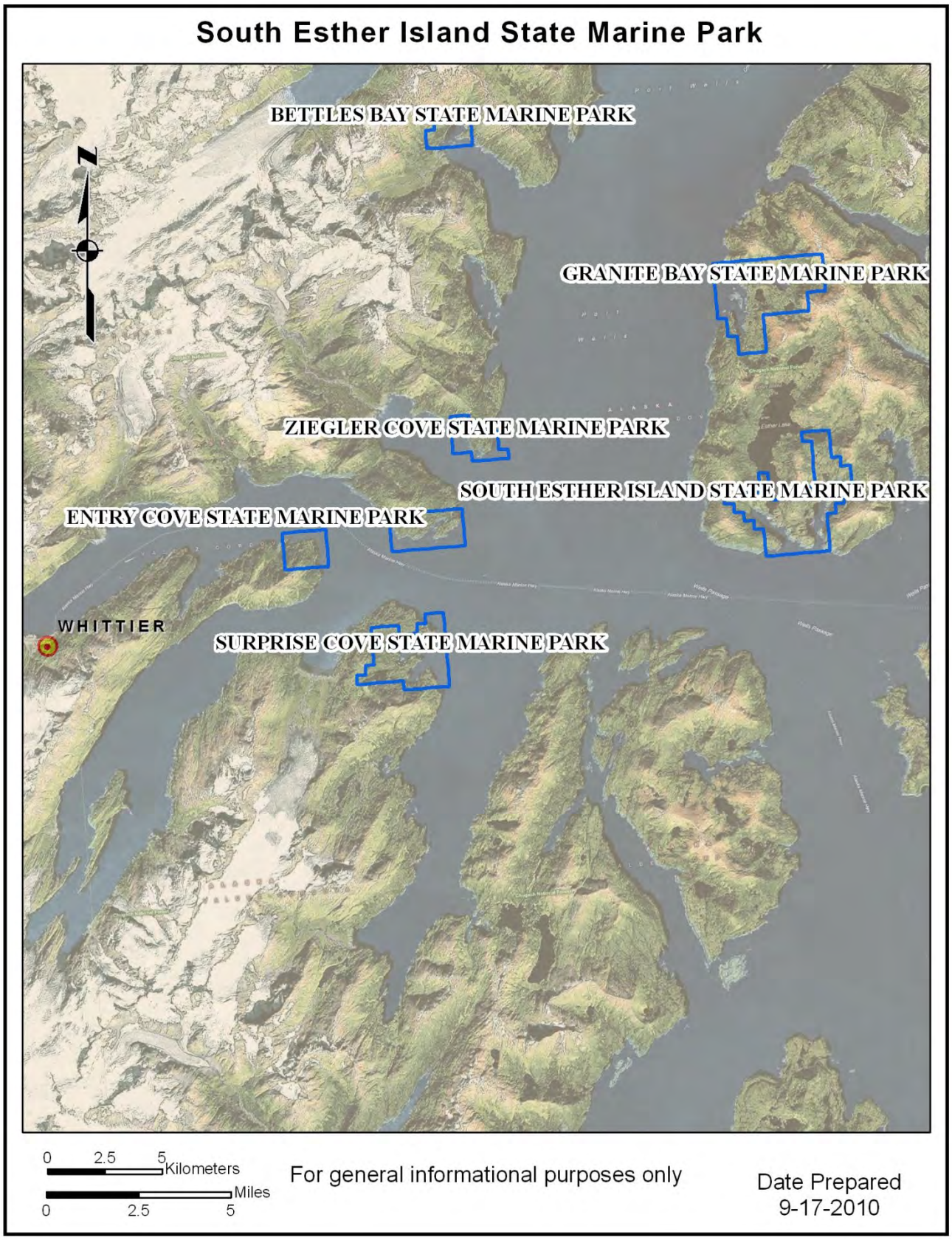
5.25 Shoup Bay State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



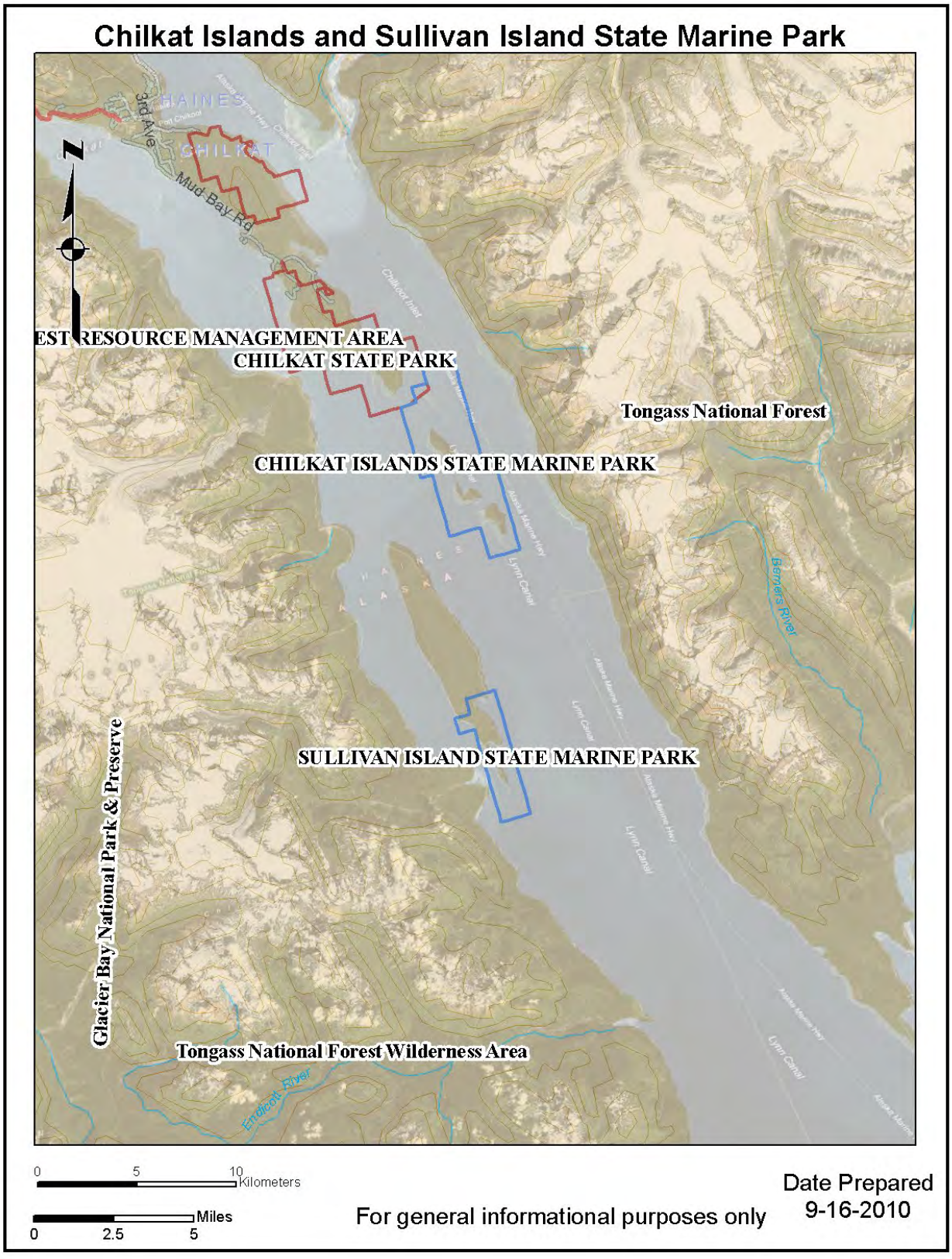
5.26 South Ester Island State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



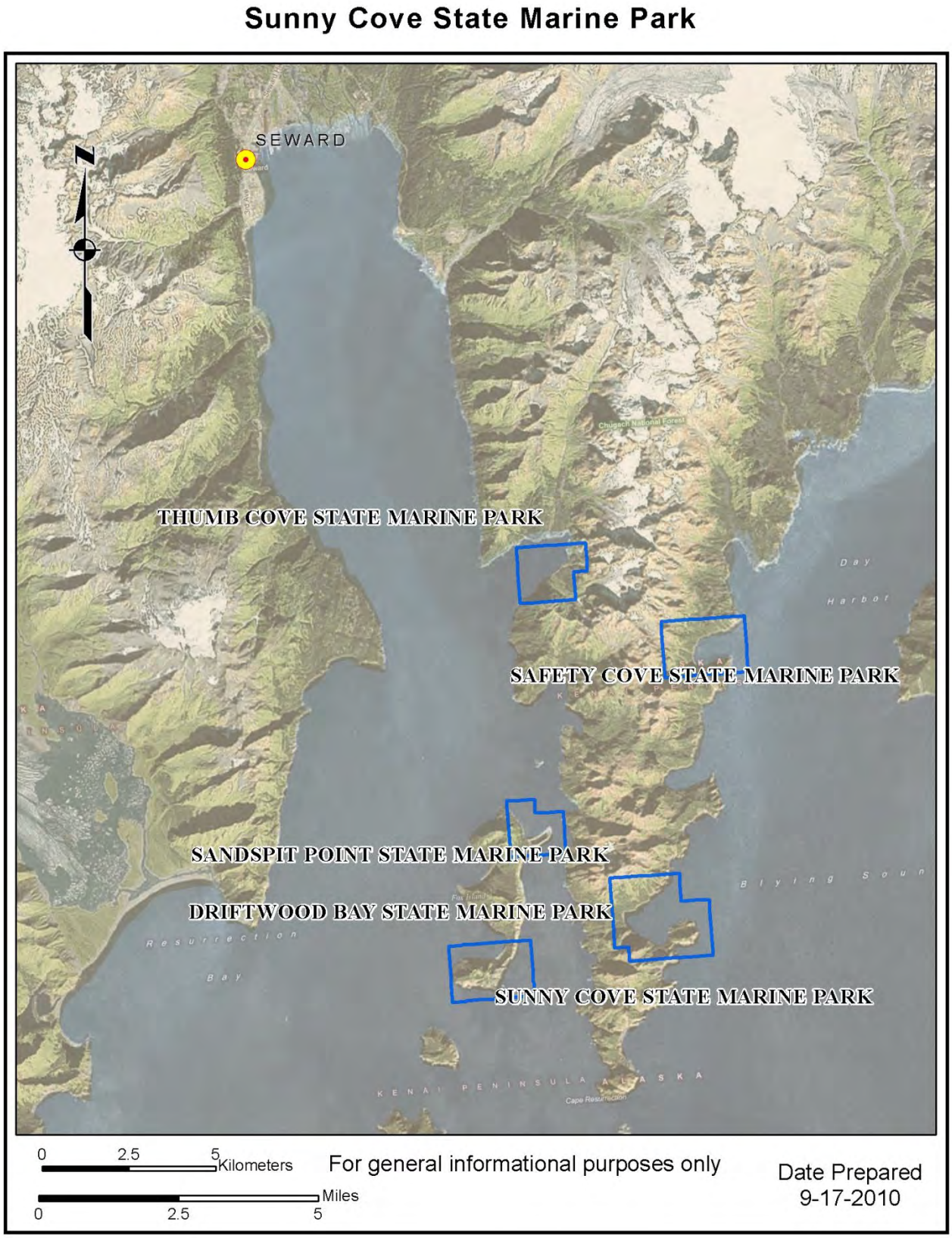
5.27 Sullivan Island State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



5.28 Sunny Cove State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



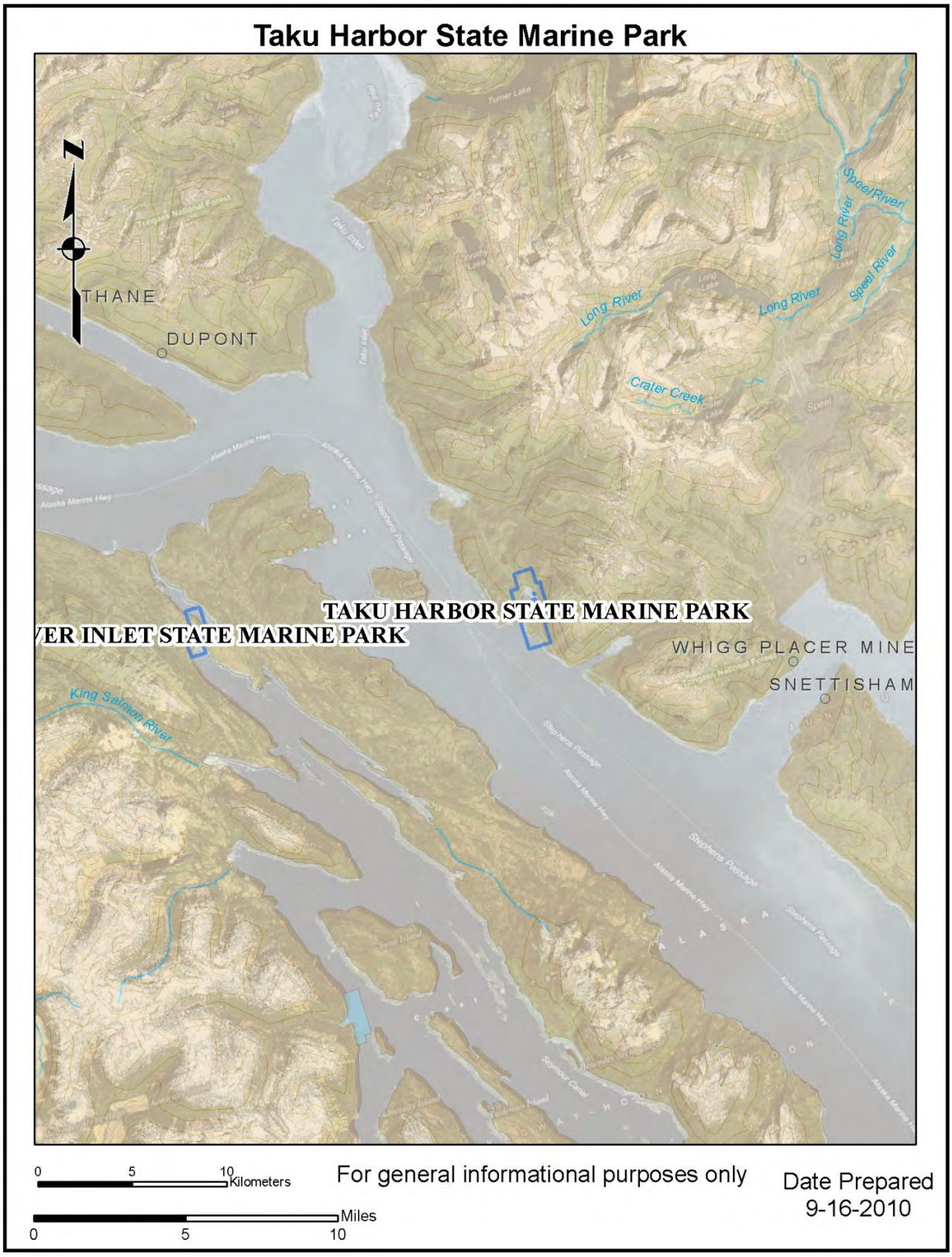
5.29 Surprise Cove State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



5.30 Taku Harbor State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



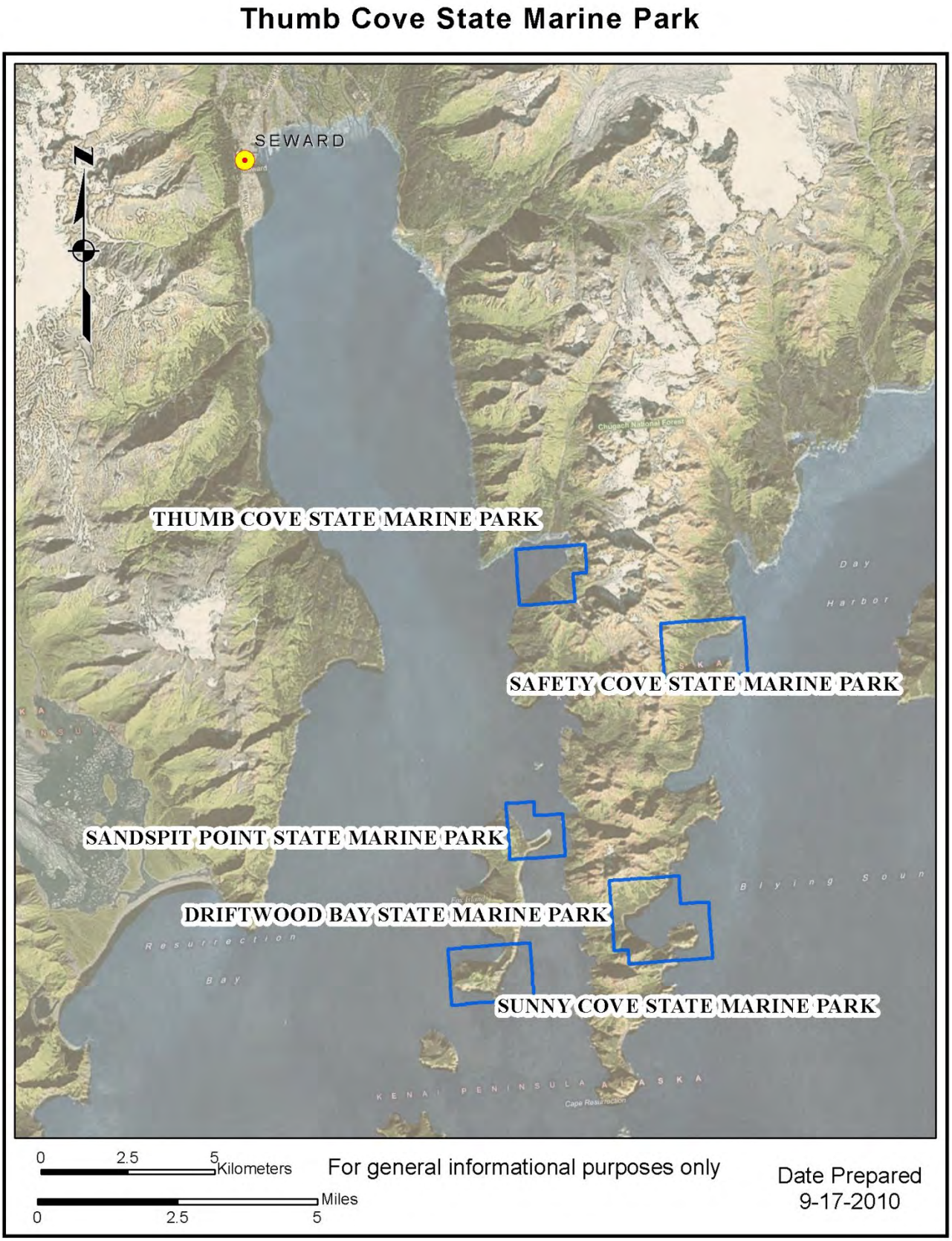
5.31 Thoms Place State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



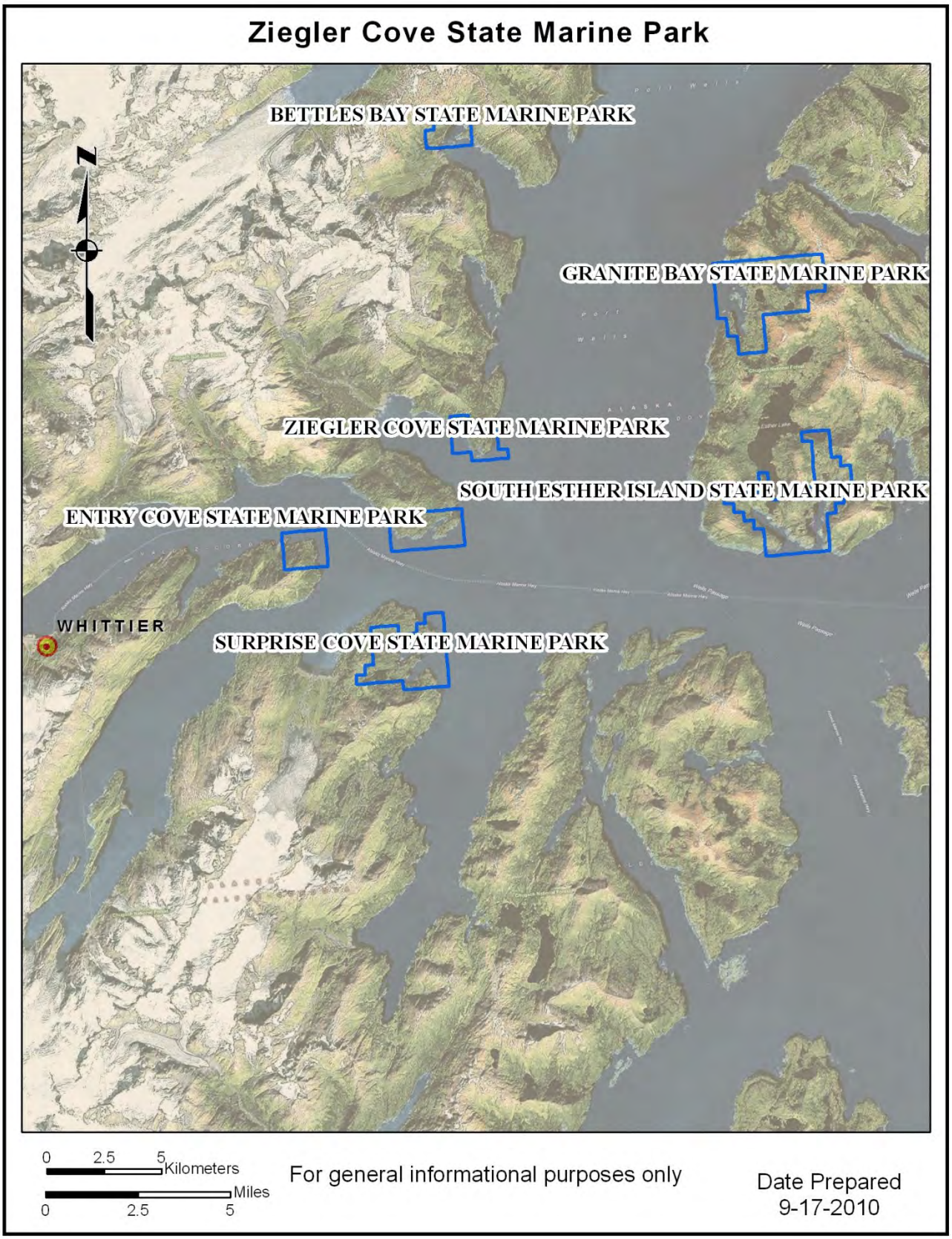
5.32 Thumb Cove State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



5.33 Ziegler Cove State Marine Park

(Map provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)



6.0 LOCATION OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

There are currently 16 National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska.

1. Alaska Maritime NWR
2. Alaska Peninsula NWR
3. Arctic NWR
4. Becharof NWR
5. Innoko NWR
6. Izembek NWR
7. Kanuti NWR
8. Kenai NWR
9. Kodiak NWR
10. Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge
11. Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge
12. Selawik NWR
13. Tetlin NWR
14. Togiak NWR
15. Yukon Delta NWR
16. Yukon Flats NWR

6.1 Alaska Maritime NWR

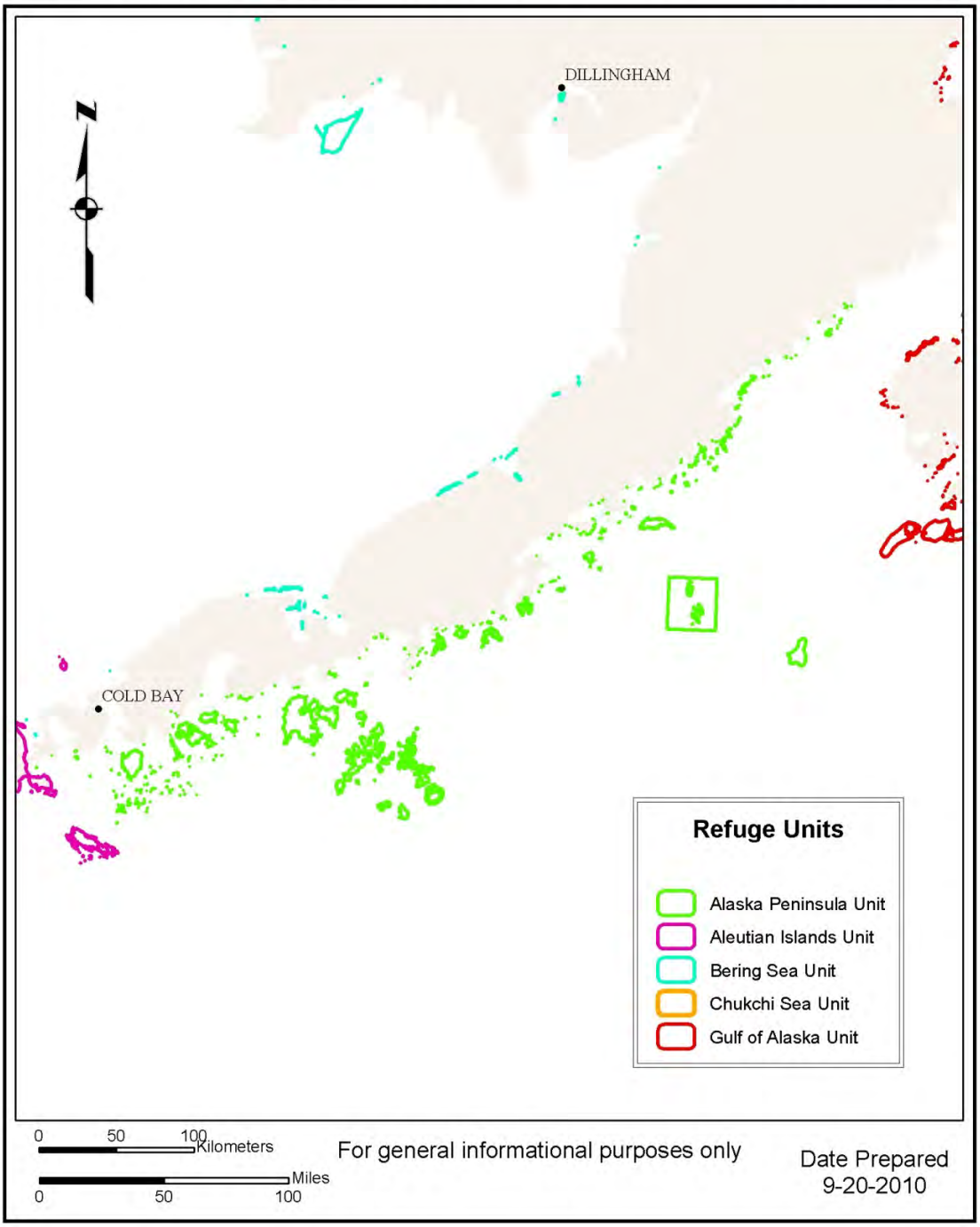
(Map produced by Alaska U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)



The Alaska Maritime Refuge stretches over several thousand miles of Alaska's coast. Because of the enormous geographic and ecological range, it is convenient to view the Refuge in units.

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

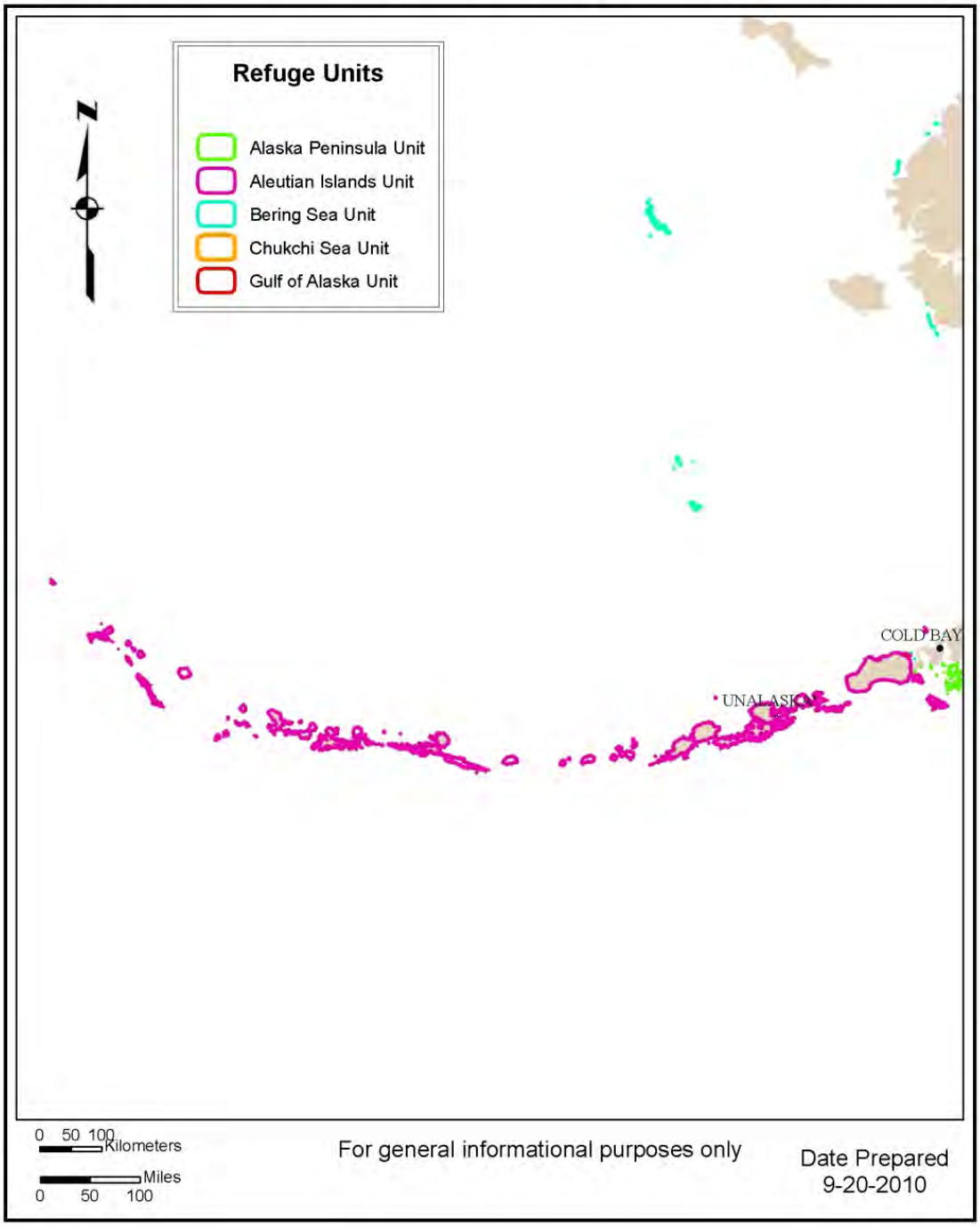
Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge - Alaska Peninsula Unit



The Alaska Peninsula unit of the Alaska Maritime Refuge extends more than 400 miles along the south coast of the Alaska Peninsula from just west of Kodiak Island to the southern tip of the peninsula. The unit included hundreds of sea stacks and islands, many with steep or mountainous terrain often surrounded by reefs or rocky shores, including two previously established refuges in the Semidi and Shumagin island groups.

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

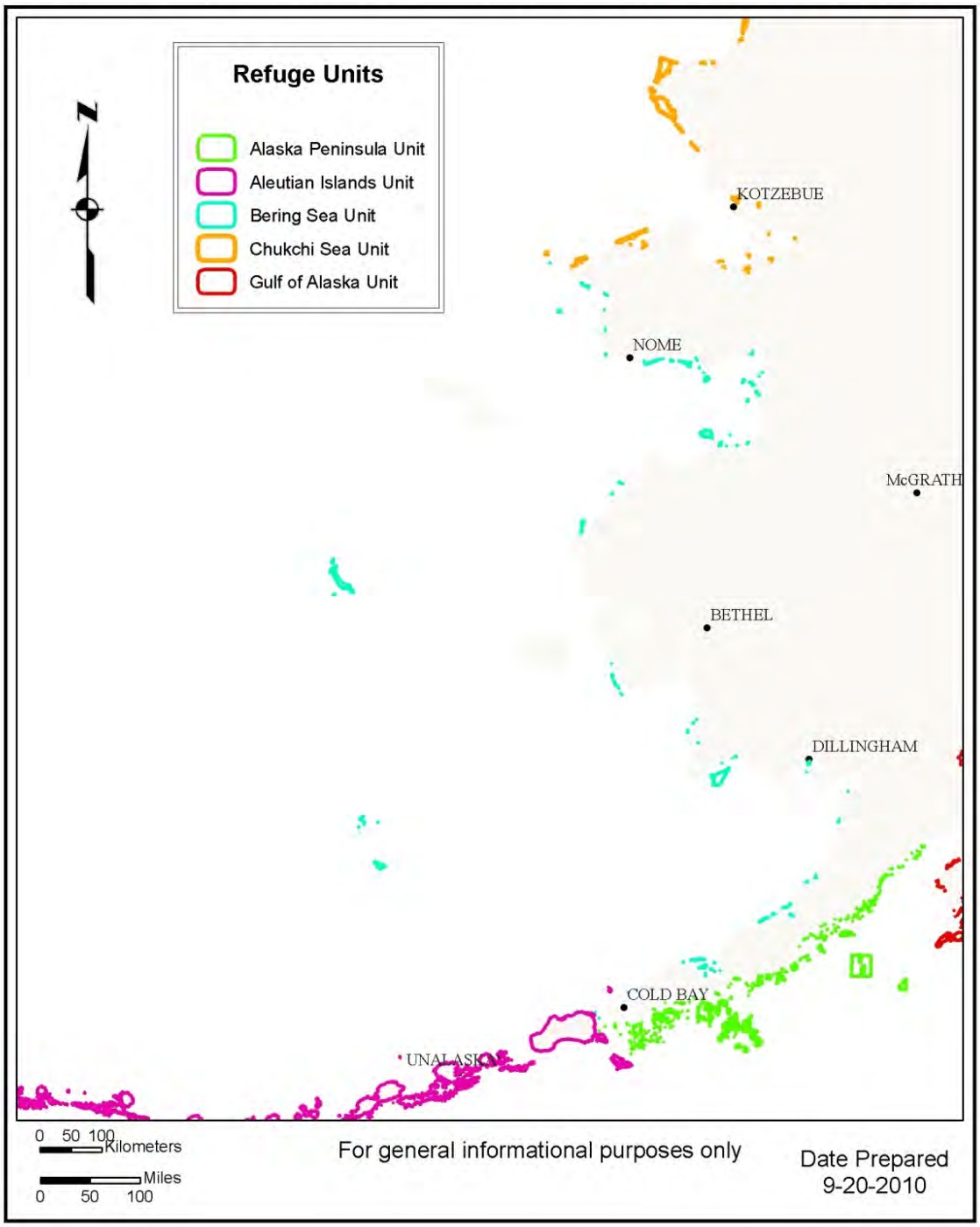
Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge - Aleutian Islands Unit



The Aleutian Islands unit of the Alaska Maritime Refuge extends more than 1,100 miles in a chain of volcanic islands (some still growing) from Unimak Island at the tip of the Alaska Peninsula westward to Attu Island, nearer to Asia than to mainland North America. More than half of the land area in the Aleutians is part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

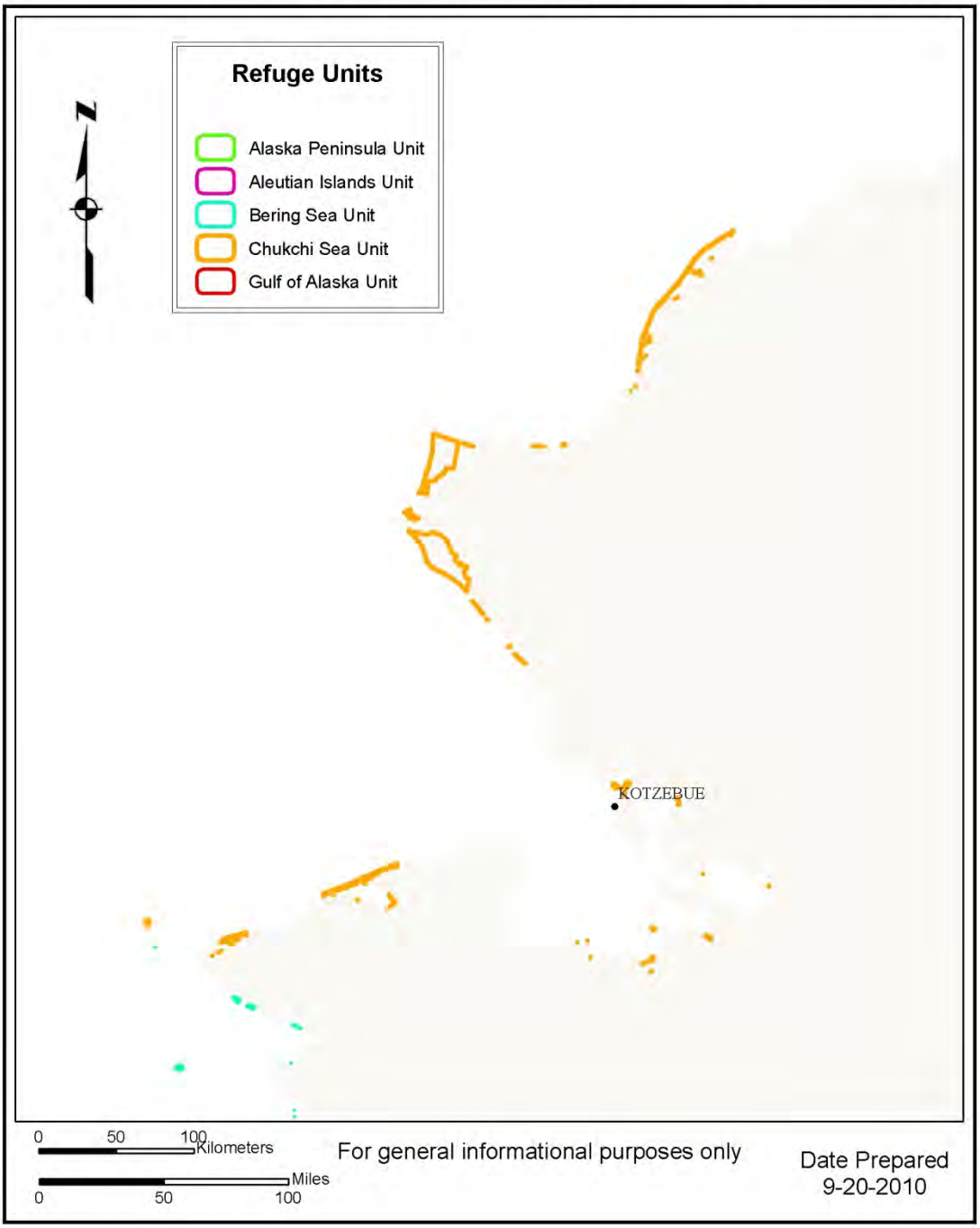
Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge - Bering Sea Unit



The Bering Sea unit of the Alaska Maritime Refuge extends more than 600 miles from islands and lands on Norton Sound along the Seward Peninsula to islands far into the Bering Sea, the wilderness island of St. Matthew and the Pribilof Islands. Islands established as the Bering Sea Refuge (1909) prior to incorporation into Alaska Maritime Refuge are part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. They include St. Matthew, Hall, and Pinnacle islands.

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

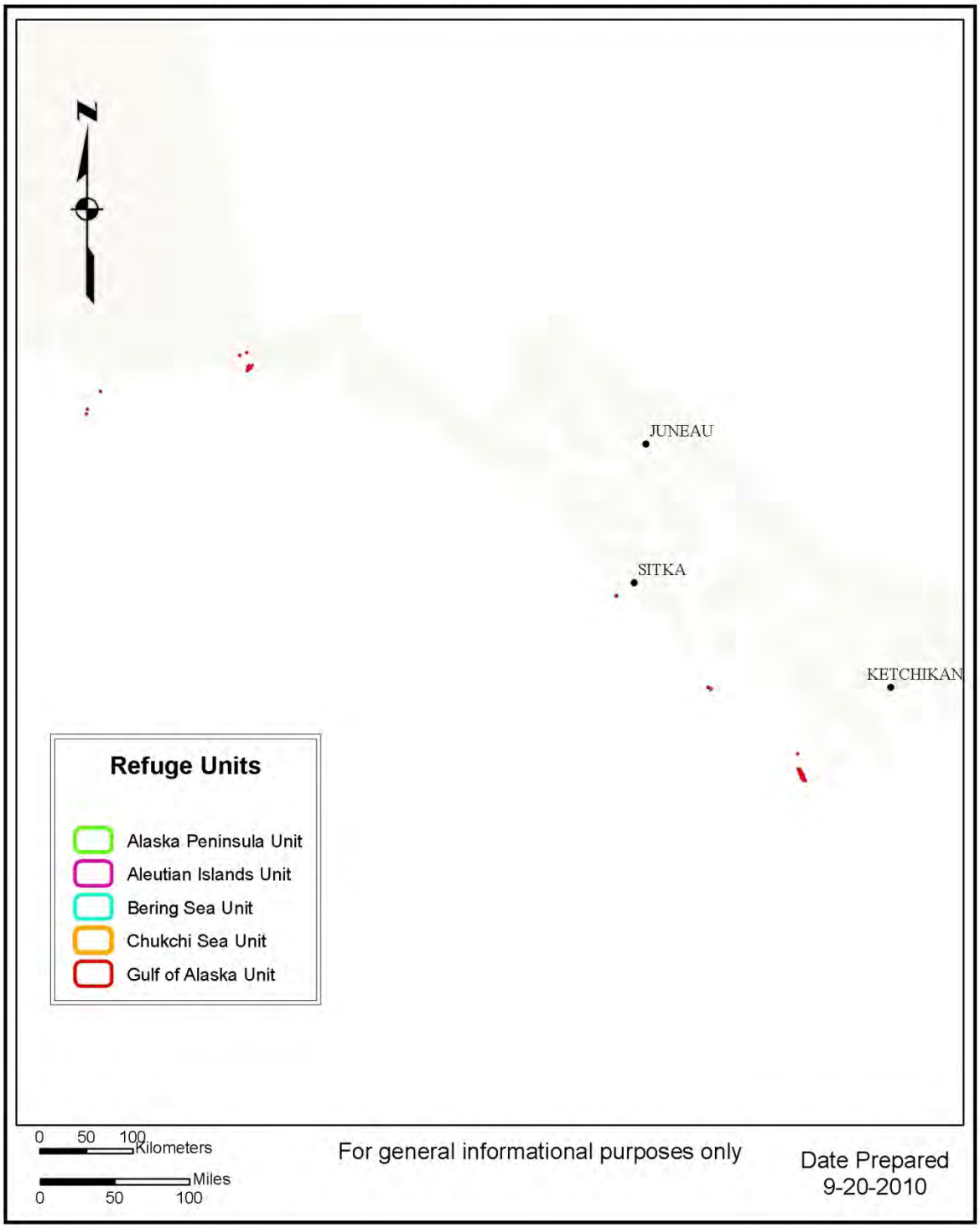
Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge - Chukchi Sea Unit



Lying mostly above the Arctic Circle, the Chukchi Sea unit of the Alaska Maritime Refuge contains scattered islands, spits, and mainland areas. Extending along 500 miles of coast from southwest of Barrow on the Arctic Ocean, including the mountainous mainland area and sea cliffs of Cape Lisburne and Cape Thompson at the western end of the Brooks Range, to the low, sandy barrier islands and beaches used by migrating shorebirds and waterfowl out to the tip of the Seward Peninsula at the Bering Strait.

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

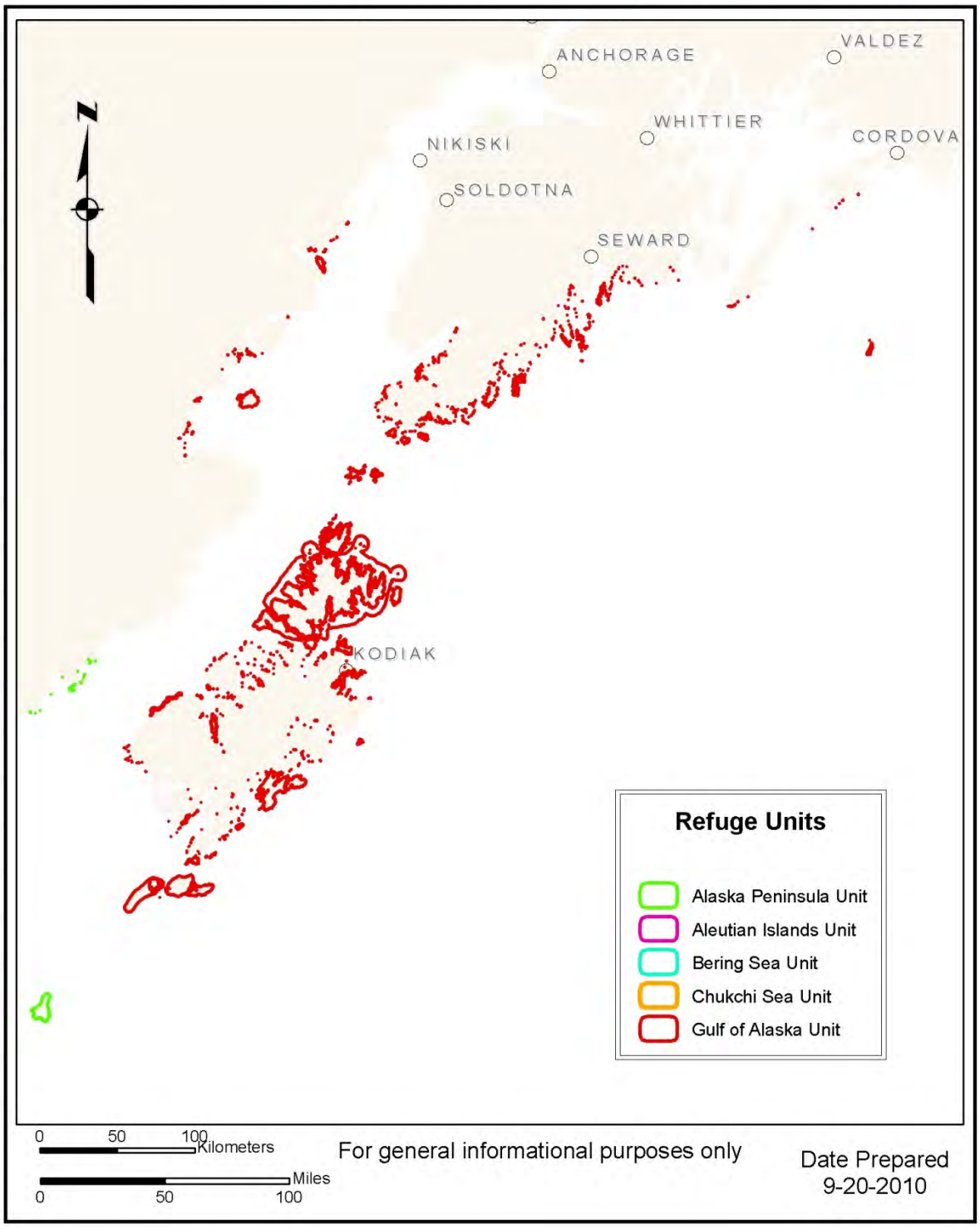
Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge - Gulf Unit East



The Gulf of Alaska unit of the Alaska Maritime Refuge contains scattered small islands extending along 800 miles of coast from Southeast Alaska's rainforests including St. Lazaria Island near Sitka, across the arc of Prince William Sound and the fjord-edged Kenai Peninsula where the Chiswell Islands are the most-visited in all the refuge, to the Barren Islands and waters and islets off Kodiak.

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

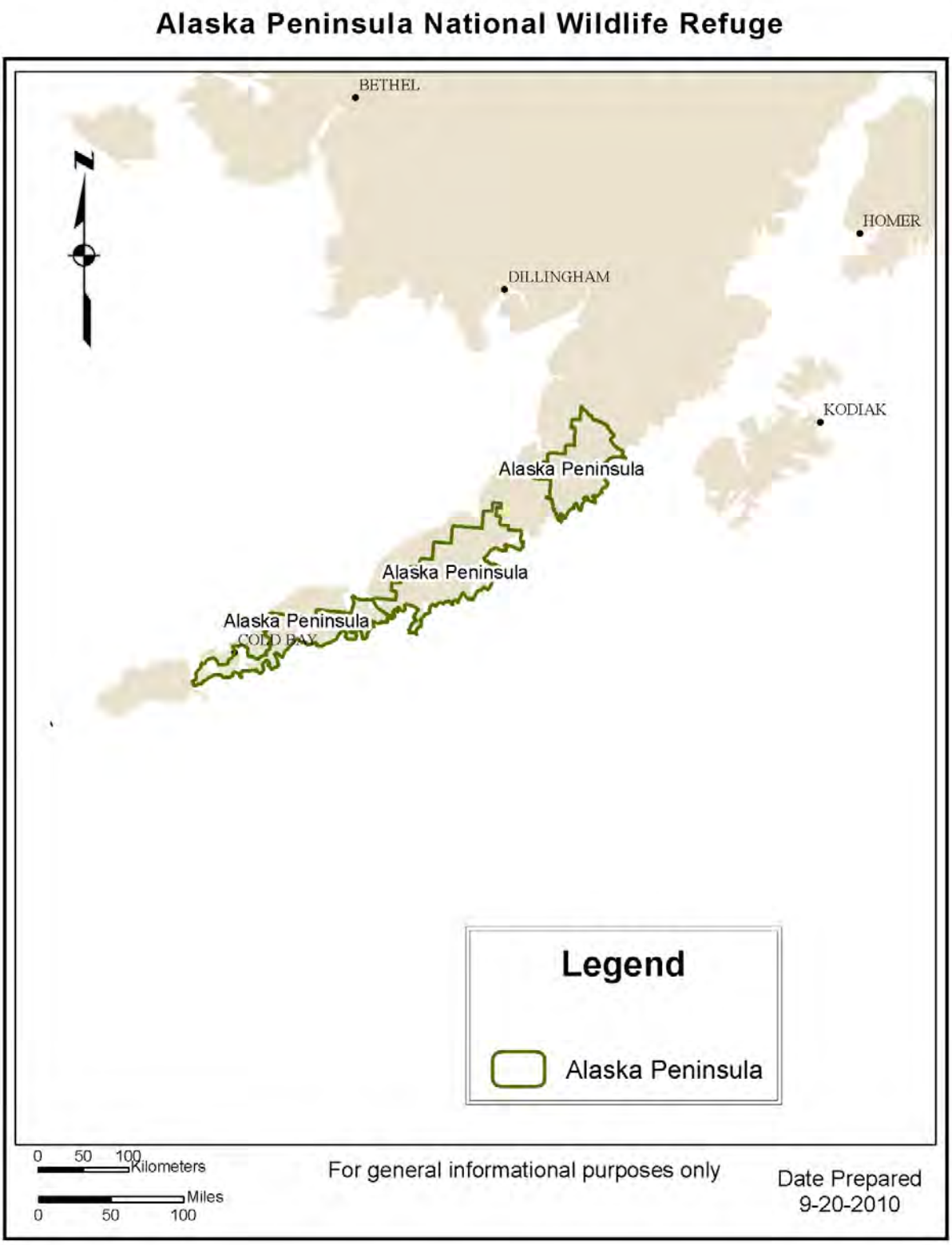
Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge - Gulf Unit West



The Gulf of Alaska unit of the Alaska Maritime Refuge contains scattered small islands extending along 800 miles of coast from Southeast Alaska's rainforests including St. Lazaria Island near Sitka, across the arc of Prince William Sound and the fjord-edged Kenai Peninsula where the Chiswell Islands are the most-visited in all the refuge, to the Barren Islands and waters and islets off Kodiak.

6.2 Alaska Peninsula NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



6.3 Arctic NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



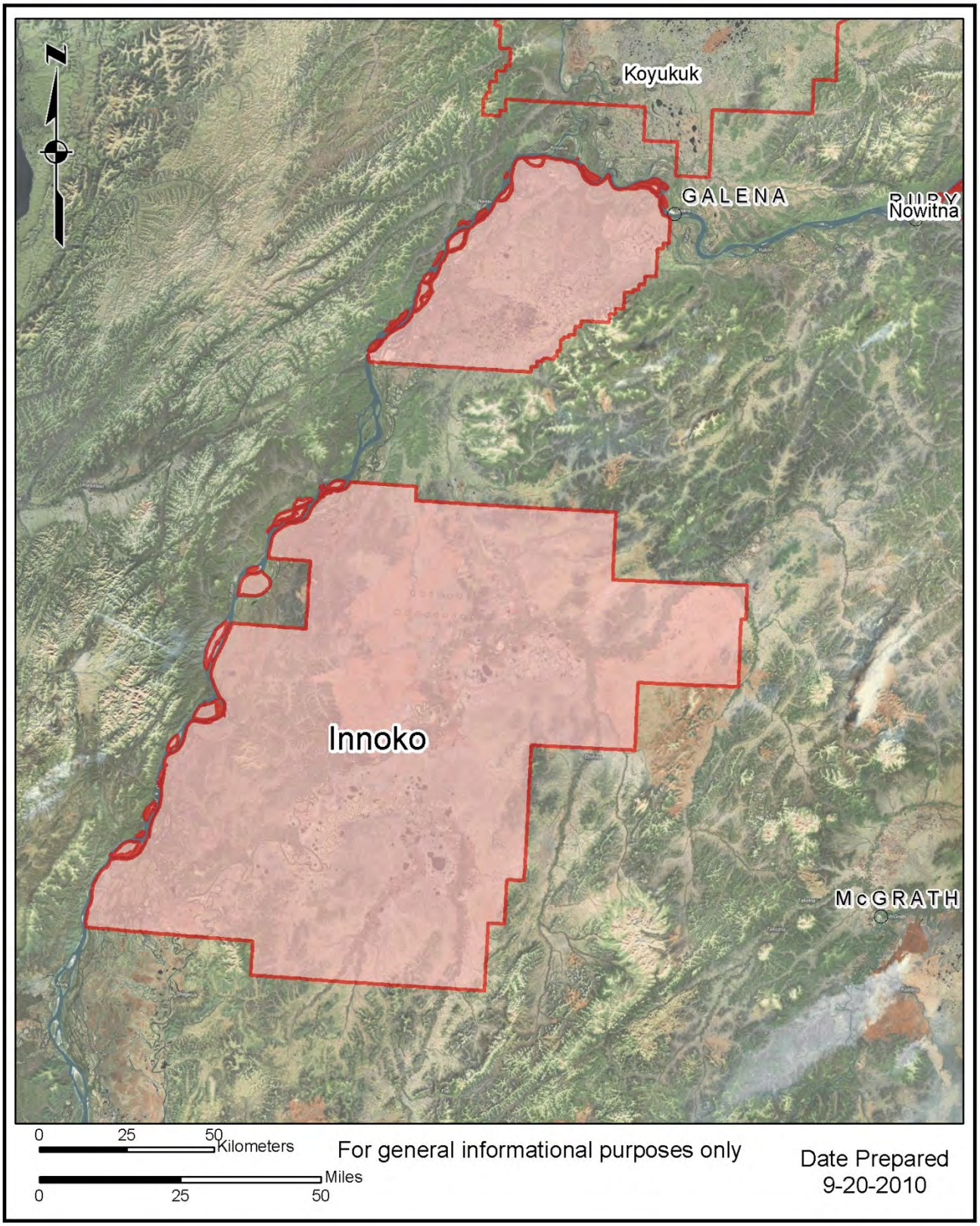
6.4 Becharof NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



6.5 Innoko NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



6.6 Izembek NWR

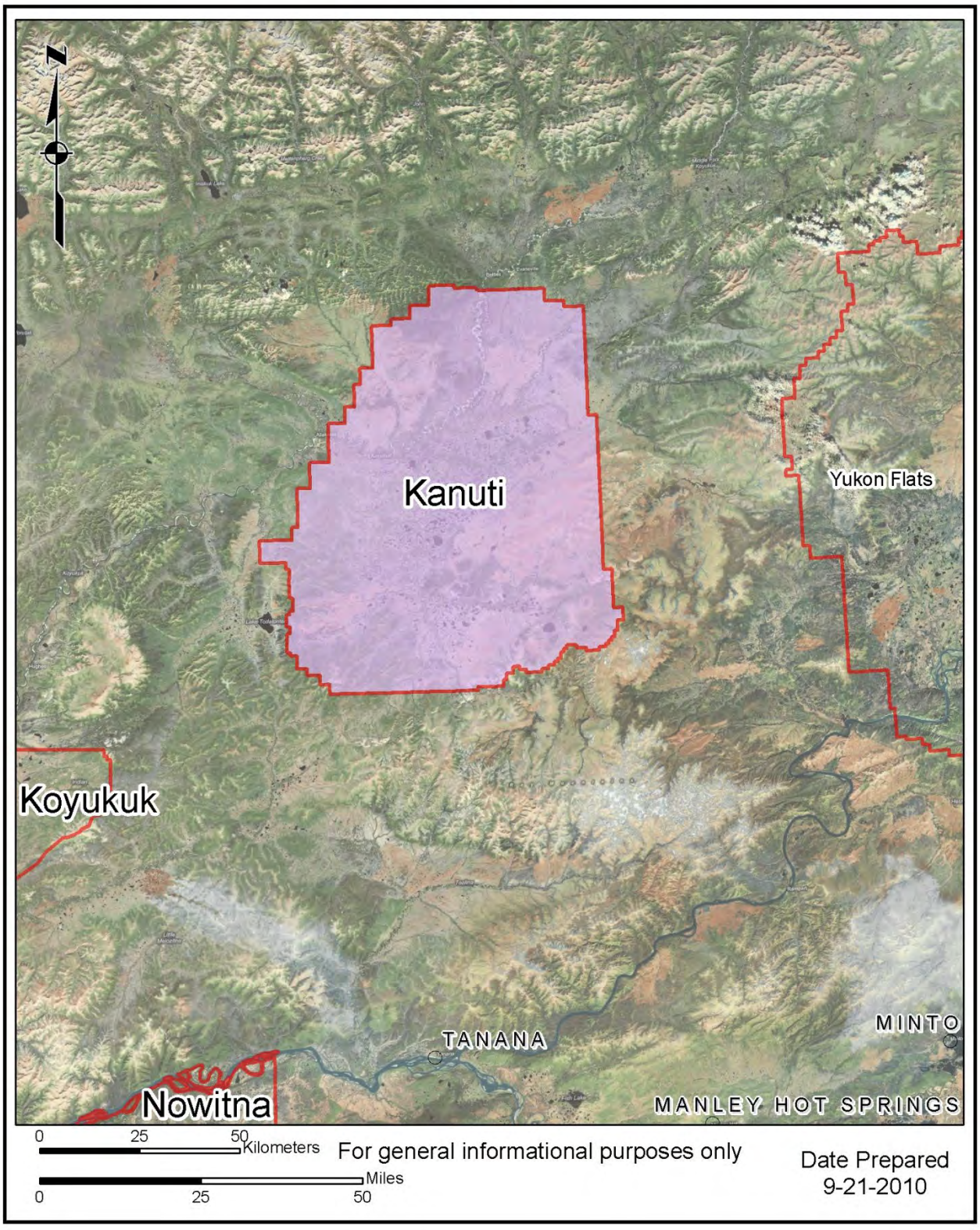
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



6.7 Kanuti NWR

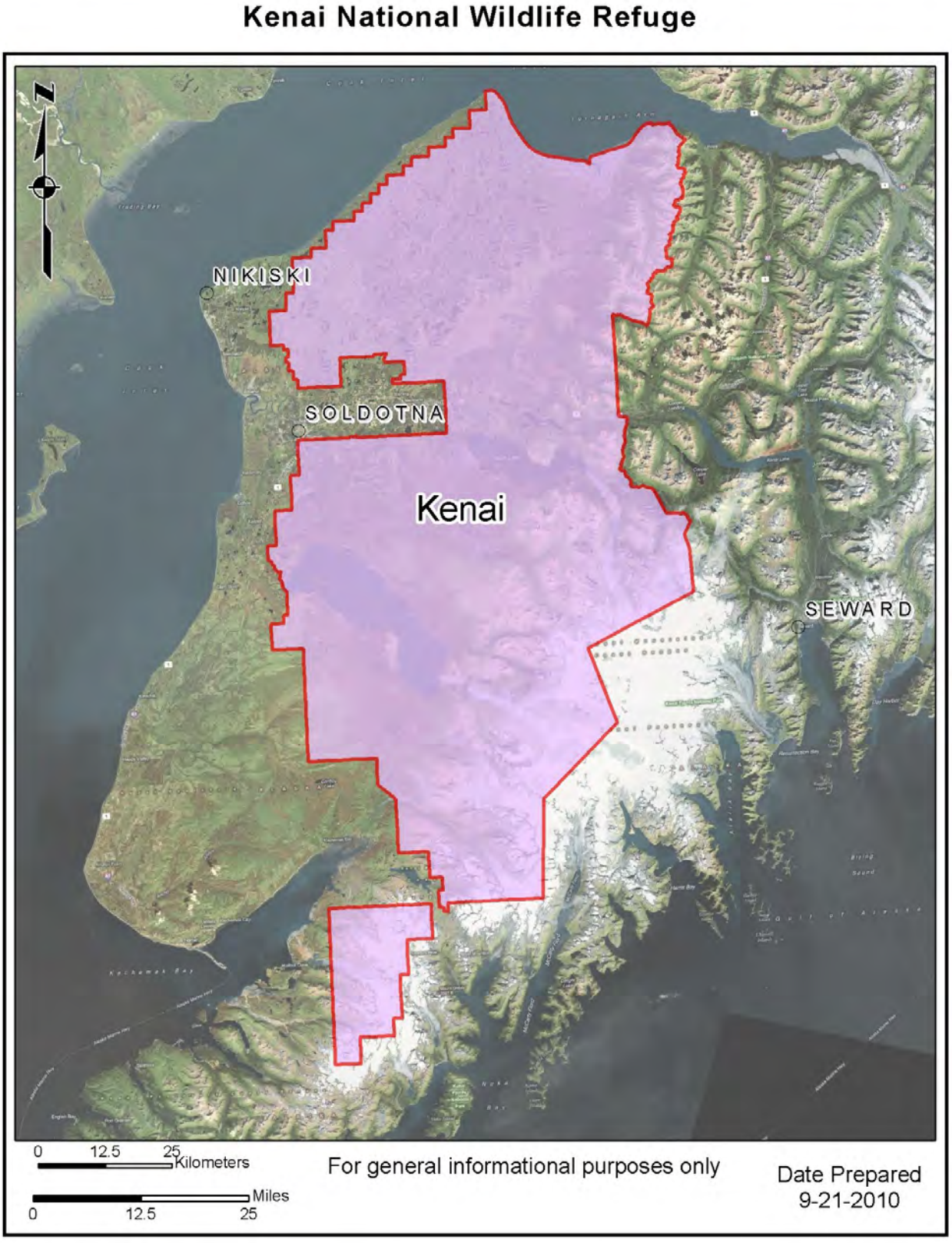
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge



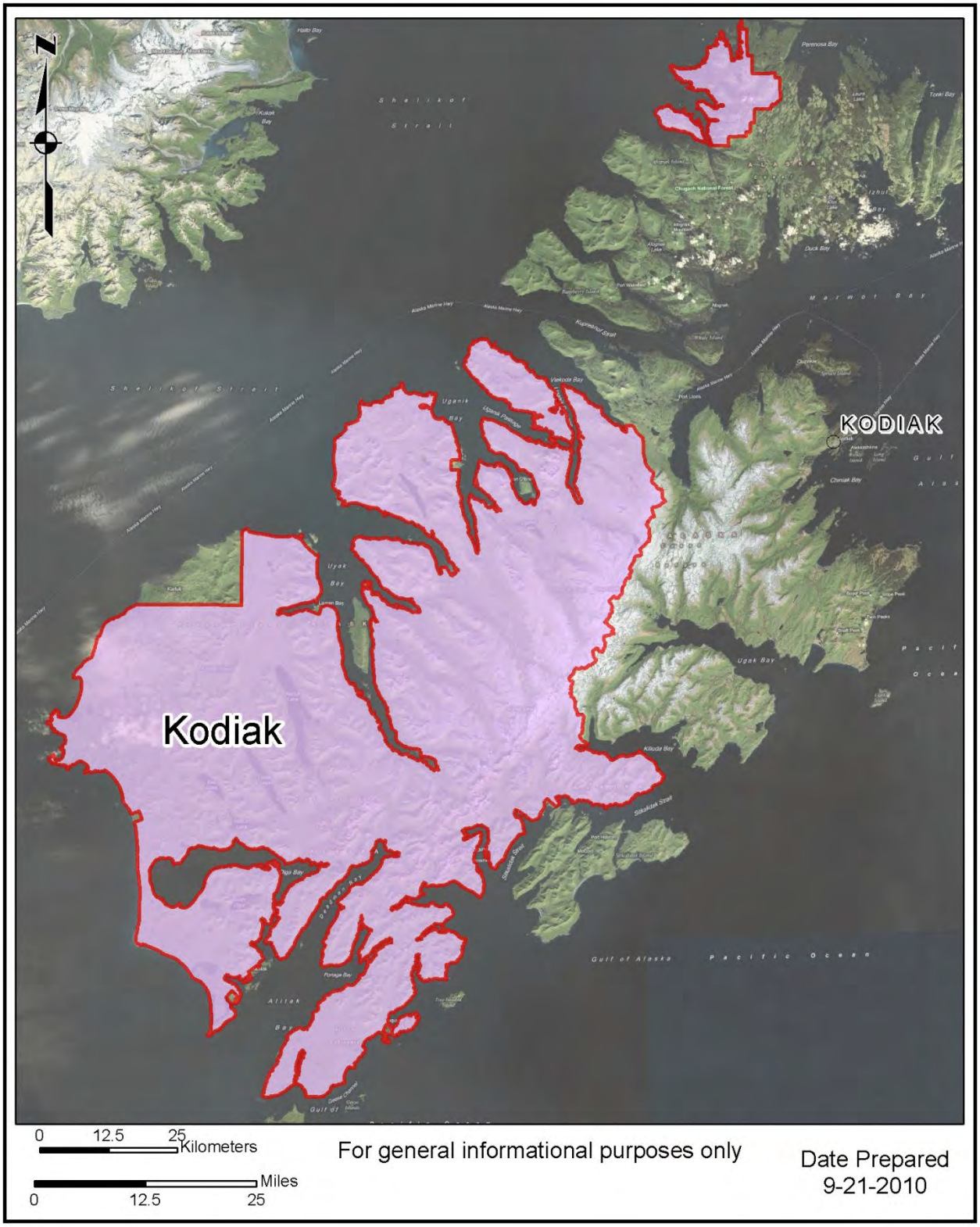
6.8 Kenai NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



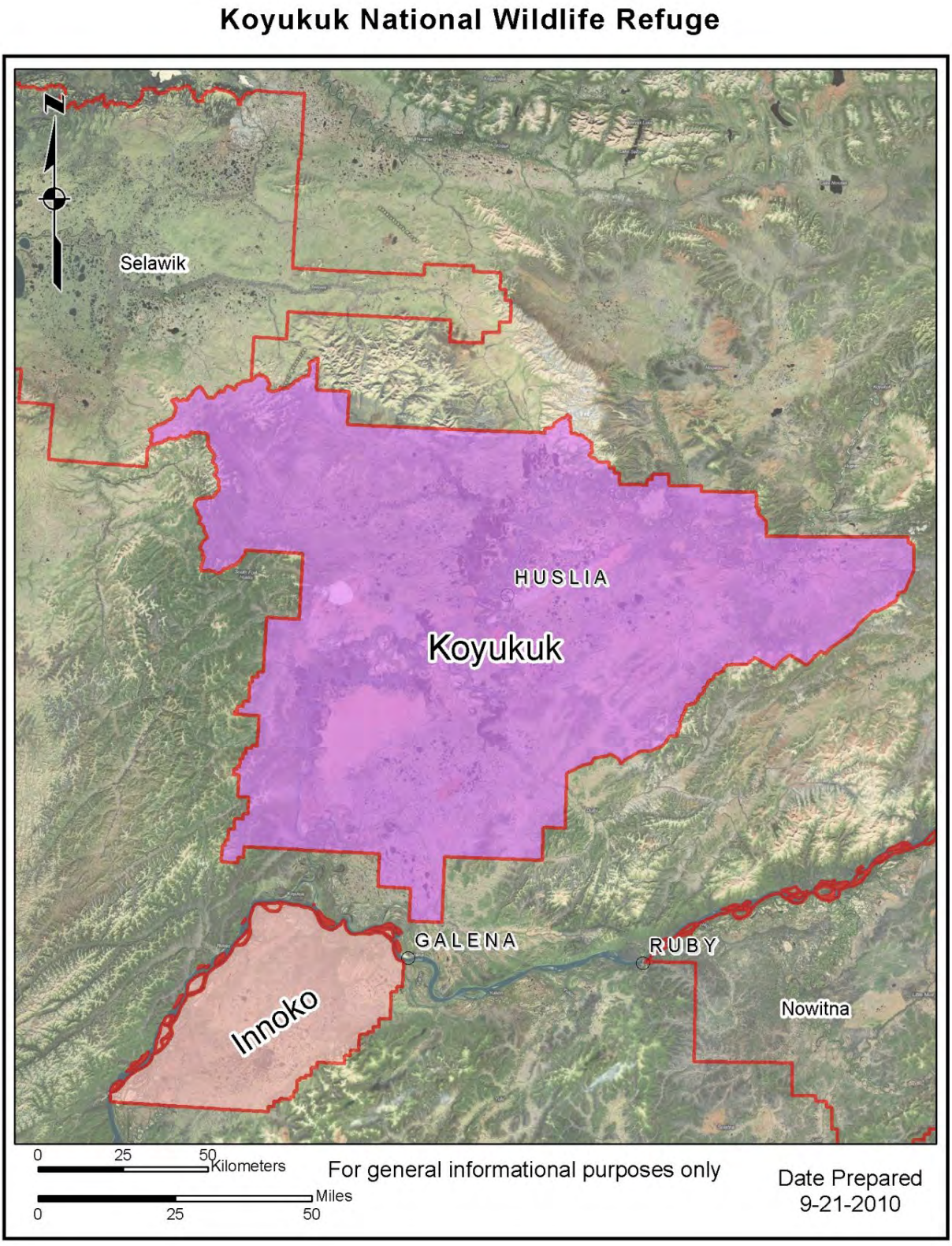
6.9 Kodiak NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



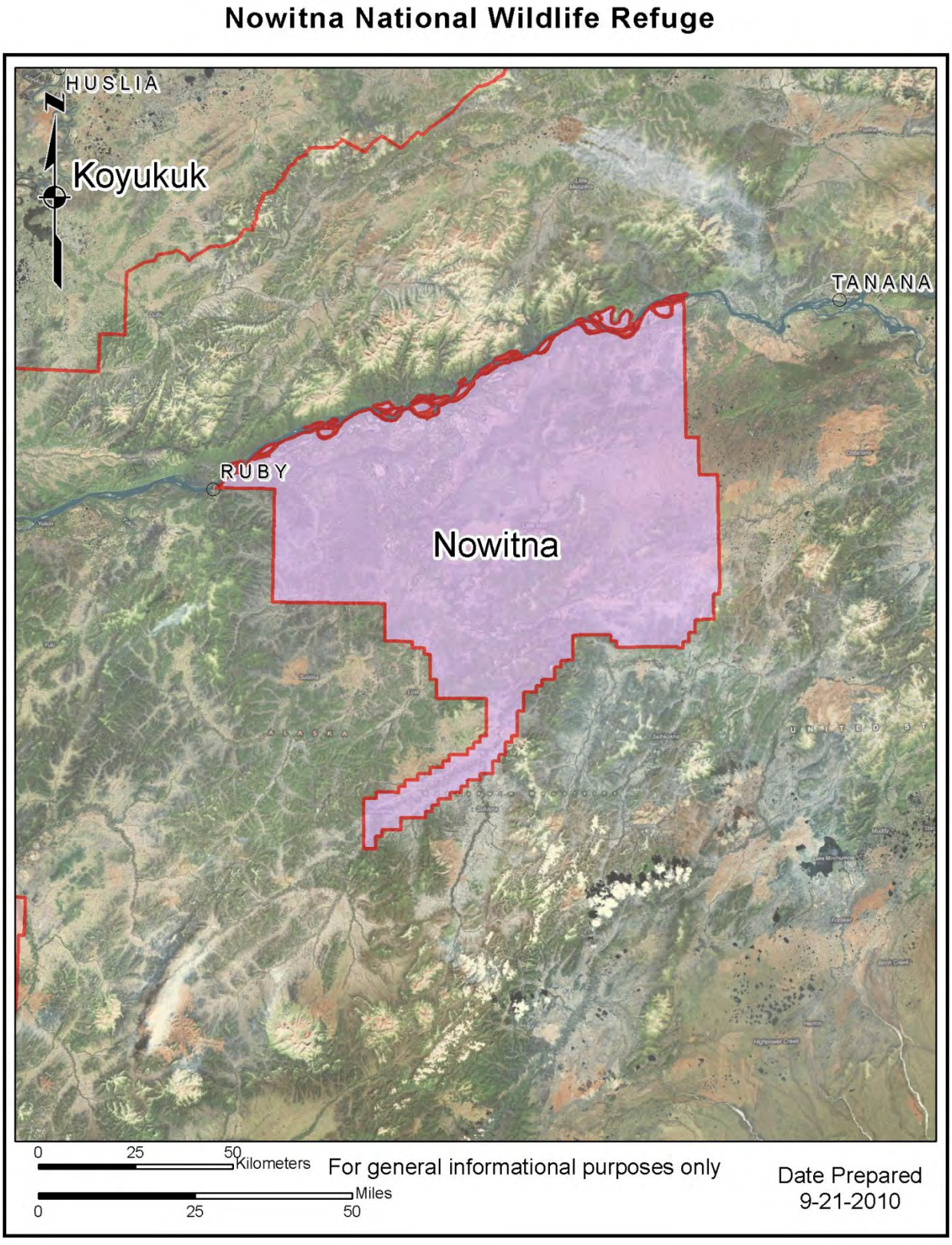
6.10 Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



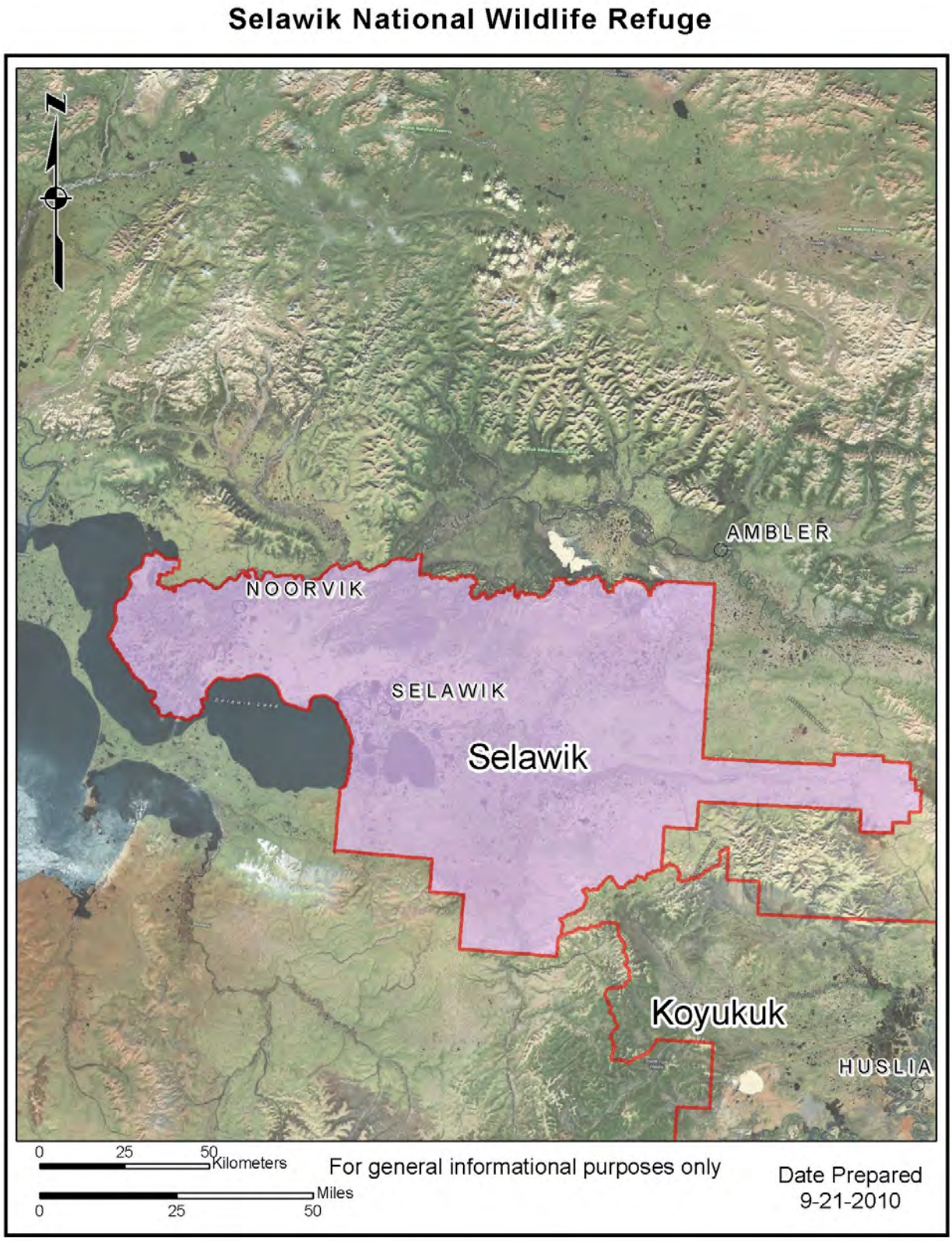
6.11 Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



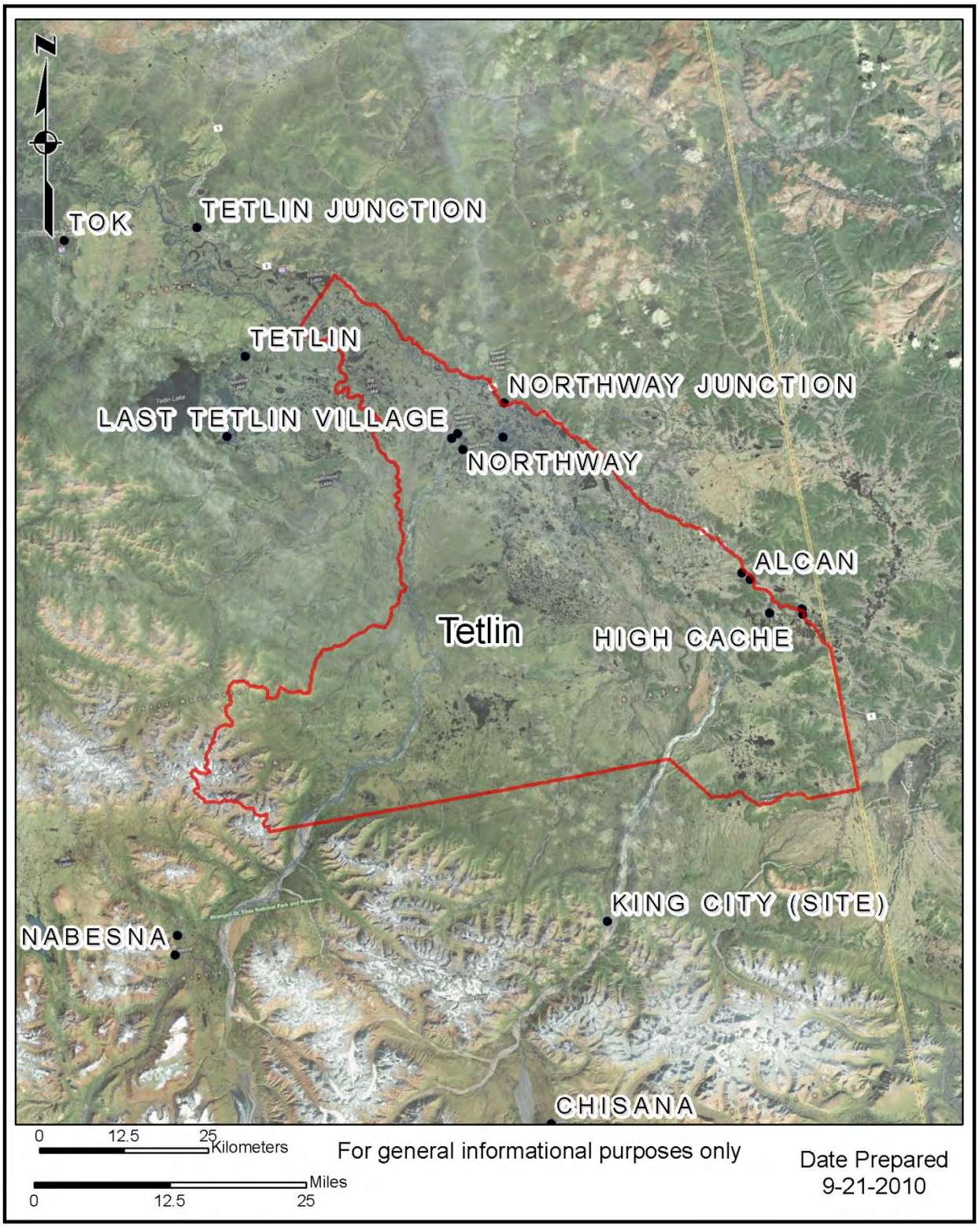
6.12 Selawik NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



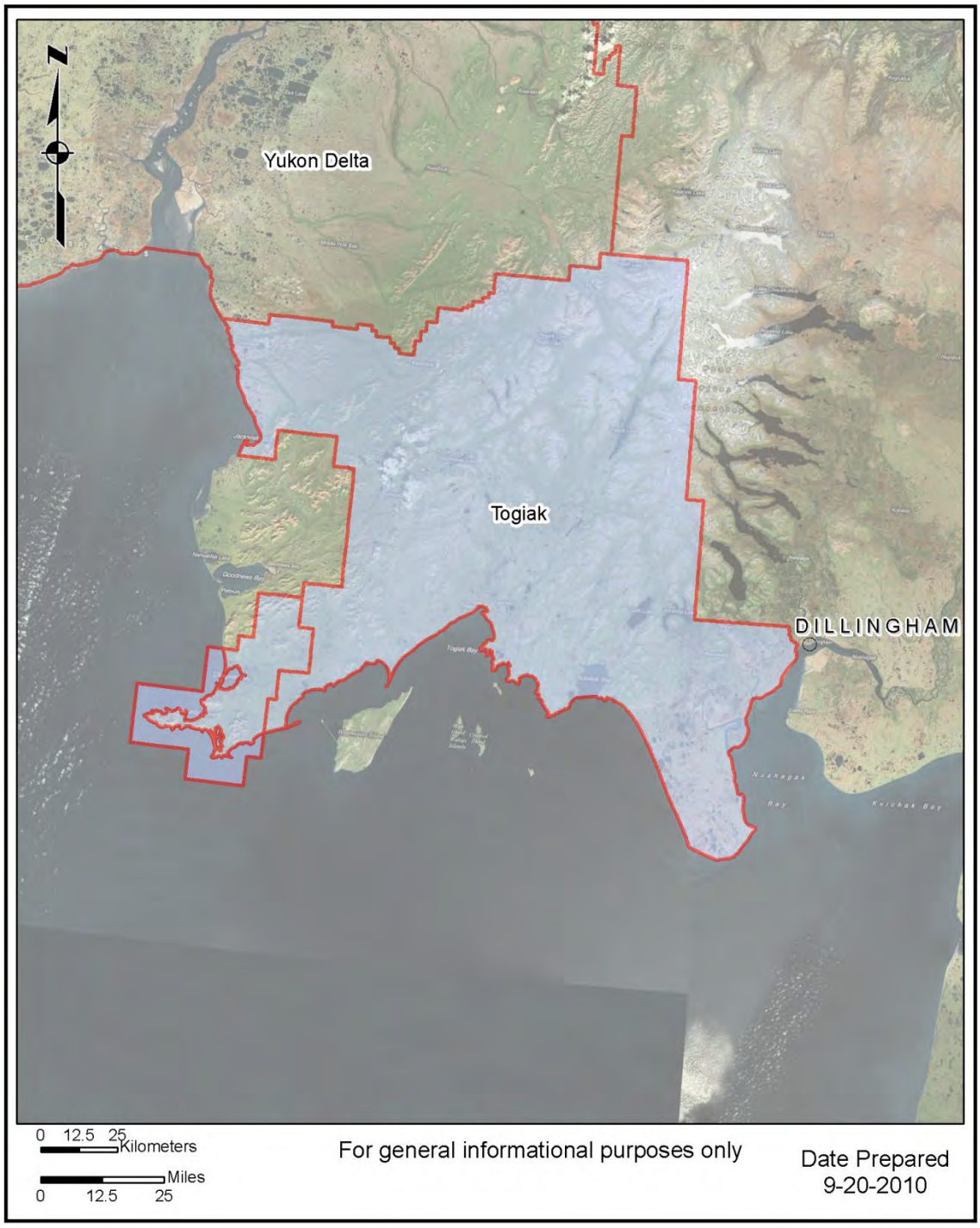
6.13 Tetlin NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



6.14 Togiak NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



6.15 Yukon Delta NWR

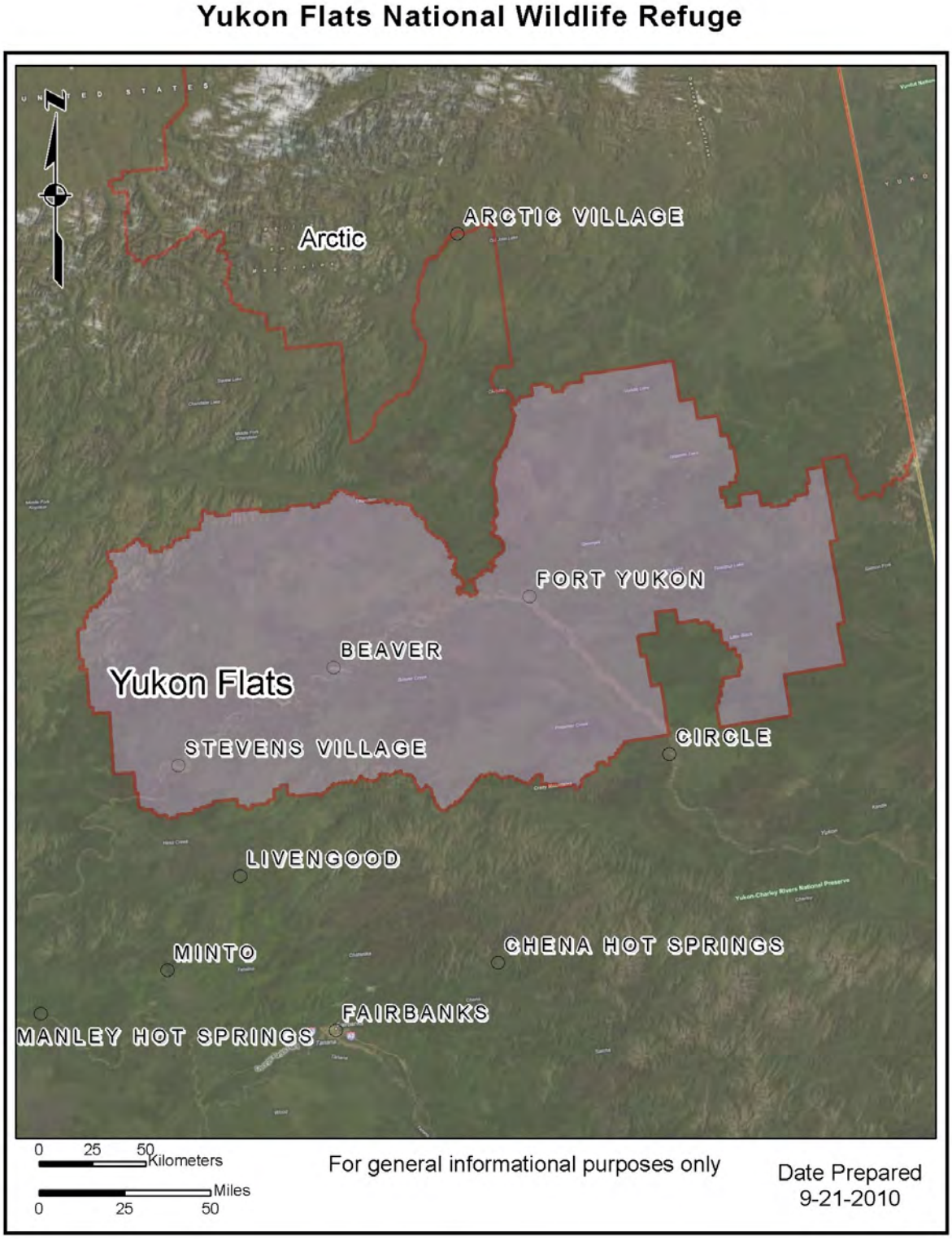
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge



6.16 Yukon Flats NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



7.0 LOCATION OF NATIONAL PARKS, PRESERVES AND MONUMENTS

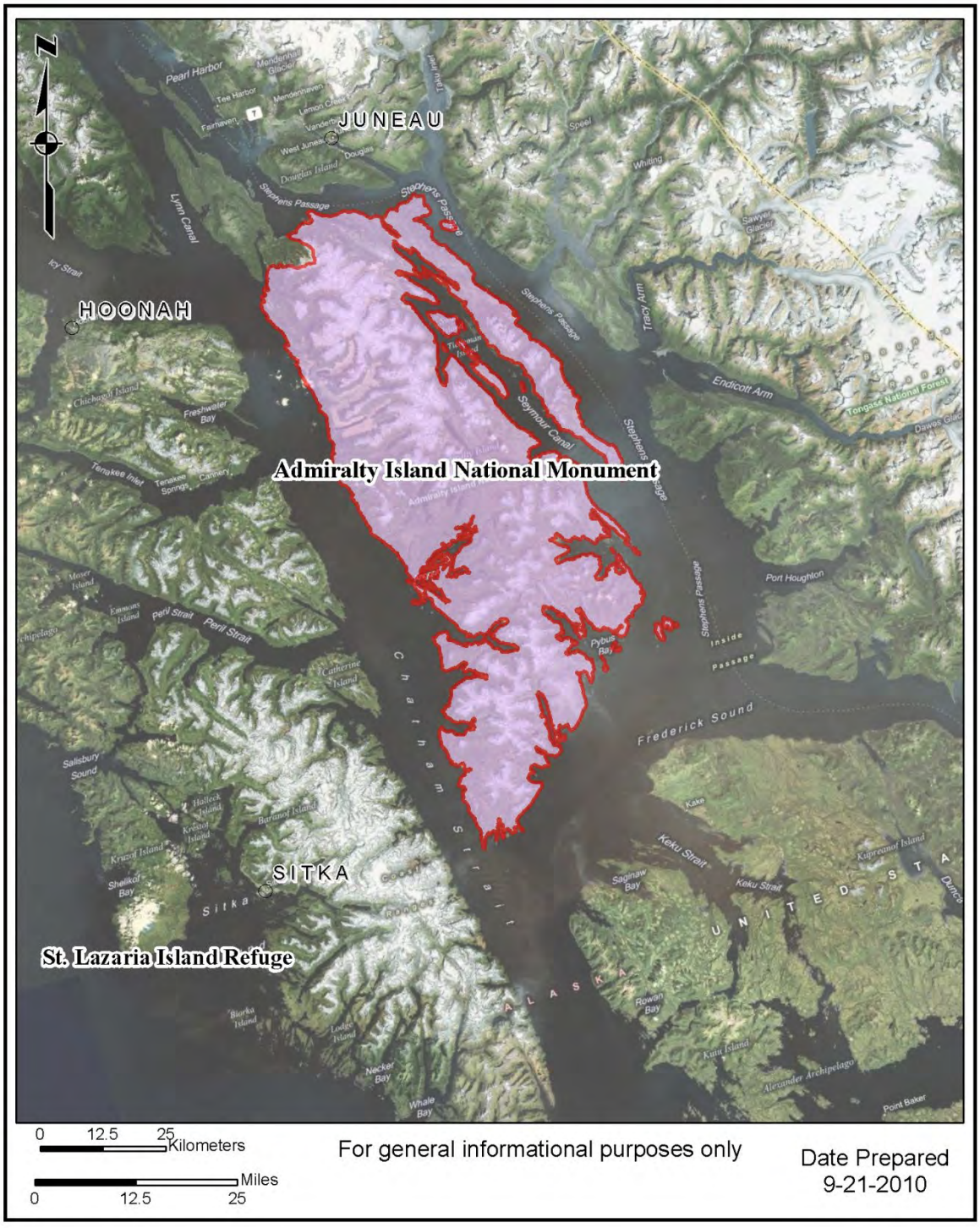
There are currently 15 National Parks, Preserves, and Monuments in Alaska.

1. Admiralty National Monument
2. Aniakchak National Monument
3. Bering Land Bridge Natural Preserve
4. Cape Krusenstern National Monument
5. Denali National Park and Preserve
6. Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve
7. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
8. Katmai National Park and Preserve
9. Kenai Fjords National Park
10. Kobuk Valley National Park
11. Lake Clark National Park and Preserve
12. Misty Fjords National Monument
13. Noatak National Preserve
14. Wrangell – St. Elias National Park and Preserve
15. Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve

7.1 Admiralty National Monument

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

Admiralty Island National Monument



7.2 Aniakchak National Monument

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



7.3 Bering Land Bridge Natural Preserve

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve



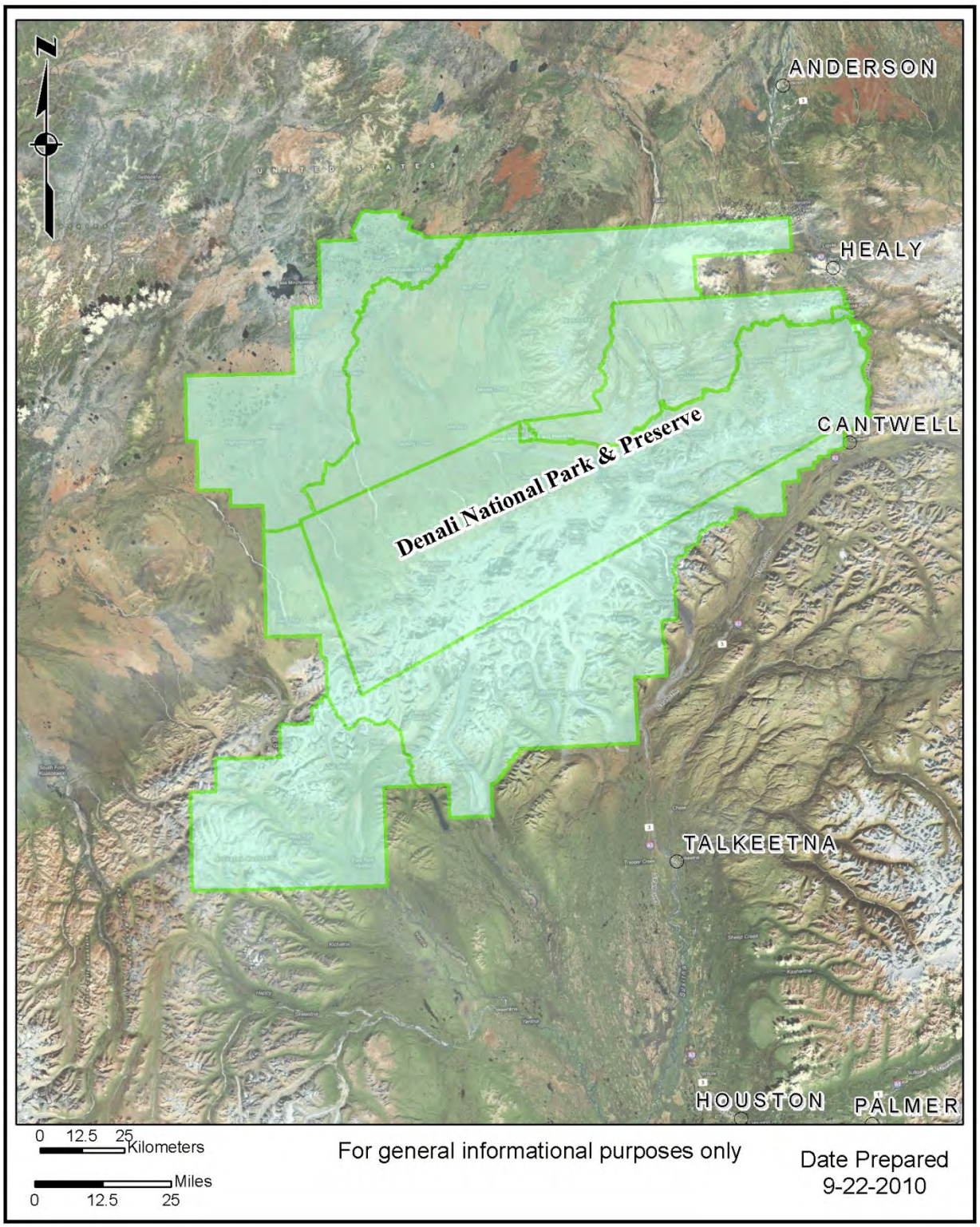
7.4 Cape Krusenstern National Monument

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



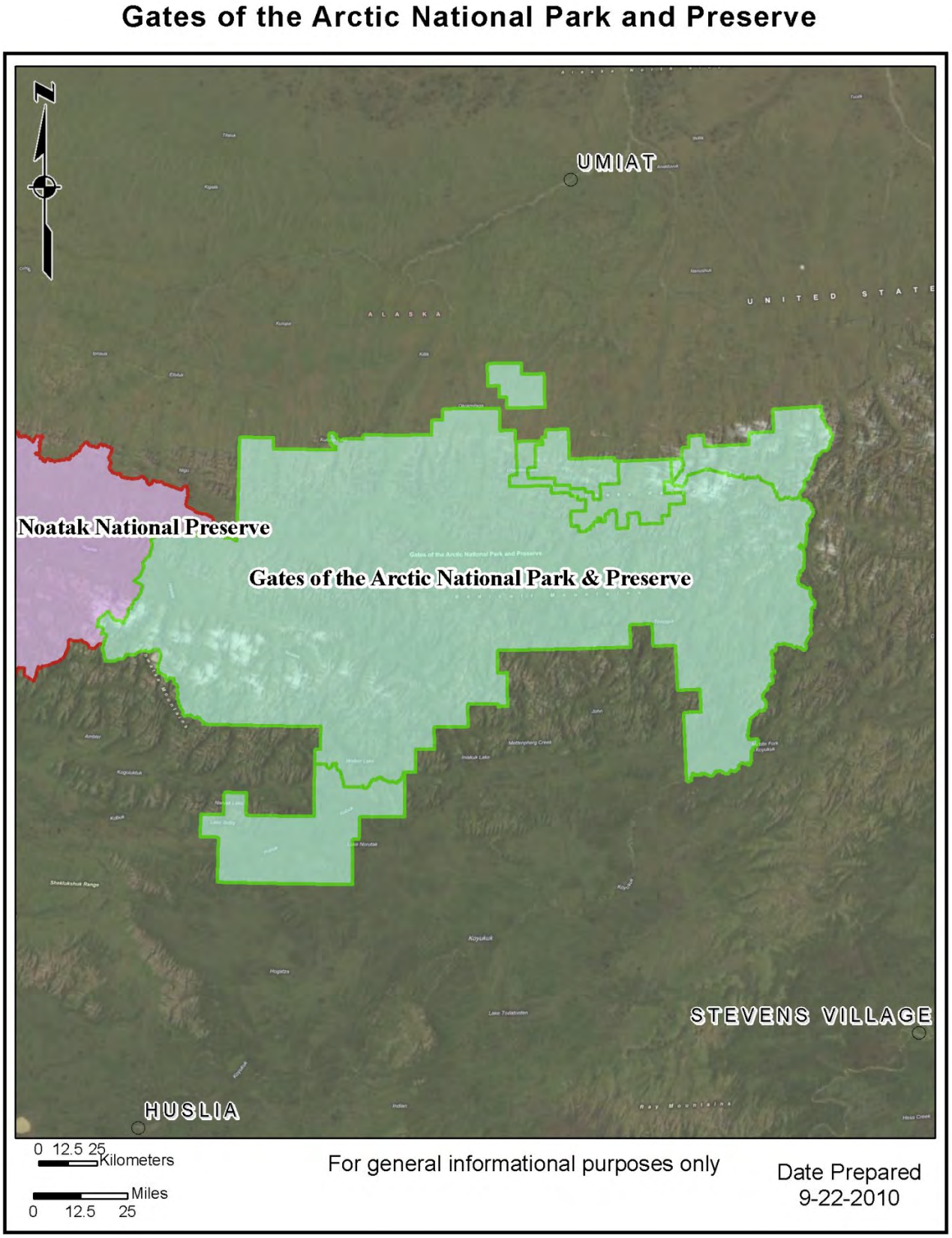
7.5 Denali National Park and Preserve

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



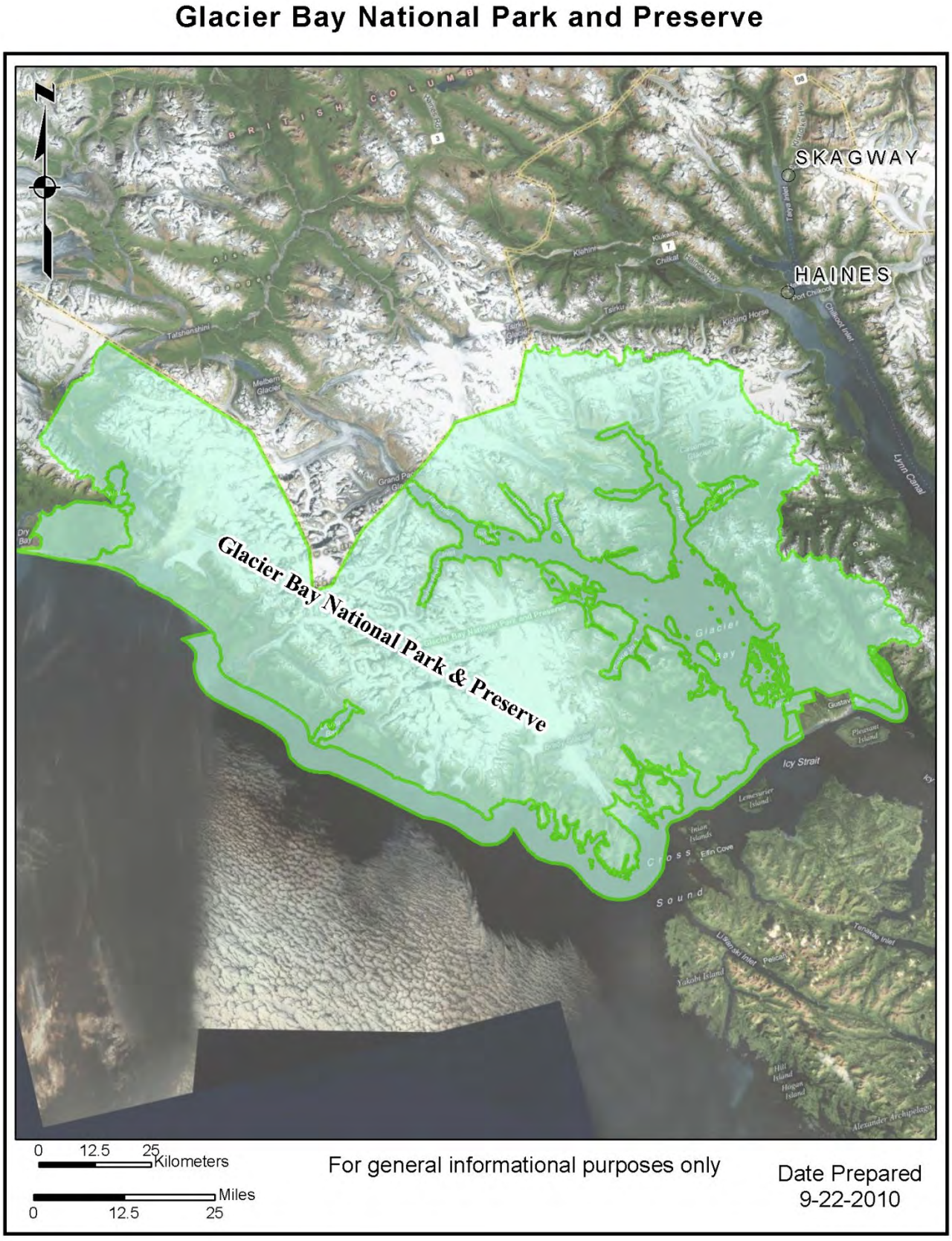
7.6 Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



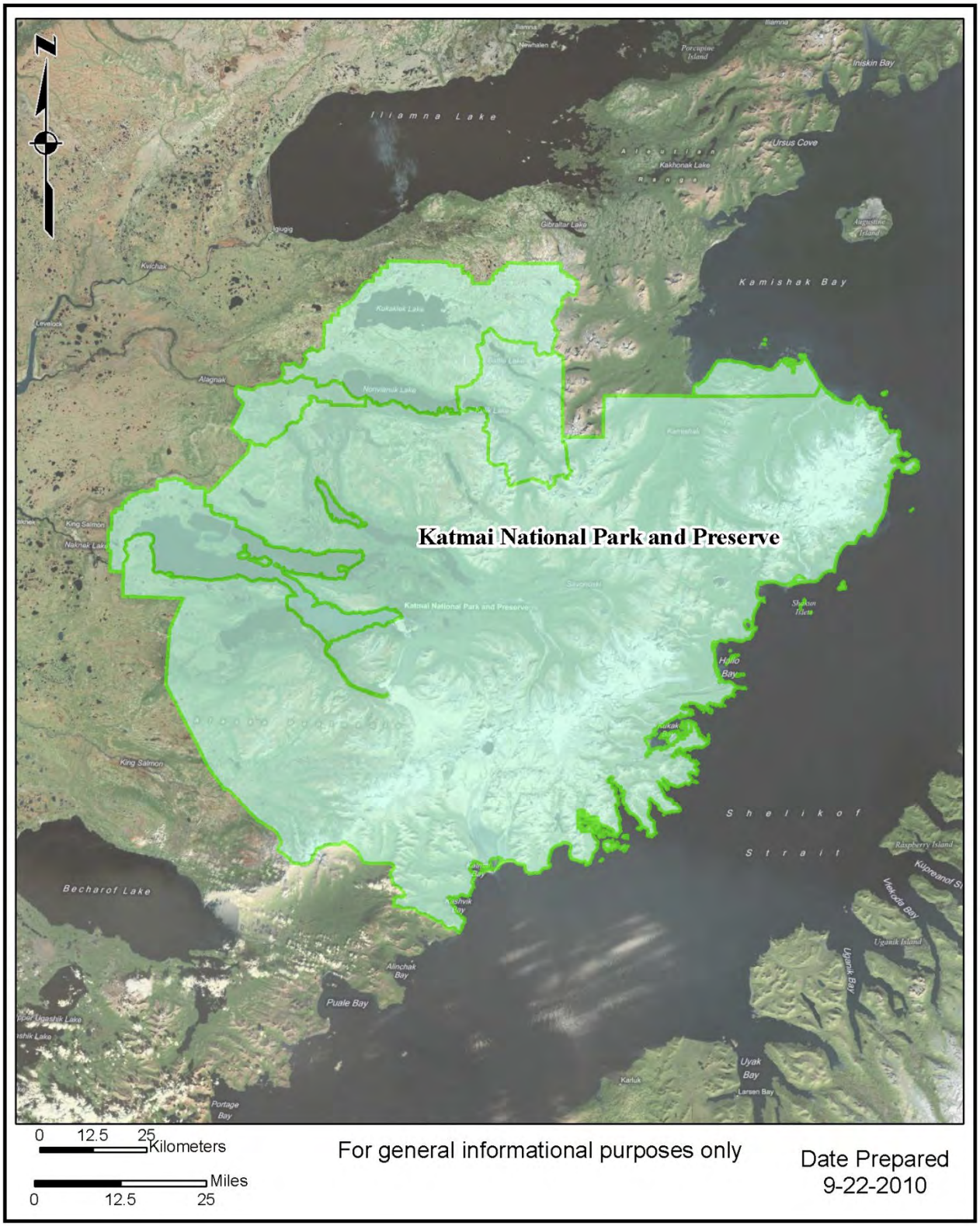
7.7 Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



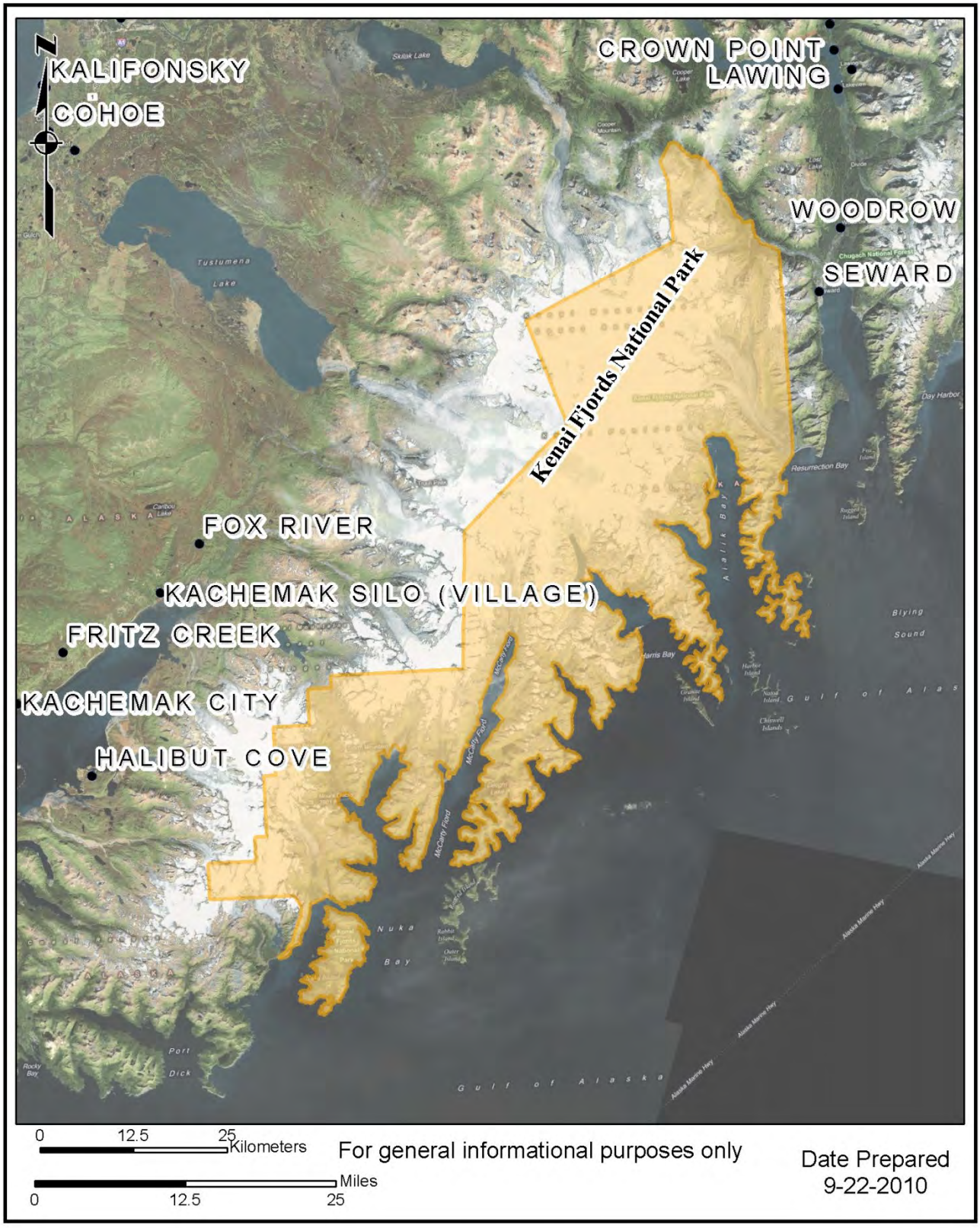
7.8 Katmai National Park and Preserve

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



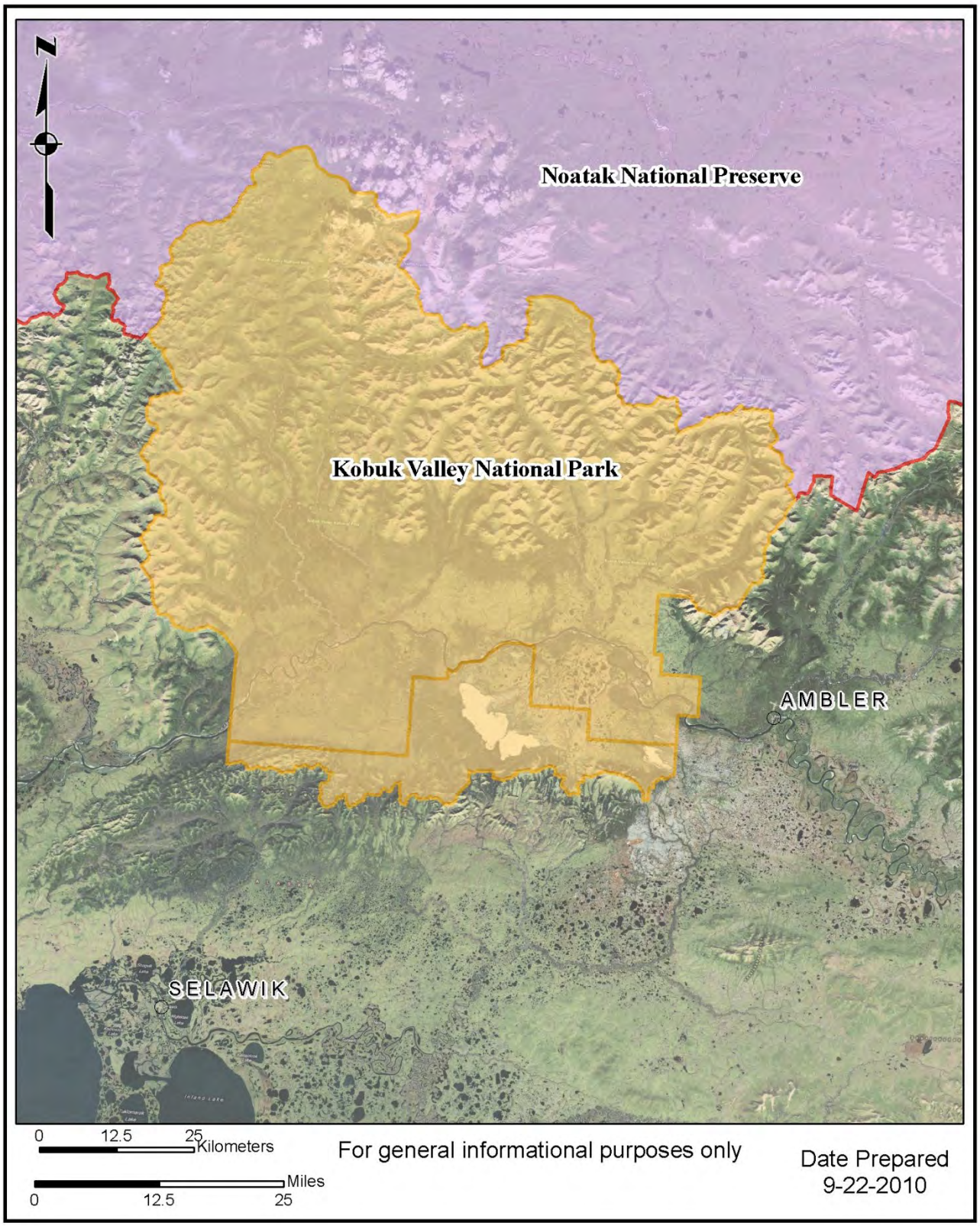
7.9 Kenai Fjords National Park

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



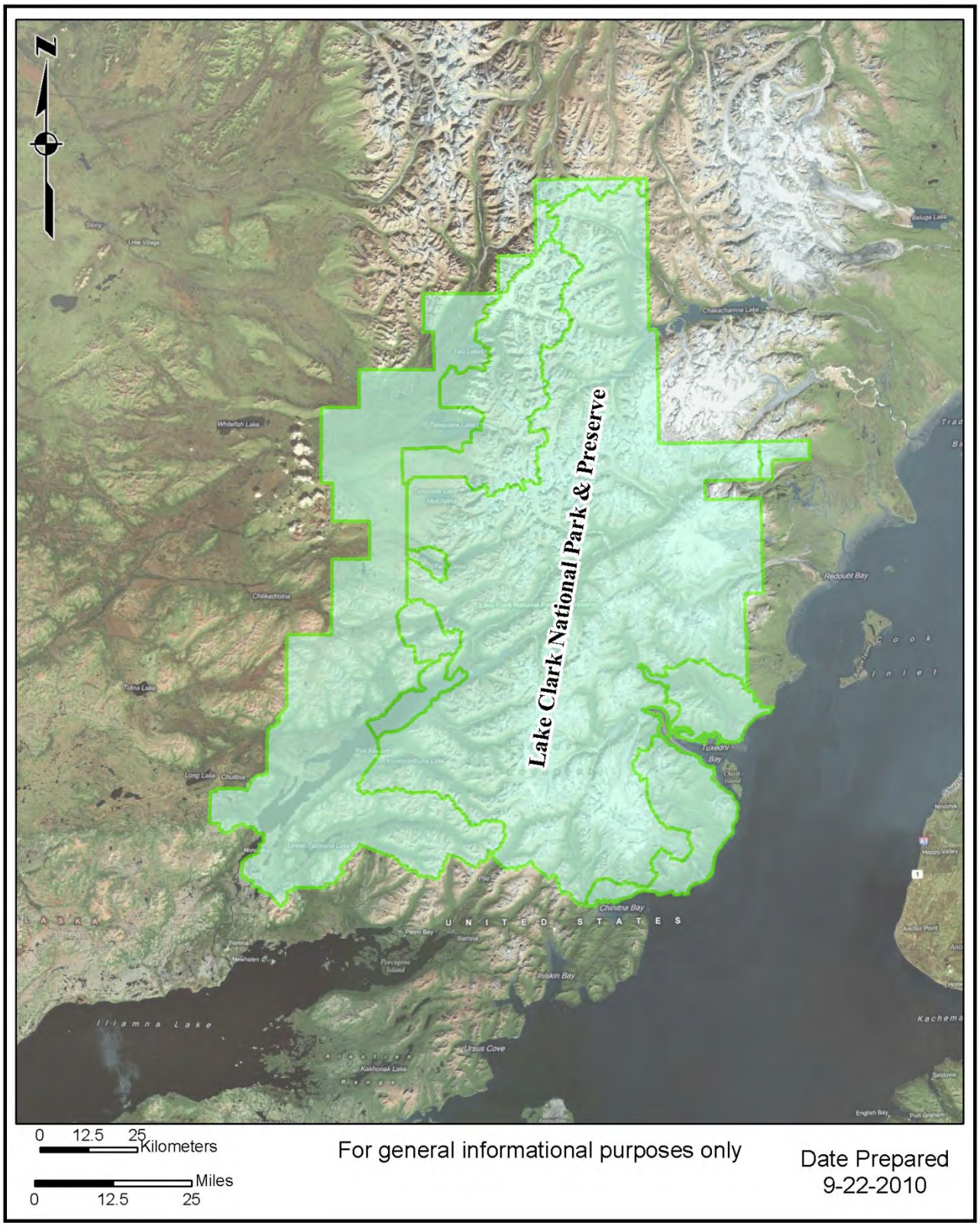
7.10 Kobuk Valley National Park

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



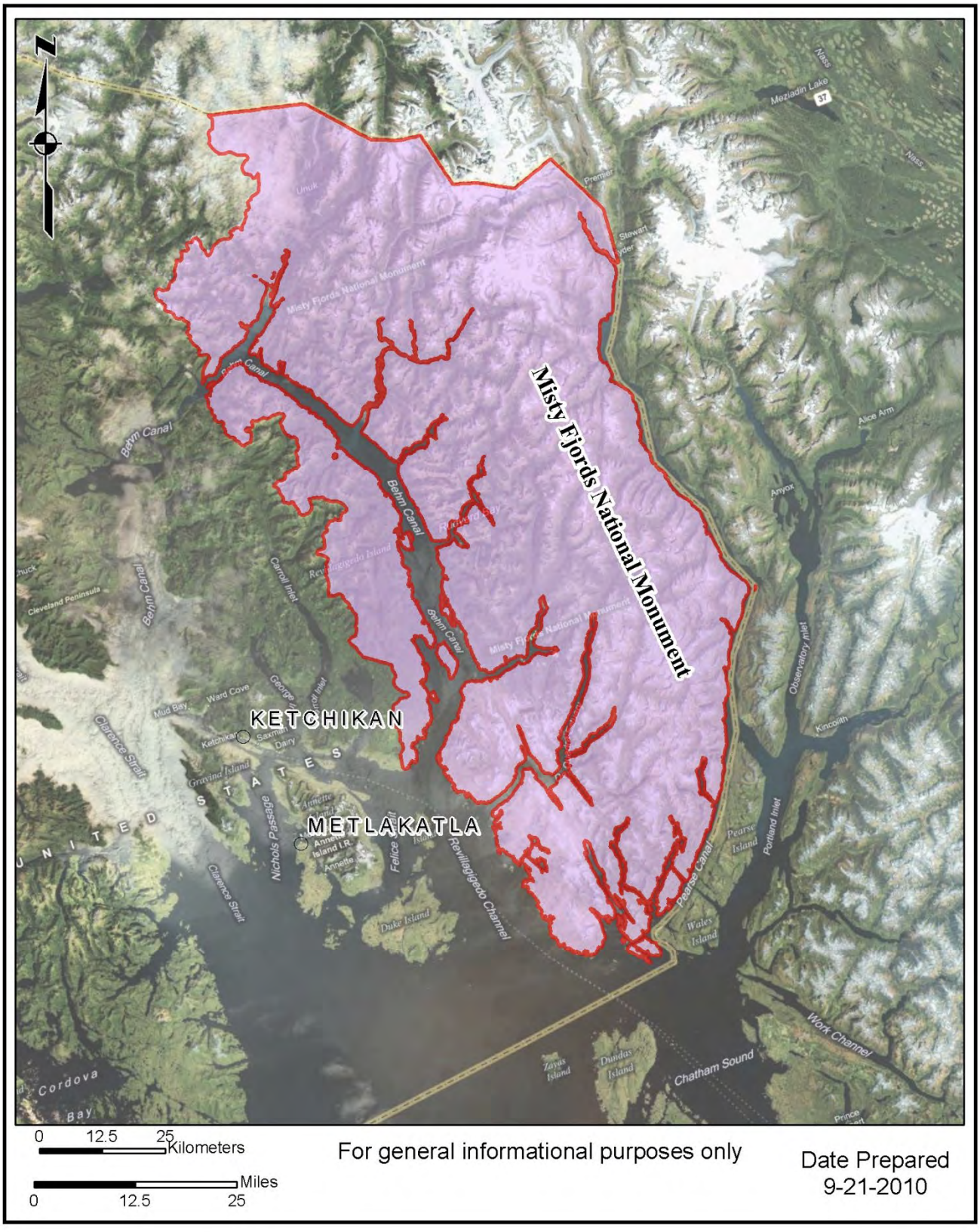
7.11 Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



7.12 Misty Fjords National Monument

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



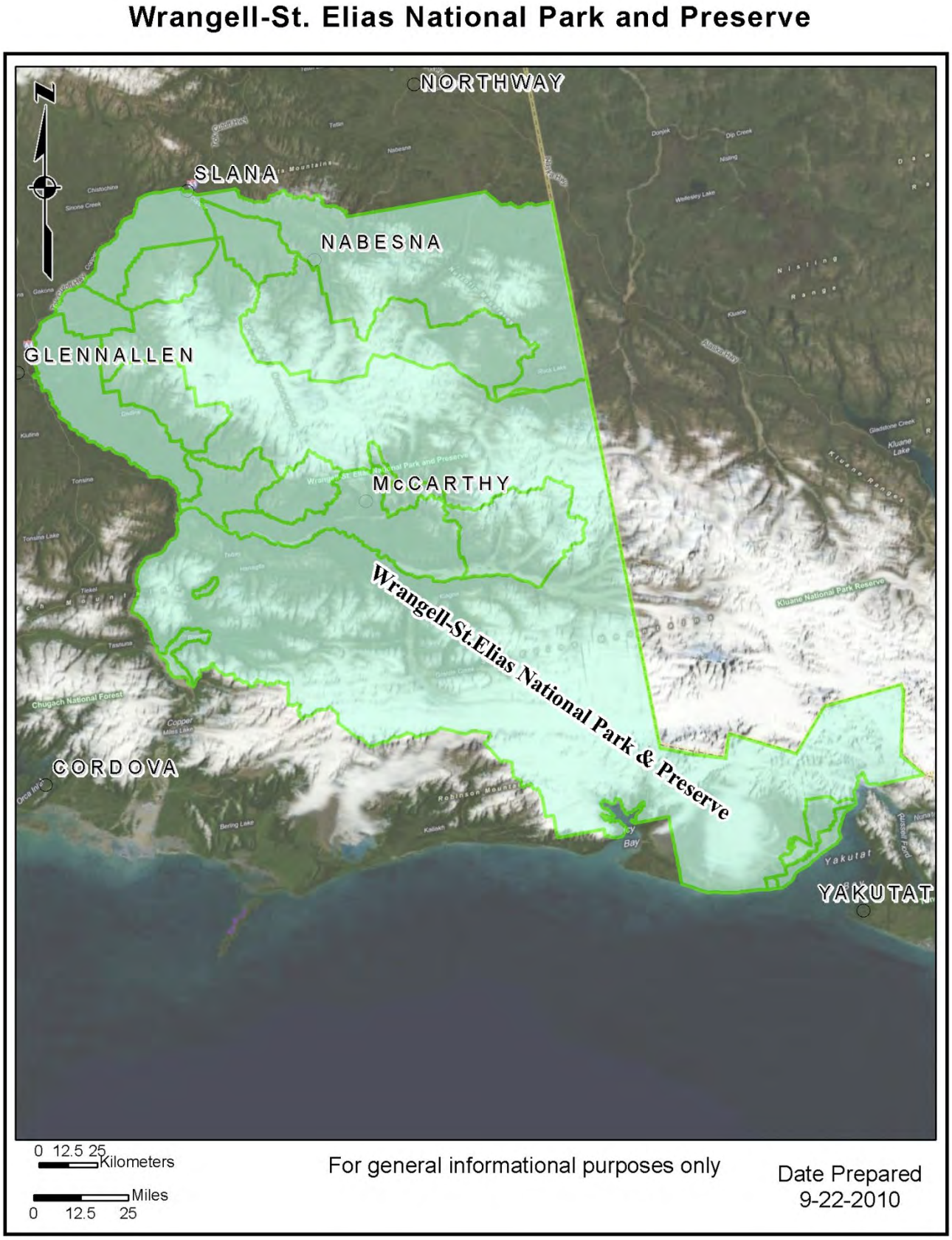
7.13 Noatak National Preserve

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



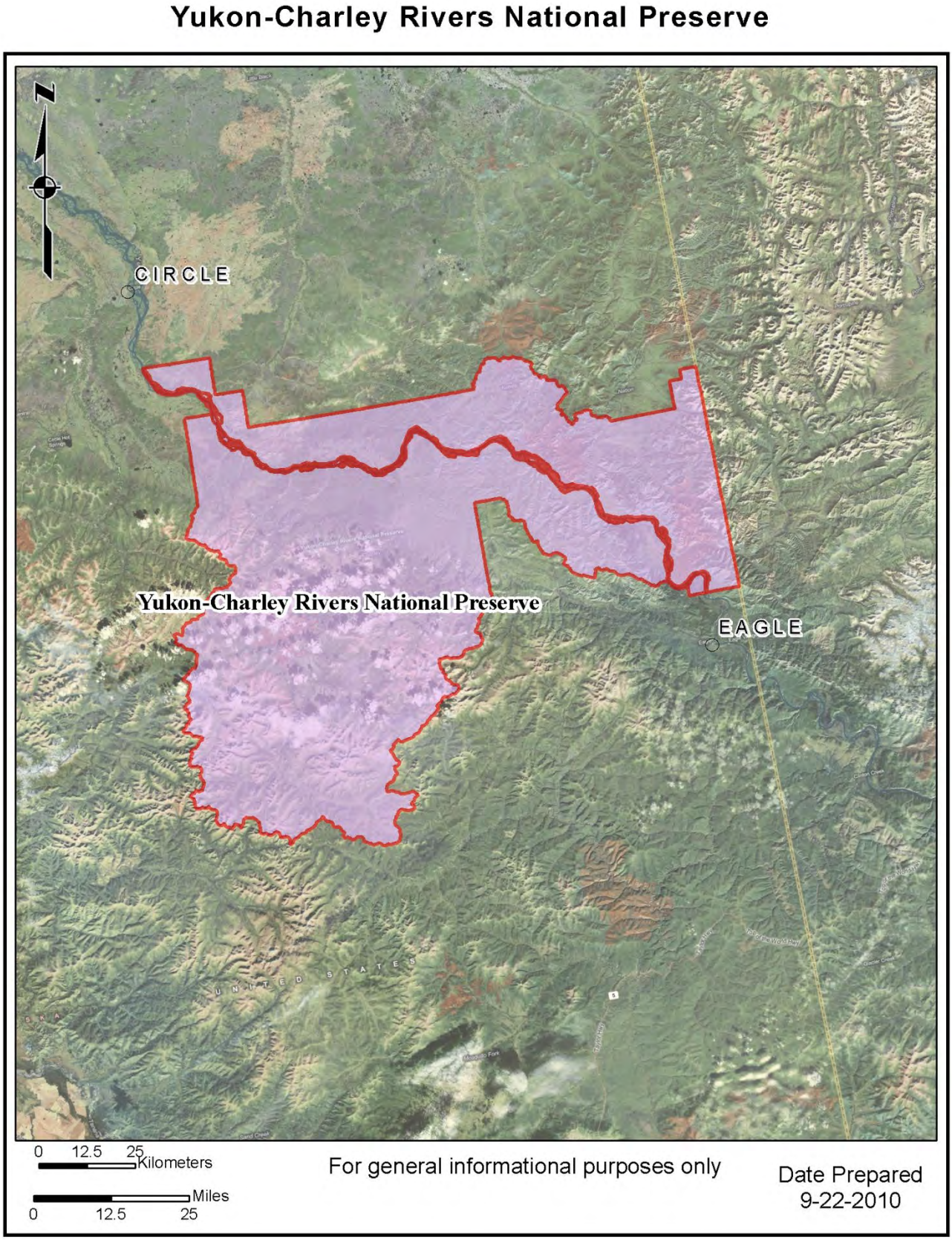
7.14 Wrangell – St. Elias National Park and Preserve

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



7.15 Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve

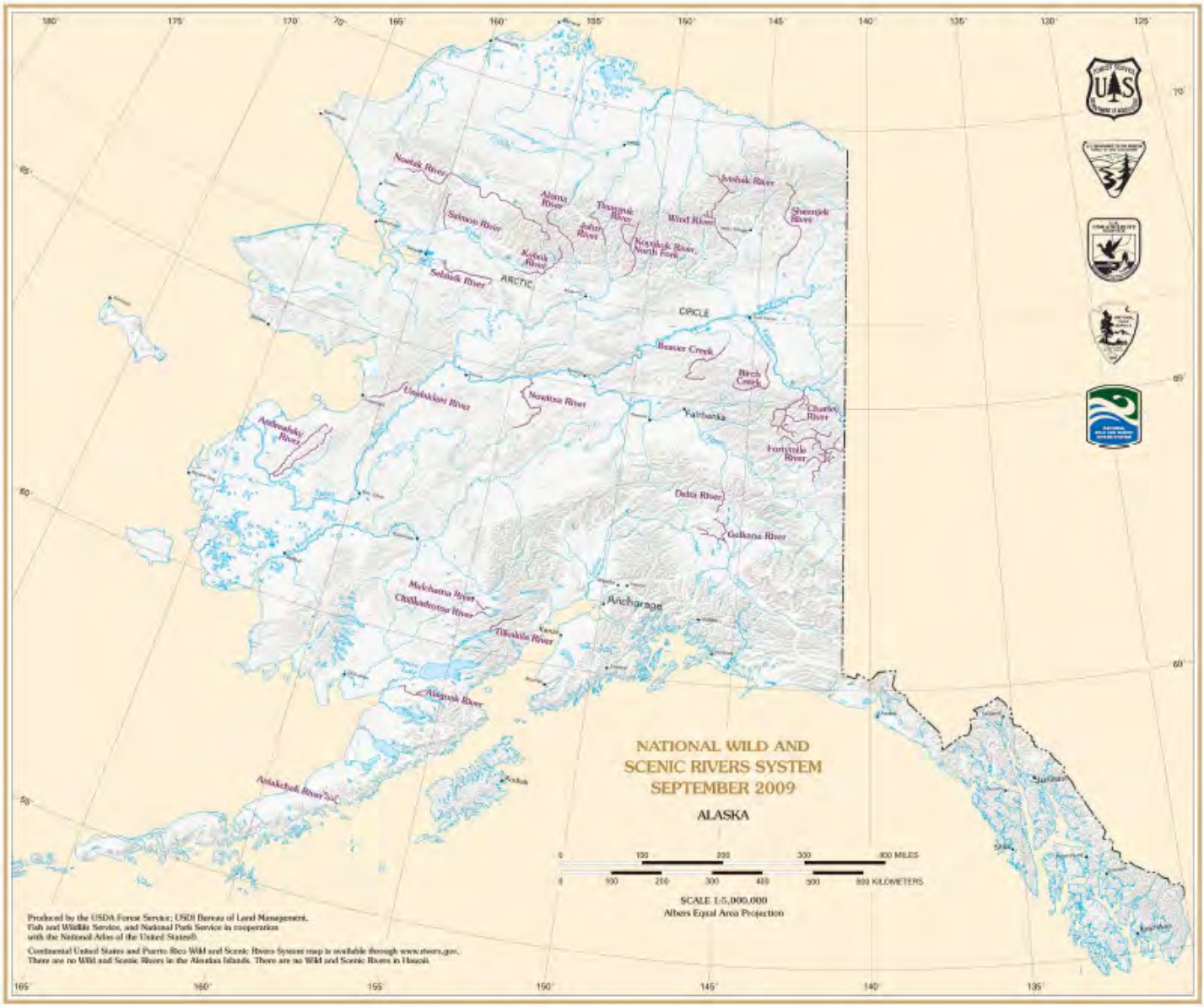
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



8.0 LIST OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

There are 25 designated Wild and Scenic Rivers in Alaska. All the Wild and Scenic rivers are listed as follows.

1. Alagnak River, Katmai National Park and Preserve, Total Miles: 67, Wild: 67 miles.
2. Alatna River, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Total Miles: 83, Wild: 83
3. Andreafsky River, Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, Total Miles: 262, Wild: 262
4. Aniakchak River, Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, Total Miles**:** 63, Wild 63
5. Beaver Creek, Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, Total Miles**:** 127, Wild**:** 127
6. Birch Creek, Bureau of Land Management, Steese/White Mountains District, Total Miles**:** 126, Wild: 126
7. Charley River, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Total Miles**:** 208, Wild: 208
8. Chilikadrotna River, Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Total Miles**:** 11, Wild: 11
9. Delta River, Bureau of Land Management, Glennallen District, Total Miles: 62, Wild: 20, Scenic: 24, Recreational**:** 18
10. Fortymile River, Bureau of Land Management, Steese/White Mountains, **Total** Miles: 392, Wild: 179, Scenic**:** 203, Recreational**:** 10
11. Gulkana River, Bureau of Land Management, Glennallen District, Total Miles**:** 181, Wild: 181
12. Ivishak River, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Total Miles**:** 80, Wild: 80
13. John River, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Total Miles**:** 52, Wild: 52
14. Kobuk River, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Total Miles**:** 110, Wild: 110
15. Koyukuk River, North Fork, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Total Miles: 102, Wild: 102
16. Mulchatna River, Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Total Miles**:** 24, Wild: 24
17. Noatak River, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Total Miles**:** 330, Wild: 330
18. Nowitna River, Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge, Total Miles**:** 225, Wild: 225
19. Salmon River, Kobuk Valley National Park, Total Miles**:** 70, Wild**:** 70
20. Selawik River, Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, Total Miles**:** 160, Wild: 160
21. Sheenjek River, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Total Miles**:** 160, Wild: 160
22. Tinayguk River, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Total Miles: 44, Wild: 44
23. Tlikakila River, Total Miles**:** 51, Wild:51
24. Unalakleet River, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage District Office, Total Miles**:** 80, Wild: 80
25. Wind River, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Total Miles**:** 140, Wild, 140



THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

www.rivers.gov

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was created by Congress in 1968 (Public Law 90-542; 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) to preserve certain rivers with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations. The Act is notable for safeguarding the special character of these rivers, while also recognizing the potential for their appropriate use and development. It encourages river management that crosses political boundaries and promotes public participation in developing goals for river protection.

Rivers may be designated by Congress or, if certain requirements are met, the Secretary of the Interior. Each river is administered by either a federal or state agency. Designated segments need not include the entire river and may include tributaries. For federally administered rivers, the designated boundaries generally average one-quarter mile on either bank in the lower 48 states and one-half mile on rivers outside national parks in Alaska in order to protect river-related values.

Rivers are classified as wild, scenic, or recreational.

(1) Wild river areas — Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

(2) Scenic river areas — Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

(3) Recreational river areas — Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Regardless of classification, each river in the National System is administered with the goal of protecting and enhancing the values that caused it to be designated. Designation neither prohibits development nor gives the federal government control over private property. Recreation, agricultural practices, residential development, and other uses may continue. Protection of the river is provided through voluntary stewardship by landowners and river users and through regulation and programs of federal, state, local, or tribal governments. In most cases not all land within boundaries is, or will be, publicly owned, and the Act limits how much land the federal government is allowed to acquire from willing sellers. Visitors to these rivers are cautioned to be aware of and respect private property rights.

The Act purposefully strives to balance dam and other construction at appropriate sections of rivers with permanent protection for some of the country's most outstanding free-flowing rivers. To accomplish this, it prohibits federal support for actions, such as the construction of dams or other instream activities, that would harm the river's free-flowing condition, water quality, or outstanding resource values. However, designation does not affect existing water rights or the existing jurisdiction of states and the federal government over waters as determined by established principles of law.

With the passage of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, the National System protects more than 12,500 miles of 203 rivers in 35 states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; this is a little more than one-third of one percent of the nation's rivers. By comparison, more than 75,000 large dams across the country have modified at least 600,000 miles, or about 17%, of American rivers.

For general questions concerning the wild and scenic rivers program, refer to the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council website at **www.rivers.gov** or contact one of the following:

USDA Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers
201 - 14th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20250

Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Landscape Conservation Service
1620 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Wildlife Refuge System
Division of Natural Resources
4401 North Fairfax Drive (ARL-670)
Arlington, VA 22203

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Conservation and Outdoor Recreation
1849 C Street, NW
Org Code - 2240
Washington, DC 20240

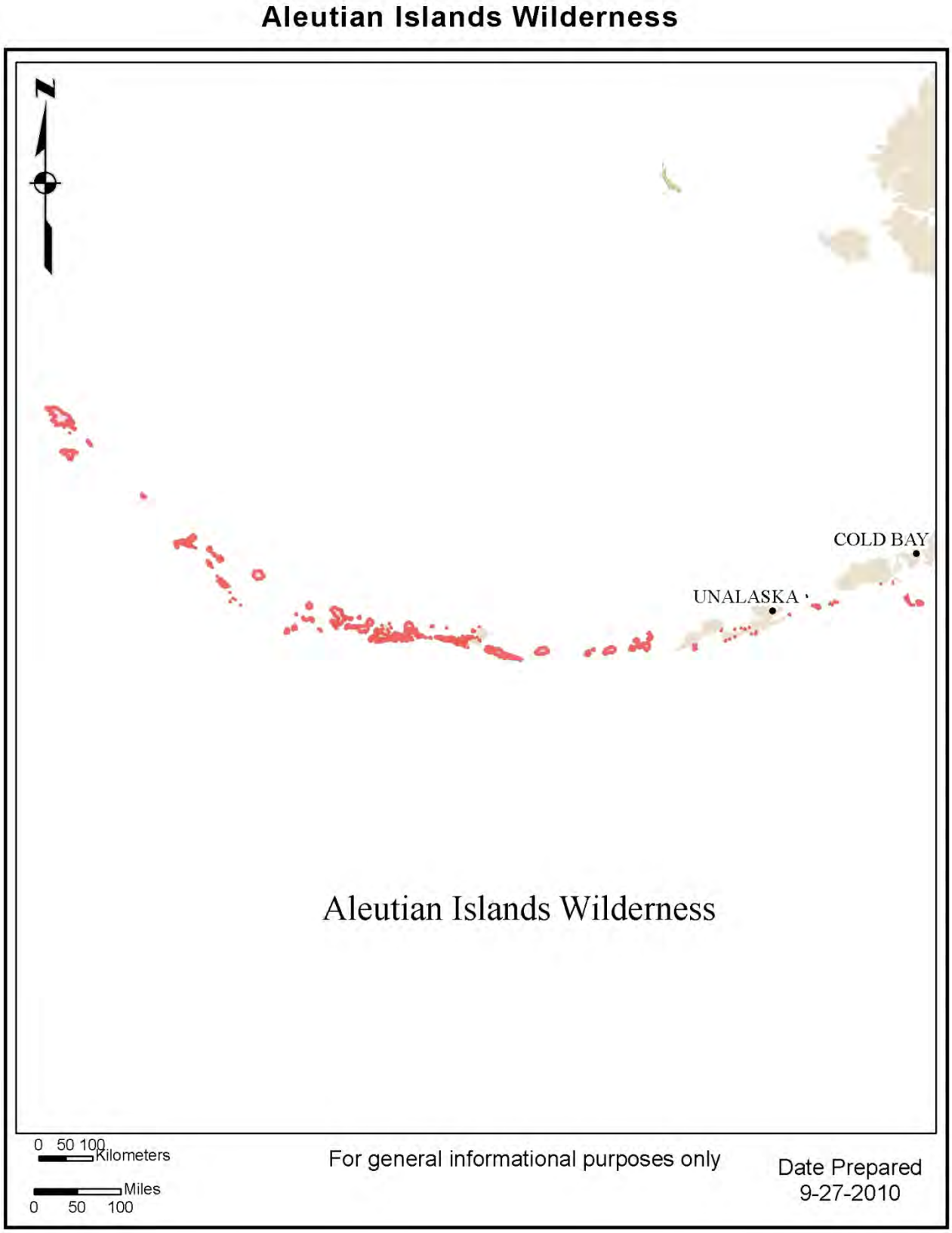
9.0 LIST OF WILDERNESS AREAS

There are 48 designated Wilderness Areas in Alaska. The managing agencies in Alaska are U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service and the National Park Service.

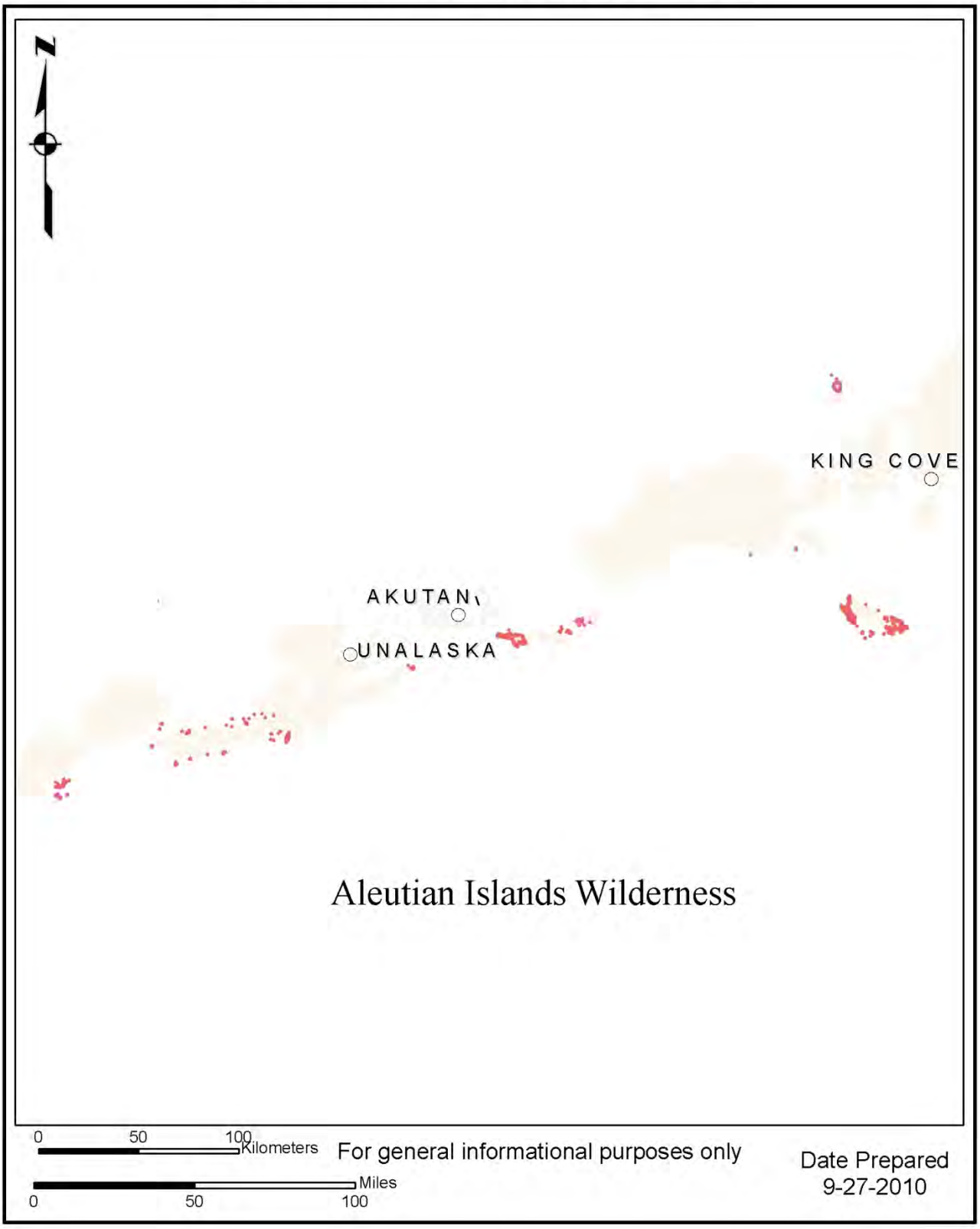
1. Aleutian Islands Wilderness
2. Andreafsky Wilderness
3. Becharof Wilderness
4. Bering Sea Wilderness
5. Bogoslof Wilderness
6. Chamisso Wilderness
7. Chuck River Wilderness
8. Coronation Island Wilderness
9. Denali Wilderness
10. Endicott River Wilderness
11. Forrester Island Wilderness
12. Gates of the Arctic Wilderness
13. Glacier Bay Wilderness
14. Hazy Islands Wilderness
15. Innoko Wilderness
16. Izembek Wilderness
17. Karta River Wilderness
18. Katmai Wilderness
19. Kenai Wilderness
20. Kobuk Valley Wilderness
21. Kootznoowoo Wilderness
22. Koyukuk Wilderness
23. Kuiu Wilderness
24. Lake Clark Wilderness
25. Maurille Islands Wilderness
26. Misty Fjords National Monument Wilderness
27. Mollie Beattie Wilderness
28. Noatak Wilderness
29. Nunivak Wilderness
30. Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness
31. Pleasant/Lemusurier/Inian Islands Wilderness
32. Russell Fjord Wilderness
33. Saint Lazaria Wilderness
34. Selawik Wilderness
35. Semidi Wilderness
36. Simeonof Wilderness
37. South Baranof Wilderness
38. South Etolin Wilderness
39. South Prince of Wales Wilderness
40. Stikine-LeConte Wilderness
41. Tebenkof Bay Wilderness
42. Togiak Wilderness
43. Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness
44. Tuxedni Wilderness
45. Unimak Wilderness
46. Warren Island Wilderness
47. West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness
48. Wrangell-Saint Elias Wilderness

9.1 Aleutian Islands Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



Aleutian Islands Wilderness - East



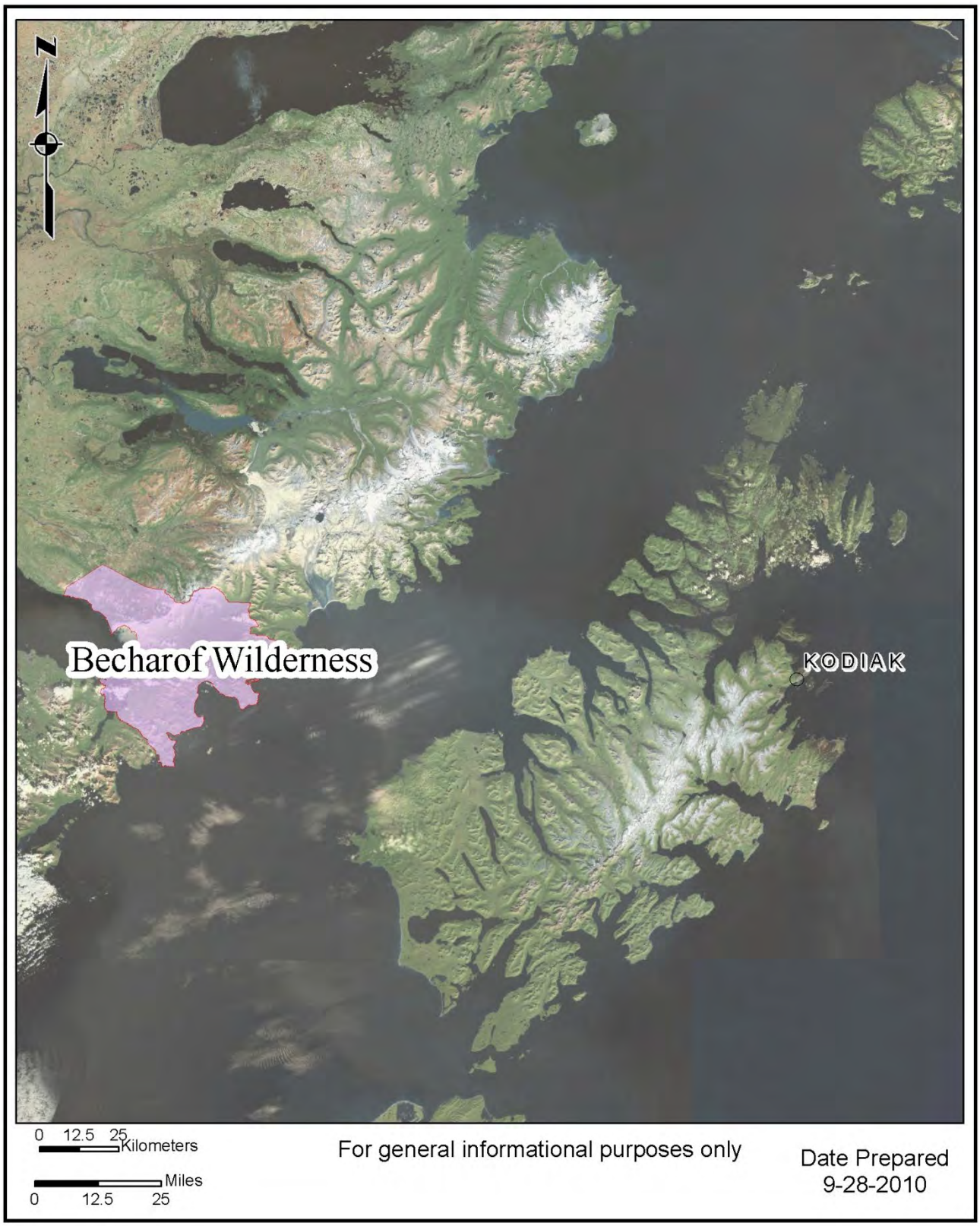
9.2 Andreafsky Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



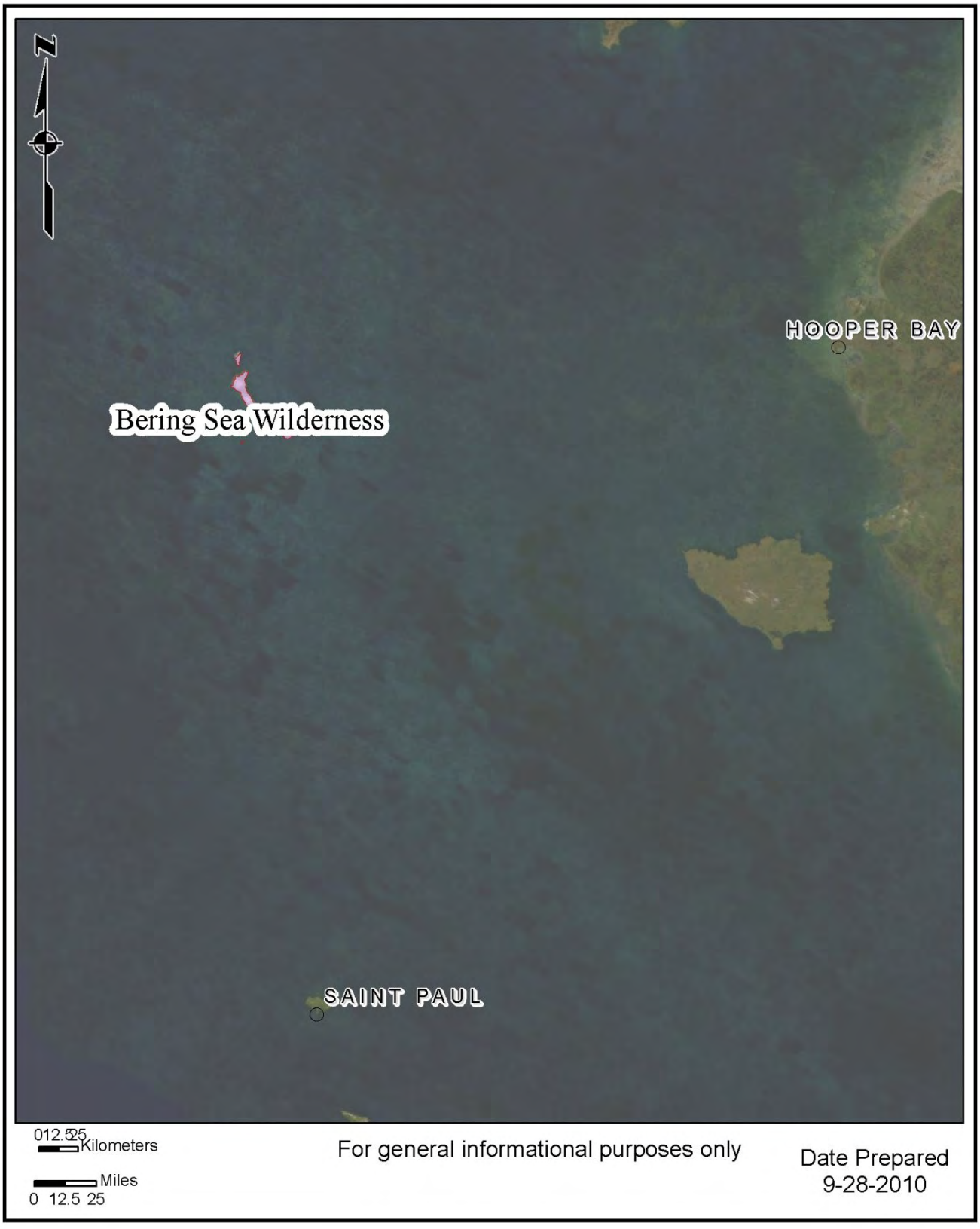
9.3 Becharof Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



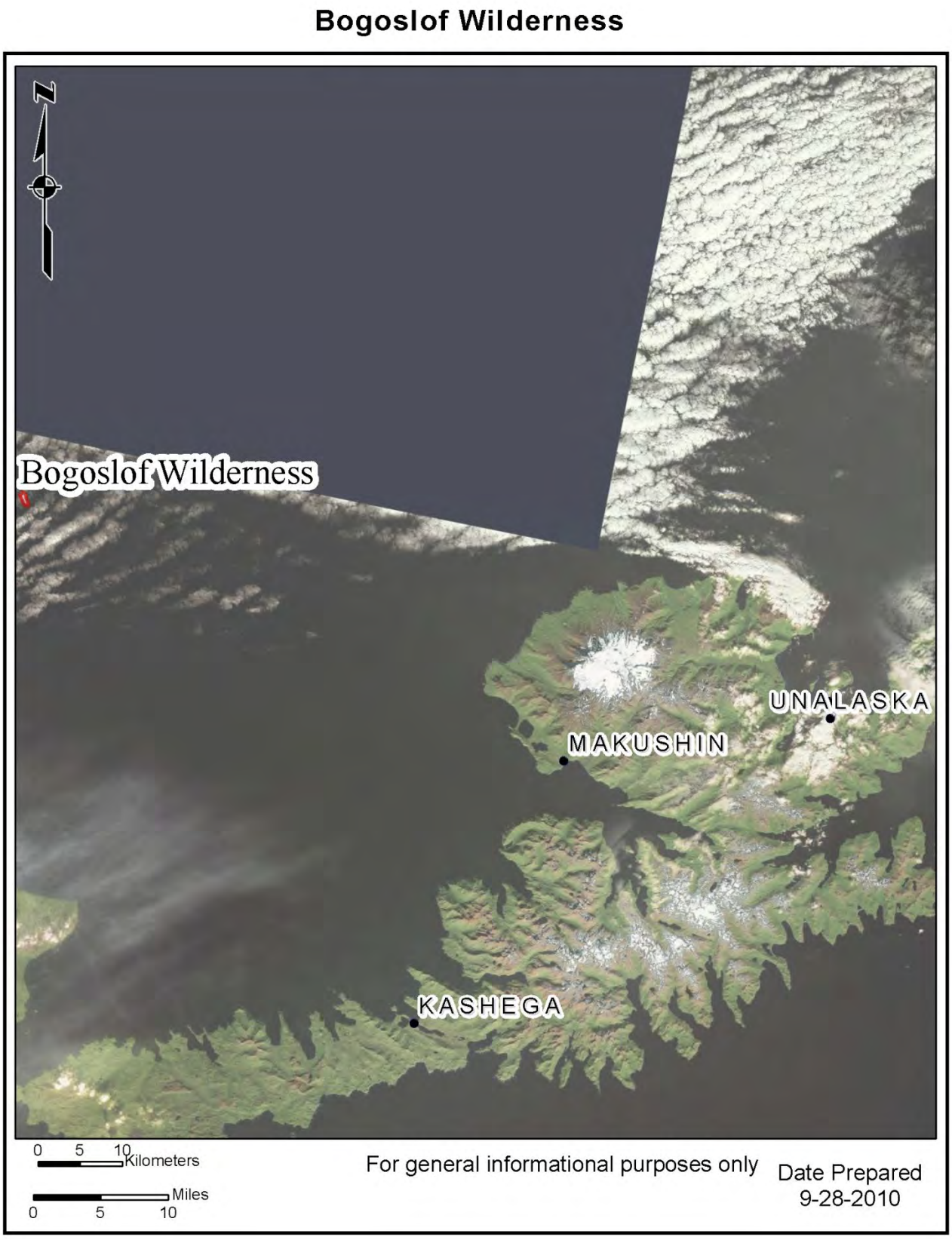
9.4 Bering Sea Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.5 Bogoslof Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



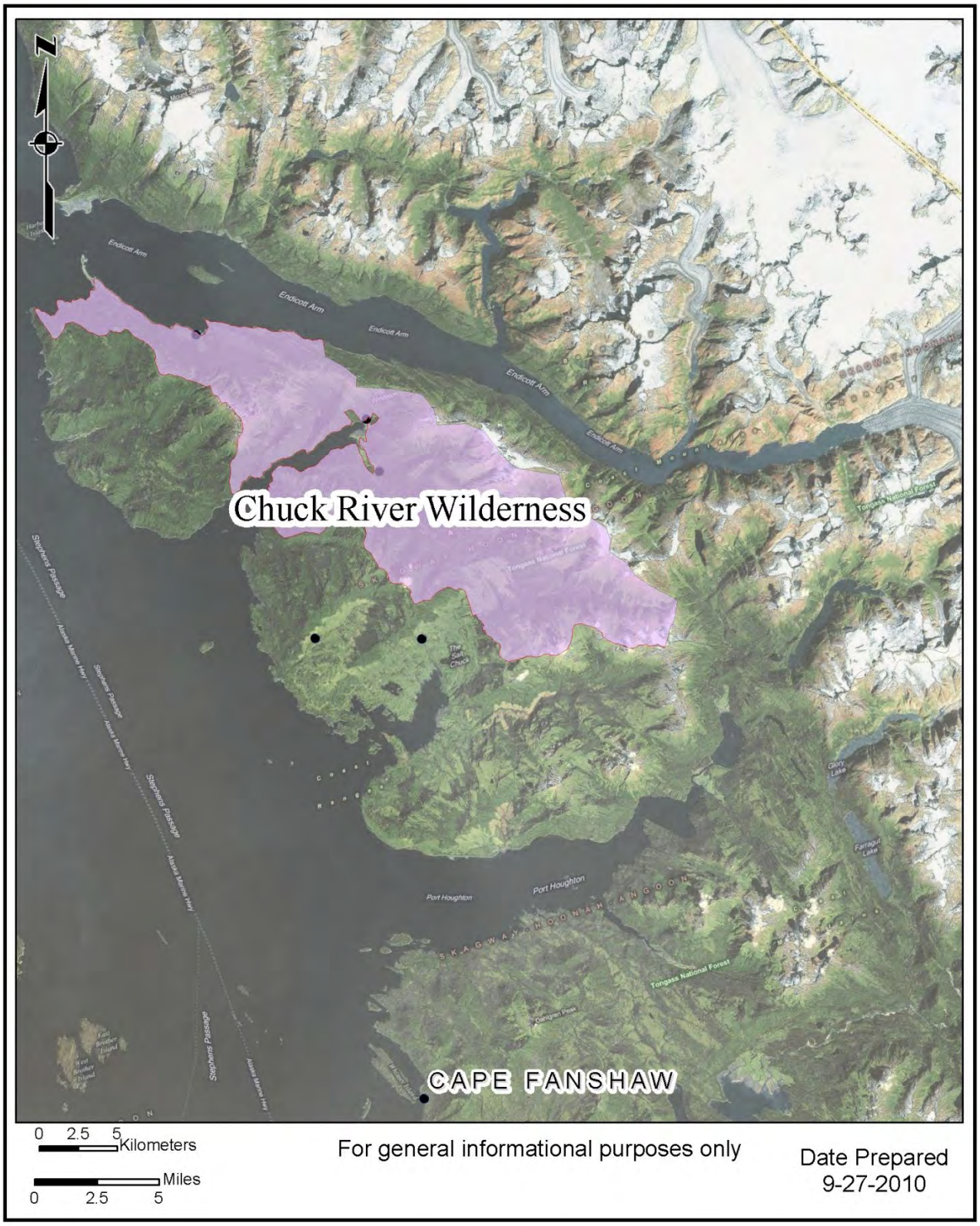
9.6 Chamisso Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.7 Chuck River Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



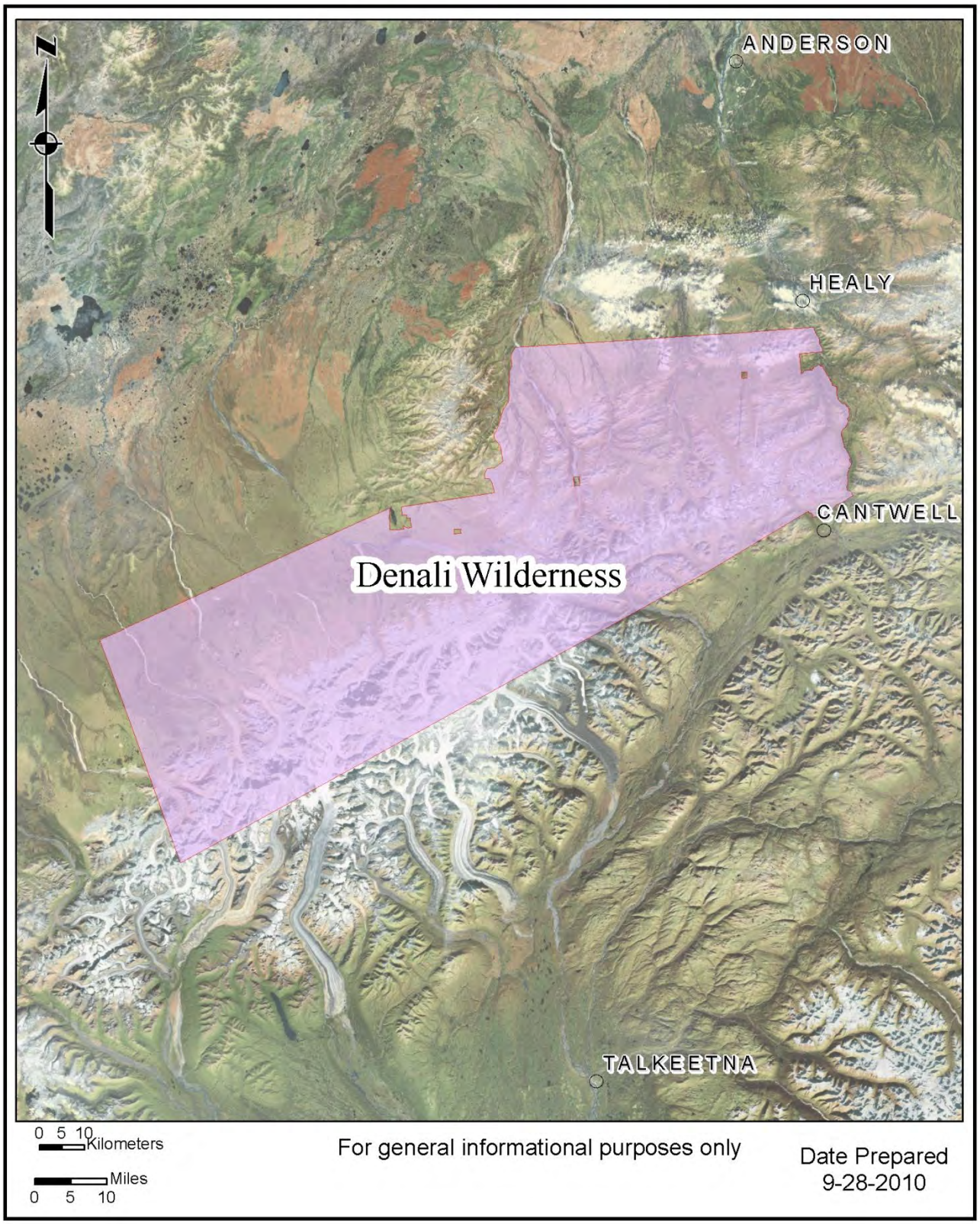
9.8 Coronation Island Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.9 Denali Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.10 Endicott River Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.11 Forrester Island Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.12 Gates of the Arctic Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.13 Glacier Bay Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



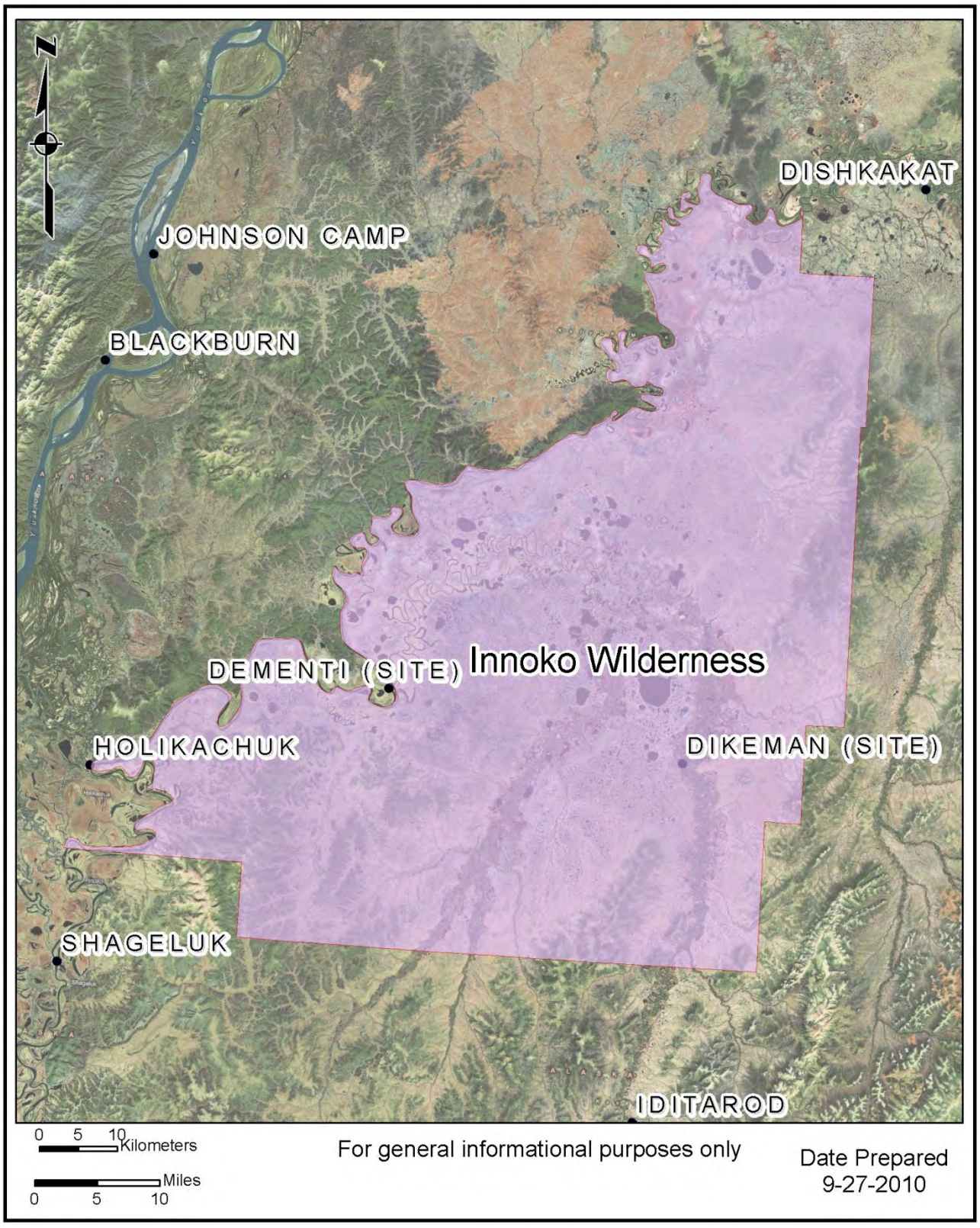
9.14 Hazy Islands Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



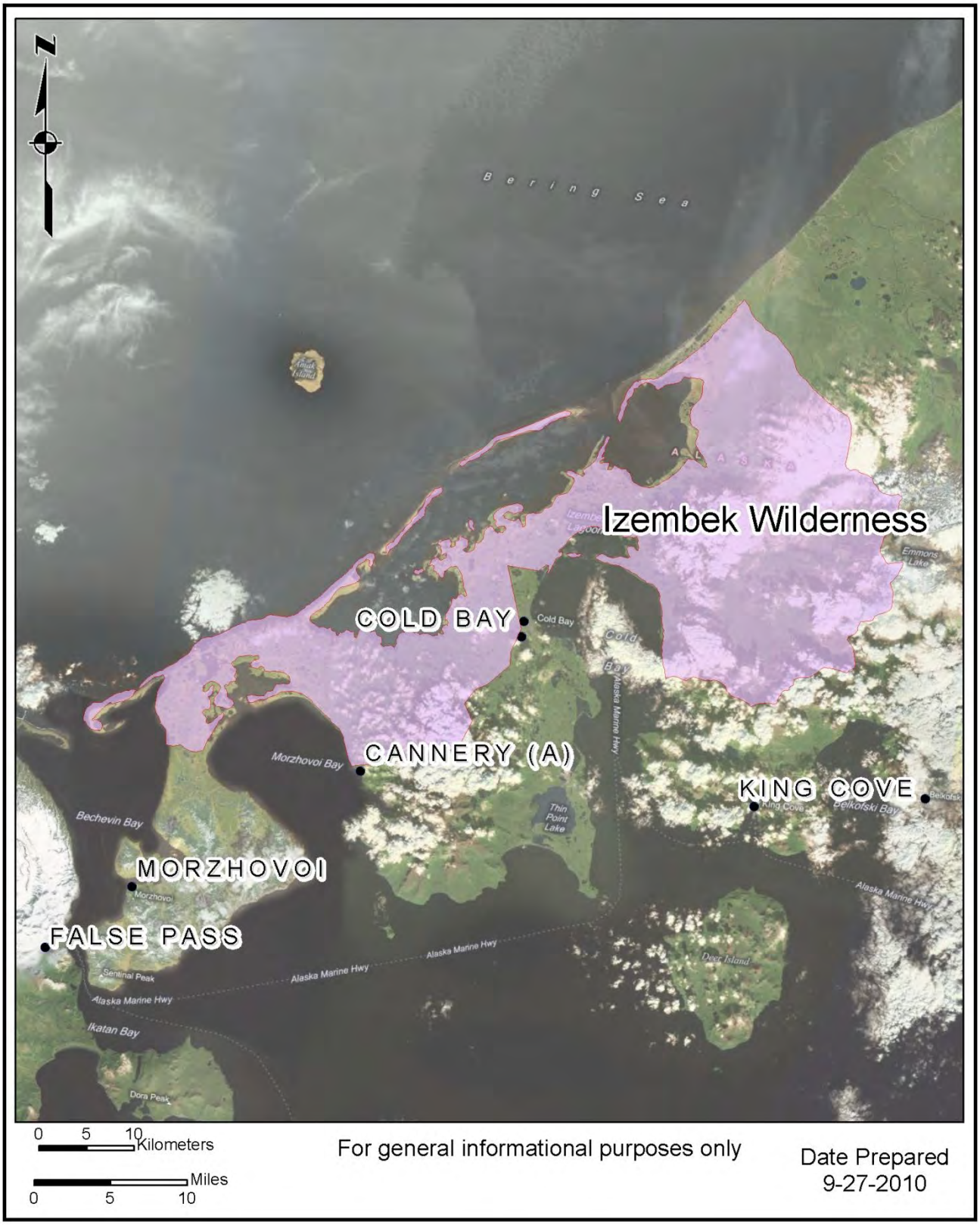
9.15 Innoko Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



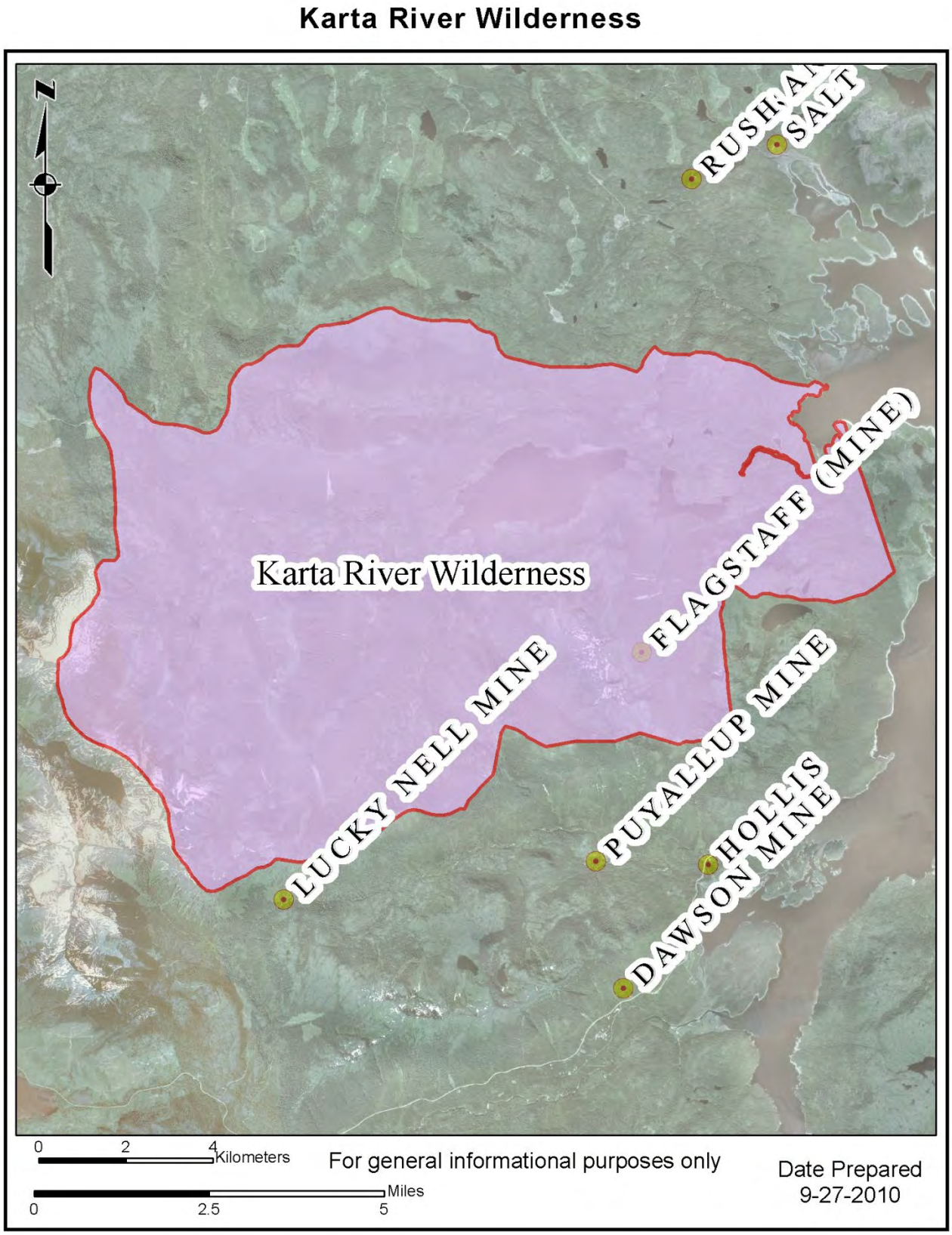
9.16 Izembek Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



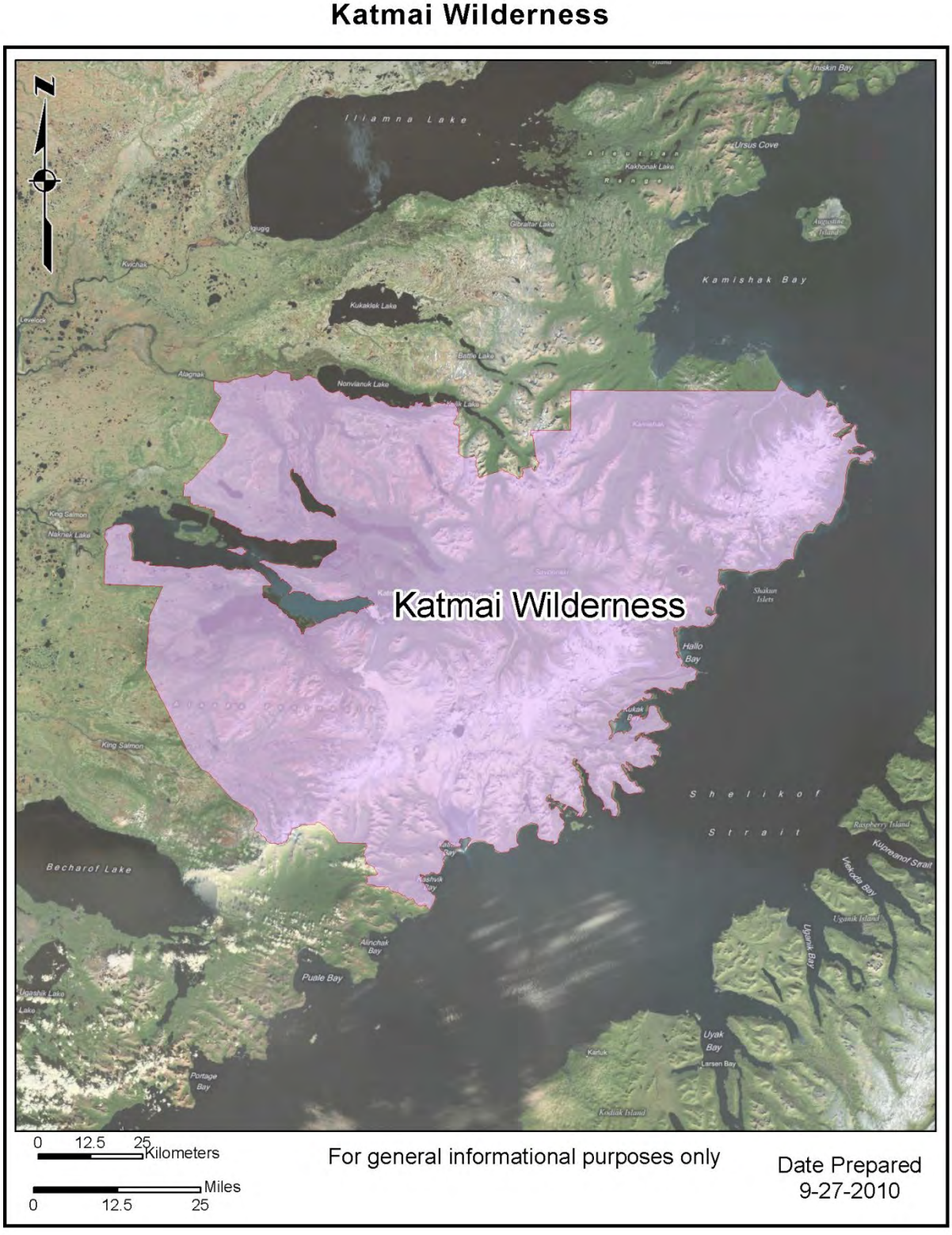
9.17 Karta River Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



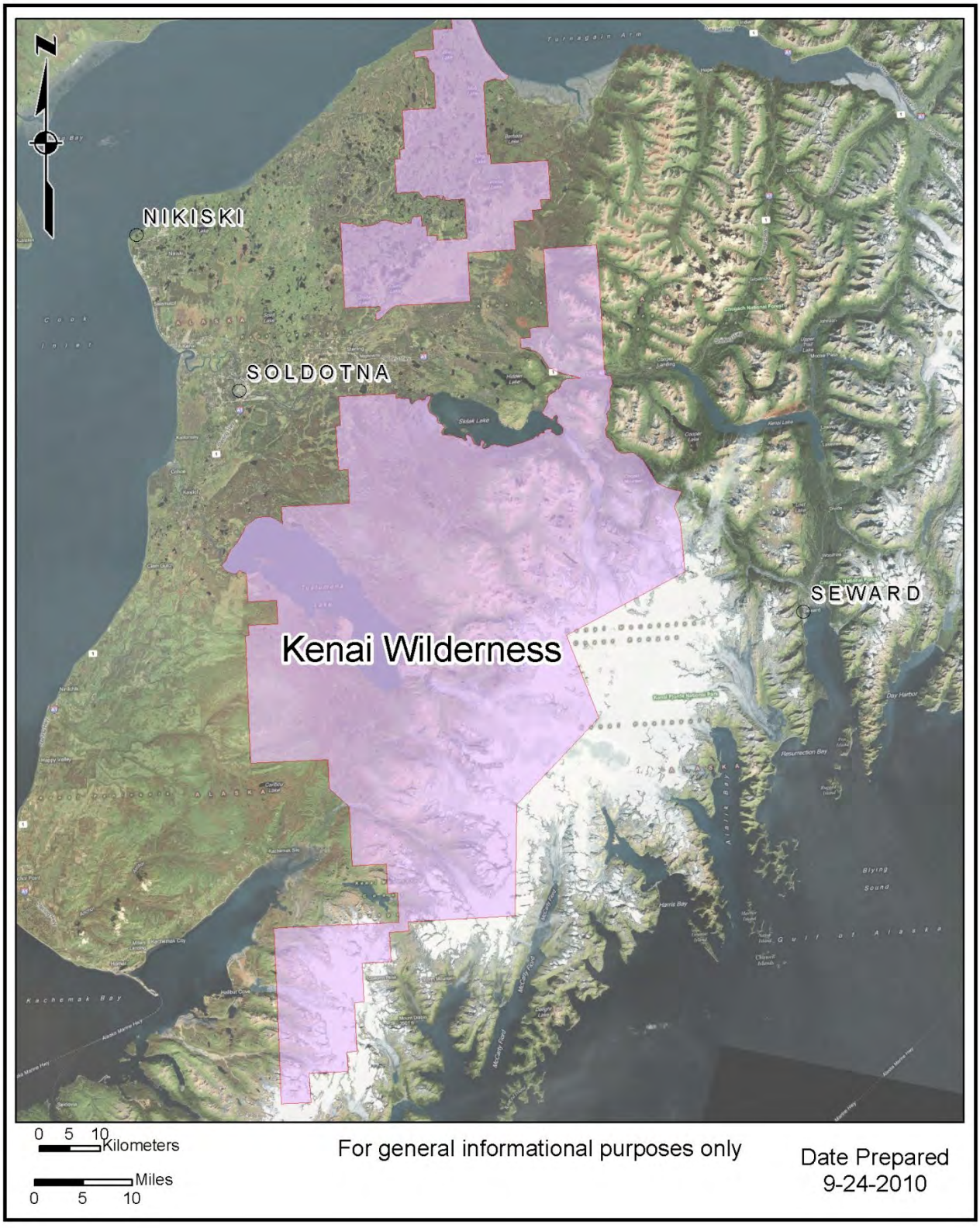
9.18 Katmai Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



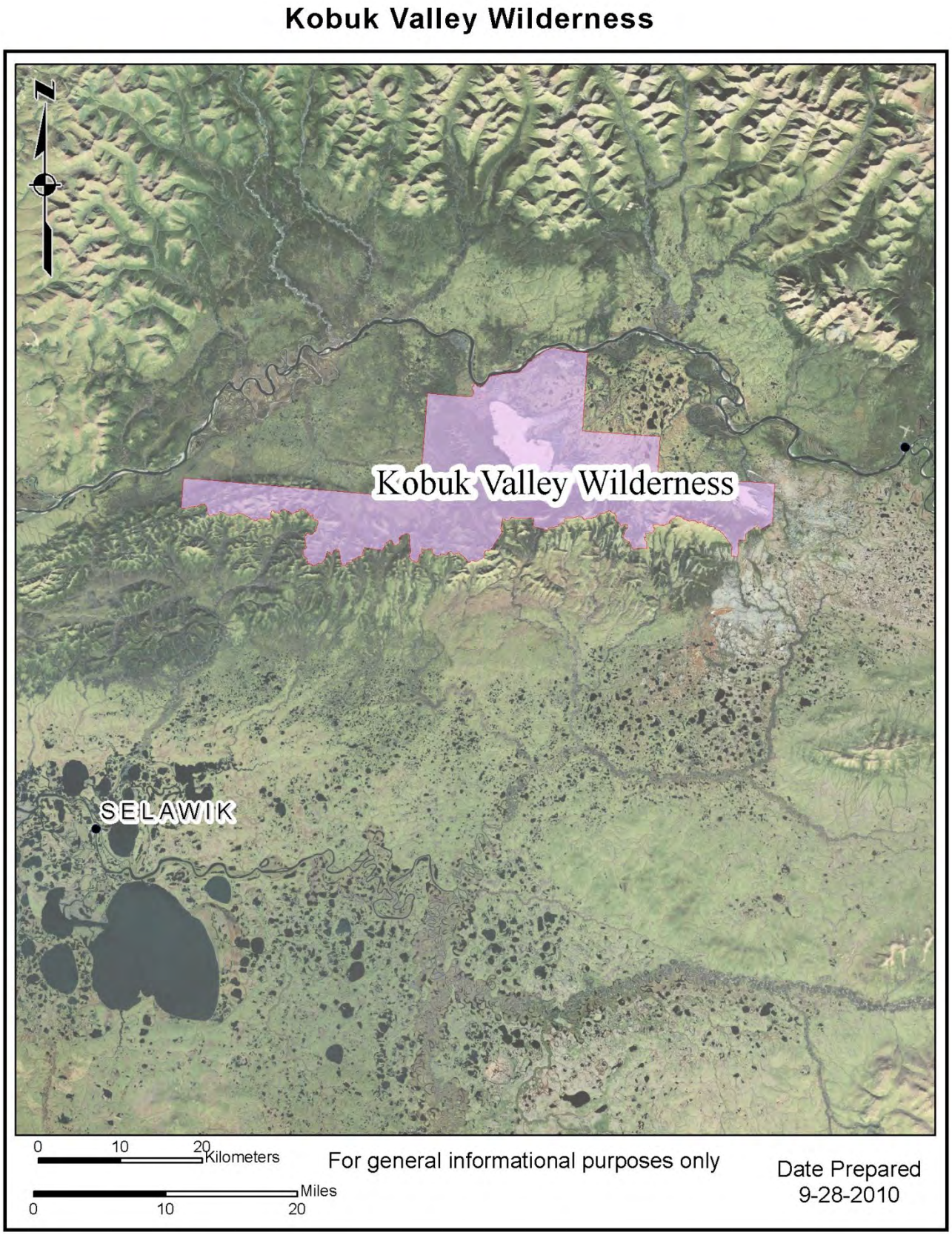
9.19 Kenai Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.20 Kobuk Valley Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.21 Kootznoowoo Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.22 Koyukuk Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



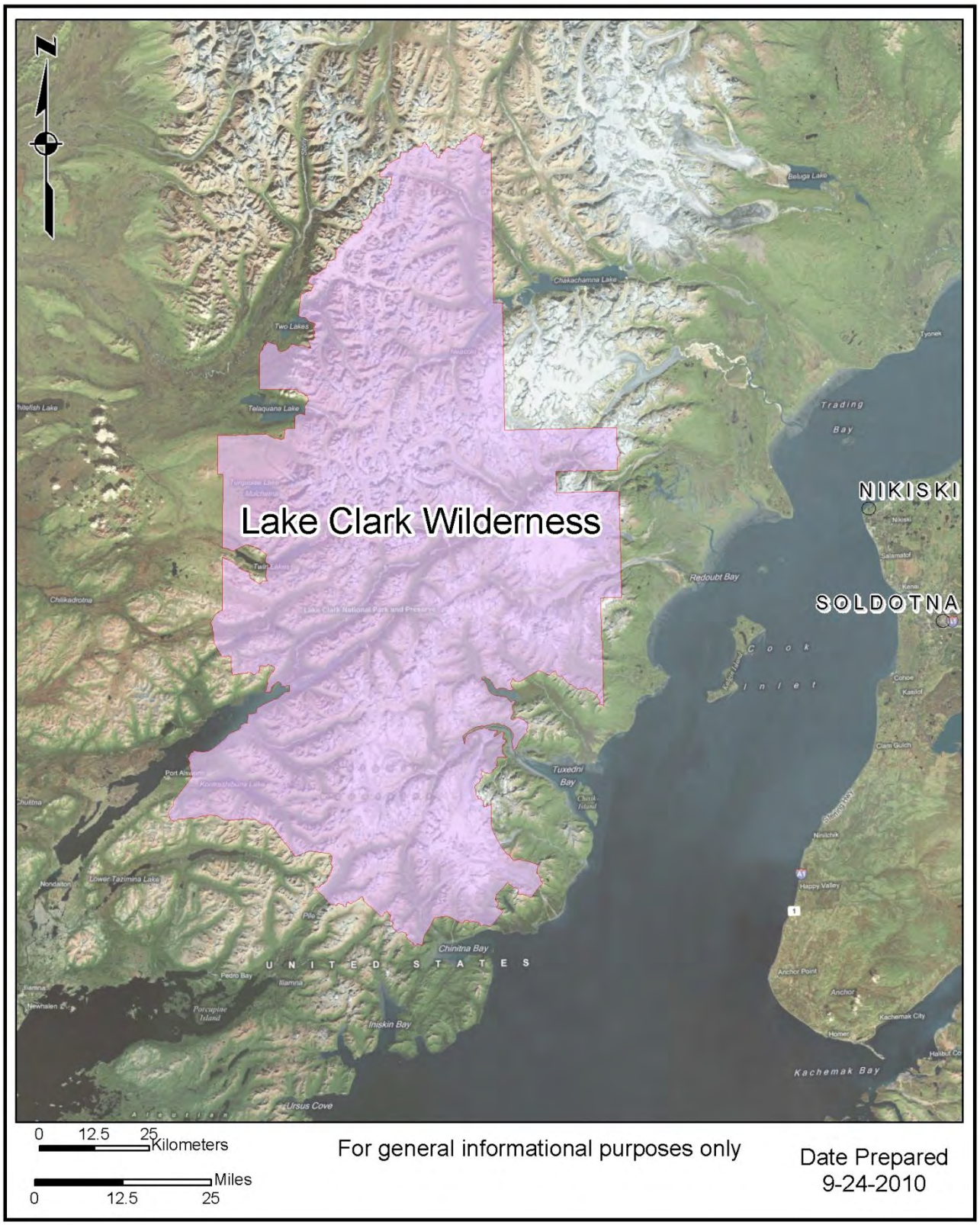
9.23 Kuiu Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.24 Lake Clark Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



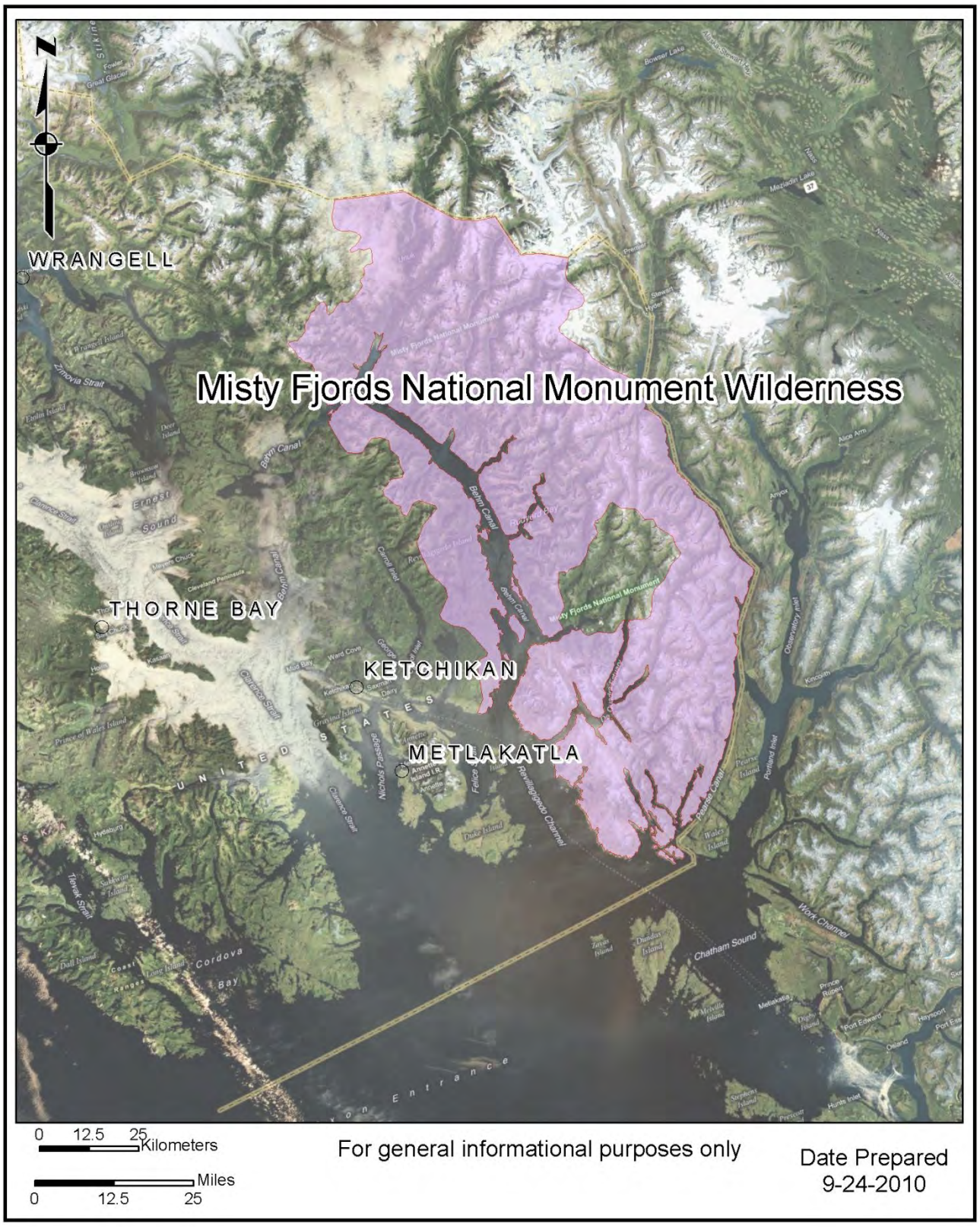
9.25 Maurille Islands Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.26 Misty Fjords National Monument Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.27 Mollie Beattie Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.28 Noatak Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



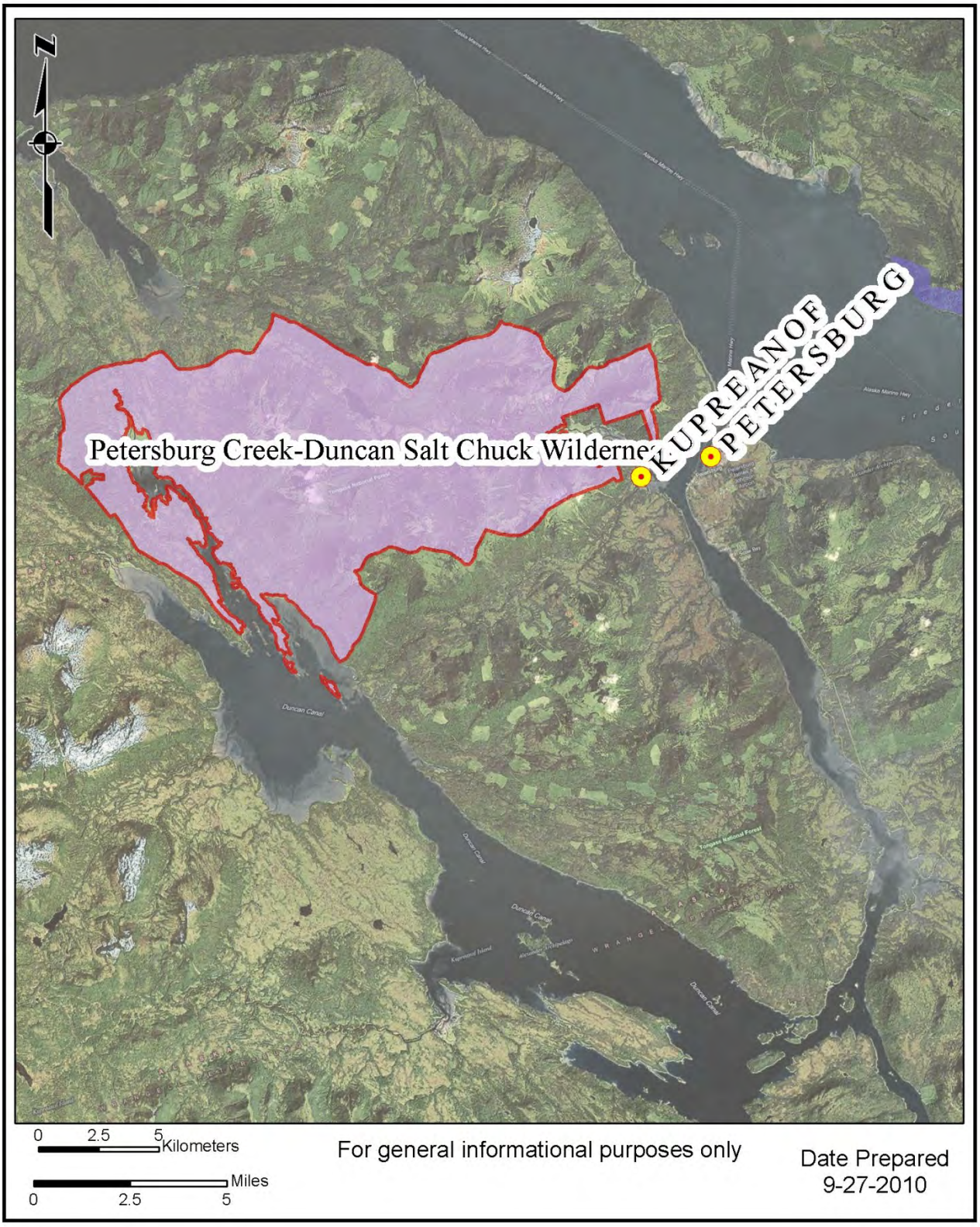
9.29 Nunivak Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



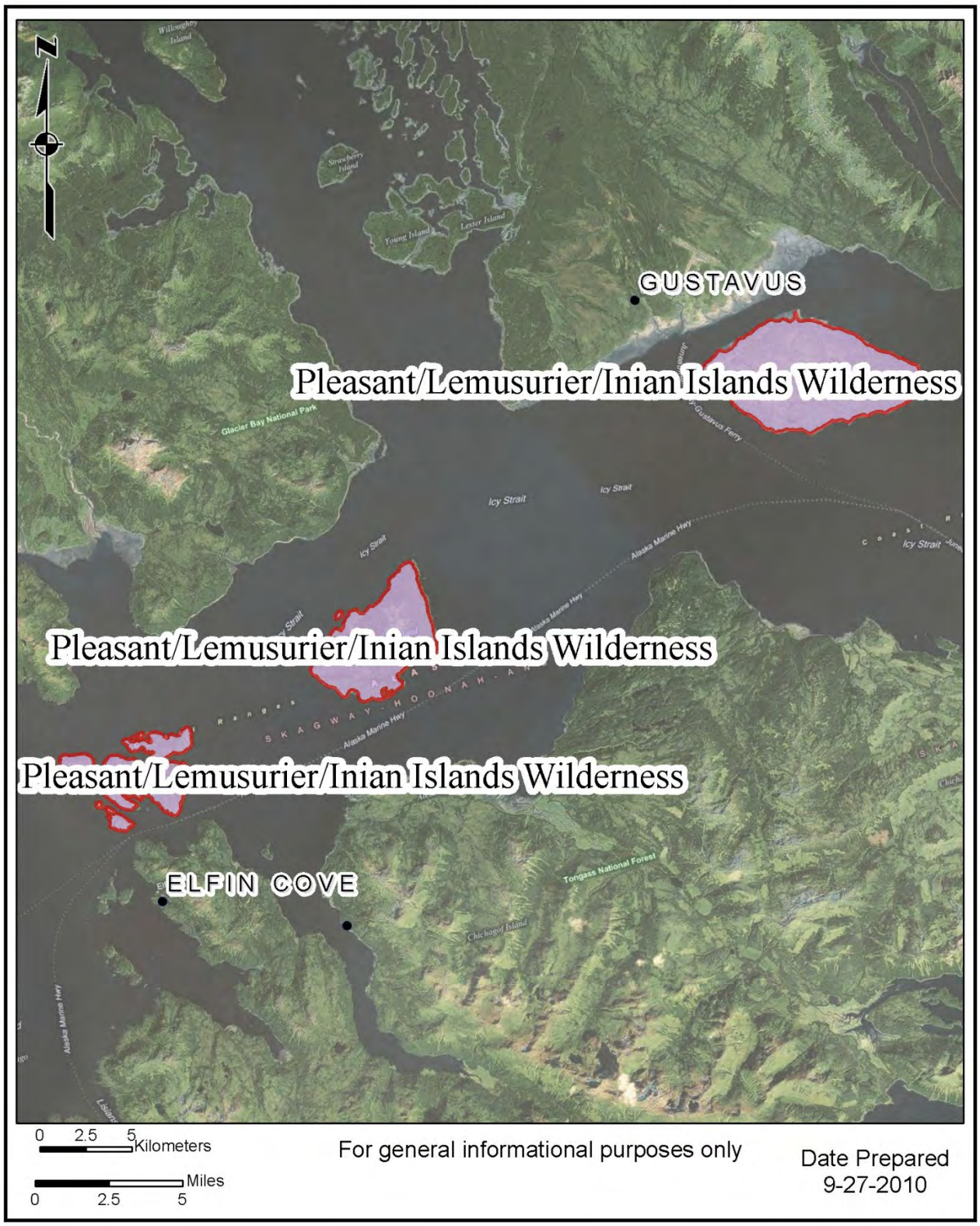
9.30 Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



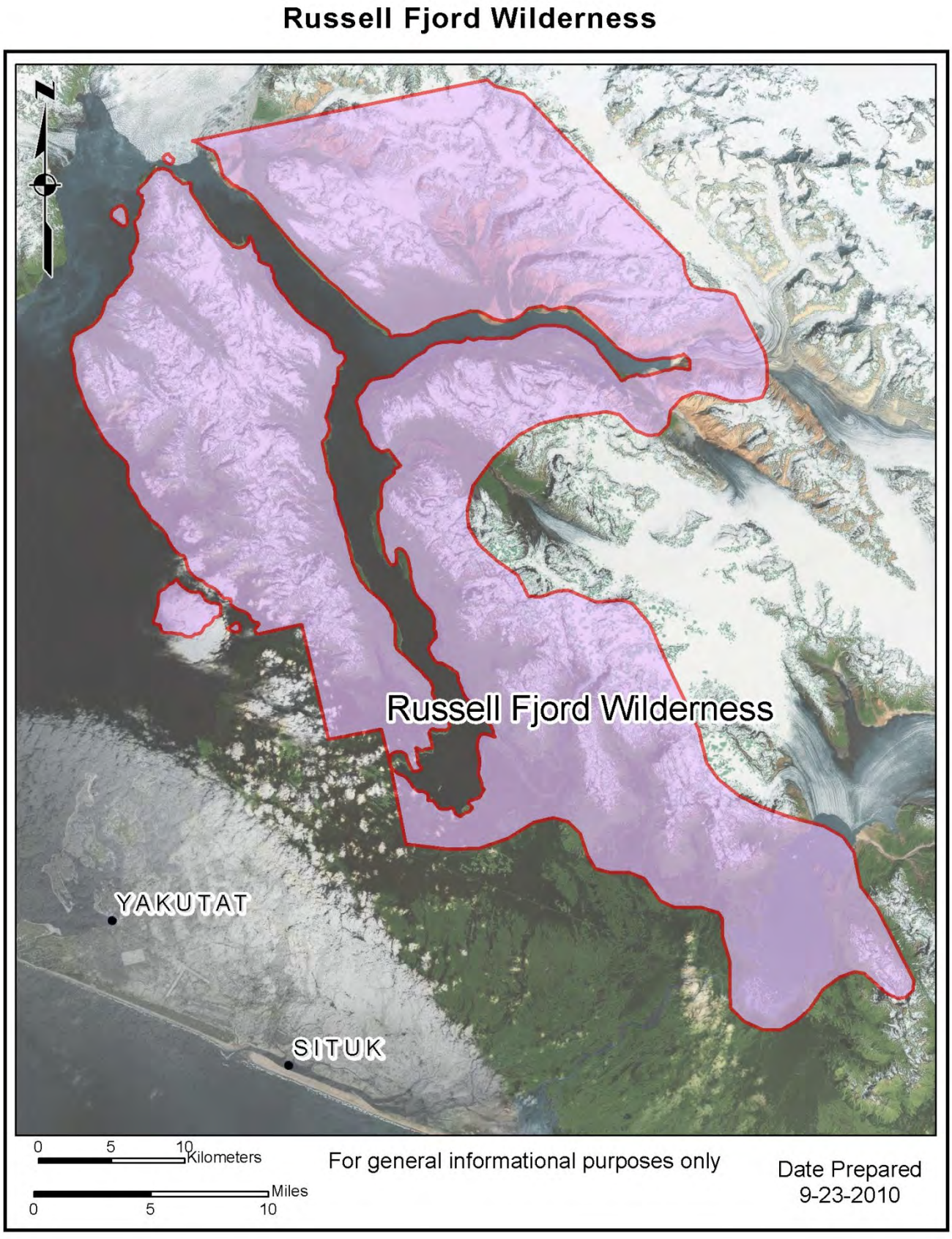
9.31 Pleasant/Lemusurier/Inian Islands Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.32 Russell Fjord Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



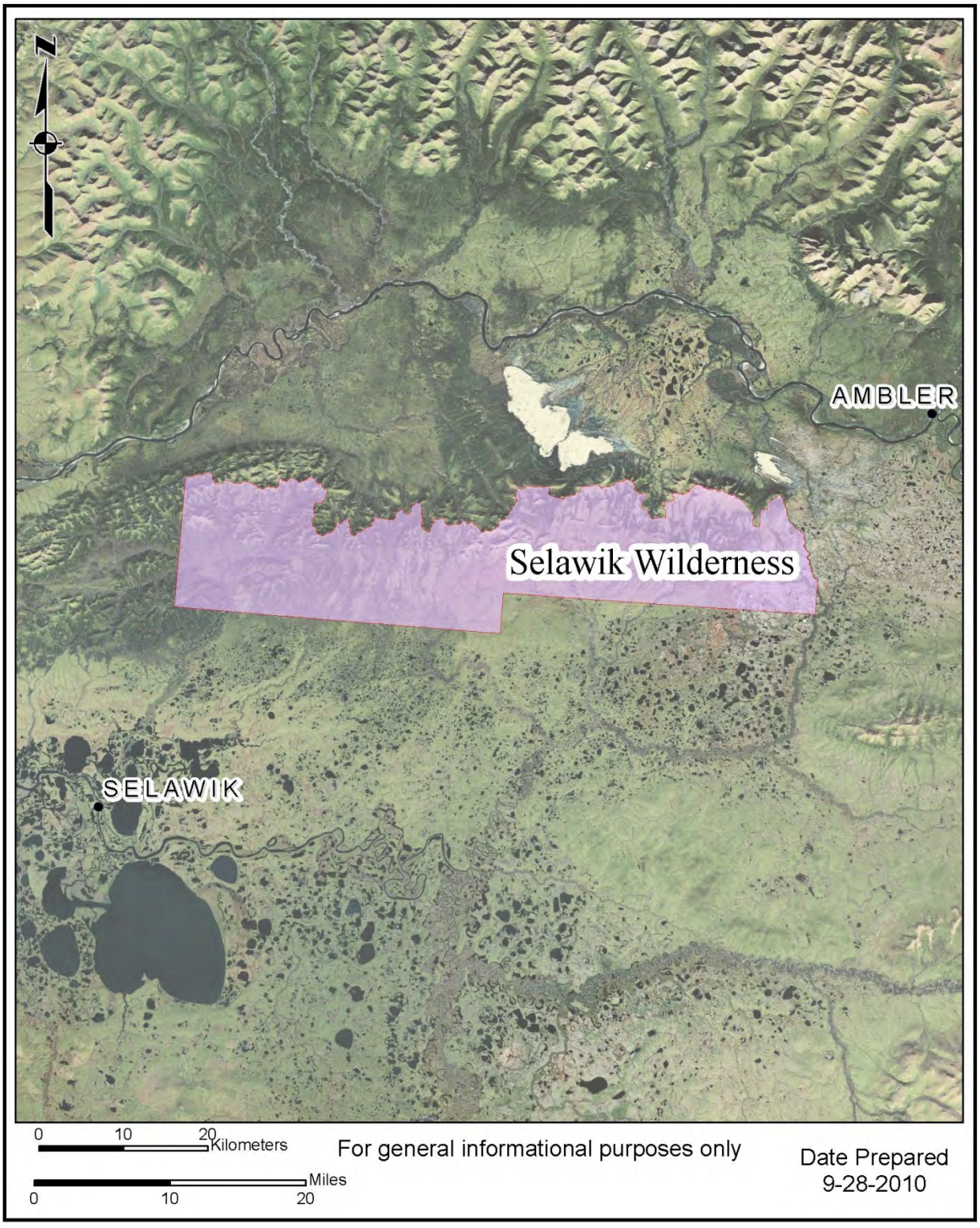
9.33 Saint Lazaria Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.34 Selawik Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.35 Semidi Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.36 Simeonof Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



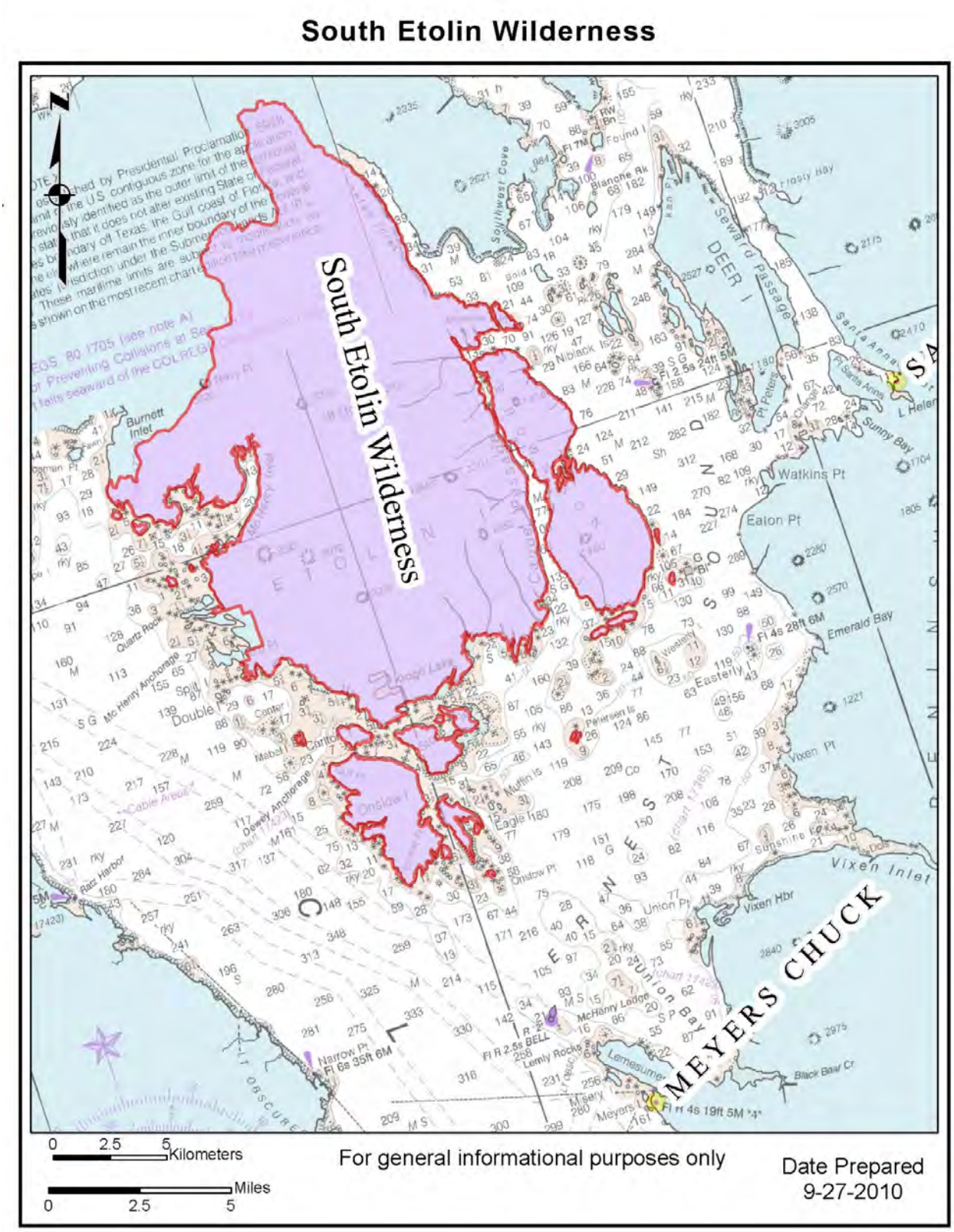
9.37 South Baranof Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



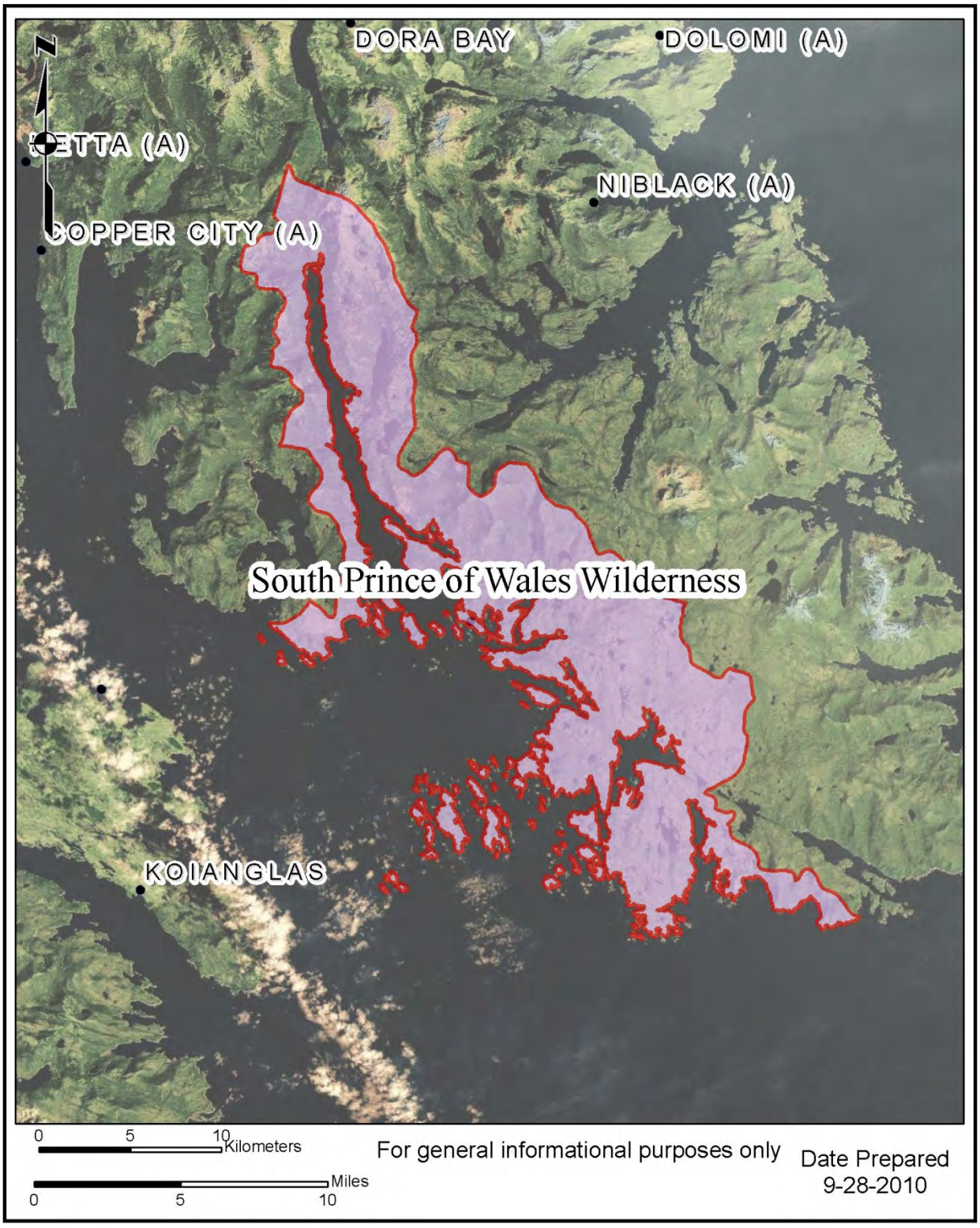
9.38 South Etolin Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



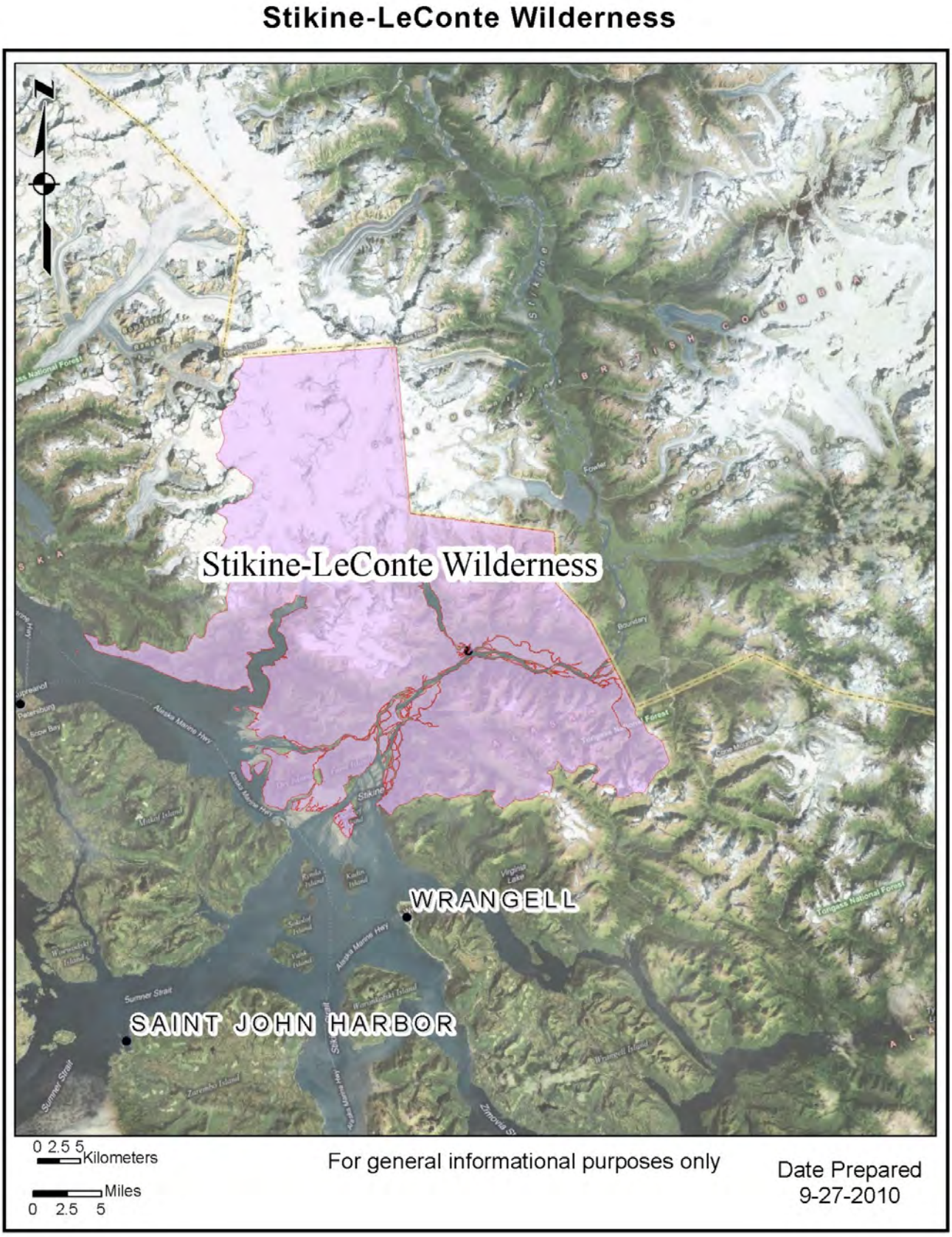
9.39 South Prince of Wales Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.40 Stikine-LeConte Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



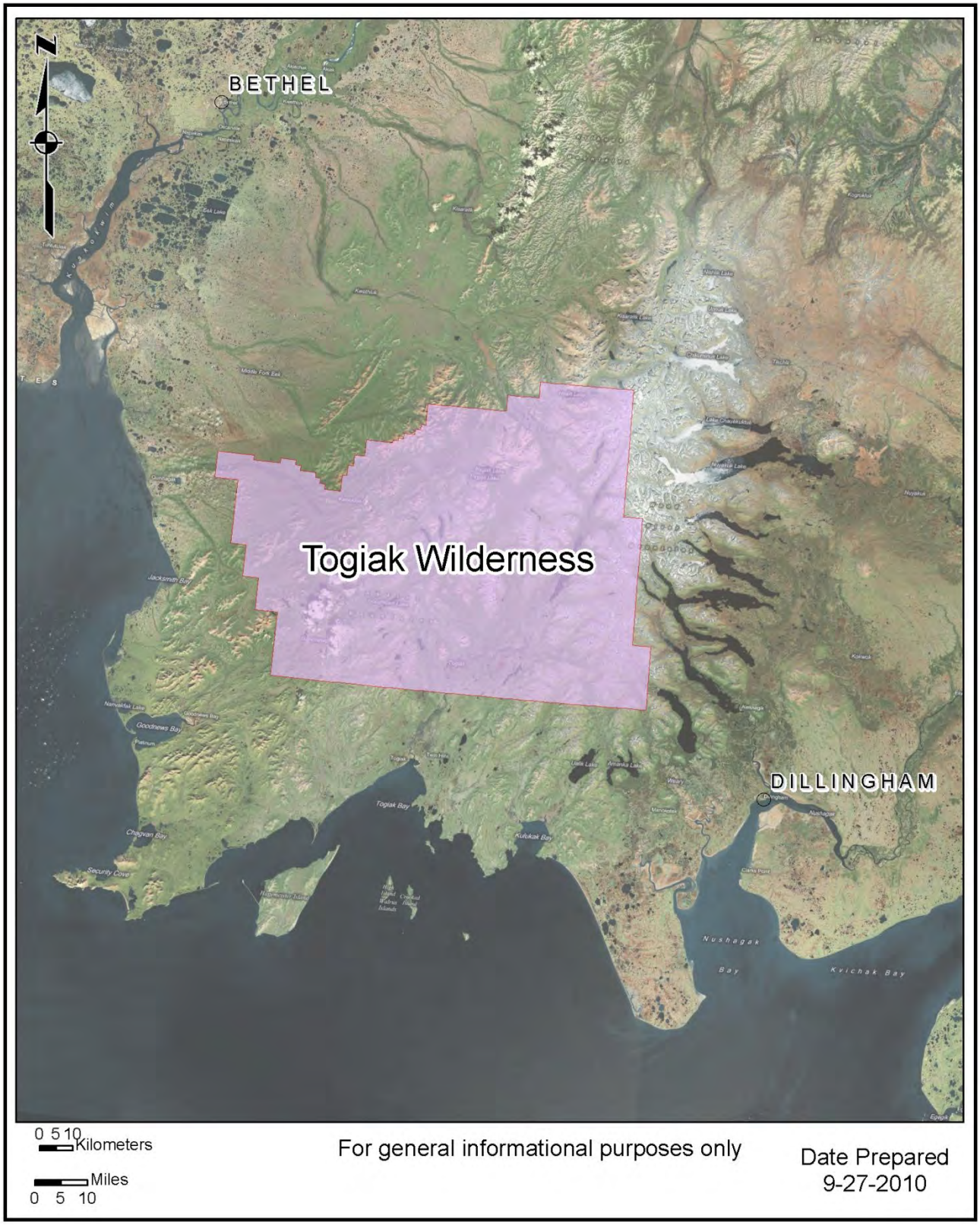
9.41 Tebenkof Bay Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



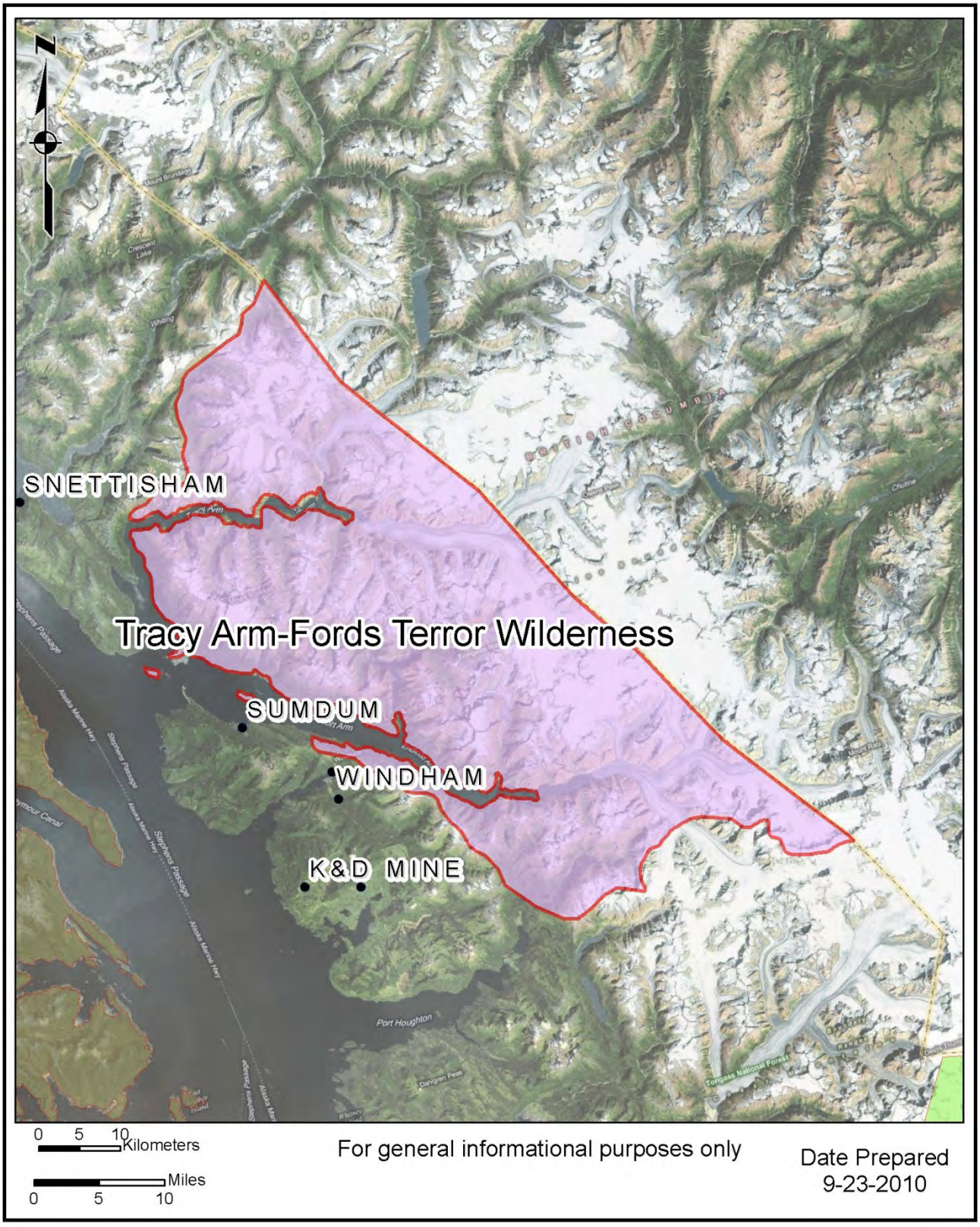
9.42 Togiak Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.43 Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.44 Tuxedni Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



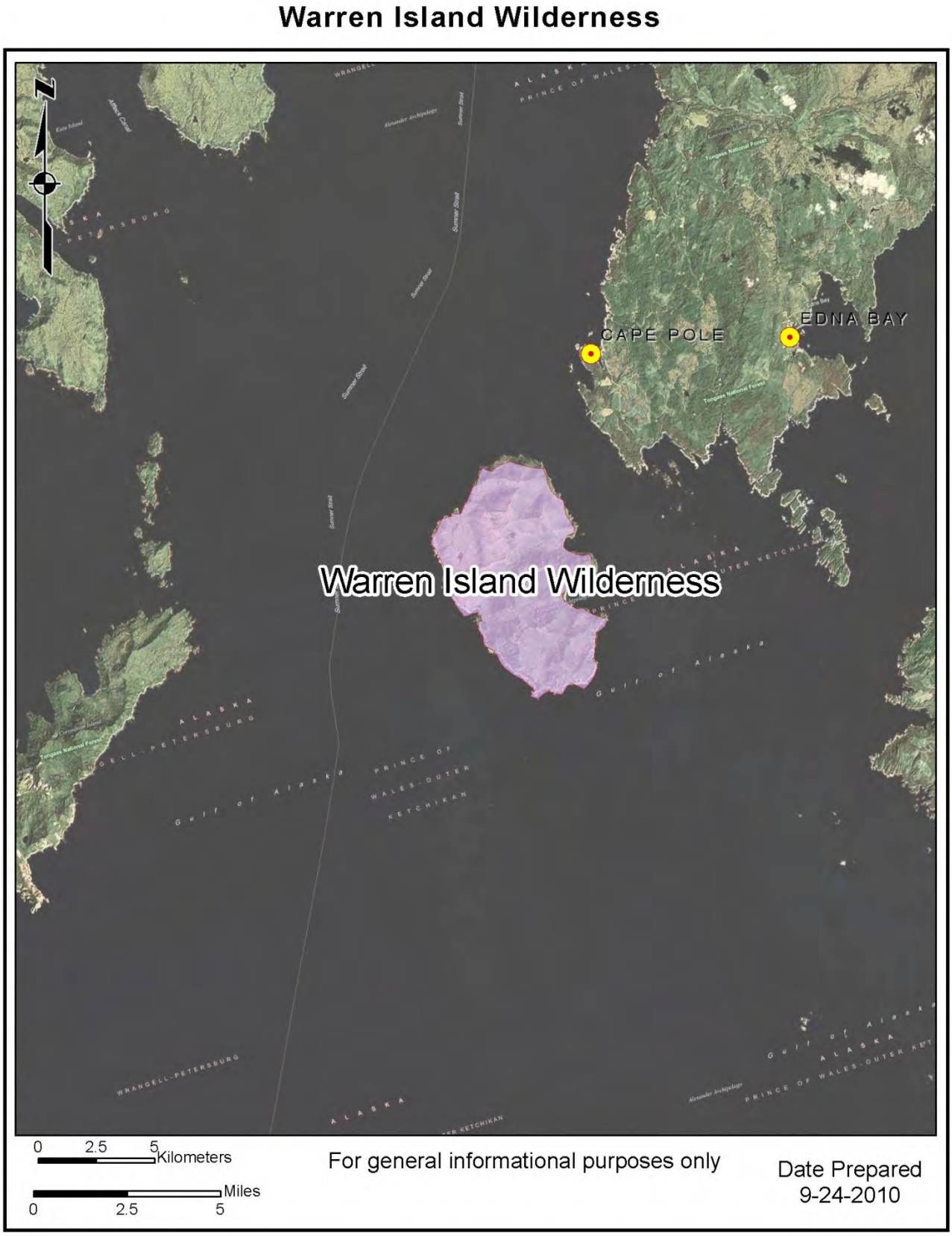
9.45 Unimak Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.46 Warren Island Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



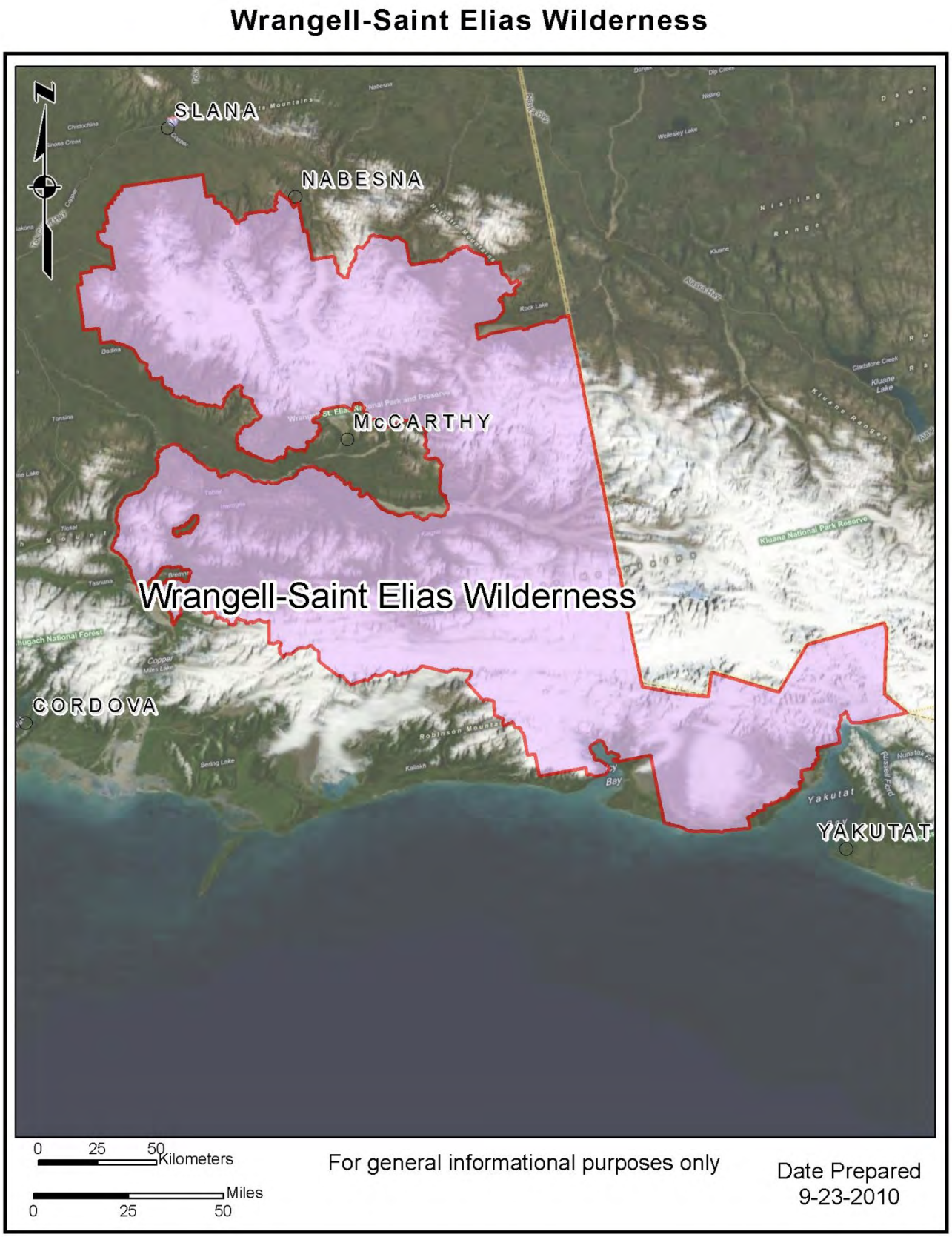
9.47 West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



9.48 Wrangell-Saint Elias Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



10.0 LOCATION OF CRITICAL HABITAT OF WESTERN STELLER SEA LIONS (*Eumetopias jubatus)*

Western Steller sea lion major rookeries are identified in Table 1 and Western Steller sea lion major haul-outs are identified in Table 2.

Critical habitat includes a terrestrial zone and air zone that extends 3,000 feet (0.9 km) from the baseline or base point of each major rookery and major haul-out in Alaska.

Critical habitat **east** of 144° West Longitude includes an aquatic zone that extends 3,000 feet (0.9 km) from the baseline or base point of each major rookery and major haul-out in Alaska.

Critical habitat **west** of 144° West Longitude includes an aquatic zone that extends 20 nm (37 km) seaward in State and Federally managed waters from the baseline or base point of each major rookery and major haul-out in Alaska.

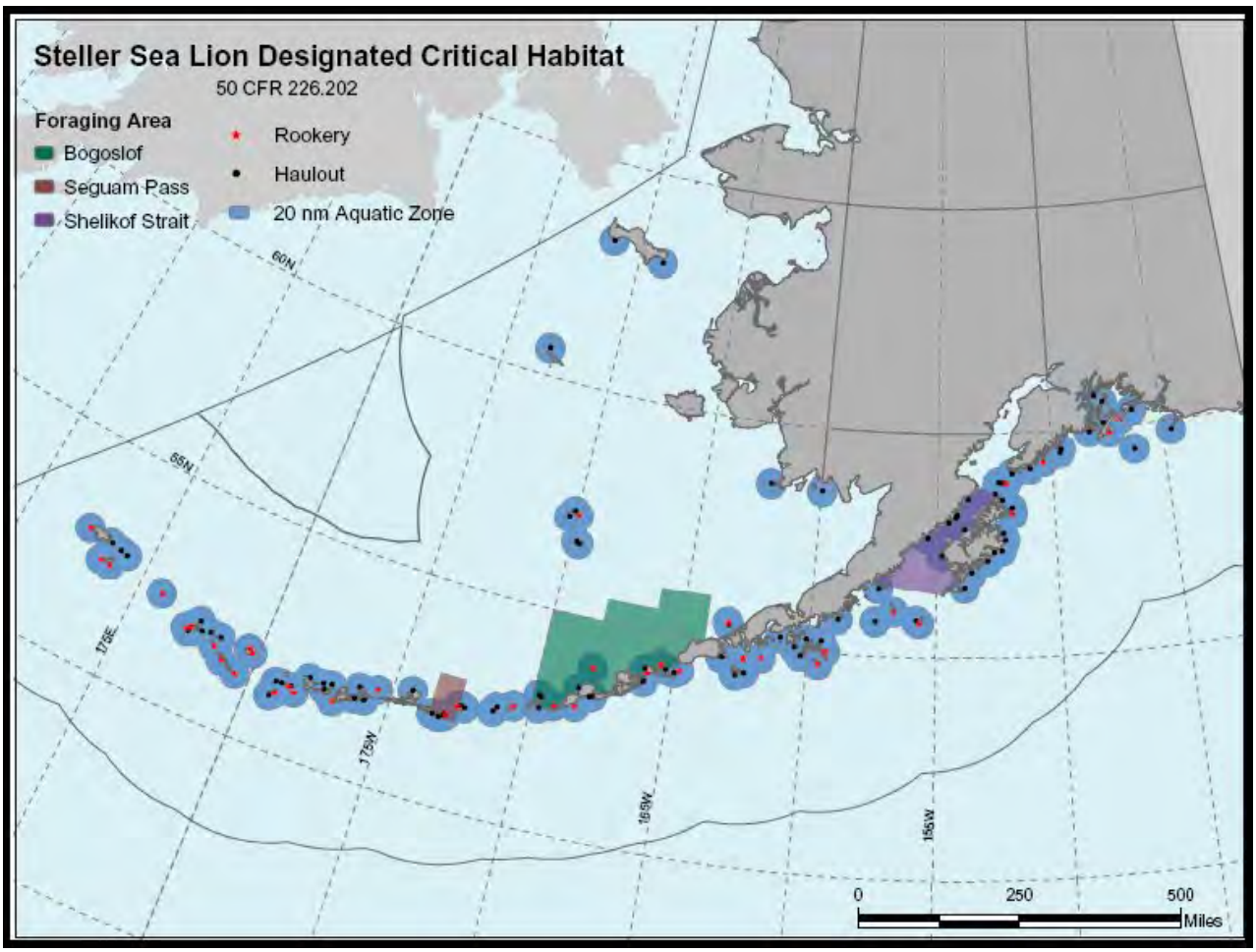
Steller's Sea lion (Eumetopias jubatus)
(Drawing from Alaska Whale Foundation web site)



The overview map is shown below with specific location information presented in Table 1. All information is provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

10.1 Steller Sea Lion Designated Critical Habitat

(Map by National Marine Fisheries Service)



10.2 Major Western Steller Sea Lion Rookery Sites

Table 1 - Major Western Sellar Sea Lion Rookery Sites

Major Western Steller sea lion rookery sites are identified in the following table. Where two sets of coordinates are given, the baseline extends in a clockwise direction from the first set of geographic coordinates along with the shoreline at mean lower-low water to the second set or coordinates. Where only one set of coordinates is listed, that location is the base point. (Information from the National Marine Fisheries Service)

State/region/site	Boundaries to–			
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
Alaska				
Western Aleutians:				
Agattu I.				
Cape Sabak \1\	52 23.5N	173 43.5E	52 22.0N	173 41.0E
Gillon Point \1\.	52 24.0N	173 21.5E		
Attu I.\1\.	52 54.5N	172 28.5E	52 57.5N	172 31.5E
Buldir I.\1\.	52 20.5N	175 57.0E	52 23.5N.	172 51.0E
Central Aleutians:				
Adak I.\1\.	51 36.5N	176 59.0W	51 38.0N	176.59.5W
Agligadak I.\1\.	52 06.5N	172 54.0W		
Amchitka I.:\1\				
Column Rock \1\	51 32.5N	178 49.5E		
East Cape \1\.	51 22.5N	179 28.0E	51 21.5N	179 25.0E
Ayugadak I.\1\.	51 45.5N	178 24.5E		
Gramp Rock \1\.	51 29.0N	178 20.5W		
Kasatochi I.\1\.	52 10.0N	175 31.5W	52 10.5N	175 29.0W
Kiska I.:				
Lief Cove \1\.	51 57.5N	177 21.0E	51 56.5N	177 20.0E
Cape St. Stephen \1\	51 52.5N	177 13.0E	51 53.5N	177 12.0E
Seguam I./Saddleridge \1\.	52 21.0N	172 35.0W	52 21.0N	172 33.0W
Semisopochnoi I.:				
Pochnoi Pt \1\..	51 58.5N	179 45.5E	51 57.0N	179 46.0E
Petrel Pt \1\	52 01.5N	179 37.5E	52 01.5E	179 39.0E
Tag I.\1\.	51 33.5N	178 34.5W		
Ulak I.\1\..	51 20.0N	178 57.0W	51 18.5N	178 59.5W
Yunaska I.\1\	52 42.0N	170 38.5W	52 41.0N	170 34.5W
Eastern Aleutian:				
Adugak I.\1\	52 55.0N	169 10.5W		
Akun I./Billings Head \1\.	54 18.0N	165 32.5W	54 18.0N	165 31.5W
Akutan I./Cape Morgan \1\.	54 03.5N	166 00.0W	54 05.5N	166 05.0W
Bogoslof I.\1\ \2\	53 56.0N	168 02.0W		
Ogchul I.\1\..	53 00.0N	168 24.0W		
Sea Lion Rocks. (Amak) \1\.	55 28.0N	163 12.0W		
Ugamak I.\1\..	54 14.0N	164 48.0W	54 13.0N	164 48.0W
Bering Sea:				
Walrus I.\1\.	57 11.0N	169 56.0W		

Table 1-continued-Major Western Steller Sea Lion Rookery Sites

(Information from the National Marine Fisheries Service)

State/region/site	Boundaries to–			
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
Alaska (continued)				
Western Gulf of Alaska:				
Atkins I.\1\.	55 03.5N	159 18.5W		
Chernabura I.\1\.	54 47.5N	159 31.0W	54 45.5N	159 33.5W
Clubbing Rocks (N) \1\.	54 43.0N	162 26.5W		
Clubbing Rocks (S) \1\.	54 42.0N	162 26.5W		
Pinnacle Rock \1\	54 46.0N	161 46.0W		
Central Gulf of Alaska:				
Chirikof I.\1\..	55 46.5N	155 39.5W	55 46.5N	155 43.0W
Chowiet I.\1\.	56 00.5N	156 41.5W	56 00.5N	156 42.0W
Marmot I.\1\	58 14.5N	151 47.5W	58 10.0N	151 51.0W
Outer I.\1\.	59 20.5N	150 23.0W	59 21.0N	150 24.5W
Sugarloaf I.\1\...	58 53.0N	152 02.0W		
Eastern Gulf of Alaska:				
Seal Rocks \1\...	60 10.0N	146 50.0W		
Fish I.\1\	59 53.0N	147 20.5W		

\1\ Includes an associated 20 NM aquatic zone.

\2\ Associated 20 NM aquatic zone lies entirely within one of the three special foraging areas.

10.3 Major Western Steller Sea Lion Haulout Sites in Alaska

Table 2.-Major Western Steller Sea Lion Haulout Sites in Alaska

Major Western Steller sea lion haul-out sites in Alaska are identified in the following table. Where two sets of coordinates are given, the baseline extends in a clockwise direction from the first set of geographic coordinates along the shoreline at mean lower-low water to the second set of coordinates. Where only one set of coordinates is listed, that location is the base point

Table 2 - Major Western Steller's Sea Lion Haulout Sites

(Information by the National Marine Fisheries Service)

State/region/site	Boundaries to–			
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
Western Aleutians:				
Alaid I.\1\.	52 45.0N	173 56.5E	52 46.5N	173 51.5E
Attu/Chirikof Pt.\1\	52 30.0N	173 26.7E		
Shemya I.\1\..	52 44.0N	174 09.0E		
Central Aleutians:				
Amatignak I.\1\	51 13.0N	179 08.0E		
Amlia I:				
East \1\	52 05.0N	172 58.5W	52 06.0N	172 57.0W
Sviech. Harbor \1\.	52 02.0N	173 23.0W		
Amukta I. & Rocks \1\..	52 31.5N	171 16.5W	52 26.5N	171 16.5W
Anagaksik I.\1\	51 51.0N	175 53.5W		
Atka I.\1\.	52 23.5N	174 17.0W	52 24.5N	174 07.5W
Bobrof I.\1	51 54.0N	177 27.0W		
Chagulak I.\1\.	52 34.0N	171 10.5W		
Chuginadak I.\1\..	52 46.5N	169 44.5W	52 46.5N	169 42.0W
Great Sitkin I.\1\.	52 06.0N	176 10.5W	52 07.0N	176 08.5W
Kagamil I.\1\..	53 02.5N	169 41.0W		
Kanaga I:				
North Cape \1\..	51 56.5N	177 09.0W		
Ship Rock \1\	51 47.0N	177 22.5W		
Kavalga I.\1\.	51 34.5N	178 51.5W	51 34.5N	178 49.5W
Kiska I./Sirius Pt.\1\.	52 08.5N	177 36.5E		
Kiska I./Sobaka & Vega \1\.	51 50.0N	177 20.0E	51 48.5N	177 20.5E
Little Sitkin I.\1\.	51 59.5N	178 30.0E		
Little Tanaga I.\1\.	51 50.5N	176 13.0W	51 49.0N	176 13.0W
Sagigik I.\1\.	52 00.5N	173 08.0W		
Seguam I:				
South \1\...	52 19.5N	172 18.0W	52 15.0N	172 37.0W
Finch Pt.\1\...	52 23.5N	172 25.5W	52 23.5N	172 24.0W
Segula I.\1\...	52 00.0N	178 06.5E	52 03.5N	178 09.0E
Tanaga I.\1\....	51 55.0N	177 58.5W	51 55.0N	177 57.0W
Tanadak I. (Amlia) \1\.	52 04.5N	172 57.0W		
Tanadak I. (Kiska) \1\..	51 57.0N	177 47.0E		
Ugidak I.\1\.	51 35.0N	178 30.5W		
Uliaga I.\1\.	53 04.0N	169 47.0W	53 05.0N	169 46.0W
Unalga & Dinkum Rocks \1\.	51 34.0N	179 04.0W	51 34.5N	179 03.0W

Table 2 - Major Western Steller's Sea Lion Haulout Sites

(Information by the National Marine Fisheries Service)

State/region/site	Boundaries to–			
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
Eastern Aleutians:				
Akutan I./Reef-Lava \1\.	54 10.5N	166 04.5W	54 07.5N	166 06.5W
Amak I.\1\.	55 24.0N	163 07.0W	55 26.0N	163 10.0W
Cape Sedanka & Island \1\.	53 50.5N	166 05.0W		
Emerald I.\1\.	53 17.5N	167 51.5W		
Old Man Rocks \1\.	53 52.0N	166 05.0W.		
Polivnoi Rock \1\	53 16.0N	167 58.0W		
Tanginak I.\1\	54 13.0N	165 19.5W		
Tigalda I.\1\..	54 08.5N	164 58.5W		
Umnak I./Cape Aslik \1\.	53 25.0N	168 24.5W		
Bering Sea:				
Cape Newenham \1\.	58 39.0N	162 10.5W		
Hall I.\1\..	60 37.0N	173 00.0W		
Round I.\1\.	58 36.0N	159 58.0W		
St. Paul I:				
Northeast Point \1\.	57 15.0N	170 06.5W		
Sea Lion Rock \1\.	57 06.0N	170 17.5W		
St. George I:				
S Rookery \1\.	56 33.5N	169 40.0W		
Dalnoi Point \1\..	56 36.0N	169 46.0W		
St. Lawrence I:				
S Punuk I.\1\.	64 04.0N	168 51.0W		
SW Cape \1\	63 18.0N.	171 26.0W		
Western Gulf of Alaska:				
Bird I. \1\.	54 40.5N	163 18.0W		
Castle Rock \1\.	55 17.0N	159 30.0W		
Caton I.\1\.	54 23.5N	162 25.5W		
Jude I.\1\.	55 16.0N	161 06.0W		
Lighthouse Rocks \1\.	55 47.5N	157 24.0W		
Nagai I.\1\.	54 52.5N	160 14.0W	54 56.0N	160 15.0W
Nagai Rocks \1\.	55 50.0N	155 46.0W		
Sea Lion Rocks (Unga) \1\.	55 04.5N	160 31.0W		
South Rock \1\	54 18.0N	162 43.5W		
Spitz I.\1\..	55 47.0N	158 54.0W		
The Whaleback \1\.	55 16.5N	160 06.0W		
Central Gulf of Alaska:				
Cape Barnabas \1\.	57 10.0N	152 55.0W	57 07.5N	152 55.0W
Cape Chiniak \1\	57 35.0N	152 09.0W	57 37.5N	152 09.0W
Cape Gull \1\ \2\	58 13.5N	154 09.5W	58 12.5N	154 10.5W
Cape Ikolik \1\ \2\	57 17.0N	154 47.5W		
Cape Kuliak \1\ \2\	58 08.0N	154 12.5W		
Cape Sitkinak \1\.	56 32.0N	153 52.0W		
Cape Ugat \1\ \2\	57 52.0N	153 51.0W		
Gore Point \1\.	59 12.0N	150 58.0W		

Table 2 - Major Western Steller's Sea Lion Haulout Sites

(Information by the National Marine Fisheries Service)

State/region/site	Boundaries to–			
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
Central Gulf of Alaska (continued)				
Gull Point \1\..	57 21.5N	152 36.5W	57 24.5N	152 39.0W
Latax Rocks \1\	58 42.0N	152 28.5W	58 40.5N	152 30.0W
Long I.\1\	57 45.5N	152 16.0W		
Nagahut Rocks \1\	59 06.0N	151 46.0W		
Puale Bay \1\ \2\	57 41.0N	155 23.0W		
Sea Lion Rocks (Marmot) \1\.	58 21.0N	151 48.5W		
Sea Otter I.\1\	58 31.5N	152 13.0W		
Shakun Rock \1\ \2\	58 33.0N	153 41.5W		
Sud I.\1\.	58 54.0N	152 12.5W		
Sutwik I.\1\..	56 32.0N	157 14.0W	56 32.0N	157 20.0W
Takli I. \1\ \2\	58 03.0N	154 27.5W	58 03.0N	154 30.0W
Two-headed I.\1\	56 54.5N	153 33.0W	56 53.5N	153 35.5W
Ugak I.\1\.	57 23.0N	152 15.5W	57 22.0N	152 19.0W
Ushagat I. \1	58 55.0N	152 22.0W		
Eastern Gulf of Alaska:				
Cape Fairweather	58 47.5N	137 56.3W		
Cape St. Elias \1\.	59 48.0N	144 36.0W		
Chiswell Islands \1\.	59 36.0N	149 34.0W		
Graves Rock	58 14.5N	136 45.5W		
Hook Point \1\	60 20.0N	146 15.5W		
Middleton I.\1\	59 26.5N	146 20.0W		
Perry I.\1\.	60 39.5N	147 56.0W		
Point Eleanor \1\	60 35.0N	147 34.0W		
Point Elrington \1\	59 56.0N	148 13.5W		
Seal Rocks \1\	60 10.0N	146 50.0W		
The Needle \1\	60 07.0N	147 37.0W		

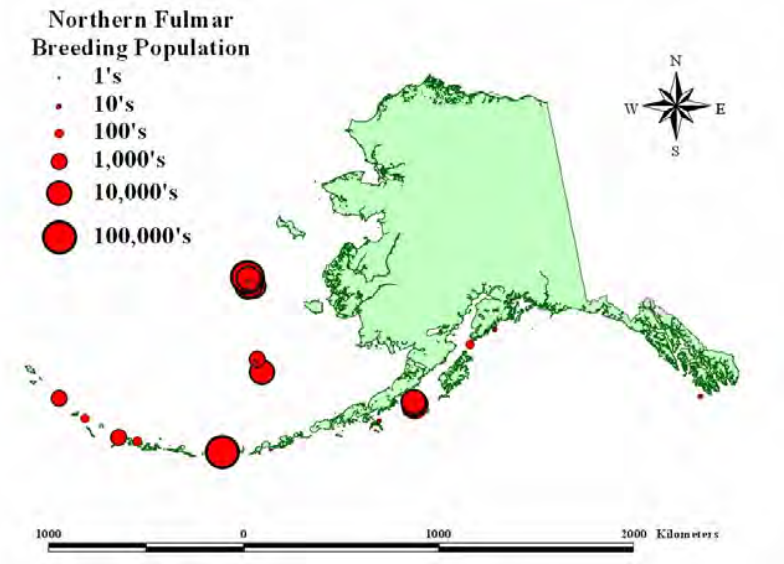
11.0 LOCATION OF PROTECTED SEABIRD COLONIES AND NON-COLONY NESTING BIRDS

The nesting areas of colonies of 1,000 or more seabirds during the period May 1 through October 30 are identified below. Two non-colony nesting seabirds are also identified below.

Colony Nesting Seabird		Non-Colony Nesting Seabird
Northern Fulmars Fulmarus glacialis	Ancient Murrelet, Synthliboramphus antiquus	Marbled Murrelet, Brachyramphus marmoratus
Leach's Storm-Petrel Oceanodroma Leucorhoa	Cassin's Auklet, Ptychoramphus aleuticus	Kittlitz's Murrelet, Brachyramphus brevirostris
Pelagic Cormorant, Phalacrocorax pelagicus	Least Auklet, *Aethia pusilla*	
Red-Faced Cormorant, Phalacrocorax urile	Whiskered Auklet, *Aethia pygmaea*	
Black-Legged Kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*	Crested Auklet, Aethia cristatella	
Red-Legged Kittiwake, *Rissa brevirostris*	Horned Puffin, Fratercula corniculata	
Arctic Tern, Sterna paradisaea	Common Eider, Somateria mollissima	
Aleutian Tern, Onychoprion aleutica	Black Guillemot, *Cepphus grylle*,	
Pigeon Guillemot, *Cepphus columba*		

11.1 Northern Fulmars Fulmarus glacialis

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Northern Fulmar Breeding Sites in Alaska

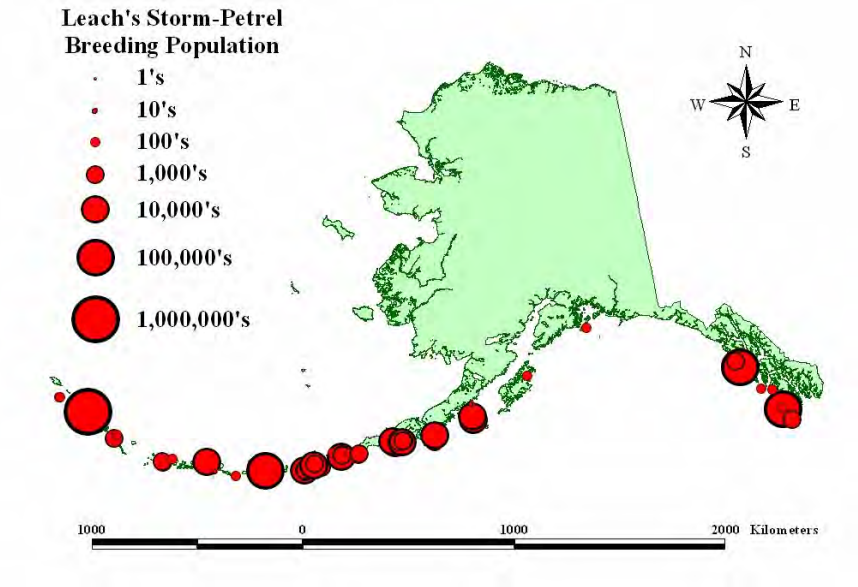
1. Semidi Islands in the Gulf of Alaska
2. Pribilof Islands and on St. Matthew
3. Chagulak Island in the Aleutians
4. Hall Islands in the Bering Sea

Northern Fulmars (Photo by U.S.G.S. Scott Hatch)



11.1 Leach's Storm-Petrel Oceanodroma Leucorhoa

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Leach's Storm-Petrel Breeding Sites in Alaska

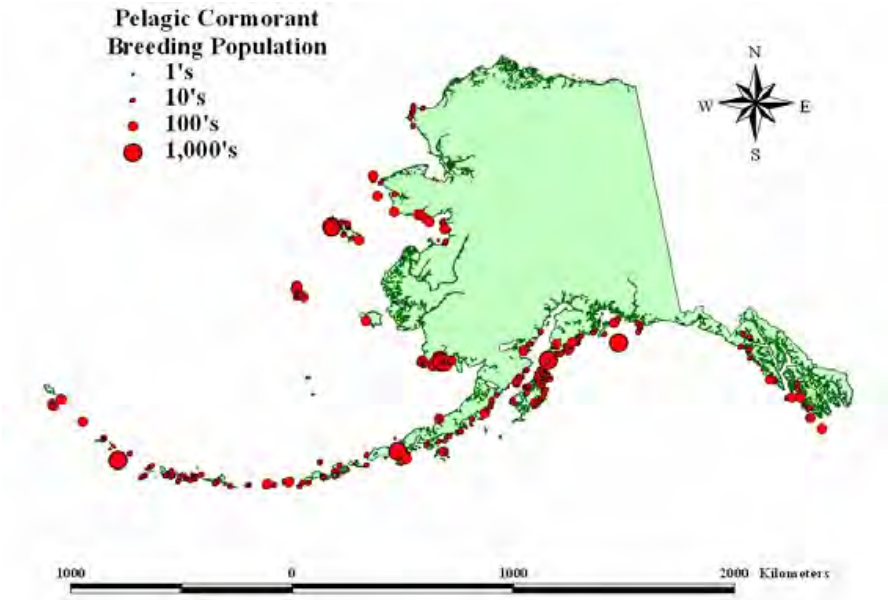
1. Aleutian Islands
2. Shumagin Islands
3. St. Lazaria Island, SE Alaska
4. Semidi Islands
5. Sandman Reefs south of the Alaskan Peninsula
6. Forrester Island, SE Alaska

Leach's Storm-Petrel
(Photo by the Audubon Society)



11.2 Pelagic Cormorant, Phalacrocorax pelagicus

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Pelagic Cormorant's Breeding Sites in Alaska

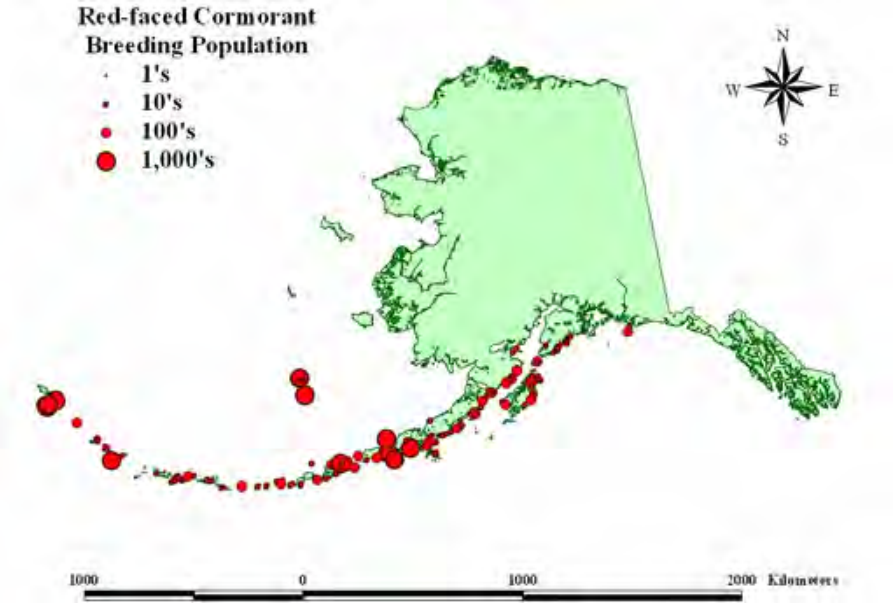
1. Cape Lisburne, northern Chukchi Sea
2. St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea
3. Kodiak Island
4. Kachemak Bay
5. Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska
6. Little Diomede Island, Bering Strait
7. St. Matthew Island, Bering Sea
8. Homer
9. Cook Inlet

Pelagic Cormorant
(Photo by Dennis Paulson)



11.3 Red-Faced Cormorant, Phalacrocorax urile

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Red-Faced Cormorant's Breeding Sites in Alaska

1. A narrow band from the Gulf of Alaska to the central and western Aleutian Islands.

2. Pribilof Islands

3. Norton Sound

4. Semidi Islands, southwest of Kodiak Island

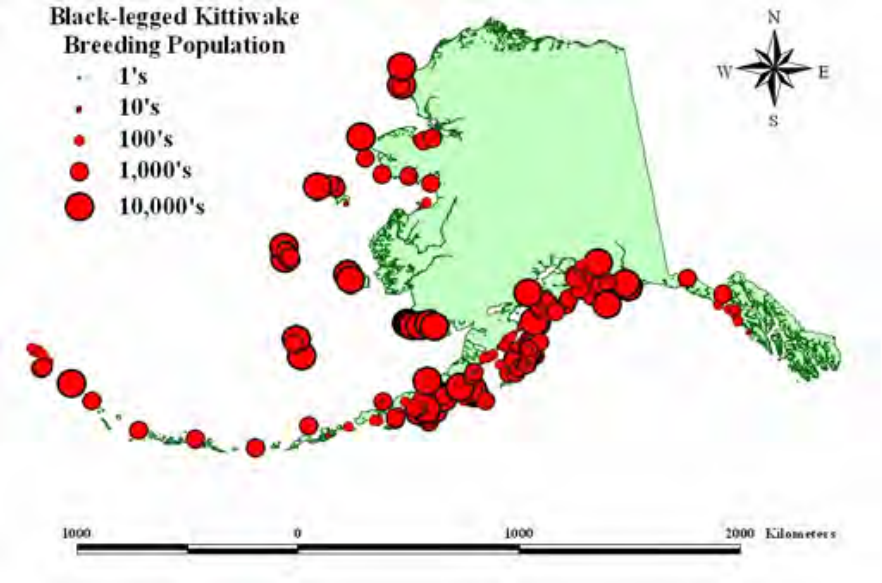
5. Chiniak Bay, northeast of Kodiak Island

Red-Faced Cormorant (Photo by Donna Dewhurst)



11.4 Black-Legged Kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Black-Legged Kittiwake's Breeding Sites in Alaska

Black-legged Kittiwakes nest from Point Hope on the northwest coast; south on islands and the mainland coast to the southern Bering Sea; throughout the Aleutians Islands to the westernmost end; and east throughout southcoastal Alaska, Prince William Sound, the Gulf of Alaska, and into Southeast Alaska. Following are breeding sites but do not include all of them.

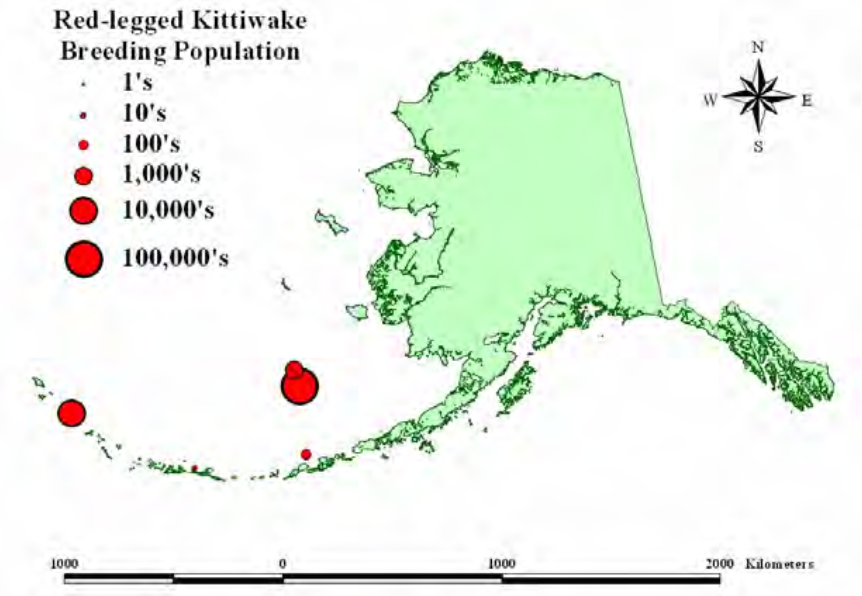
1. St. Matthew Island, Hall Island, Little Diomede
2. St. George Island
3. Delarof Harbor in the Shumagin Islands
4. Cape Newenham, Bristol Bay
5. St. Paul Island, Pribilofs
6. Middleton Island, northern Gulf of Alaska
7. Chowiet Island in the Semidi islands
8. Buldir Island, Aleutians
9. Cape Peirce, Bristol Bay

Black-Legged Kittiwakes (Photo by USFWS, Max Kauffman)



11.5 Red-Legged Kittiwake, *Rissa brevirostris*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Red-Legged Kittiwake's Breeding Sites in Alaska (St. George colony contains over 80% of the world's population)

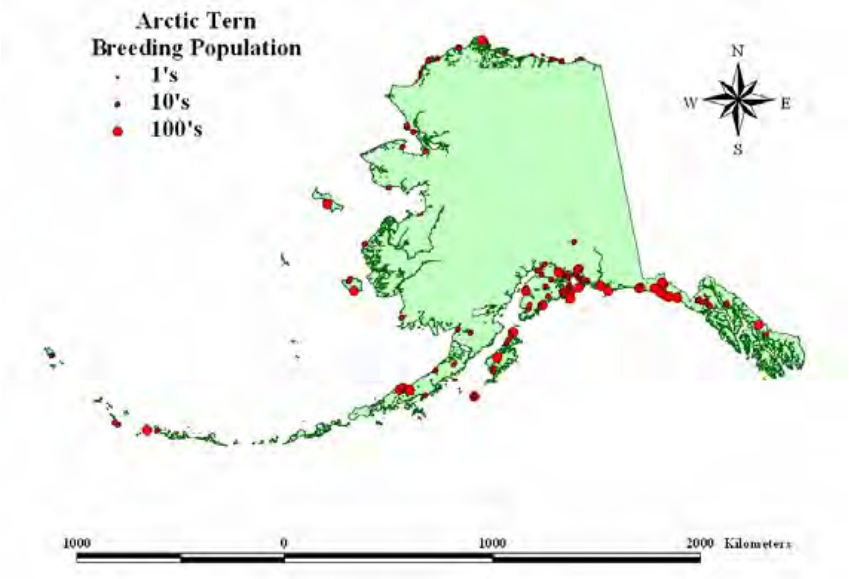
1. St. George, St. Paul Islands and Otter Islands, Pribilofs
2. Bogoslof and Buldir Islands, Aleutians

Red-Legged Kittiwake (Photo by USFWS)



11.6 Arctic Tern, Sterna paradisaea

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Arctic Tern's Breeding Sites in Alaska

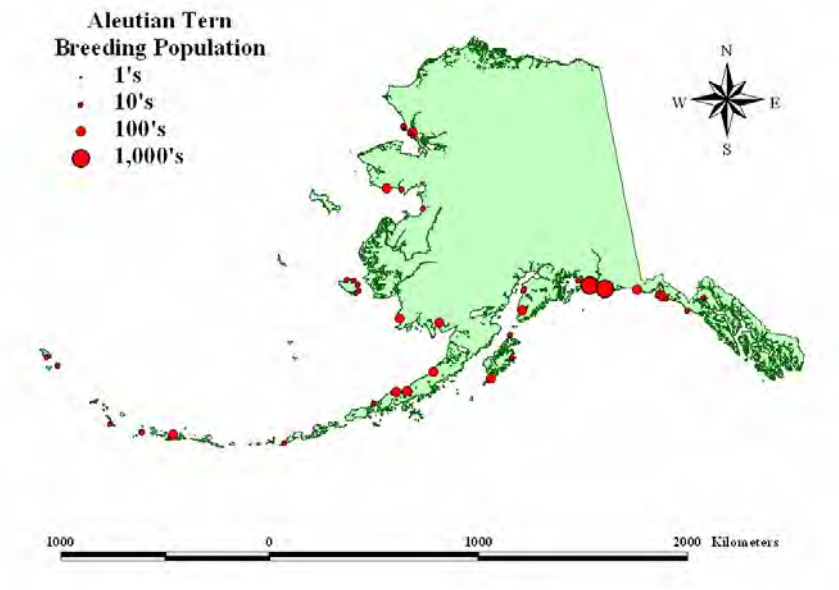
1. Arctic coastal plain of the Beaufort Sea
2. Coasts of Chukchi and Bering Seas
3. St. Lawrence Island
4. Western Aleutian Islands
5. Gulf of Alaska
6 SE Alaska
7. Kodiak Island
8. Prince William Sound

Arctic Tern (Photo by USGS, Bob Gill)



11.7 Aleutian Tern, Onychoprion aleutica

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Aleutian Tern's Breeding Sites in Alaska (Breeds only in Alaska and eastern Siberia)

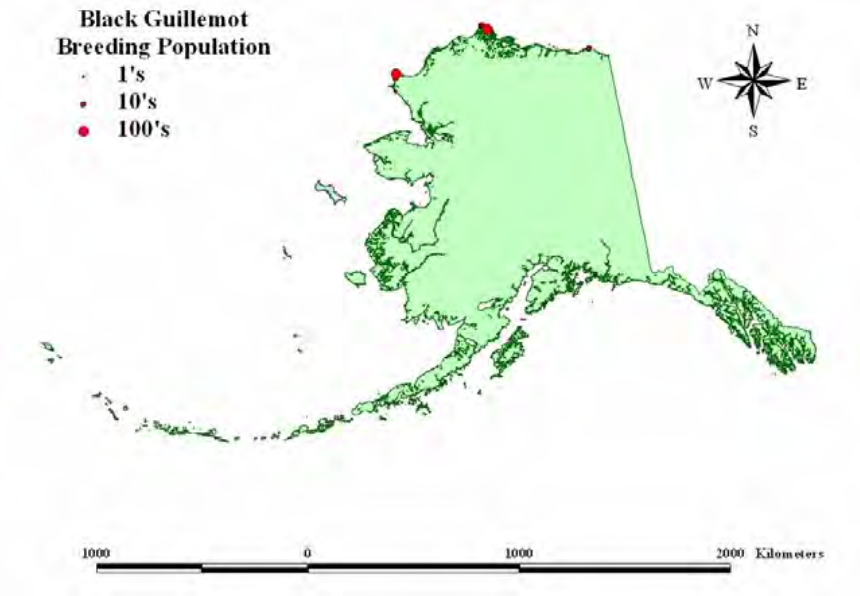
1. Chukchi Sea as far north as Kasegaluk Lagoon
2. Seward Peninsula
3. Yukon-Kuskokwim River Delta
4. Alaskan Peninsula
5. Aleutian Islands
6. Kodiak Archipelago
7. Kenai Peninsula
8. Copper River Delta
9. Along the Gulf of Alaska as far as Dry Bay

Aleutian Tern (Photo by USGS, Bob Gill)



11.8 Black Guillemot, *Cepphus grylle*,

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Black Guillemot's Breeding Sites in Alaska

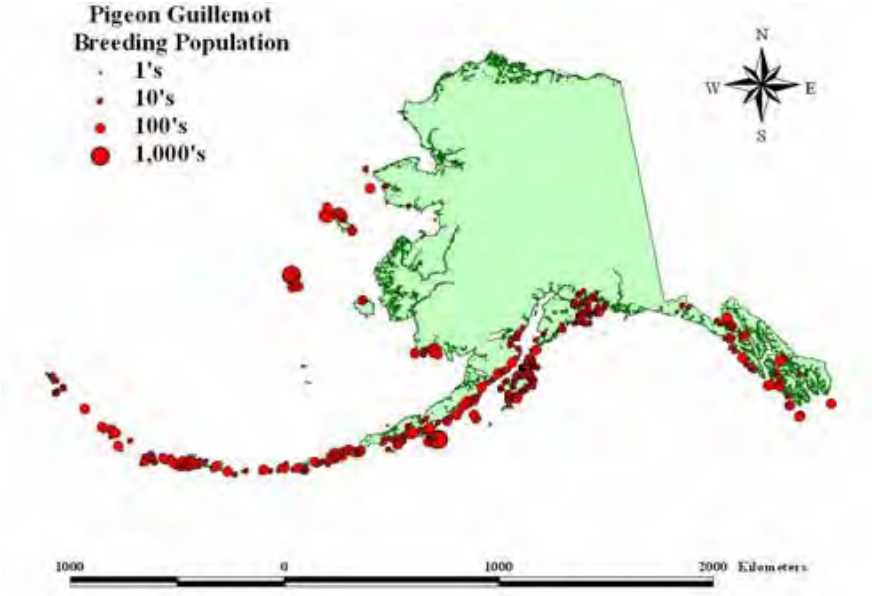
1. Coastlines and islands of the western Chukchi and Beaufort Seas
2. Seahorse Island and Point Barrow east to Igalik Island
3. Barter Island

Black Guillemot
(Photo by Audubon Society)



11.9 Pigeon Guillemot, *Cepphus columba*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Pigeon Guillemot's Breeding Sites in Alaska
(World population is 235,000 and at least 50% breed in Alaska)

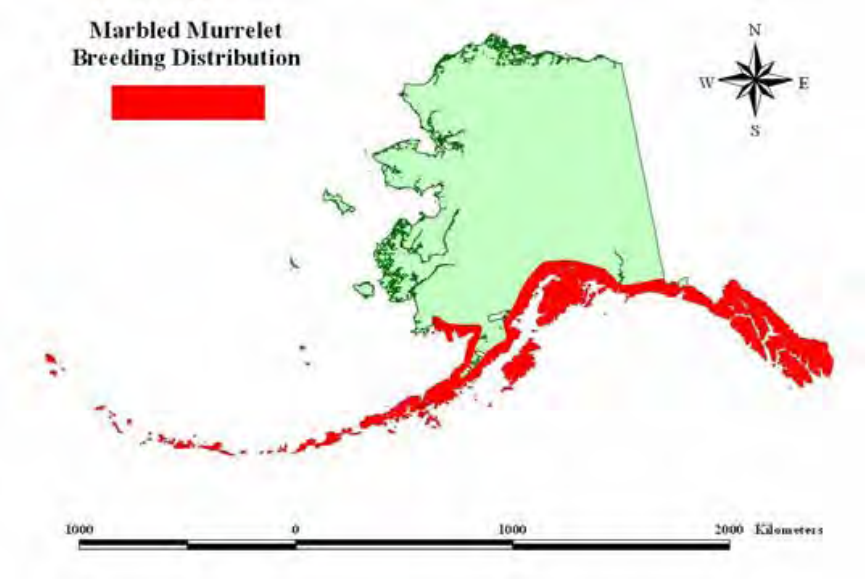
1. Prince William Sounds
2. Cook Inlet
3. SE Alaska
4. Kodiak Island

Pigeon Guillemot
(Photo by USGS)



11.10 Marbled Murrelet, Brachyramphus marmoratus

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Marbled Murrelet's Breeding Distribution in Alaska

1. From the Aleutians, along the coast south to SE Alaska.

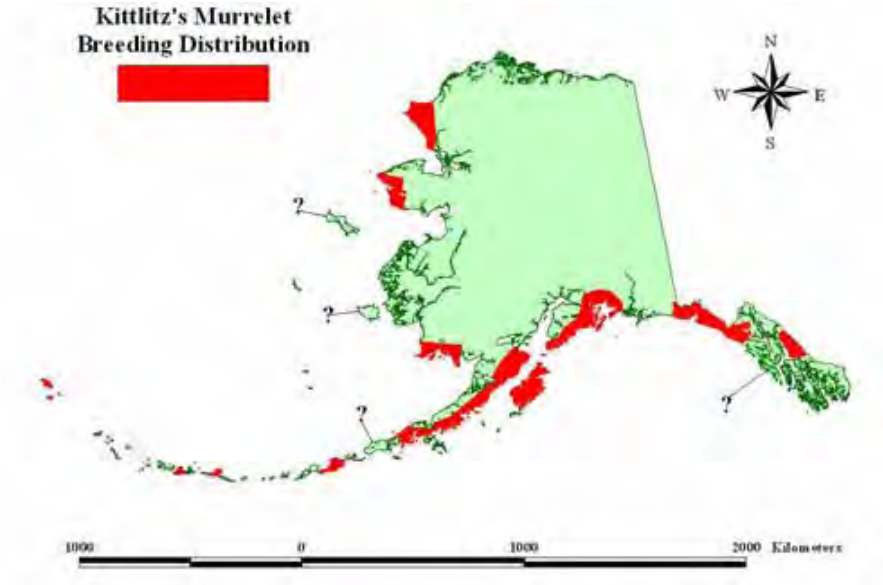
Marbled Murrelet (Photo by Guy Monty)

(Federally listed as Threatened in 1992 – 91% of the North American population breeds in Alaska, SE Alaska may support 79% of the North American population, Gillnet by-catch considered a cause of their decline.)



11.11 Kittlitz's Murrelet, Brachyramphus brevirostris

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Kittlitz's Murrelet's Breeding Distribution in Alaska

Global Conservation Status: Critically endangered. Most of the world's population breed, molt and winter in Alaska.

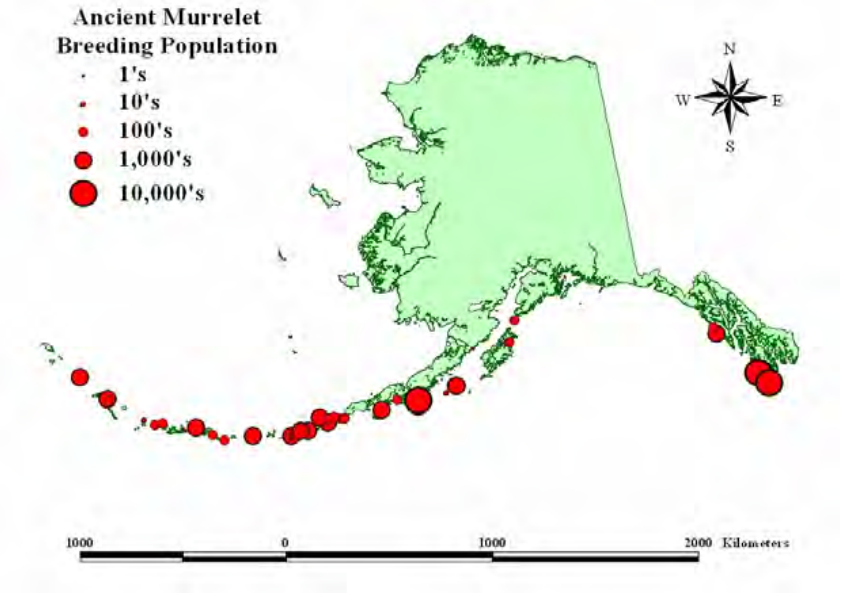
1. Inhabit coastal waters discontinuously from Point Lay on the northwest coast of Alaska, south to northern portions of Southeast Alaska.
2. South side of Alaska Peninsula
3. Prince William Sound
4. Lower Cook Inlet
5. Kenai Fjords
6. Icy Bay
7. Yakutat Bay
8. Malaspina Forelands
9. Glacier Bay

Kittlitz's Murrelet (Photo by National Park Service, Mason Reid)



11.12 Ancient Murrelet, Synthliboramphus antiquus

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Ancient Murrelet's Breeding Sites in Alaska

In Alaska, about 90 colonies total or 300,000 birds. Salmon fishing fleets linked to their decline due to attraction to vessel lights and gillnet drownings.

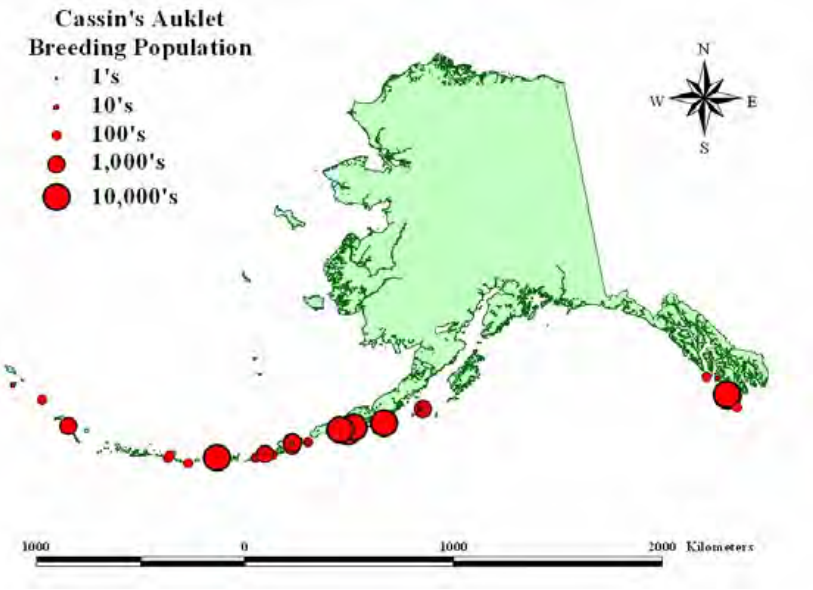
1. 50 colonies in the Aleutians
2. Gulf of Alaska (Sandman Reefs, Shumagin and Semidi Islands)
3. Smaller islands in the vicinity of the Alaskan Peninsula, Kodiak Island and Shelikof Strait
4. St. Lazaria and Forrester Islands, SE Alaska
5. Pribilof Islands

Ancient Murrelet (Photo by Ian Jones)



11.13 Cassin's Auklet, Ptychoramphus aleuticus

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Cassin's Auklet Breeding Sites in Alaska

About 53 colonies or 473,000 population in Alaska. Major concerns include oil spills, introduced predators and mortalities from fisheries interactions that includes gillnet fishing.

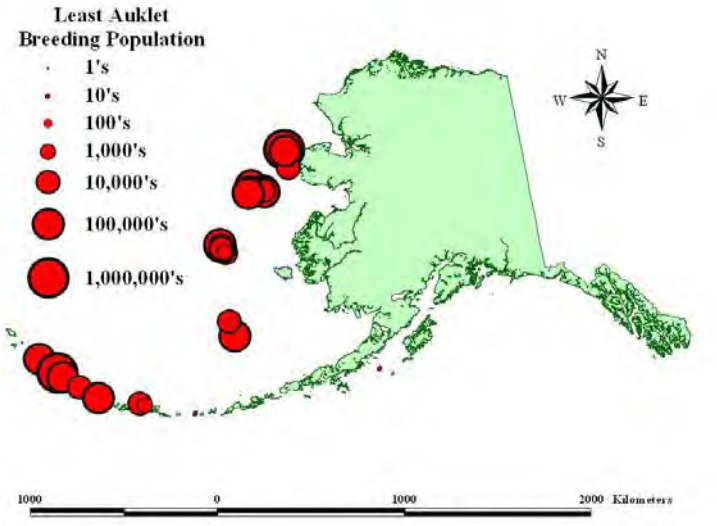
1. Chagulak Island in the Aleutians
2. Nigrud Island group
3. Hunter and Umga Islands in the Sandman Reefs
4. Castle Rock, Shumagin Islands
5. Suklik Island, Semidi Islands
6. Petrel and Lowrie Islands, SE Alaska

Cassin's Auklet (Photo by Ian Jones)



11.14 Least Auklet, *Aethia pusilla*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Least Auklet Breeding Sites in Alaska

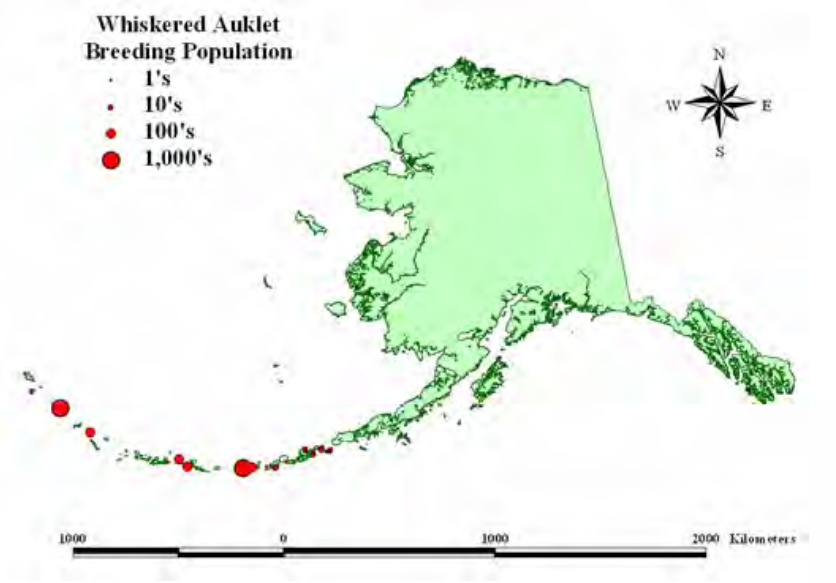
1. Aleutian Islands, including Kiska, Segula and Gareloi islands
2. Shumagin and Semidi Islands
3. Isolated islands in the Bering Sea
4. St. Matthew Island and Hall Islands
5. Singikpo Cape
6. St. Lawrence and Diomede Island

Least Auklet (Photo by Ian Jones)



11.15 Whiskered Auklet, *Aethia pygmaea*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Whiskered Auklet Breeding Sites in Alaska

Vulnerable to oil spills, entanglement in fishing nets, fatal attraction to ships' lights, and physical and human caused factors that disrupt their food base. Also predation by gulls. Norway Rats were introduced to 16 islands that have been a significant problem along with foxes. Over 1000 birds were killed when they flew into lights aboard a fishing vessel in the eastern Aleutian Islands.

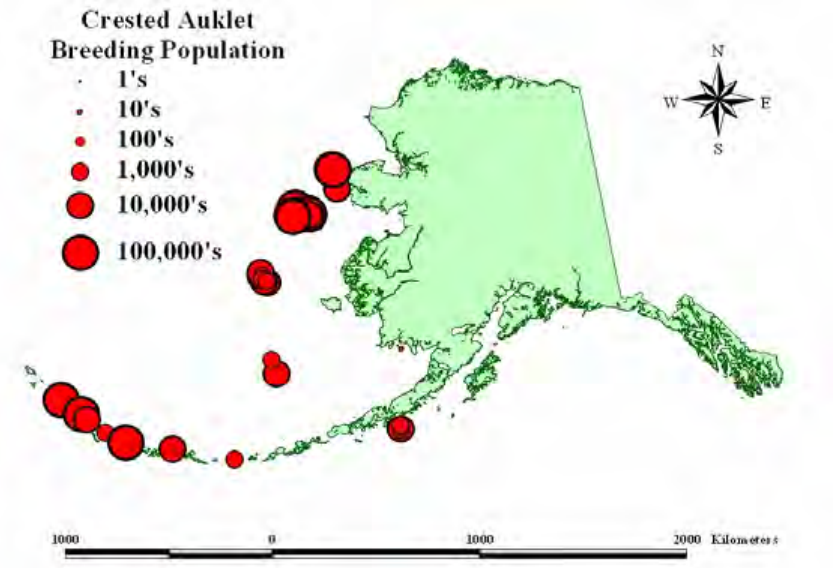
1. Aleutian Islands primarily west of Unimak Island
2. Krenitzen Island group
3. Islands of the Four Mountains
4. Atka Pass to east Sitkin Sound
5. Buldir Island
6. Commander and Kuril Islands

Whiskered Auklet (Photo by Ian Jones)



11.16 Crested Auklet, Aethia cristatella

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Crested Auklet's Breeding Sites in Alaska

Cause of decline linked to fishing vessels lit brightly and resultant collisions.

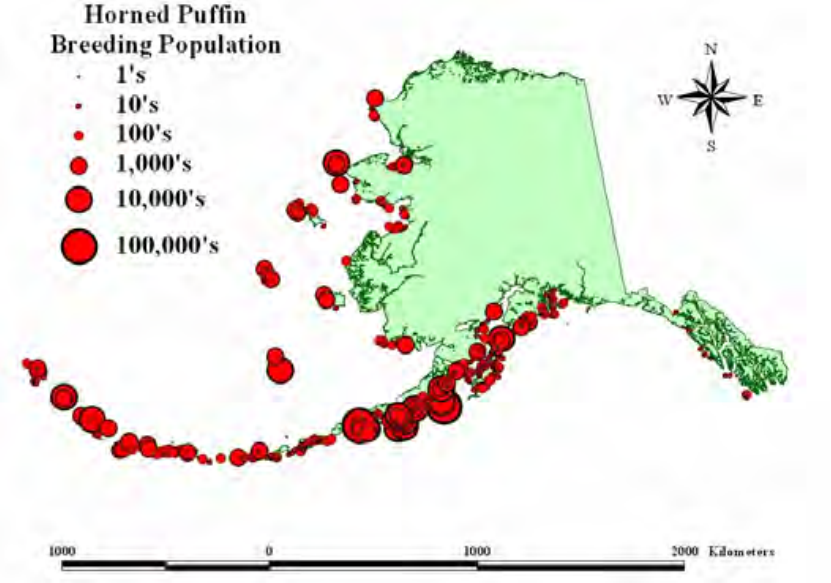
1. Northern Bering Sea and adjacent North Pacific on remote coastlines and islands.
2. Aleutian Islands
3. St. Matthew Island
4. Shumagin Islands
5. Gulf of Alaska
6. Sirius Pt. on Kiska Island, Central Aleutians
7. Kongkok Bay, St. Lawrence Island
8. Kasatochi Island, Aleutian Islands

Crested Auklet (Photo by USFWS, Art Sowe)



11.17 Horned Puffin, Fratercula corniculata

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Horned Puffin's Breeding Sites in Alaska

1. Largest colonies are concentrated in the northwest Gulf of Alaska and along the Alaska Peninsula in the Semidi, Shumagin, and Sanak Islands.

2. Aleutian Islands

3. Islands in the Bering and Chukchi Seas (i.e., Pribilof, St. Matthew, St. Lawrence, Diomede and Chamisso islands)

4. Cape Lisburne in the Chukchi Sea

5. Cooper Island, east of Point Barrow in the Beaufort Sea

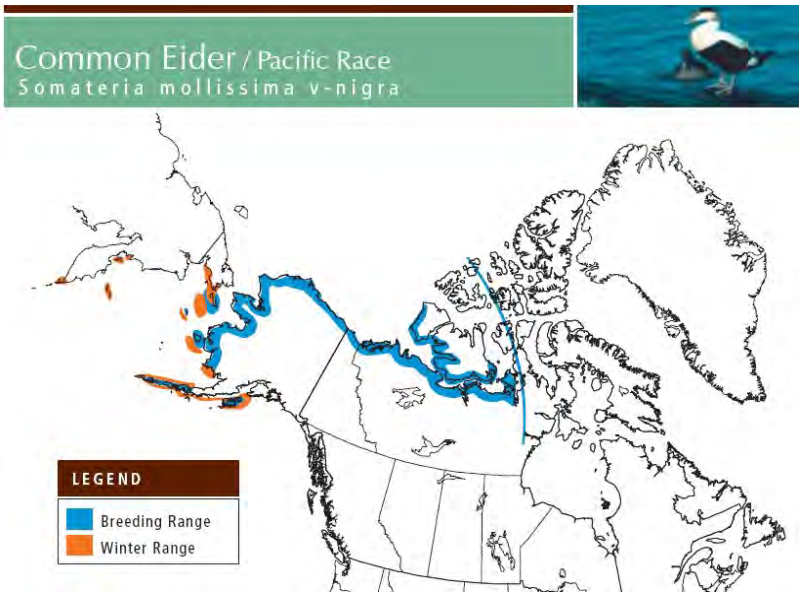
6. Prince William Sound

Horned Puffin (Photo by USFWS, Art Sowle)



11.18 Common Eider, Somateria mollissima

(Map provided by Ducks Unlimited Canada in Cooperation with The Sea Duck Joint Venture, linked from USFWS Alaska Regional web site)



Common Eider's Breeding Sites in Alaska

1. The Pacific Race breeds from Queen Maud Gulf, Nunavut, westward along the coast to the Bering Sea and into the Aleutian Islands.

Common Eider (Photo by Gary Kramer)



12.0 LOCATION OF CRITICAL HABITAT OF STELLER'S EIDERS (*Polysticta stelleri)* IN ALASKA

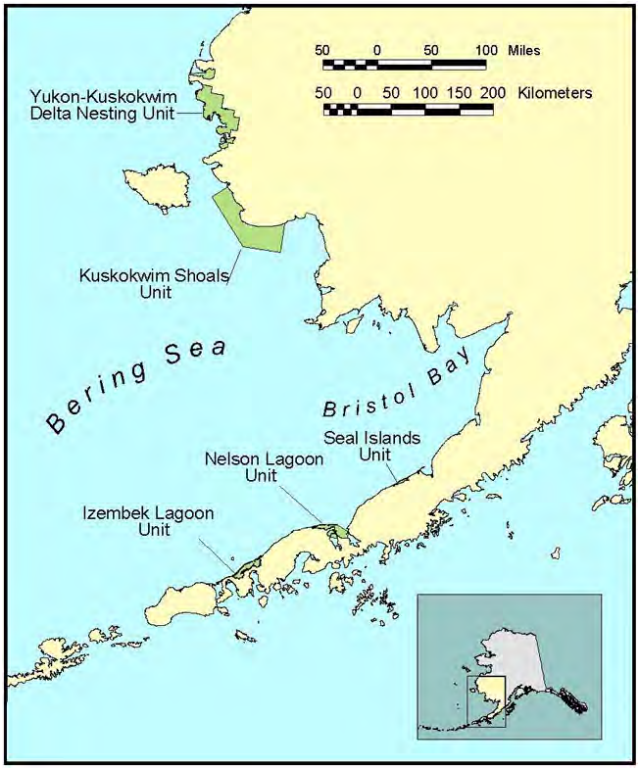
During breeding season (May through August) Steller's and spectacled eider nesting critical habitat units are located on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and North Slope. Molting habitat (July through October) for Steller's eiders includes Izembek Lagoon, Nelson Lagoon and Seal Islands. Molting habitat for spectacled eider includes Ledyard Bay and Norton Sound. Wintering habitat (October through March) for Steller's eider includes Nelson Lagoon, Izembek Lagoon, Cold Bay, Chignik Lagoon and several other locations along the Aleutian Islands. Wintering habitat for spectacled eider is in the Bering Sea between St. Lawrence and St. Matthews Islands.

Areas Where Steller's Eider's Nest, Molt and Winter in Alaska

1. St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea
2. Northern shore of the Alaskan Peninsula, especially, Nelson Lagoon and Izembek Lagoon, Port Heiden, and Seal Islands
3. Southwestern Alaska
4. Southern Cook Inlet
5. Western Arctic Coastal Plain,
6. Northern half of the National Petroleum Reserve
7. Barrow
8. Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta (small sub-populations)
9. Aleutian Islands
10. Kodiak Island
11. Northern Kuskowim Bay
12. Akutan Harbor
13. Sand Point
14. Unalaska Bay
15. King Cove
16. Cold Bay

12.1 Steller ‘s Eider Critical Habitat Map

(From FR.Vol.66, No.23, Friday, February 2, 2001, pg. 8879)



Steller's Eider Critical Habitat, Unit 1: Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

Steller's Eider Critical Habitat Unit



Steller's Eider Critical Habitat, Unit 2: Kuskokwim Shoals Unit
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



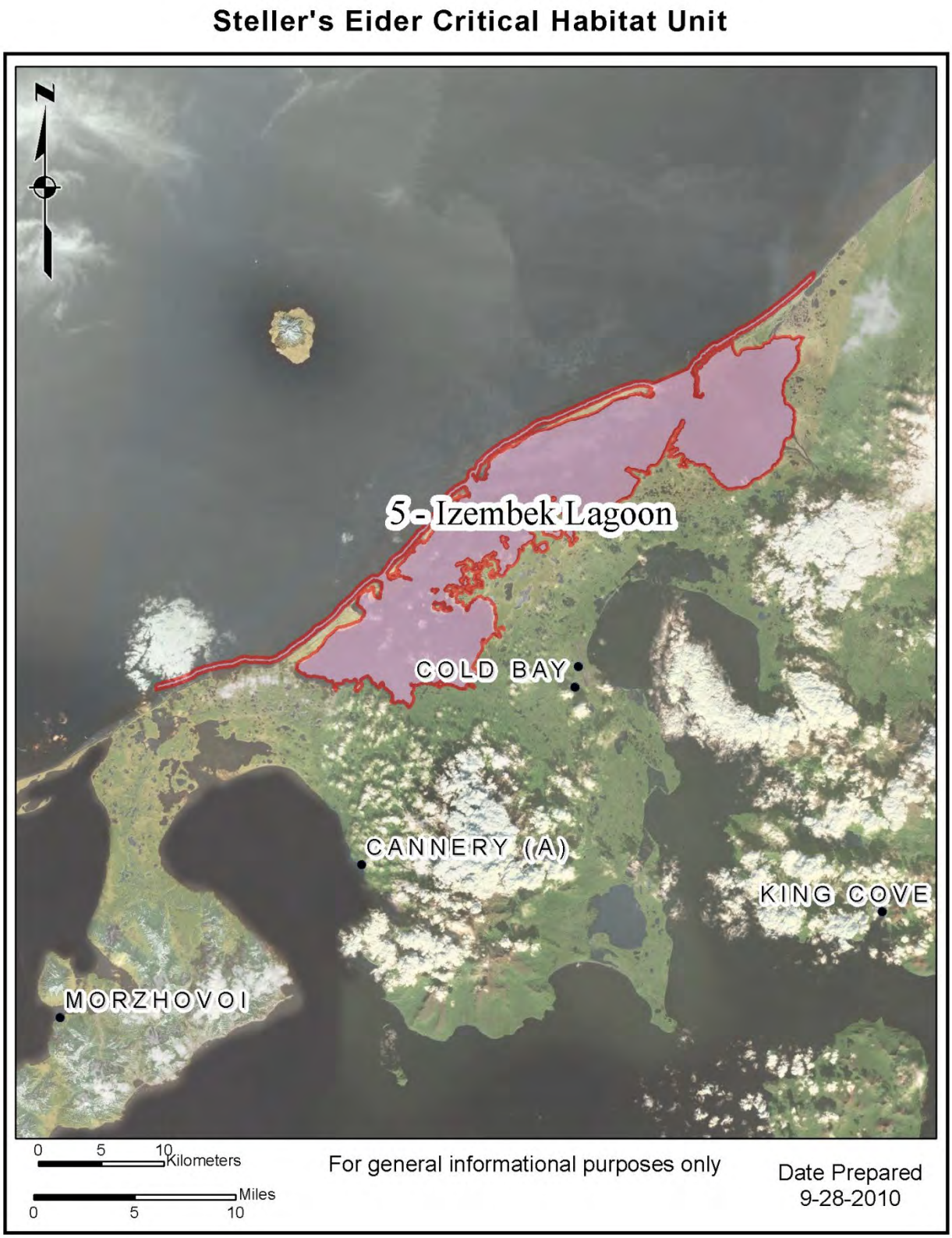
Steller's Eider Critical Habitat, Unit 3: Seal Islands Unit
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



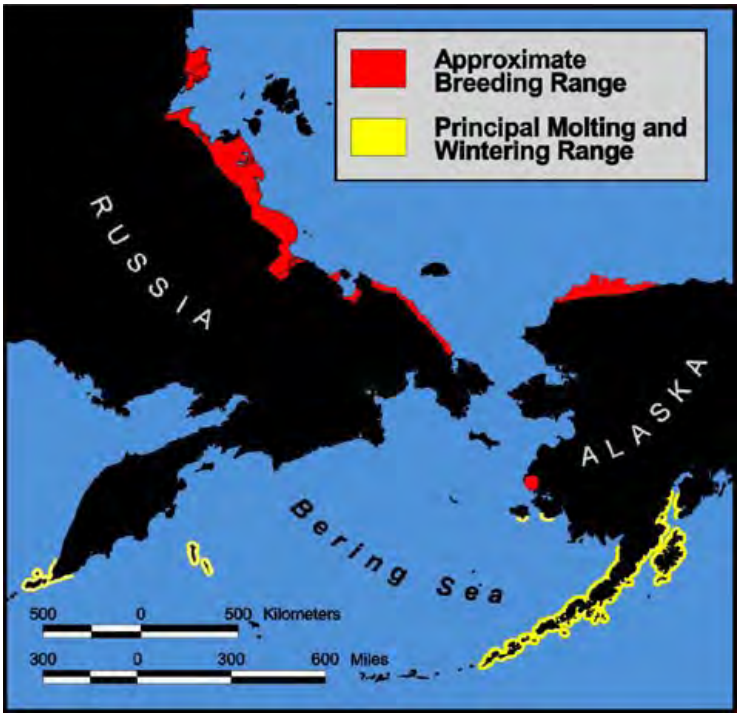
Steller's Eider Critical Habitat, Unit 4: Nelson Lagoon Unit
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



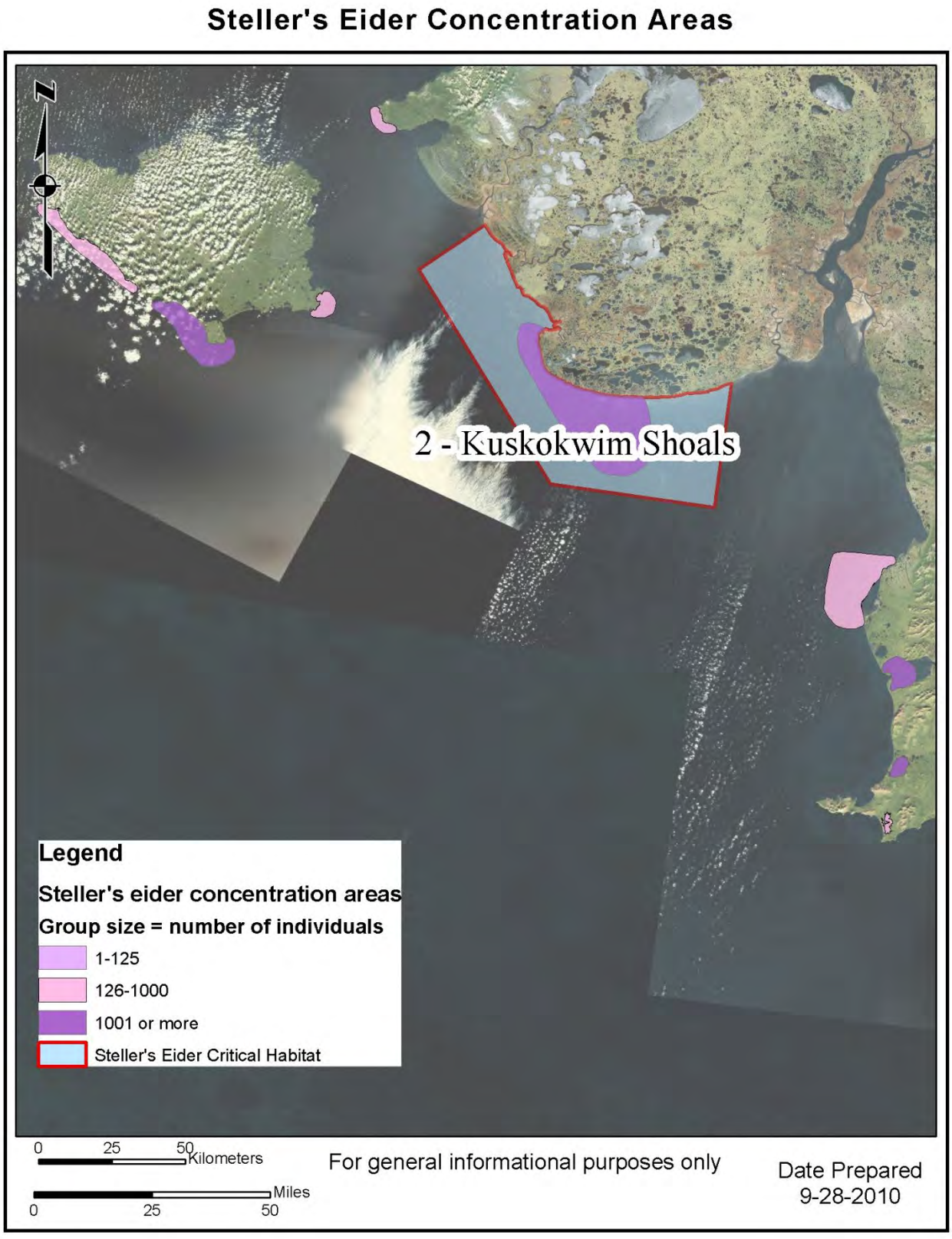
Steller's Eider Critical Habitat, Unit 5: Izembek Lagoon Unit
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



Range of the Pacific population of the Steller's Eider. (Map from USFWS 2002 Steller's Eider Recovery Plan)



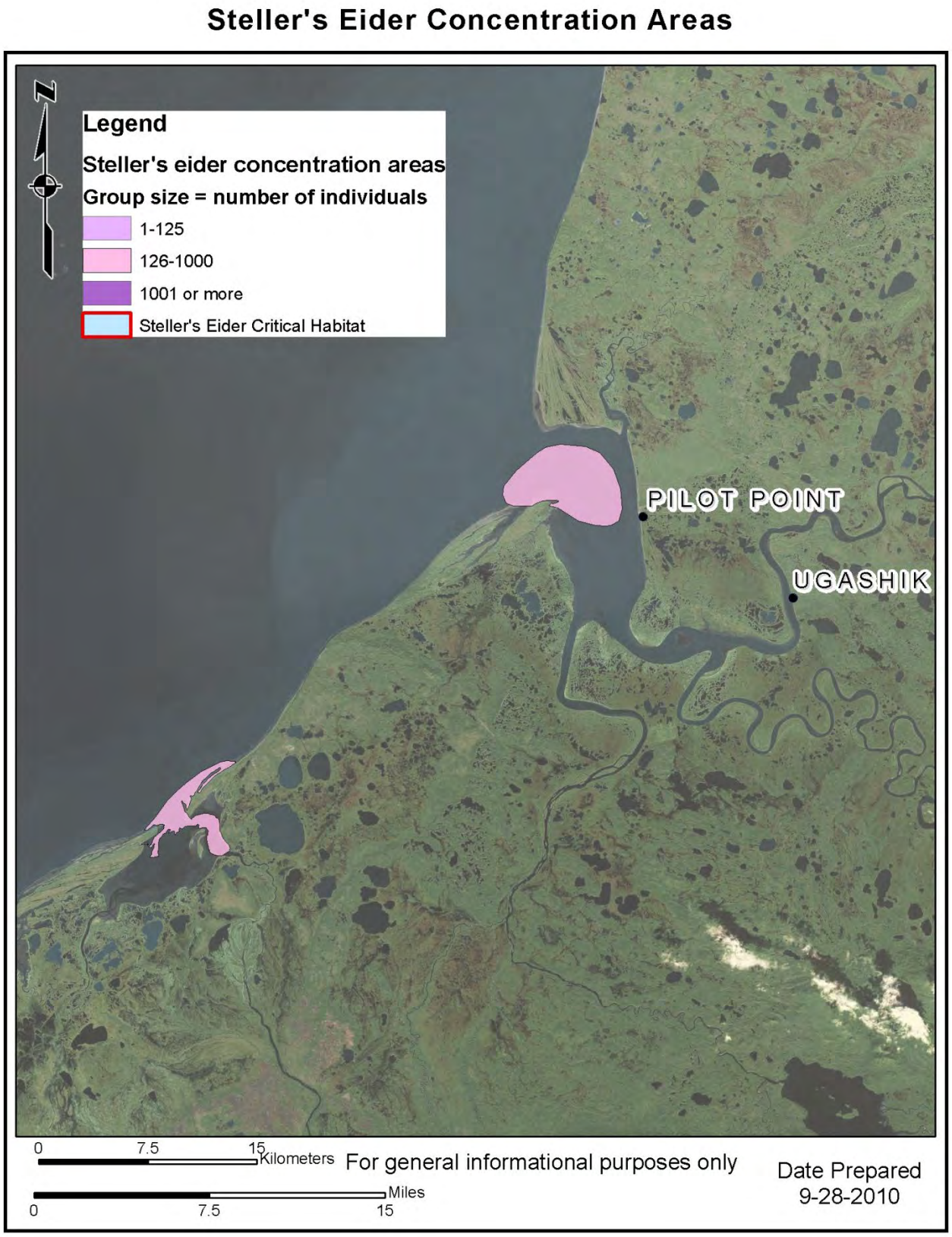
Steller's Eider Concentration Area
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



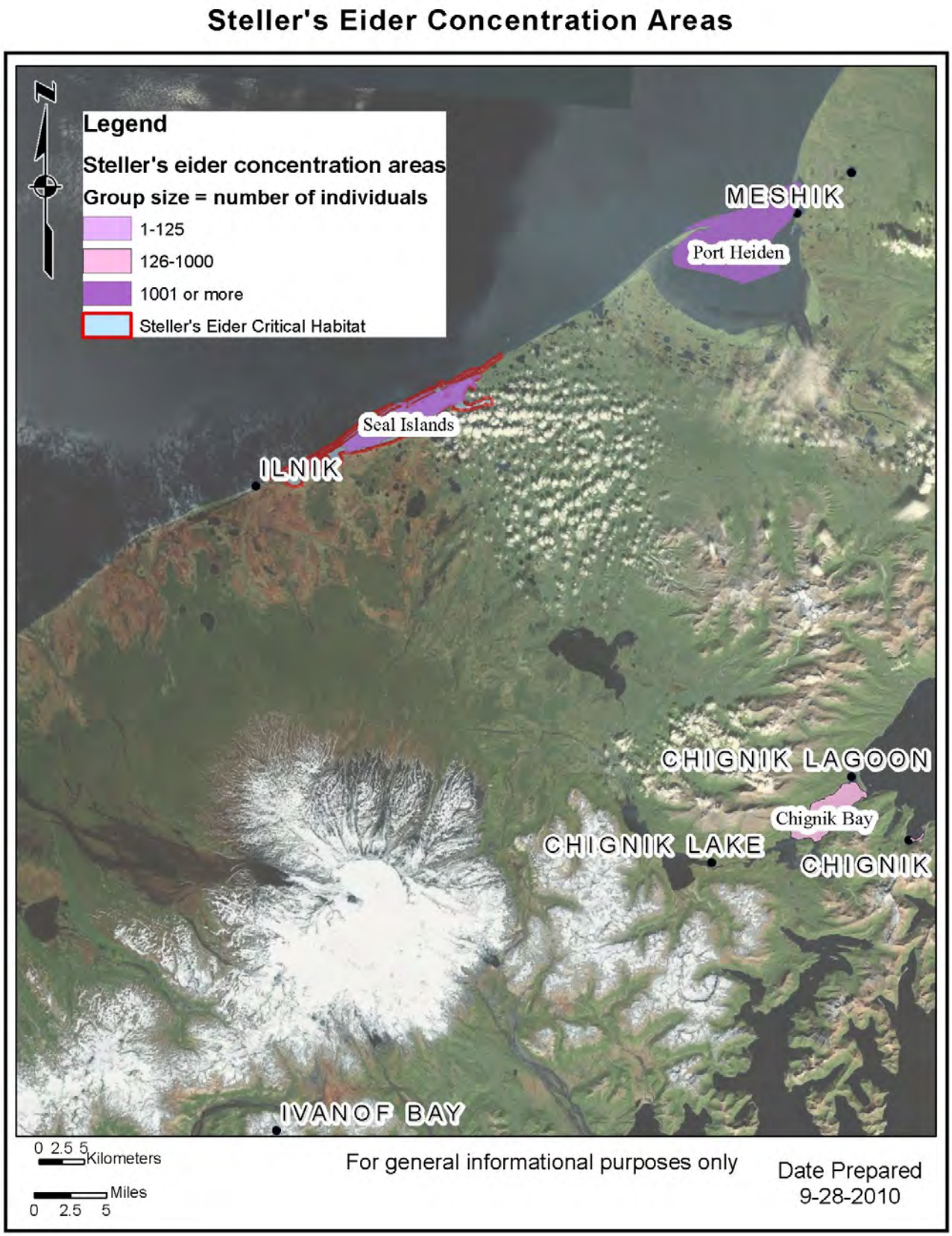
Steller's Eider Concentration Area
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



Steller's Eider Concentration Area
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

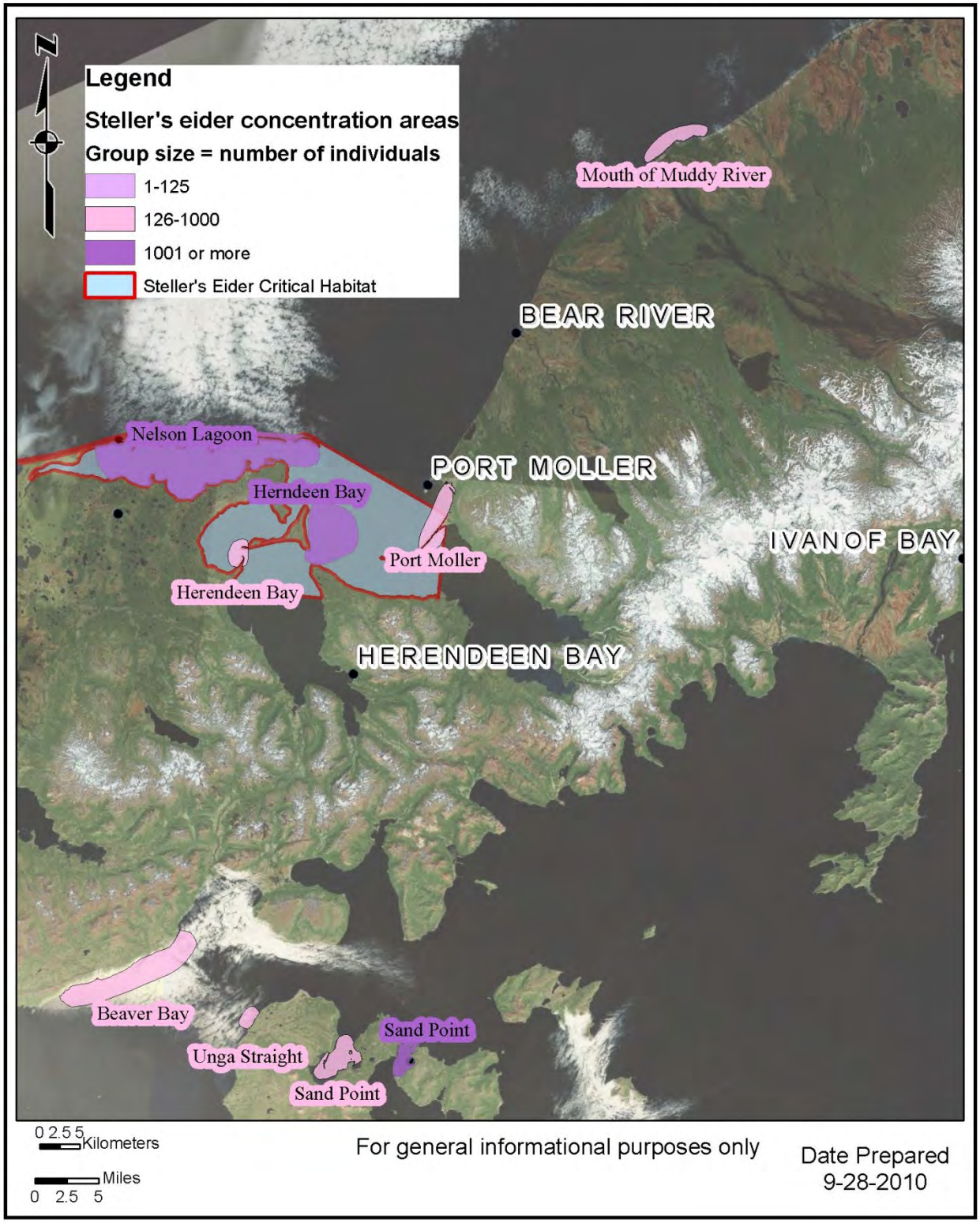


Steller's Eider Concentration Area
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

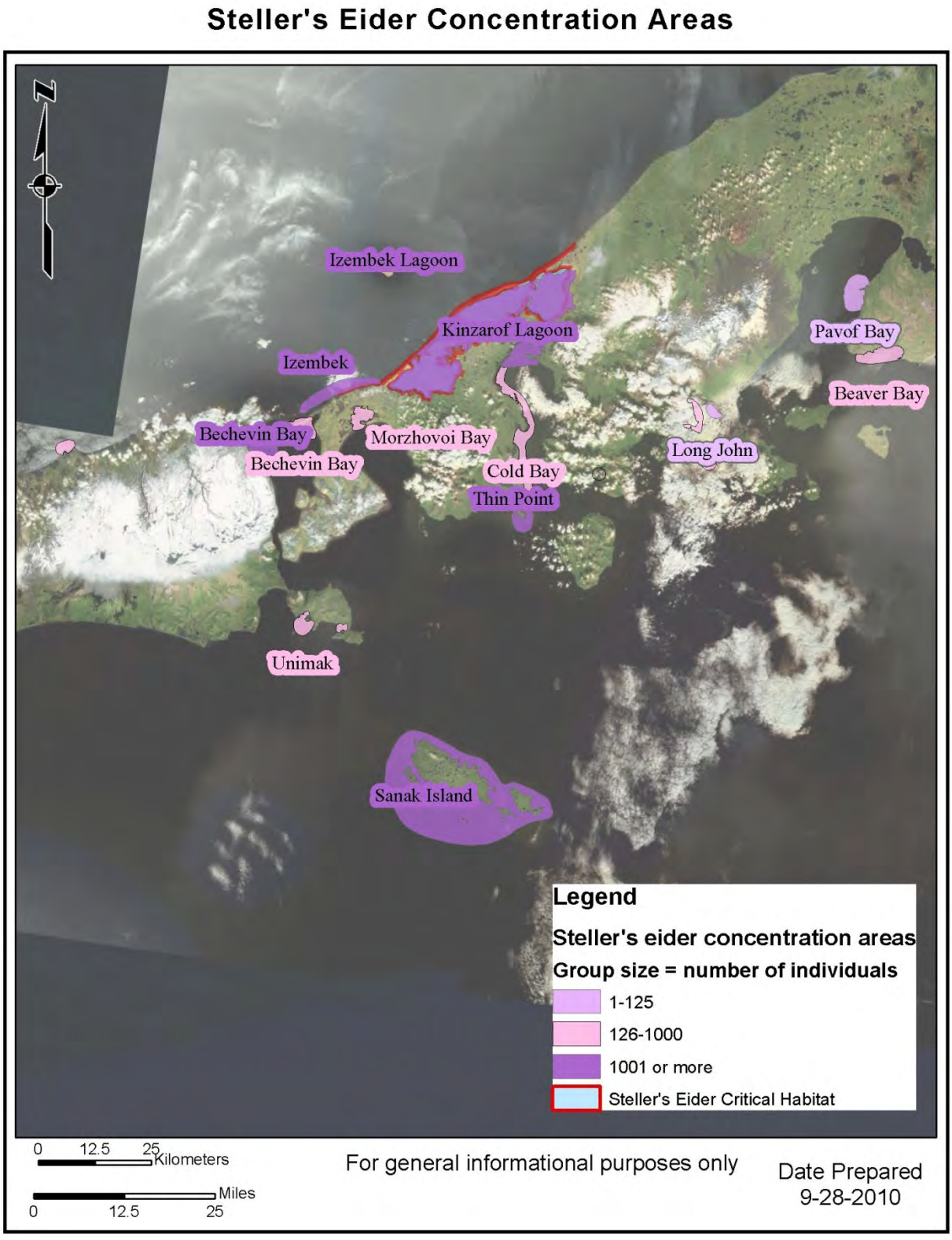


Steller's Eider Concentration Area
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

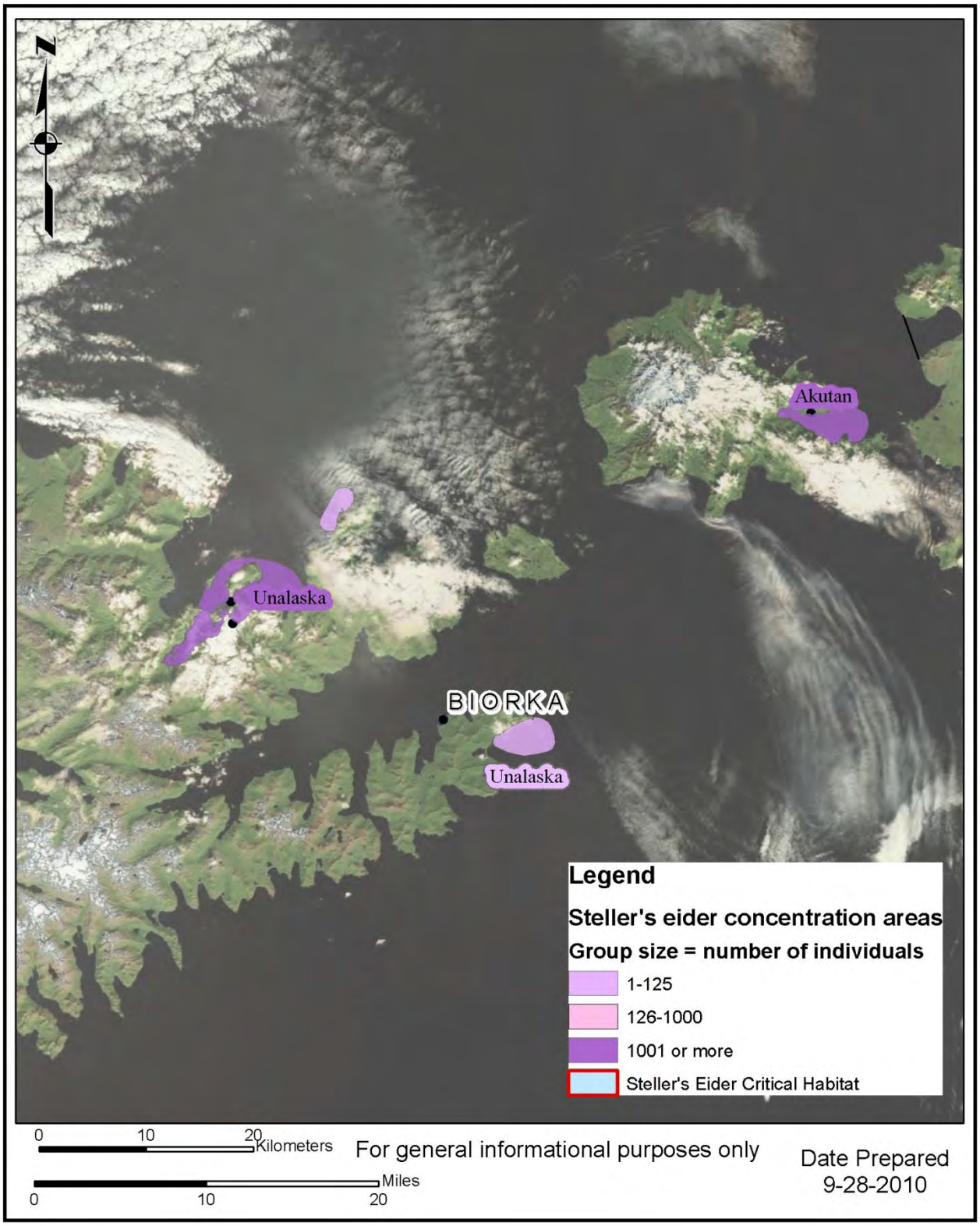
Steller's Eider Concentration Areas



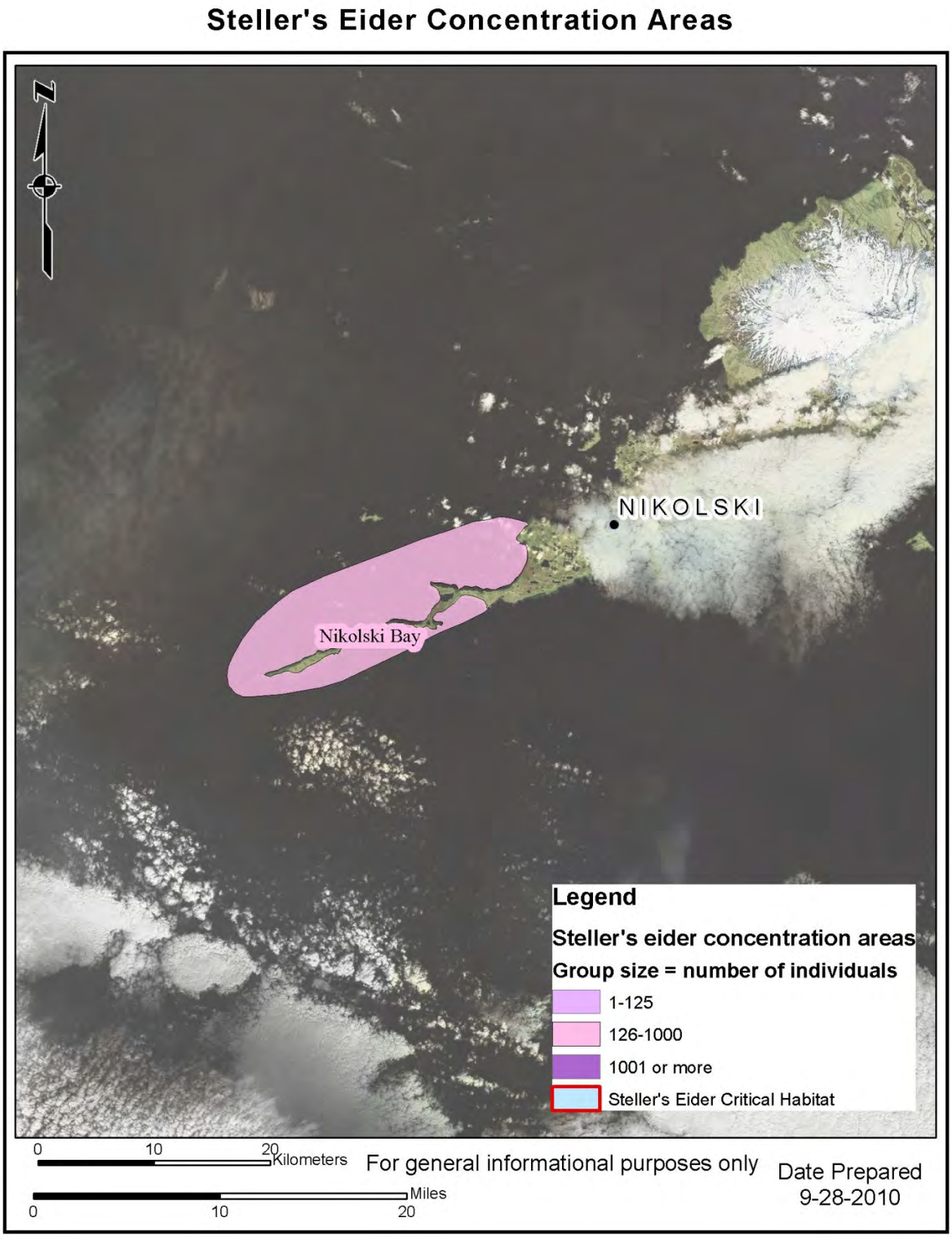
Steller's Eider Concentration Area
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



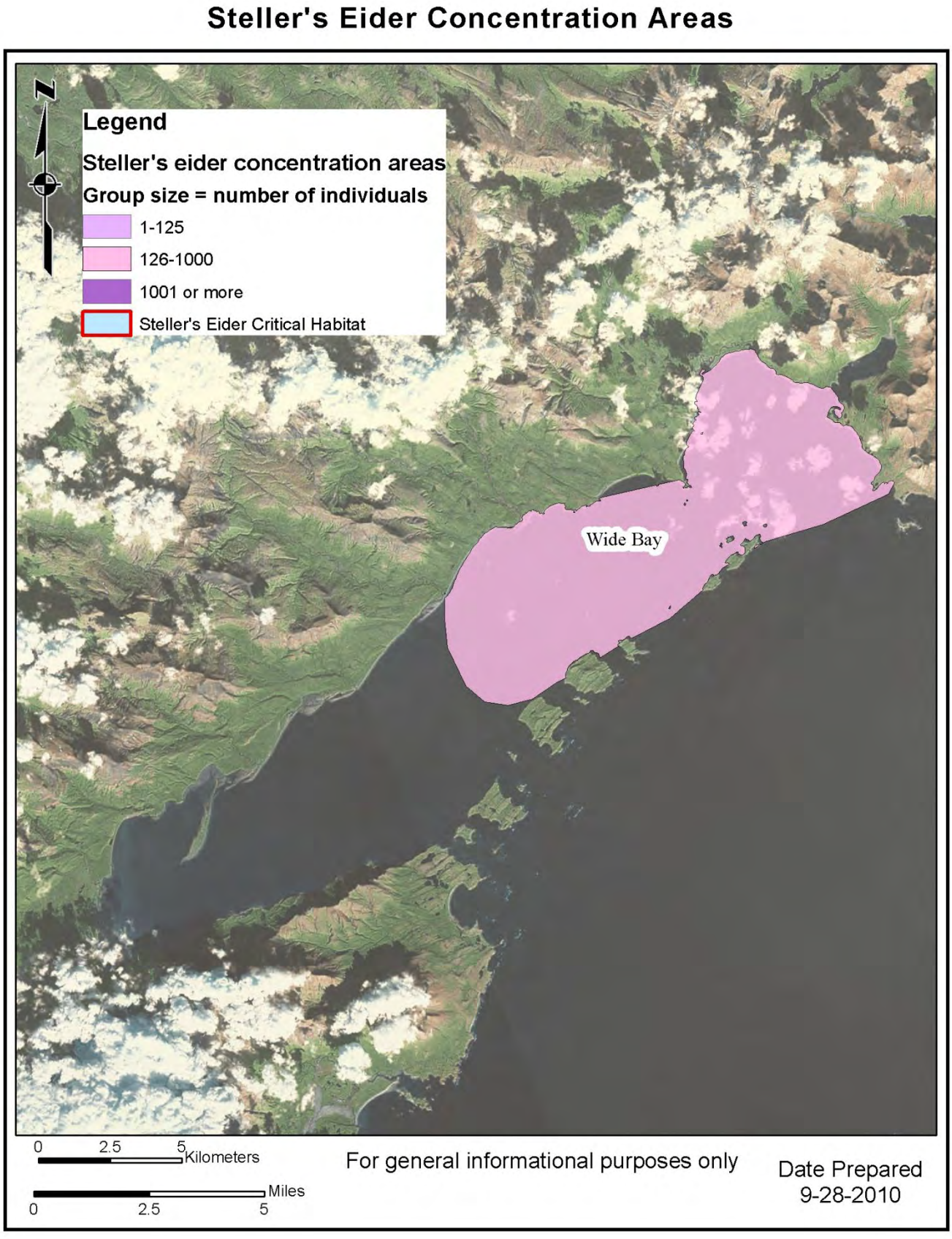
Steller's Eider Concentration Area
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



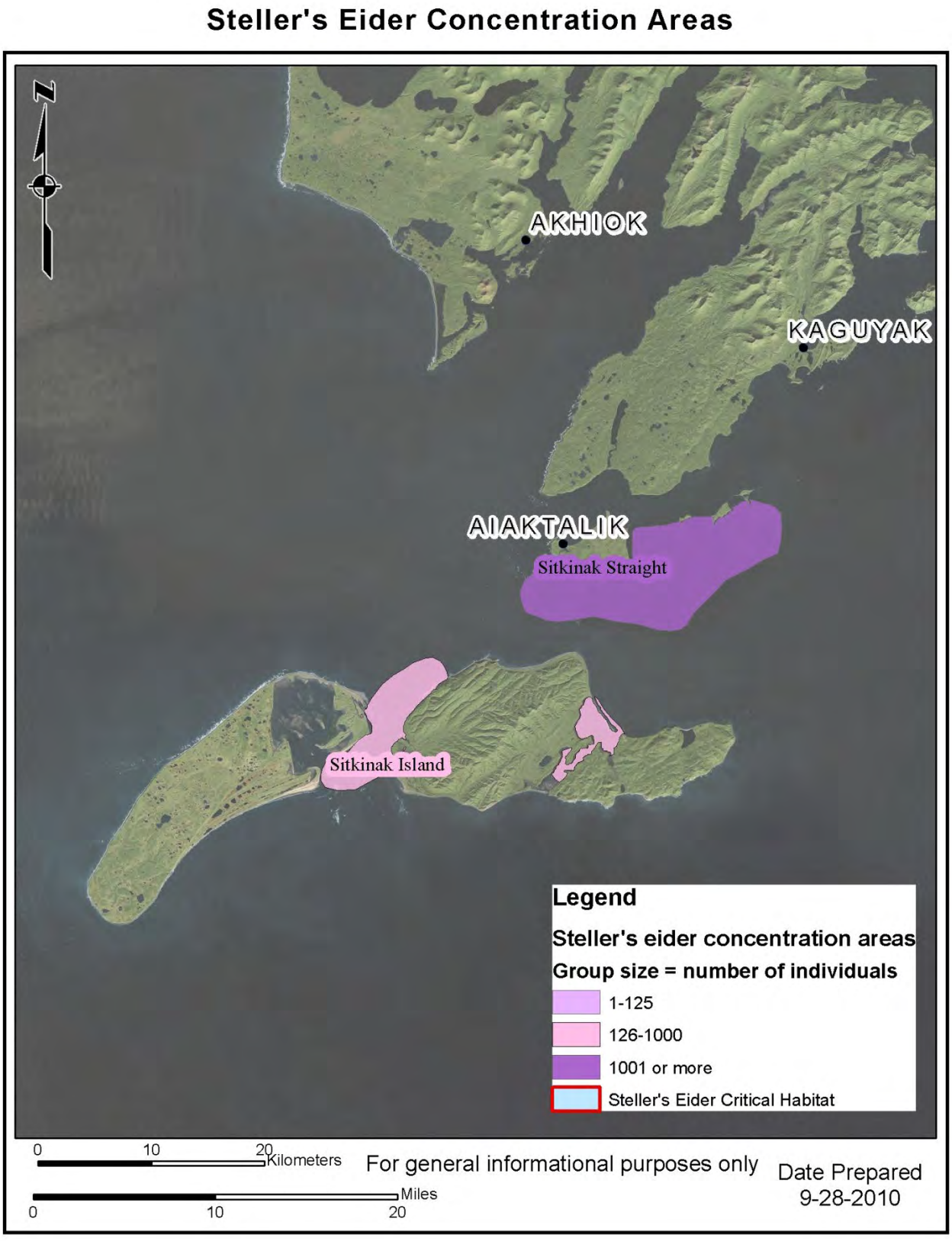
Steller's Eider Concentration Area
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



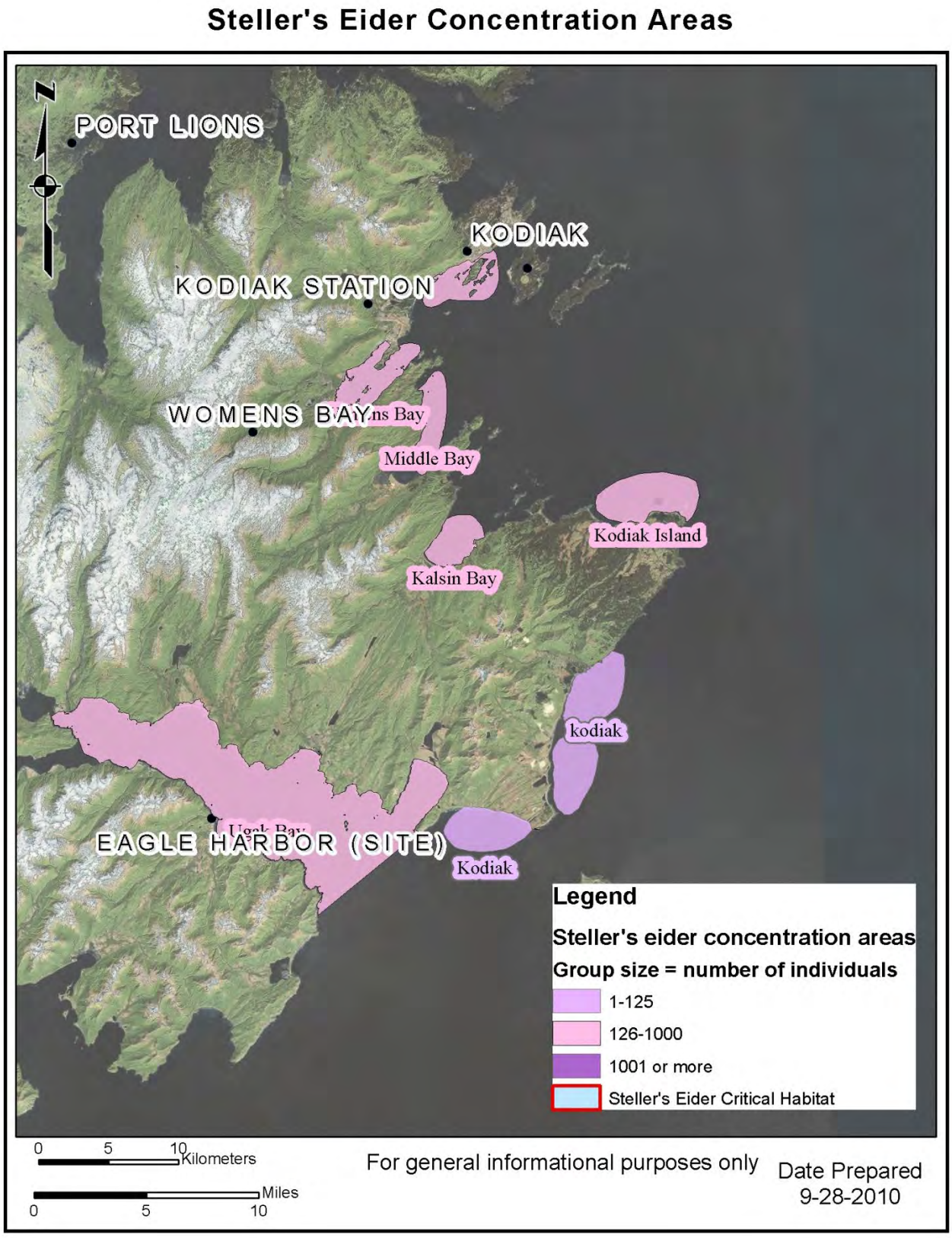
Steller's Eider Concentration Area
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



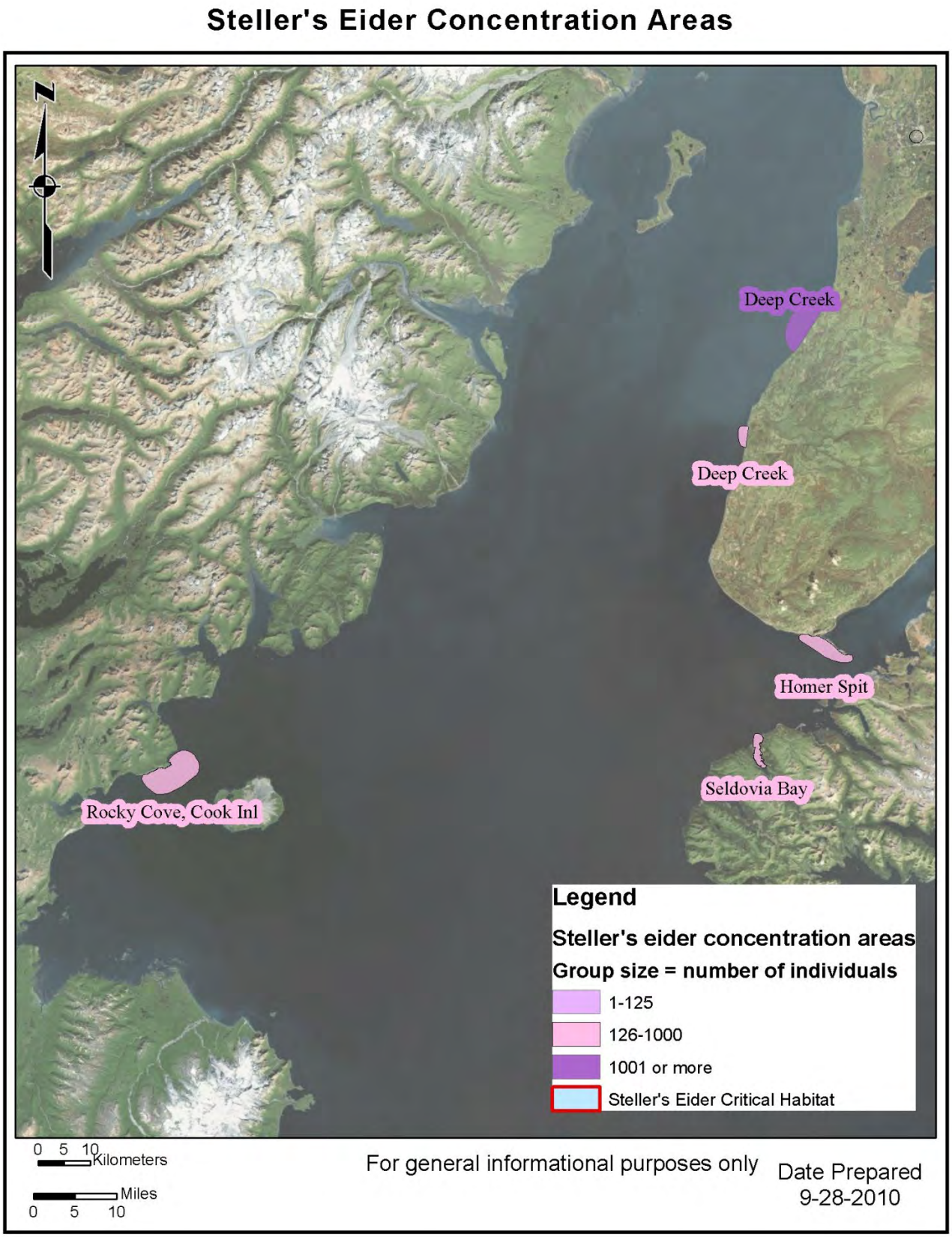
Steller's Eider Concentration Area
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



Steller's Eider Concentration Area
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



Steller's Eider Concentration Area
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



Distribution of Alaska-breeding Steller's eiders during the non-breeding season, June 2000 and 2001. (Map from USFWS 2002 Steller's Eider Recovery Plan)

Steller's Eider (Photo by USFWS)





13.0 LOCATION OF CRITICAL HABITAT OF SPECTACLED EIDERS (*Somateria fischeri)* IN ALASKA

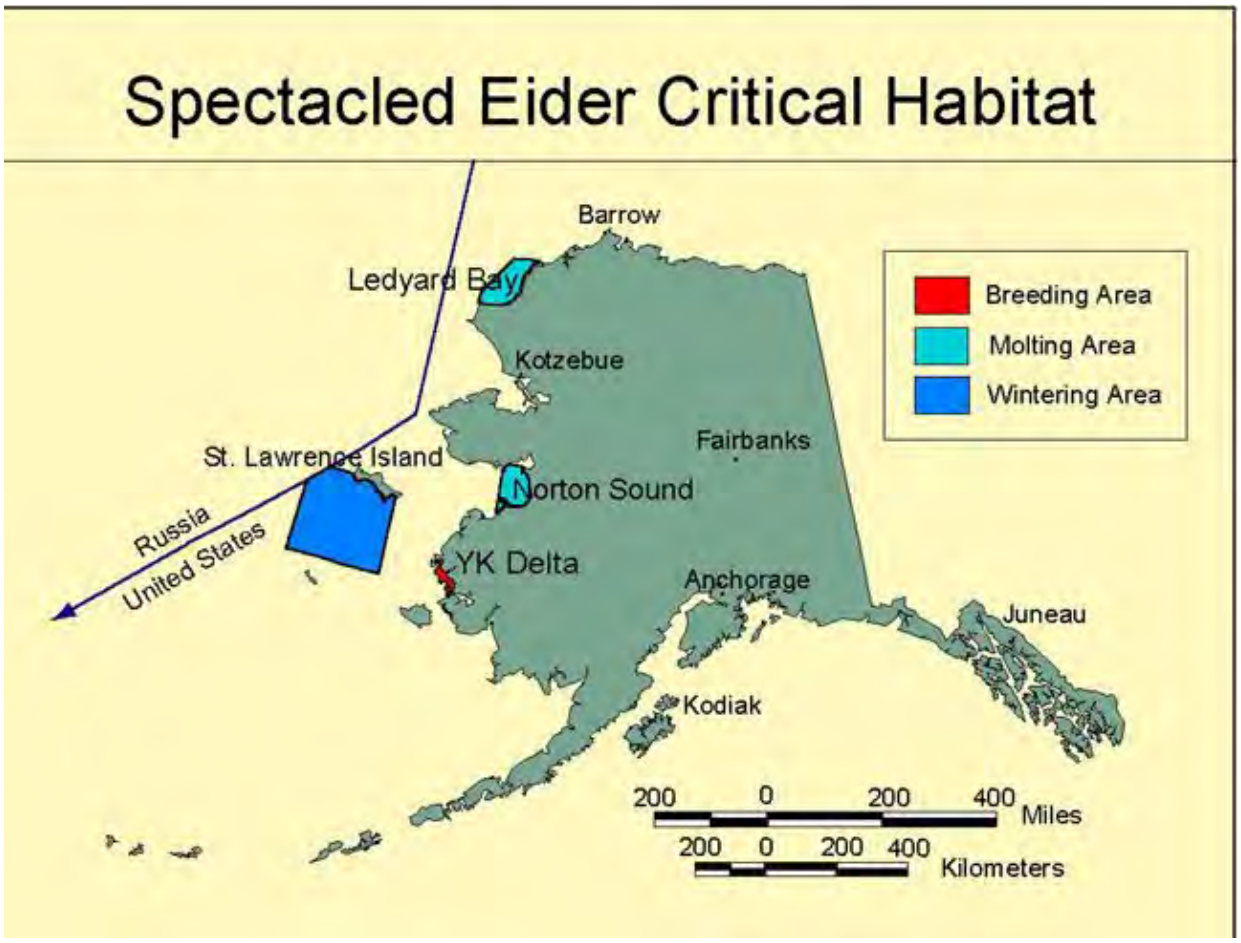
During breeding season (May through August) Steller's and spectacled eider nesting critical habitat units are located on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and North Slope. Molting habitat (July through October) for Steller's eiders includes Izembek Lagoon, Nelson Lagoon and Seal Islands. Molting habitat for spectacled eider includes Ledyard Bay and Norton Sound. Wintering habitat (October through March) for Steller's eider includes Nelson Lagoon, Izembek Lagoon, Cold Bay, Chignik Lagoon and several other locations along the Aleutian Islands. Wintering habitat for spectacled eider is in the Bering Sea between St. Lawrence and St. Matthews Islands.

Range of the Spectacled Eider (Map by USFWS)



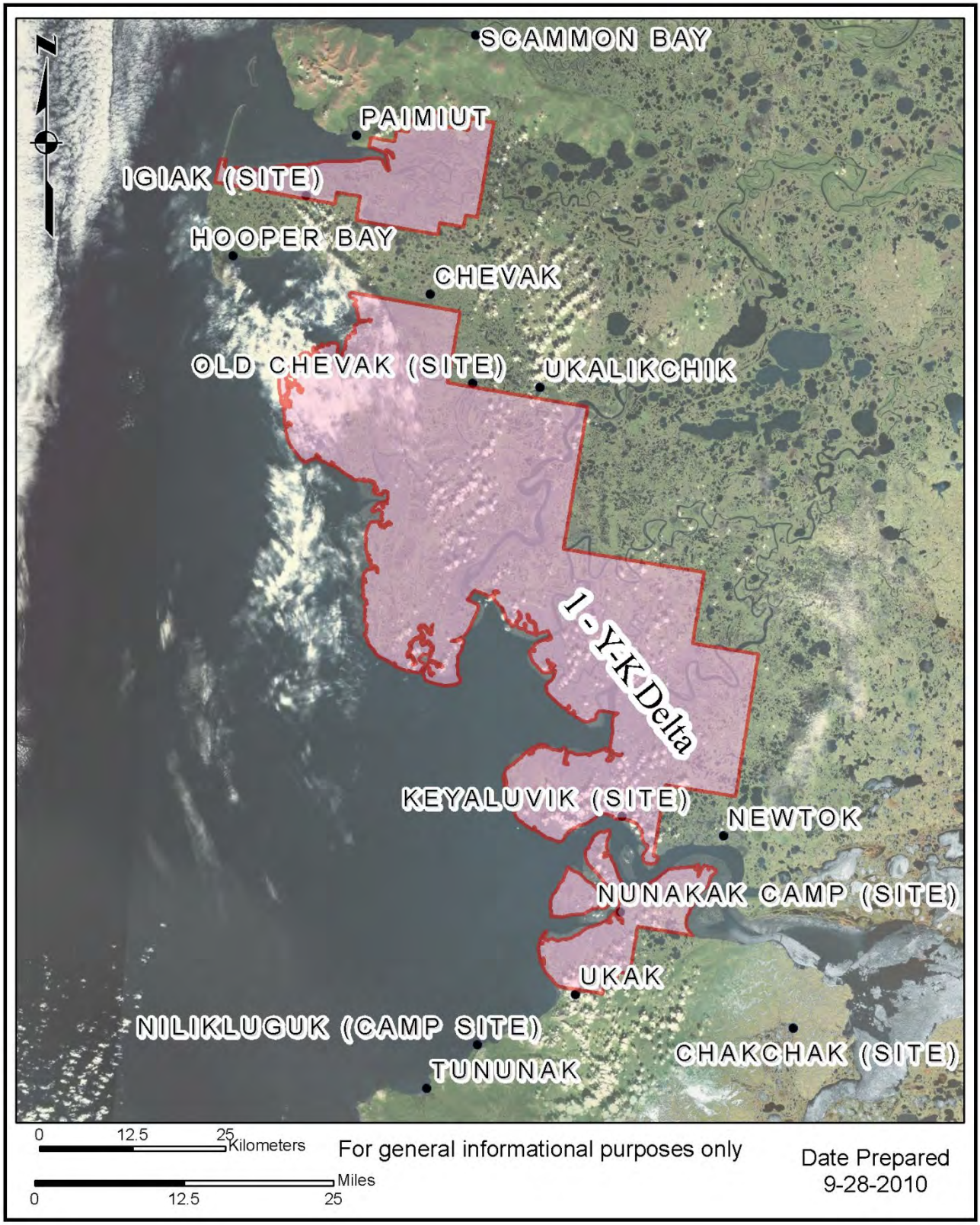
Distribution of spectacled eiders. Molting areas (green) are used July through October. Wintering areas (yellow) are used October through April. The full extent of molting and wintering areas is not yet known, and may extend beyond the boundaries shown.

Map by USFWS


Spectacled Eider Critical Habitat
Barrow
Ledyard Bay
Kotzebue
Fairbanks
St. Lawrence Island
Norton Sound
Russia
United States
YK Delta
Anchorage
Juneau
Kodiak
Breeding Area
Molting Area
Wintering Area
200 0 200 400 Miles
200 0 200 400 Kilometers

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

Spectacled Eider Critical Habitat Unit



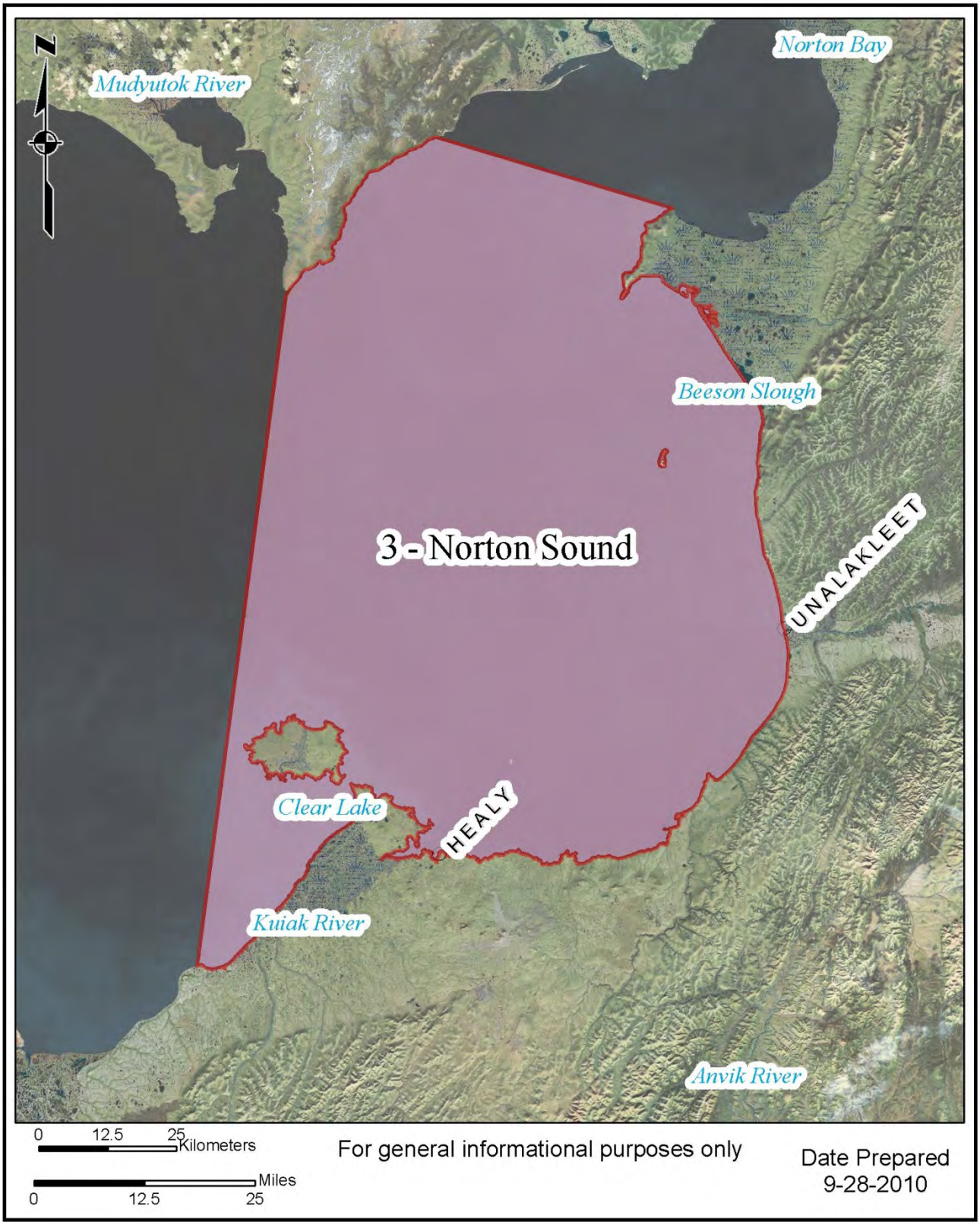
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

Spectacled Eider Critical Habitat Unit



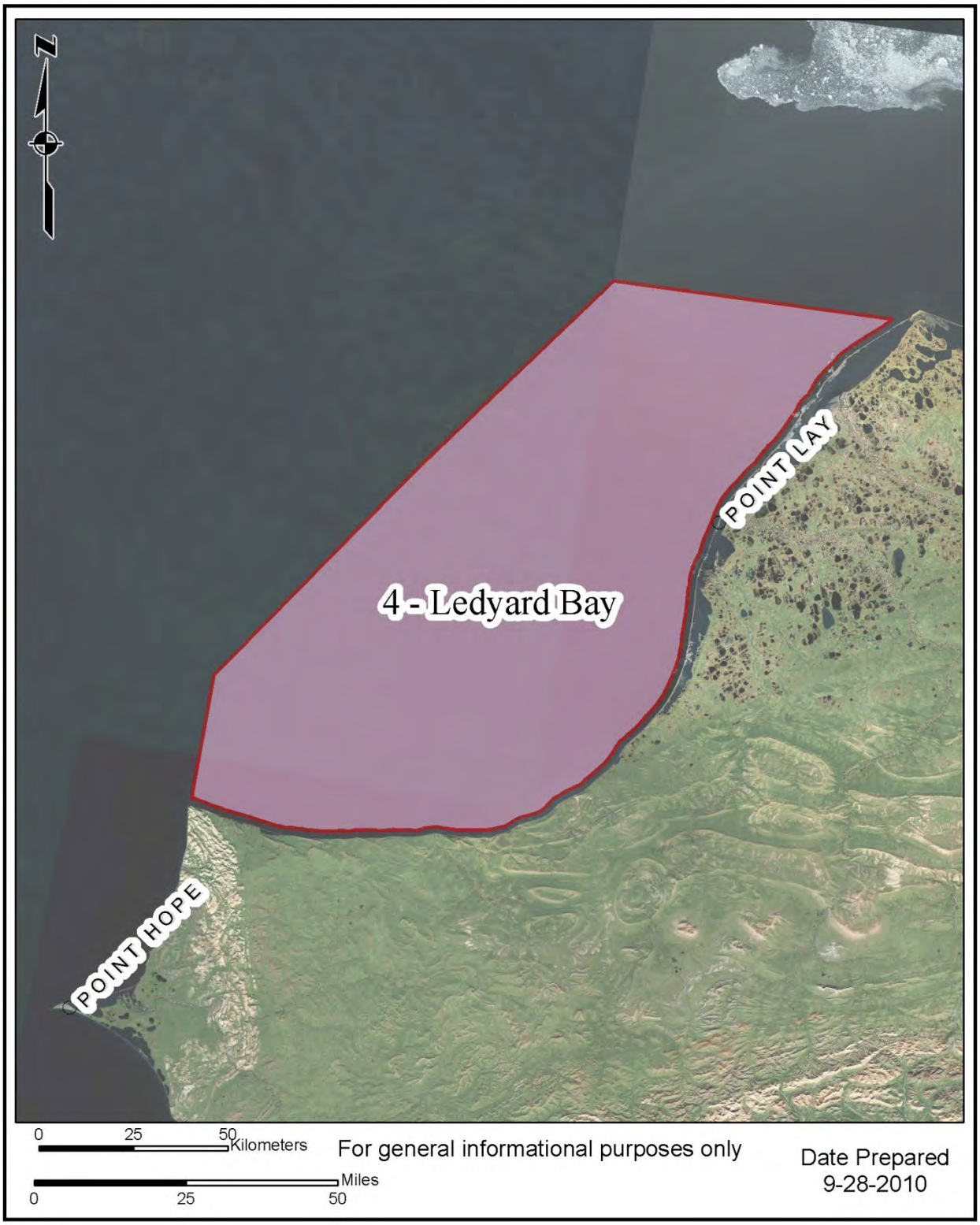
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

Spectacled Eider Critical Habitat Unit



(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

Spectacled Eider Critical Habitat Unit

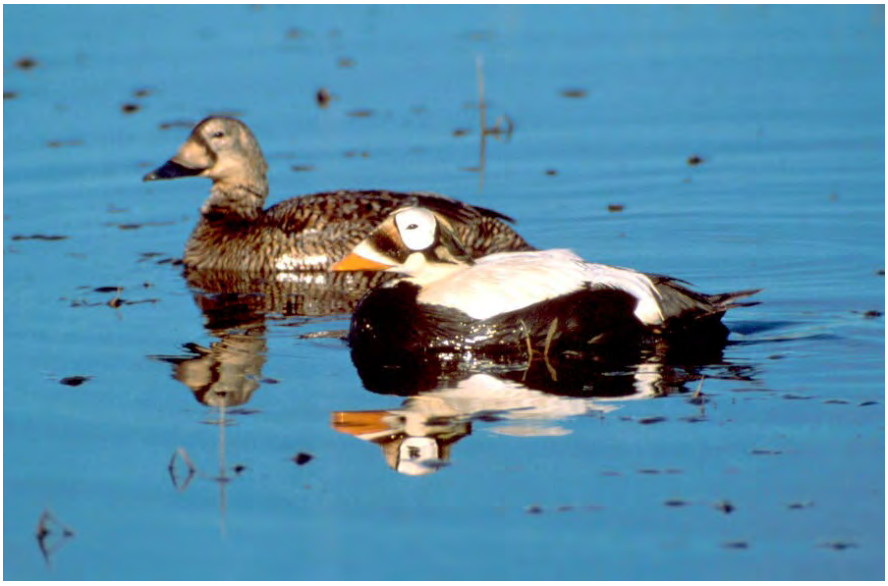


(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

Spectacled Eider Critical Habitat Unit



Spectacled Eider (Photo by USFWS)



Spectacled Eider (Photo by USFWS)



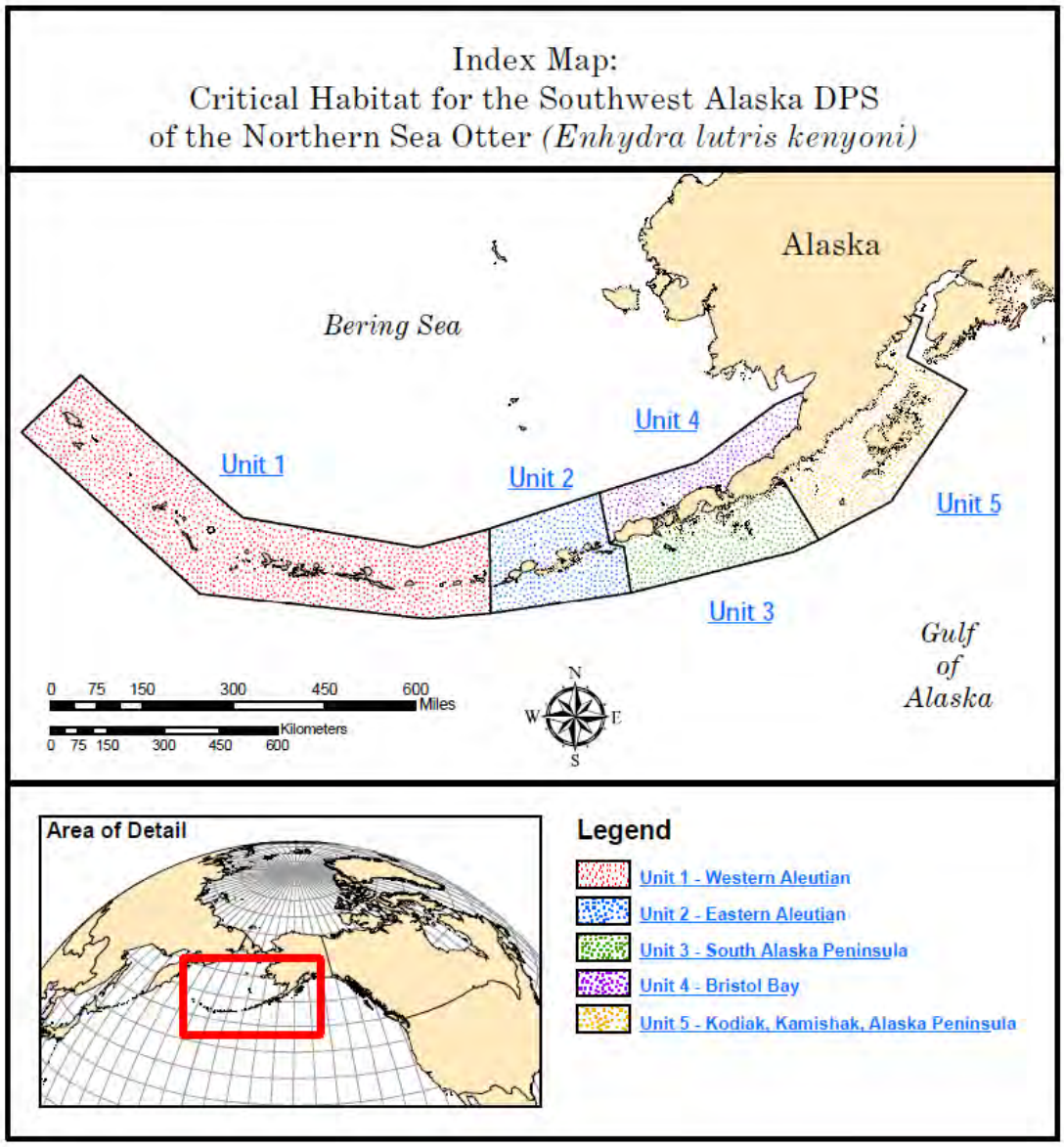
Spectacled Eider eggs. (Photo by USFWS)



14.0 LOCATION OF NORTHERN SEA OTTER HABITAT (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni)* IN SOUTHWEST ALASKA

On October 8, 2009, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service finalized designation of 15,164 km2 (5,855 mi2) of critical habitat for the threatened northern sea otter in southwest Alaska.

Northern Sea Otter: Critical Habitat (Map from USFWS)



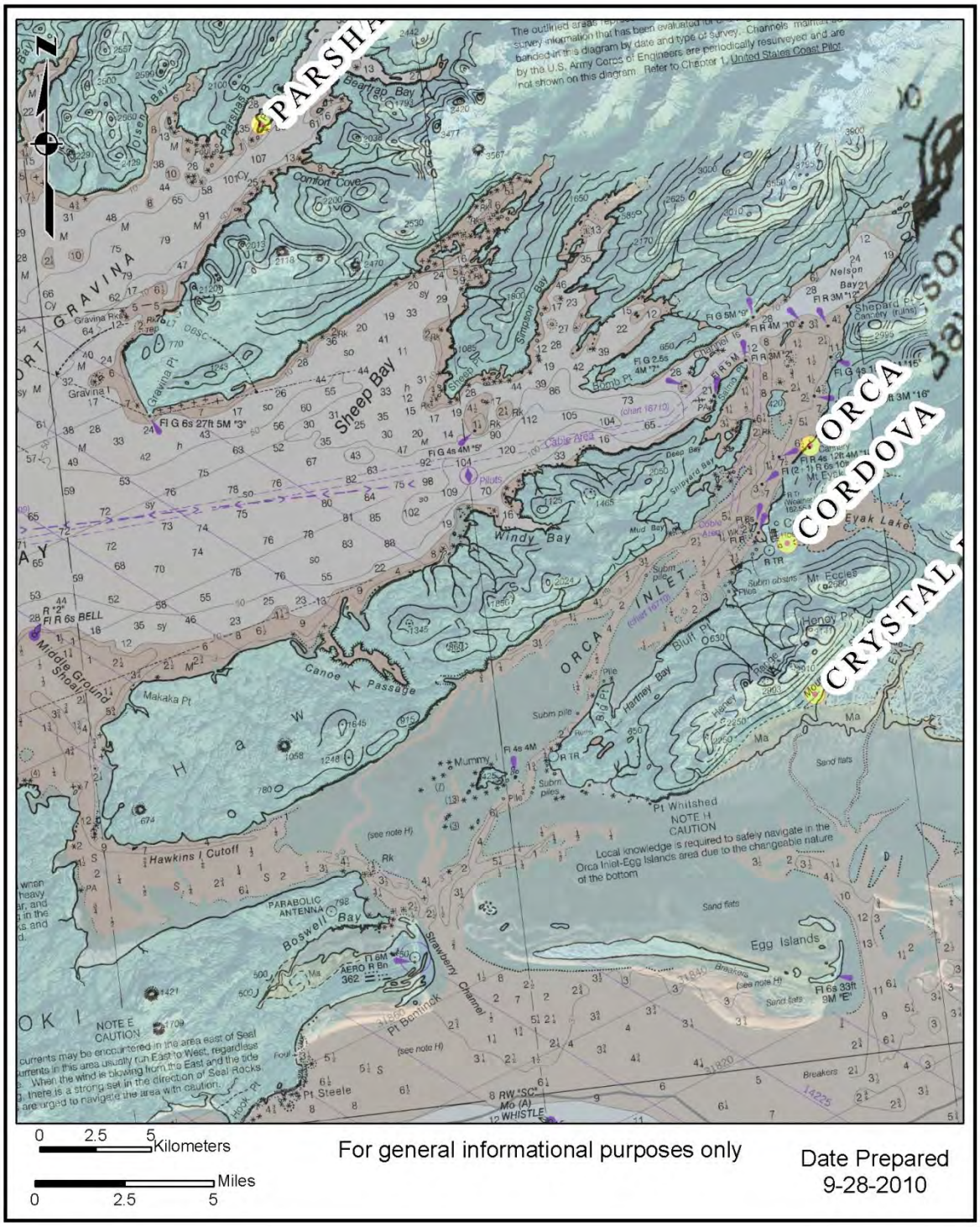
Location of critical habitat units. Only areas that meet the definition of critical habitat within these units is actually designated as critical habitat.

Northern Sea Otter (Photo by USFWS)



15.0 LOCATION OF ORCA INLET

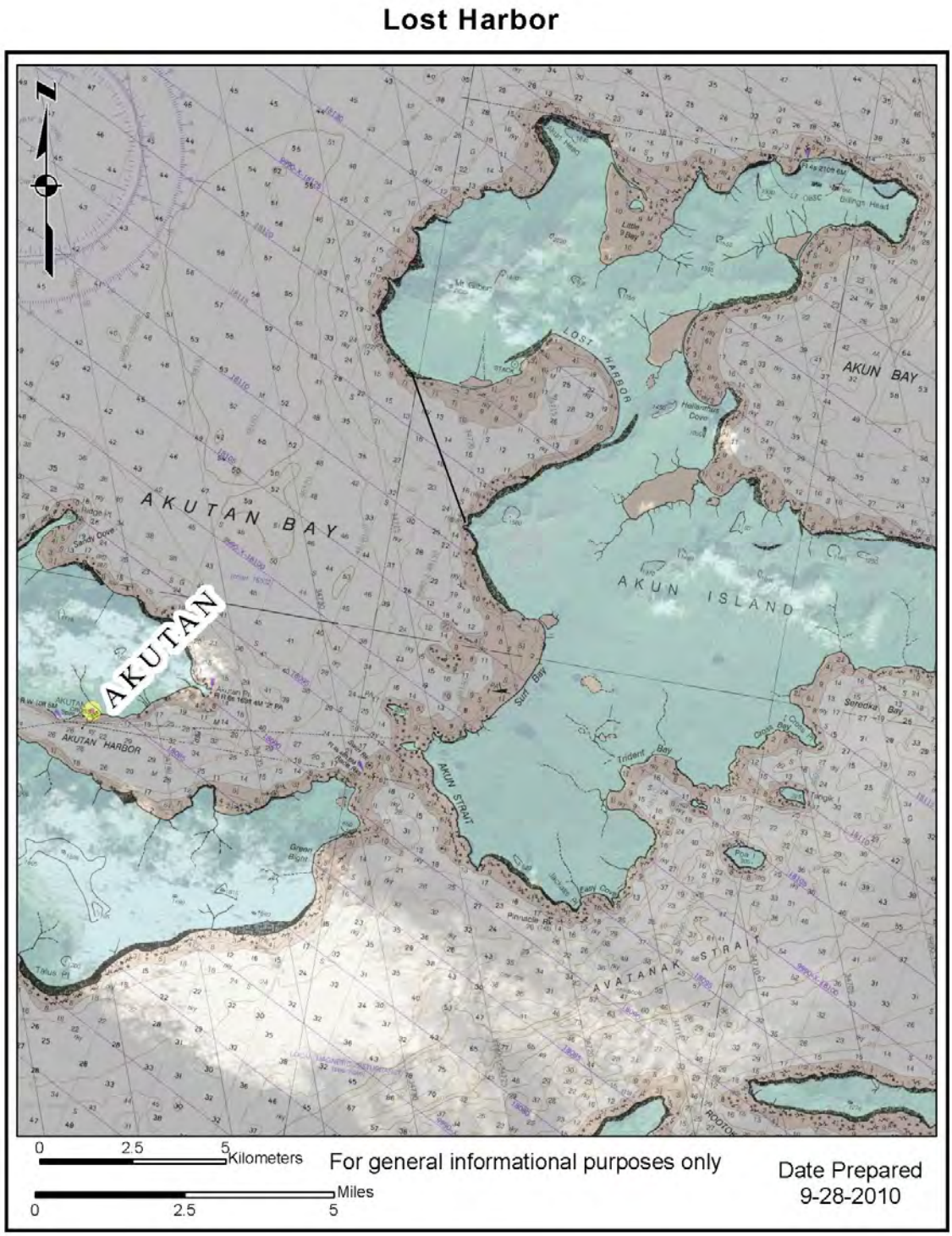
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



16.0 LOCATION OF LOST HARBOR, AKUN ISLAND

Lost Harbor is shown as follows:

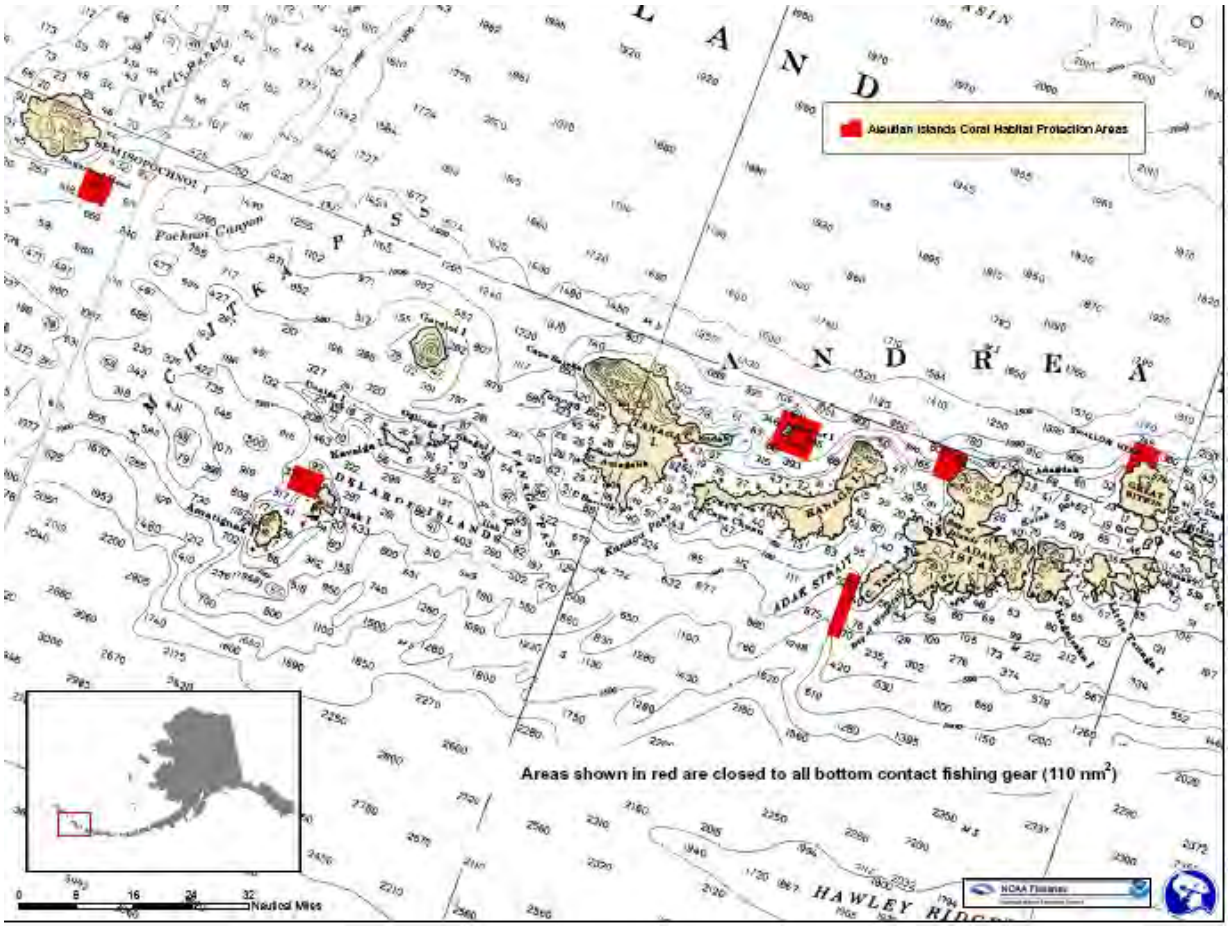
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)



17.0 LOCATION OF ALEUTIAN ISLANDS CORAL HABITAT PROTECTION AREA

The following map includes the Aleutian Islands Coral Habitat Protection Area, “Living substrates” occur in and around seamounts that are Essential Fish Habitat and are being protected.

Aleutian Islands Coral Habitat Protection Areas (Map by NMFS)



Appendix H – Eiders Monitoring Protocol

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

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

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

Reporting

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

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

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

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

USFWS, Office of Law Enforcement:

- Fairbanks: (877) 535-1795 toll-free, (907) 456-2335, (907) 456-2356 fax
- Nome: (907) 443-2479, (907) 443-2938 fax
- Anchorage: (800) 858-7621 toll-free, (907) 271-2828, (907) 271-2827 fax
- Regional Office, Anchorage: (907) 786-3311, (907) 786-3313 fax
- Juneau Office: (907) 586-7545, (907) 586-7574 Fax

Your report should include:

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

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

Appendix I – Seafood Waste Size Sampling and Analysis Protocol

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

Method: The following is the DEC-approved method for determining whether seafood waste has been treated to meet the 0.5-inch (1.27-cm) in any dimension waste size limitation. Other methods may be approved on a case-by-case basis.

Equipment List

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



Single classifier screens in buckets

Sample Collection:

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

Sample Analysis

1) Take the sample collection beaker to a well-lit working area or light box, as suggested in the equipment list, and measure the greatest dimension of each piece of seafood waste to the nearest 1/16 inch.
2) Record the number of seafood waste pieces that exceeded 0.5 inch in the largest dimension.
3) When ten or more seafood processing waste particles from the five-gallon bucket of wastewater exceed the maximum size requirement, corrective action (e.g., replacing or sharpening the grinder plates, adjusting the pump speed, reducing the cutting plate size, adding an autio grinder, etc.) is required within seven days and must be noted on the log.
4) Once a month, photographs are required to be taken of the seafood waste inspection procedure, as a data collection requirement. Input unique photograph numbers into the inspection log to document the photographic record.

Attachment A - AKG523000 NOI Form

Notice of Intent (NOI)

To be Covered under
APDES General Permit AKG523000
Offshore Seafood Processors Wastewater Discharge

Submit NOI to:

Online: Alaska DEC's Environmental Data Management System (EDMS)

Email: dec.water.seafoodpermitting@alaska.gov

Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
Seafood and Aquaculture Permitting
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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

Section I. Permit Information

Currently Assigned APDES Permit Number:	
DEC Environmental Health processor permit Number:	

Section II. Permittee/Operator Information

Company/Organization Name:						
Contact Person:		Title:				
Authorized Representative Name and Title:						
Mailing Address	Street (PO Box):					
	City:		State:		Zip:	
	Phone:		Fax (optional):			
	Email:					

Section III. Billing Contact Information

Company/Organization Name:						
Contact Person:		Title:				
Mailing Address: [☐] Check if same as Permittee Information.	Street (PO Box):					
	City:		State:		Zip:	
	Phone:		Fax (optional):			
	Email:					

Section IV. Owner Information *(For the processing vessel or the onshore facility from which waste is taken)*							
Company Name:							
Contact Person:			Title:				
Mailing Address: [☐] Check if same as Permittee Information.	Street (PO Box):						
	City:		State:		Zip:		
	Phone:		Fax (optional):				
	Email:						

Section V. Vessel Information					
Vessel Name:					
Previous Vessel Name(s):					
Coast Guard Vessel Classification:		Coast Guard Vessel Number:			
Vessel Length:		Vessel Width:		Vessel Draft:	
Associated Onshore Seafood Processing Facility (for inland waters discharge vessels):					

Section VI. Operations-Based Classification	
Indicate the classification below that describes the type of operations for this vessel. Check each that applies. If multiple locations are proposed, please clearly indicate on NOI Attachment Form A-1 the type of processing proposed at each location.	
<u>Discharges occurring between shore (0.0 nm) to less than 1.0 nm from shore</u> • Discharges of washed mince/paste effluent and stickwater are prohibited between shore and 1.0 nm from shore. • Discharges of by-product effluent are prohibited between shore and 0.5 nm from shore.	
☐	Stationary processing vessel discharging seafood processing waste and wastewaters (between shore and 1.0 nm from shore)
☐	In-transit processing vessel discharging seafood processing waste and wastewaters (between 0.25 nm and 1.0 nm from shore)
☐	Inland Waters Discharge Vessel discharging seafood processing waste and wastewaters to inland waters while in-transit (between 0.25 nm and 1.0 nm from shore)
<u>Discharges occurring between 1.0 nm and 3.0 nm from shore</u>	
☐	Stationary processing vessel discharging seafood processing waste and wastewaters (1.0 nm to 3.0 nm)
☐	In-transit processing vessel discharging seafood processing waste and wastewaters (1.0 nm to 3.0 nm)
☐	Inland Waters Discharge Vessel discharging seafood processing waste and wastewaters to inland waters while in-transit (1.0 nm to 3.0 nm)

Section VII. Seafood Processing Production Information

For each Discharge Location or Area of Operation, fill in **Attachment A-1**. Identify each type of product line effluent proposed at each Discharge Location or Area of Operation, such as:

- **Fillet**
- **Steaks**
- **Flash Packing**
- **Washed Mince/Paste Type** (e.g., Pollock, Salmon, etc.)
- **Unwashed Mince Type** (e.g., Pollock, Salmon, etc.)
- **Fish Hydrolysate**
- **Fish Meal**
- **Fish Powder**
- **Fish Oil** - Stickwater Produced

Attachment A-1 includes information to be filled in regarding:

- Amounts of waste to be discharged,
- If effluent is produced - volumes of effluent,
- The 24-hour design processing capacity of each product or by-product line,
- The estimated 24-hour maximum seafood processing wastewater discharge flow rate and volume, and
- The outfall each product line's effluent is discharged to.

Section VIII. Vessel's Sanitary Wastewater & Graywater Discharges

Sanitary Wastewater						
☐ Yes	☐ No	Will sanitary wastewater be discharged through a Marine Sanitation Device (MSD)?				
☐ Yes	☐ No	Is this a Type II MSD? If No, identify type of MSD				
Type of MSD			Date of USCG approval and certification of the MSD:			
Installation Date of MSD:			Max and Average Number of People Utilizing the MSD:			
MSD Design Capacity (gal/day):			Max:		Average:	
☐ Yes	☐ No	Are any other waste streams combined with MSD effluent prior to discharge? If yes, identify:				
Graywater						
☐ Yes	☐ No	Are other waste streams combined with graywater prior to discharge? If yes, identify:				
Estimated average daily volume of graywater discharged (gal/day):						

Section IX. Other Wastewaters					
Other Wastewaters (Check all that apply) contributing volume (gal/day) to discharge					
	Type of "Other Wastewaters"	**Volume (gal/day)**		**Type of "Other Wastewaters"**	**Volume (gal/day)**
☐	Cooling Water		☐	Catch Transfer Water	
☐	Boiler Water		☐	Live Tank Water	
☐	Cooking Water (including Retort Water)		☐	Air Scrubber Water	
☐	Refrigeration Condensate		☐	Freshwater Pressure Relief Water	
☐	Refrigerated Seawater		☐	Drinking Water Backwash	
☐	Process Disinfectants		☐	Other (Describe)	

Section X. Receiving Water Information			
NOI Attachment A-1. For each Discharge Location or Area of Operation, fill in the required receiving water information.			
Existing Uses. List existing uses (fresh water withdrawal location(s), set netting, etc.) known to the permittee within a 1.0-nautical mile radius of all proposed discharge locations.			
Receiving water:		Use(s):	
Receiving water:		Use(s):	
Receiving water:		Use(s):	
Receiving water:		Use(s):	
Receiving water:		Use(s):	
Receiving water:		Use(s):	
Receiving water:		Use(s):	
Receiving water:		Use(s):	
Receiving water:		Use(s):	

Zone of Deposit (ZOD) Request

For each stationary discharge location, identify "Yes" or "No" in NOI Attachment A-1 if you will be processing for seven consecutive days or 168 cumulative hours during the calendar year, or plan to discharge greater than 10 million pounds at the single discharge location.

- If yes, and the discharge location water depth is less than 120 feet MLLW, a ZOD will be issued and seafloor surveying will be required.

Section XI. Refueling Capability

Does your processor refuel fishing vessels? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, what is the total capacity of your refueling tanks?

Section XII. Submittals with the NOI		
☐	**Area Maps and Bathymetric Charts** A legible area map and a bathymetric chart of the receiving water(s) within 3.0 nm of all discharge locations or areas of operation. Include mapping overlay of all Excluded Areas (Permit Part 1.4).	
☐	**Line Drawing** Submit line drawing(s) documenting water flow through the seafood processing vessel (or the processing plant where the waste is produced) showing operational areas contributing waste and wastewater to the waste treatment units. Similar processes, operations, or production areas may be indicated as a single unit and labeled to correspond to a more detailed identification in the Outfall Narrative. The water balance shall show the flow of water through the vessel operations and treatment units (for processing vessels) or from the onshore processing facility to the vessel (for inland waters discharge vessels). Include the location of all final monitoring locations, internal monitoring locations, and intake and discharge points.	
☐	**Outfall Narrative** Describe each type of process, operation, or production area that contributes waste and wastewater to the effluent for each outfall. Include references to volumes in Attachment A-1. Describe the treatment each wastewater discharge stream receives and any disposal method(s) other than through an outfall.	
☐	**AKG523000 NOI Attachment A-1**	
	Excluded Area(s)	
☐ Yes	☐ No	Are you proposing to discharge to an 'Excluded Area' (as listed in Permit Part 1.4)?
☐		If **"Yes"** and the vessel and discharge location are not listed in Permit Appendix D (Table D2), provide documentation for each Excluded Area discharge location by submitting Attachment A-2.
☐ Yes	☐ No	If **"Yes"** and the vessel and discharge location are already listed in Permit Appendix D (Table D2), are material changes to operations (such as changes in the seasonality of operation, significant increases in amount of pollutants discharged (greater than a 25% increase over the previous four processing years' annual average amount (weight) of waste discharged), or changes in the discharge location) proposed? If so, public notice will be required before changes are authorized.

XIII. Certification Information

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

Organization:						
Name:			Title:			
Phone:			Email:			
Mailing Address: ☐Check if same as Permittee Information	Street (PO Box):					
	City:		State:		Zip:	

Signature

Date

Signing Authority: Please identify your authority under 18 AAC 83.385 to sign APDES permit applications (e.g., corporate officer, general partner, executive officer, or other individual with delegated authority).

NOI Preparer ***(Complete if NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier.)***

Organization:						
Name:			Title:			
Phone:			Email:			
Mailing Address: ☐Check if same as Permittee Information	Street (PO Box):					
	City:		State:		Zip:	

Attachment A-1

NOI Spreadsheet

Permit Number	Permittee Name	Vessel Name	Stationary or In-Transit Vessel	Processing Vessel or Inland Waters Discharge Vessel	Seafood processing waste discharge location name (Receiving Water Name)	General Area of Discharge	Proposed dates of discharge at discharge location or area of operation	Outfall/Discharge Pipe Number	Latitude (center of discharge location or boundary of area f-operation, coordinates in Decimal Degrees to four decimal places)	Longitude (center of discharge location or boundary point for area of operation, coordinates in Decimal Degrees to four decimal places)	Shape of discharge location or area of operation (point-to-point, circular, rectangular)	Discharge Nearest Distance from Shore (in nm)
								Fill in a Separate Row for Each Outfall/Product Line				
AKG523999	The Great Seafood Company	F/V Salmon Processor	Stationary	Processing Vessel	Auke Bay	Juneau	January - December	Outfall 001	54.545485	-135.597846	Circular	0.33
AKG523999	The Great Seafood Company	F/V Salmon Processor	Stationary	Processing Vessel	Auke Bay	Juneau	January - December	Outfall 001	54.545485	-135.597846	Circular	0.75
AKG523999	The Great Seafood Company	F/V Salmon Processor	Stationary	Processing Vessel	Auke Bay	Juneau	January - December	Outfall 002	54.569874	-135.666937	Circular	1.96
AKG523999	The Great Seafood Company	F/V Salmon Processor	In-Transit	Inland Waters Discharge Vessel	Auke Bay- NW Corner		January - December	Outfall 001	54.546585	-135.597879	Rectangular	1.35
AKG523999	The Great Seafood Company	F/V Salmon Processor	In-Transit	Inland Waters Discharge Vessel	Auke Bay- NE Corner		January - December	Outfall 001	54.546986	-135.597273	Rectangular	1.35
AKG523999	The Great Seafood Company	F/V Salmon Processor	In-Transit	Inland Waters Discharge Vessel	Auke Bay- SW Corner		January - December	Outfall 001	54.569888	-135.666631	Rectangular	1.35
AKG523999	The Great Seafood Company	F/V Salmon Processor	In-Transit	Inland Waters Discharge Vessel	Auke Bay- SE Corner		January - December	Outfall 001	54.578006	-135.689967	Rectangular	1.35
AKG523999	The Great Seafood Company	F/V Salmon Processor	In-Transit	Inland Waters Discharge Vessel	Auke Bay- Start Point		January - December	Outfall 001	54.587499	-135.665346	Point-to-Point	2.4
AKG523999	The Great Seafood Company	F/V Salmon Processor	In-Transit	Inland Waters Discharge Vessel	Auke Bay- End Point		January - December	Outfall 001	54.574569	-135.689579	Point-to-Point	2.4

Depth (at MLLW) in feet of the receiving water	Name(s) of any larger, adjacent waterbodies within 3 nm	Name(s) of any Excluded Areas within 3 nm	Average Current within 300 feet of the discharge location (in knots)	Closest Station Name from NOAA reported Current checked by DEC Staff (Hide)	Distance from the NOAA current station to the outfall terminus, single area of operation (Hide)	NOAA reported Current checked by DEC Staff (Hide)	Mixing Zone Radius requested (in ft)	Seafloor Survey expected to be required?	ZOD size requested (in acres)	Product Line Description	Type of wastewater being discharged (e.g., Seafood WW, Sanitary WW, Other WW)	Type of raw product discharged waste is from
68	Lynn Canal	Sea Lion Rookery, Mendenhall Wetlands	1.8				100 ft	Yes	1 Acre	Salmon Line #1	Seafood WW	Salmon
68	Lynn Canal	Sea Lion Rookery, Mendenhall Wetlands	1.8				100 ft	Yes	1 Acre	Salmon Line #1	Seafood WW	Salmon
70	Lynn Canal	Sea Lion Rookery, Mendenhall Wetlands	1.8				100 ft	No	N/A	Sanitary Waste	Sanitary WW	sanitary waste
121	Lynn Canal	Sea Lion Rookery, Mendenhall Wetlands	1.8				100 ft	No	N/A	Salmon Line #1	Seafood WW	Salmon
120	Lynn Canal	Sea Lion Rookery, Mendenhall Wetlands	1.8				100 ft	No	N/A	Salmon Line #1	Seafood WW	Salmon
132	Lynn Canal	Sea Lion Rookery, Mendenhall Wetlands	1.8				100 ft	No	N/A	Surimi Line #1	Seafood WW	Salmon
140	Lynn Canal	Sea Lion Rookery, Mendenhall Wetlands	1.8				100 ft	No	N/A	Salmon Line #1	Seafood WW	Salmon
240	Lynn Canal	Sea Lion Rookery, Mendenhall Wetlands	1.8				100 ft	No	N/A	Salmon Line #1	Seafood WW	Salmon
260	Lynn Canal	Sea Lion Rookery, Mendenhall Wetlands	1.8				100 ft	No	N/A	Salmon Line #1	Seafood WW	Salmon

Type of finished product discharged waste is from	By-Products Produced Y/N	Type(s) of by-products produced	Type/Name of treatment equipment associated with the product line	Grinder plate size/screen size dimension per manufacturer specifications	Treatment system design flow capacity per manufacturer specifications	24-Hour Maximum Seafood Processing Wastewater Discharge Flow (mgd)	Maximum daily amount of raw product to be processed (pounds)	Maximum daily amount of finished product to be produced (pounds)	Maximum daily amount of seafood processing waste to be discharged (pounds)	Projected total annual (per calendar year) amount of seafood processing waste to be discharged at the discharge location/area of operation (pounds). (This should be the total from all product lines added together for each discharge location/area of operation.)
fillet	no	n/a								10,000,000
H&G	no	n/a								10,000,000
n/a	no	n/a								
fillet	no	n/a								
fillet	no	n/a								
surimi	no	n/a								
fillet	no	n/a								
fillet	no	n/a								
fillet	yes	fishmeal								

Attachment A-2

Excluded Areas Discharge Request

NOI Attachment A-2
Excluded Areas Discharge Request

To be Covered under
APDES General Permit AKG523000
Offshore Seafood Processors Wastewater Discharge

Section I. Permit Information	
Currently Assigned APDES Permit Number:	
Section II. Excluded Area Discharge Location Information	
For each Excluded Area - Fill out the following information.	**a.)** Excluded Area(s) Name **b.)** Type of Excluded Area (e.g., critical habitat area, National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, etc.) **c.)** Discharge location distance in nautical miles from Excluded Area **d.)** Expected dates and amount (lbs) of discharge **e.)** Description of circumstances requiring discharge to the Excluded Area **f.)** Previous four processing years' annual average amount (lbs) of waste discharged at the discharge location (if already authorized)
Excluded Area #1 Map Attached? (required) ☐Y ☐N	a.
	b.
	c.
	d.
	e.
	f.

Section II. Excluded Area Discharge Location Information (*continued)*	
Excluded Area #2 Map Attached? (required) ☐Y ☐N	a.
	b.
	c.
	d.
	e.
	f.
Excluded Area #3 Map Attached? (required) ☐Y ☐N	a.
	b.
	c.
	d.
	e.
	f.
Excluded Area #4 Map Attached? (required) ☐Y ☐N	a.
	b.
	c.
	d.
	e.
	f.

Attachment B - Seafood Waste Size and Waste Conveyance/Treatment Monitoring Log

Maximum Size Requirements:

1) All permittees are required to reduce the size of the seafood residues to 0.5 inch (1.27 cm) or less in all dimensions.
2) All permittees are required to inspect the seafood waste prior to discharge to ensure that the seafood waste discharged is 0.5 inch or less in all dimensions.

For the grinder system (or other method of treatment) inspection: The permittee is required to conduct a daily inspection in accordance with the Seafood Waste Size Sampling and Analysis Protocol established in Appendix I to confirm that grinders or other methods of treatment are operating and reducing the size of seafood waste to under the maximum size requirement. The permittee must record each inspection performed, even if no seafood waste size violations are found. Permittees must report the number of pieces that do not meet the size requirement and include the length of the largest piece.

> Note: The permittee must capture a minimum of two (2) monthly photographs documenting the seafood waste size sampling procedure. One photograph shall be of the sample port while sampling and the second photograph shall be of the seafood waste in the sieve with a measuring device. Each photograph must be given a unique identification number and logged.

For the seafood waste conveyance/treatment system inspection: The permittee must conduct a daily visual inspection of the seafood waste conveyance/treatment system, including the sump or other places of effluent collection, and remove gloves, earplugs, rubber bands, or other items that may be entrained in the wastewater. Discharge of such items is prohibited.

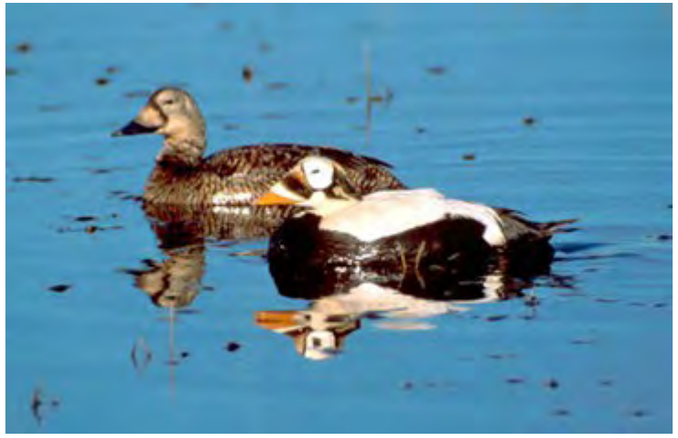
PERMIT# AKG523_____ Vessel name: _____

Date/Time	Inspector Initials	Waste Conveyance /Treatment Inspected Report observations on foreign objects found and disposal location	Waste Treatment Operating Y/N	Waste Size Analyzed Y/N	Number of pieces greater than maximum size requirement, and largest piece size observed	Description of maintenance issues and any corrective actions taken.	Unique photograph IDs

Attachment C - Sea Surface Monitoring Log

Date/Time and Observation Location	Observer Initials	Location and amount (estimated area) of films, sheens, discolorations, residues, or foam observed and where they originate from.	Do the surface residues extend beyond the (100-foot radius or alternative approved) mixing zone? Y/N	Number of threatened/endangered animals observed (see photos below). Note whether injured or dead, and probable cause.	Tide cycle (e.g., 2 hrs after high tide)	Photograph ID number

Attachment C - Sea Surface Monitoring Log

 **Short-tailed albatross**	 **Steller's sea lion**	 **Northern sea otter**
 **Spectacled eider**	 **Steller's eider**	

Attachment D - Seafloor Survey Summary Report Form

Permittee Information		**APDES Permit Number: AKG523-**	
Name:		**Vessel Operator:**	
Address:		**Vessel Name:**	
Email:		**Surveyor name(s):**	
Phone:		**Surveyor signature(s):**	
Survey company name:			
Survey company phone:			
Report preparer name:		**Report preparer signature:**	
Survey start date:			
Survey end date:			
Required photos of sample plots attached?	☐Yes ☐ No		
Survey method *(circle one)*	Diver - ROV – Sonar - Grab Sample - Other		
Description of methods to establish transects, locate sample plots, and estimate percent cover attached as required?	☐ Yes ☐ No	**Tidal stage during survey**	

Attachment D - Seafloor Survey Summary Report Form

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4" rowspan="3">Dates of Discharge, Depth, Latitudes and Longitudes (in decimal degrees) recorded during discharge leading to seafloor survey being performed</td><td colspan="2">Receiving Water Name</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Survey Location Latitude</td><td></td><td>Survey Location Longitude</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Discharge occurring at time of survey?</td><td>☐Yes ☐ No</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date</td><td>Water Depth</td><td>Latitude</td><td>Longitude</td><td colspan="4" rowspan="8">If discharge is occurring, description of size and length of visual plume</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Required summary of types and quantities of aquatic life observed adjacent to, on, in, or feeding on any seafood processing waste deposits attached?</td><td>☐Yes ☐ No</td><td colspan="4">Areal extent of coverage</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Findings of changes from previous surveys attached?</td><td rowspan="2">☐Yes ☐ No</td><td rowspan="2">Total area of continuous coverage:</td><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">_____sq ft.
_____acres (to tenths of an acre)</td></tr>
<tr></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Map delineating area(s) of trace, continuous, and discontinuous coverage attached?</td><td rowspan="2">☐Yes ☐ No</td><td rowspan="2">Total area of discontinuous coverage reported above 50%:</td><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">_____sq ft.
_____acres (to tenths of an acre)</td></tr>
<tr></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Does the total areal extent of the two categories above exceed 1.0 acre?</td><td>☐Yes ☐ No</td></tr>
</table>

Attachment D - Seafloor Survey Summary Report Form

Sample Plot Data Form					
APDES Permit Number: AKG523-					
Name of Permittee:					
Date/Time of Survey:					
Sample Plot Identifier	Waste Deposit Type and Thickness	Anoxic conditions? Y/N	Percent coverage	Water depth	Photograph ID number

Attachment E - Annual Report Form

	APDES Number AKG523- _____ **ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR 20____**	**Submit this form to:** Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water Compliance and Enforcement Program 555 Cordova Street Anchorage, AK 99501 Email: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov Online: Alaska DEC's Environmental Data Management System (EDMS)

SECTION 1 – PERMITTEE INFORMATION	
Permittee Company Name:	
Vessel Name(s)	
USCG Vessel Number(s)	
Authorized Representative Name and Title:	
Mailing Address:	
Telephone:	
Email:	

SECTION 2 – STATIONARY AND IN-TRANSIT SEAFOOD PROCESSING VESSELS

All processing vessels discharging while stationary and/or in-transit (***excluding Inland Waters Discharge***) shall provide the information required in this Section.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION AND DISCHARGE SUMMARY

Total number of processing days	
Total amount of raw product processed (lbs)	
Total amount of finished product produced (lbs)	
Total amount of seafood processing waste discharged (lbs)	

Attachment E - Annual Report Form

For Each Authorized Discharge Location or Area of Operation (listed on the vessel's authorization)
- No Discharge, or
- Yes, discharge occurred - **Fill out Attachment E-1** and the information below. If the vessel discharged while stationary, also complete Section 5 (seafloor survey summary).

Discharge Occurred? Y / N	**Site Name**	**Latitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)**	**Longitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)**	**Total amount of waste discharged at the site (lbs)**	**Total hours discharged at the site**	**Total number of days of discharge at the site**
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
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☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						
☐ Y ☐ N						

Attachment E - Annual Report Form

Volumes of Each Wastewater Discharged – Estimated or measured volume (in million gallons per day) of wastewater discharged for each outfall.		
Outfall #	**Type of Effluent Discharged** (Seafood wastewater, by-product wastewater, "Other Wastewaters," sanitary wastewater, graywater)	**Average Flow Rate** (mgd)
Outfall 001:		mgd
Outfall ___:		mgd
Outfall ___:		mgd
Outfall ___:		mgd
Outfall ___:		mgd
Outfall ___:		mgd
Outfall ___:		mgd
Outfall ___:		mgd
Outfall ___:		mgd
Outfall ___:		mgd
Outfall ___:		mgd
Additional Submittals - Include the following:		
☐ Yes ☐ No	A copy of the vessel's log documenting any discharges occurring between shore and 0.25 nm from shore, and the circumstances requiring discharge in that area.	

Attachment E - Annual Report Form

SECTION 3 - INLAND WATERS DISCHARGE VESSELS

Vessels discharging a seafood processor's waste while in-transit and behind the baseline shall provide the following information:

Describe the waste treatment process applied to the discharged waste:

For Each Authorized Area of Operation

- No Discharge, or
- Yes, discharge occurred - **Fill out Attachment E-1** Inland Waters Discharge Log

Discharge Occurred? Y / N	**Site Name**	**Vessel Name**	**Latitude (decimal degrees)**	**Longitude (decimal degrees)**	**Total amount of waste discharged at the site (lbs)**
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					
☐ Y ☐ N					

Attachment E - Annual Report Form

SECTION 4 - ALL PERMITEES REQUIRED SUBMITTALS (ATTACHMENTS) CHECK THE FOLLOWING LIST CAREFULLY - If not all attached, your annual report **may be found incomplete** unless no discharge occurred during the year.	
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes or ☐ N/A	**Attachment E-1** - Daily Discharge and Map showing discharge start and stop locations, if start and stop latitudes and longitudes are not provided on Attachment E-1.
☐ Yes ☐ No	**Attachment E-2** – Effluent and Receiving Water Quality Monitoring Results • Summary of seafood processing waste and wastewaters, sanitary wastewater, graywater, and receiving water monitoring.
☐ Yes ☐ No	Summary of noncompliance that occurred between January 1st through December 31st of the previous year, along with corrective actions and preventative steps taken.
☐ Yes ☐ No	Waste treatment and discharge system(s) pre-operational / annual inspection
☐ Yes or ☐ N/A	Seafloor Survey Report(s) (if applicable)
☐ Yes ☐ No	Does the information you are submitting reflect that an updated NOI is required to be submitted? If yes, the NOI shall be submitted separately to Permitting.
☐ Yes or ☐ N/A	Summary report of all onsite incidents of dead or injured threatened/endangered species.
☐ Yes or ☐ N/A	Summary of any occurrences of leaks or breaks in the refrigeration/freezer systems that led to discharges to receiving waters.
☐ Yes ☐ No	A list of chemicals, disinfectants, cleaners, biocides, and food processing additives used and discharged during the annual reporting period.
☐	Other (Please specify)
☐	Other (Please specify)
☐	Other (Please specify)

Attachment E - Annual Report Form

SECTION 5 – SEAFLOOR SURVEY SUMMARY – Required for seafood processing vessels discharging while stationary.						
Discharge Location Name	**Depth of Discharge (in feet MLLW)**	**Discharged at least 168 total hours at the location?**	**Discharged at least seven consecutive days at the location?**	**Discharged at least 10 million pounds waste at the location?**	**Seafloor Survey Performed? [a]**	**Acre(s) of Waste Counting Towards Zone of Deposit Limit**
		☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	
		☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	
		☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	
		☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	
		☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	
		☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	
		☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	☐ Y ☐ N	

Notes:

a) If a survey was required yet no survey was performed, provide reason(s) why it was not performed and an expected survey date.

Attachment E - Annual Report Form

SECTION 6 – CERTIFICATION INFORMATION						
I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.						
Organization:						
Name:		Title:				
Phone:		Email:				
Mailing Address: ☐Check if same as Permittee Information	Street (PO Box):					
	City:		State:		Zip:	
Signature	Authority[1] to Sign				Date	
Notes 1. Signing Authority: Please identify your authority under 18 AAC 83.385 to sign APDES permit applications (e.g., corporate officer, general partner, executive officer, or other individual with delegated authority).						

Annual Report Preparer ***(Complete if Annual Report was prepared by someone other than the certifier.)***						
Organization:						
Name:		Title:				
Phone:		Email:				
Mailing Address: ☐Check if same as Permittee Information	Street (PO Box):					
	City:		State:		Zip:	

Attachment E-1

Daily Seafood Waste Discharge Report

Stationary Daily Discharge

Date	Discharge Location Name	Depth of Discharge	Discharge Latitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Discharge Longitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Number of Hours of Seafood Processing Discharge

Stationary Daily Discharge

Type of raw product processed	Processes applied to raw product	Amount of raw product processed (lbs)	Amount of finished product produced (lbs)	Amount of waste discharged (lbs)	Amount of waste sent to by-product line (lbs)

Stationary Daily Discharge

Seafood Processing and Other Wastewaters Average Flow (mgd) Outfall 001	Sanitary Wastewater Average Flow (mgd) Outfall 002	Graywater Average Flow (mgd) Outfall 003	Non-Commingled "Other Wastewaters" Flow (mgd) Outfall 004

In-Transit Daily Discharge

Date	Area of Operation Name	Discharge Start Latitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Discharge Start Longitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Discharge Stop Latitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Discharge Stop Longitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Number of Hours of Seafood Processing Discharge

In-Transit Daily Discharge

Type of raw product processed	Processes applied to raw product	Amount of raw product processed (lb)	Amount of finished product produced (lbs)	Amount of waste discharged (lbs)	Amount of waste sent to by-product line (lbs)

In-Transit Daily Discharge

Seafood Processing and Other Wastewaters Average Flow (mgd) Outfall 001	Sanitary Wastewater Average Flow (mgd) Outfall 002	Graywater Average Flow (mgd) Outfall 003	Non-Commingled "Other Wastewaters" Flow (mgd) Outfall 004

Inland Waters Discharge

Date	Area of Operation Name	Vessel Name	Discharge Start Latitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Discharge Start Longitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Discharge Stop Latitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)

Discharge Stop Longitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Type of waste discharged	Daily amount of waste discharged (lbs)

Attachment E-2

Effluent and Receiving Water Monitoring

20____ Annual Report APDES Authorization Number AKG523

Outfall 001 Seafood Processing Waste and Wastewaters and Commingled "Other Wastewaters" Monitoring Results

Date	24-Hour Flow (mgd)	Amount of Waste Discharged (pounds)	Number of Waste Pieces Exceeding 0.5 inches	Total Residual Chlorine (mg/L)	pH (SU)	Temperature (°C)	Ammonia (mg-N/L)	Color (color unit)

Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)

Outfall 002 MSD System Monitoring Results		
Date	**24-Hour Flow (gallons per day)**	**Total Residual Chlorine (mg/L)**

Outfall 003 Graywater Monitoring Results				
Date	**24-Hour Flow (gallons per day)**	**Total Residual Chlorine (mg/L)**	**pH (SU)**	**Temperature (°C)**

Stationary Processing Vessel Receiving Water Monitoring

Date	pH (SU)	Temperature (°C)	Salinity (ppt)	Latitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Longitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Sample Depth (ft)

Inland Waters and In-Transit Processing Vessel RW 100 feet Sample Results						
Date	**pH (SU)**	**Temperature (°C)**	**Salinity (ppt)**	**Total Ammonia (mg-N/L)**	**Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)**	**Total Residual Chlorine (mg/L)**

Latitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Longitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Sample Depth (ft)

Inland Waters and In-Transit Processing Vessel RW 200 feet Sample Results						
Date	**pH (SU)**	**Temperature (°C)**	**Salinity (ppt)**	**Total Ammonia (mg-N/L)**	**Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)**	**Total Residual Chlorine (mg/L)**

Latitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Longitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Sample Depth (ft)

Inland Waters and In-Transit Processing Vessel RW 300 feet Sample Results						
Date	**pH (SU)**	**Temperature (°C)**	**Salinity (ppt)**	**Total Ammonia (mg-N/L)**	**Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)**	**Total Residual Chlorine (mg/L)**

Latitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Longitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Sample Depth (ft)

Inland Waters and In-Transit Processing Vessel RW 1,000 feet Sample Results						
Date	**pH (SU)**	**Temperature (°C)**	**Salinity (ppt)**	**Total Ammonia (mg-N/L)**	**Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)**	**Total Residual Chlorine (mg/L)**

Latitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Longitude (decimal degrees to four decimals)	Sample Depth (ft)

Attachment F – Inland Waters Discharge Vessel Change or Addition Form

Permit Information	
Currently Assigned APDES Permit Number	AKG523_____
Permittee Company Name	
Permittee Contact Name	
Permittee Contact Title	
Onshore Seafood Processing Facility Generating the Waste Discharged	
Current Vessel Name(s)	
Name(s) of vessels to be removed from permit	
Vessels to be Added to the Permit	
1. Vessel Name	
Coast Guard Classification	
Coast Guard Vessel Number	
Vessel Length	
Vessel Width	
Vessel Draft	
2. Vessel Name	
Coast Guard Classification	
Coast Guard Vessel Number	
Vessel Length	
Vessel Width	
Vessel Draft	
3. Vessel Name	
Coast Guard Classification	
Coast Guard Vessel Number	
Vessel Length	
Vessel Width	
Vessel Draft	

Attachment F – Inland Waters Discharge Vessel Change or Addition Form

Certification Information			
I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.			
Organization:			
Name:		Title:	
Phone:		Email:	
Signature		Date	
Signing Authority: Please identify your authority under 18 AAC 83.385 to sign APDES permit applications (e.g., corporate officer, general partner, executive officer, or other individual with delegated authority).			