



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

Permit Number: **AKG521000**

Onshore Seafood Processors Wastewater Discharge General Permit

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

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

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §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 operators or owners of a facility, or facility's vessel(s), who are described in Part 1.1 of this general Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) are authorized to discharge pollutants to waters of the United States (U.S.) in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein.

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

This permit shall become effective **preliminary Draft**

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

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

Draft

Signature

Date

Wade Strickland
Printed Name

Program Manager
Title

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

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SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS

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

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions

Permit Part	Submittal or Completion	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to DEC Water Div. Compliance or Permitting Section
Part 1.6	Notice of Intent (NOI) for a new Operator	1/ permit cycle	90 days prior to commencement of discharge	Permitting
Parts 1.5 & 1.6.12.5	Engineering and Plan Review Documents meeting 18 AAC 72.200 and/or 18 AAC 72.600 requirements, or documentation of previous DEC plan approvals	1/permit cycle	Submit with the NOI (Attachment A)	DEC Engineering and Plan Review
Part 1.5.4	NOI for an Operator with existing coverage under AKG520000	1/ permit cycle	Within 180 days from the effective date of this permit	Permitting
Part 1.5.9	Modified NOI	As Needed	Update NOI as needed if management changes occur and prior to processing line / outfall changes.	Permitting
Signature Page	Application NOI	1/ permit cycle	180 days prior to the expiration date of this permit.	Permitting
Part 2.2.1.3 (Remote) or 2.3.1.3 (Non-Remote), as applicable	Pre-discharge Biological Survey	1/Prior to Discharge	For a new discharger, submit 90 days prior to commencement of discharge, For an existing facility where discharge has not occurred for the past 12 month, or longer, time period	Permitting

Permit Part	Submittal or Completion	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to DEC Water Div. Compliance or Permitting Section
Part 2.2.1.3 (Remote) or 2.3.1.3 (Non-Remote), as applicable	Pre-operational Outfall System Check	Yearly	Submit with the Annual Report	Compliance
Part 2.8	Annual Report	Yearly	Due annually on March 15. The Annual Report shall contain the previous year's operational reporting from January 1 to December 31.	Compliance
Part 2.8.2.5.2	Summary Report and certified copies of the Waste Conveyance System Inspection logs and daily Grinder Inspection logs	Yearly	Submit with the Annual Report	Compliance
Part 2.8.2.5.11	Report pounds of ammonia or Freon used	Yearly	Submit with the Annual Report	Compliance
Part 2.7.4.8	Seafloor Survey Report	As Required in Table 19	Submit with the Annual Report (Survey shall be completed within 60 days of the end of the processing season)	Compliance
Part 2.7.1	Summary Report and certified copies of the of Daily Sea Surface Monitoring logs	Yearly	Submit with the Annual Report	Compliance
Part 2.7.7	Mixing Zone Work Study Plan	1/ permit cycle	545 days (~1.5 years) from the effective date of this permit	Permitting
Part 2.7.7	Mixing Zone Study Report	1/ permit cycle	Within 915 days (~2.5 years) following DEC's approval of MZ Study work plan	Permitting

Permit Part	Submittal or Completion	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to DEC Water Div. Compliance or Permitting Section
Part 2.8.2.5.6	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	Monthly, postmarked by the 15th day of the following month. Also, submit with the Annual Report	Compliance
Part 2.10	Written notification that the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) has been developed and implemented	With each submittal of a new or modified NOI	Within 60 days of the effective date of authorization to discharge	Compliance
Part 2.11	Written notification that the Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan has been developed and implemented	With each submittal of a new or modified NOI	Within 60 days of the effective date of authorization to discharge	Compliance
<p>To submit Permitting documents use:</p> <p>By Email: DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov By Fax: 907-269-4604 If submitting by hard copy, please MAIL COMPLETED PERMITTING SUBMISSIONS TO (note, electronic reporting may be exclusively required during the permit cycle):</p> <p>State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water Wastewater Discharge Authorizations Program Seafood and Aquacultural Permitting 555 Cordova Street Anchorage, AK 99501</p>		<p>To submit Compliance documents use:</p> <p>By Email: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov By Fax: 907-269-4604 If submitting by hard copy, please MAIL COMPLETED COMPLIANCE SUBMISSIONS TO (note, electronic reporting may be exclusively required during the permit cycle):</p> <p>State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water Compliance Program 555 Cordova Street Anchorage, AK 99501</p>		

1. Permit Coverage

1.1. Facility Eligibility

- 1.1.1. Subject to meeting the conditions of this permit, the following facility types are eligible for coverage to discharge the pollutants set out in Permit Part 1.2 after receiving an Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (Department or DEC) Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit authorization number:
 - 1.1.1.1. Remote onshore seafood processing facilities by definition are those facilities not located in “a processing center or population center (Non-Remote)” as described in Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 40 CFR Part 408 that discharge pollutants generated at a seafood processing facility to waters of the U.S. This includes those operators of moored vessels or moored barges acting as support facilities to remote onshore facilities.
 - 1.1.1.2. Non-Remote onshore seafood processing facilities located in a designated “processing center or population center” as described in 40 CFR Part 408 that discharge pollutants generated at a seafood processing facility to waters of the U.S., including:
 - 1.1.1.2.1. “Existing Non-Remote seafood processing facilities”, those constructed prior to December 1, 1975.
 - 1.1.1.2.2. “New Non-Remote seafood processing facilities”, those constructed after December 1, 1975.
 - 1.1.1.3. Community, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), government (federal, state, city or borough owner) or private entity that operates a fish waste grinding facility.
 - 1.1.1.4. Facilities meeting permit eligibility criteria in Parts 1.1.1.1 - 1.1.1.3 that transport and discharge seafood processing or ground fish waste and wastewaters on a vessel as the final step in the onshore facility’s wastewater treatment and discharge process. Coverage for seafood processing or ground fish waste discharges are limited to waters located landward from a baseline which the territorial sea is measured, appearing on charts mapped by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

1.2. Discharges Covered

- 1.2.1. **New Discharge Coverage** - Based on meeting Effluent Limits and Water Quality Standards (WQS). A new discharger is not eligible for coverage under this permit for discharges that DEC determines will not meet any WQS. Where such a determination is made prior to authorization, DEC may notify the applicant that an individual permit APDES application is necessary in accordance with Part 1.7.4. However, DEC may authorize coverage under this permit after the applicant has included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure the discharge meets WQS and the terms of this permit.
- 1.2.2. This permit authorizes the discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S. resulting from seafood processing or fish waste grinding activities, subject to the limitations and conditions set forth in this permit, including:
 - 1.2.2.1. Discharge of a facility’s seafood processing / ground fish waste and wastewaters discharged into hydrodynamically energetic waters with a high capacity of dilution and dispersion, including:
 - 1.2.2.1.1. Seafood waste fluids, heads, organs, flesh, fins, bones, skin, chitinous shells, wastewaters produced from the processing of seafood into by-products such as fish oil,

fish meal/powder, stickwater, and/or wastewaters produced from the processing of seafood mince (washed or unwashed mince used to make human or pet food, or other surimi use), and/or paste produced – all of which are produced by the modification of the physical condition of a fishery resources from a raw form to a marketable form,

- 1.2.2.1.2. Ground fish waste and wastewater from community, NGO, government (federal, state, city or borough owner) or private entity grinders, and
- 1.2.2.1.3. Process disinfectants used in wash-down water, which include Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved disinfectants added to wash-down water to facilitate the removal of wastes to maintain sanitary conditions during processing, or to sanitize seafood processing areas or ground fish waste facility areas.
- 1.2.2.2. Discharge of “Other Wastewaters” to waters of the U.S., including:
 - 1.2.2.2.1. Non-process wastewaters include: non-contact cooling water, boiler water, freshwater pressure relief water, refrigeration condensate, continuous exchange live tank water, scrubber water and other non-process water (except domestic wastewater, or wastewater from processing area floor drains),
 - 1.2.2.2.2. Process wastewater, such as contact cooking or cooling waters (e.g. retort water, or water used to boil or cool seafood directly). Also including, but not limited to wastewater from floor drains, drains where water or process water has come in contact with seafood/fish loading and unloading areas,
 - 1.2.2.2.3. Ice and water used to transfer seafood (catch transfer water) to the facility and live tank wastewater, and
 - 1.2.2.2.4. Commingled industrial storm water.
- 1.2.2.3. Discharge of domestic wastewater that is discharged to waters of the U.S. after receiving secondary treatment, or discharge of a vessel’s treated sanitary wastewater from a certified and operable Type II Marine Sanitation Device (MSD) and discharge of vessel’s graywater.
- 1.2.2.4. Discharge of a vessel’s fish hold wastewater, including catch transfer water, live tank water, refrigerated seawater or brine, discharged to the onshore seafood facility, including those discharges as covered under and in compliance with the 2013 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Large Vessel General Permit (VGP) (or as may be re-issued or administratively extended).

1.3. Discharges Not Covered

- 1.3.1. Discharge of non-commingled industrial storm water to waters of the U.S. These discharges are covered under the APDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Storm Water Discharges associated with Industrial Activity. Refer to requirements in Part 2.5.
- 1.3.2. Discharge of commingled or non-commingled storm water to waters of U.S. associated with construction activity disturbing one acre or more, or that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb one acre or more are covered under the APDES Construction General Permit.
- 1.3.3. Discharge of petroleum (e.g., diesel, kerosene, and gasoline) or hazardous substances into or upon the waters of the U.S. that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the U.S. All federal, state and local laws regarding spill notification are still applicable.
- 1.3.4. Discharge by vessel of seafood wastes and wastewaters to the waters of the open seas lying seaward of the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured, appearing on charts mapped by NOAA, or discharge by vessel to territorial seas where no closing baseline has been determined, as provided for in the Convention of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (33 USE 1402(b) and 40 CFR 220.2). These discharges are covered by the Ocean Dumping Act.
- 1.3.5. Discharge of screened seafood waste or waste effluent from a Non-Remote facility (trucked, shipped or barged) to a Remote facility for discharge to waters of the U.S.
- 1.3.6. Discharge of processed by-products, food additives (e.g., salts, sugars, sulphates, phosphates), or processed seafood that contains food additives.
- 1.3.7. Discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S. covered by other general or individual APDES permits.
- 1.3.8. Discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S. within three (3.0) nautical miles of the Pribilof Islands.
- 1.3.9. Discharge of uncooked seafood processing pollutants to Orca Inlet (Cordova facilities) occurring during the months of November, December, January, February and March.
- 1.3.10. Discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S. in the Norton Sound Critical Habitat Area occurring from June 24 to October 31.

1.4. Areas Excluded from Authorization under this Permit

- 1.4.1. Except as meeting requirements found in Part 3.0, this permit does not authorize the discharge of pollutants to excluded areas listed in Parts 1.4.3 - 1.4.7. (See APPENDIX - J and APPENDIX - K, DEC Seafood Processing or Alaska Protected Water Maps for graphical representations of these areas).
- 1.4.2. While an effort was made to list all known excluded areas at time of permit issuance, there may be additional areas in specific categories that are not listed below. Or, there may be species or areas removed or added to the list since the effective date of this permit that may change the excluded area list. The operator is responsible for identifying if the proposed discharge is to an excluded area receiving water through the NOI process. A partial list of excluded waters is included as APPENDIX - J and additional information on excluded areas can be found in APPENDIX - K.
- 1.4.3. **All water areas within 3.0 nautical miles (nm) of:**
 - 1.4.3.1. **A rookery or major haulout of the Distinct Population Segment (DPS) Western Steller's sea lion** (those DPS Western Steller sea lion populations west of Cape Suckling, AK, west of Longitude of 144°W) which has been designated as "critical habitat" by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).
 - 1.4.3.2. **A rookery or terrestrial haulout of the Pacific walrus** which has been designated as "critical habitat" by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Including but not limited to Round Island (Walrus Islands), Cape Pierce (Togiak NWR), Cape Newenham (Togiak NWR), and Cape Seniavin (Near Port Moller). See <http://www.fws.gov/alaska/fisheries/mmm/walrus/wmain.htm> for more information on Pacific walrus. In 2009, a request to establish a walrus protection zone at the southwest shore of Hagemeister Island (Togiak NWR) was proposed to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council. If a protection zone is established during the life of the permit for Hagemeister Island, waters within 3.0 nm of the Hagemeister Islands shore protection zone will be incorporated as an excluded area. See <http://www.fws.gov/alaska/fisheries/mmm/walrus/esa.htm> and http://www.fws.gov/alaska/fisheries/mmm/walrus/pdf/76_fr_7634_walrus_finding.pdf for more information.
- 1.4.4. **All water areas within one (1) nautical mile of:**
 - 1.4.4.1. **State Designated Game Refuges and Sanctuaries** - including but not limited to: Anchorage Coastal, Cape Newenham, Creamer's Field, Goose Bay, Mendenhall Wetlands, Minto Flats, Palmer Hay Flats, Susitna Flats, Trading Bay, Yakataga, Izembek, McNeil River, Stan Price, and Walrus Islands.
 - 1.4.4.2. **State Designated Critical Habitat Areas** - including, but not limited to: Anchor River/Fritz Creek, Chilkat River, Cinder River, Clam Gulch, Copper River Delta, Dude Creek, Egegik, Fox River Flats, Homer Airport, Kachemak Bay, Kalgin Island, Pilot Point, Port Heiden, Port Moller, Redoubt Bay, Tugidak Island, and Willow Mountain.
 - 1.4.4.3. **State Designated Critical Habitat Areas** – including, but not limited to: areas designated for the spectacled eider and Steller's eider, during breeding season (May through August) Steller's and spectacled eider nesting critical habitat units are located on the Yukon- Kuskokwim Delta and North Slope. Molting habitat (July through October) for Steller's eiders includes Izembek Lagoon, Nelson Lagoon and Seal Islands. Molting habitat for spectacled eider includes Ledyard Bay and Norton Sound. Wintering habitat (locations used by 126 or more birds October through March 30) for Steller's eider includes Nelson Lagoon, Izembek Lagoon, Cold Bay, Chignik Lagoon and several other locations along the Aleutian Islands. Wintering habitat for spectacled

eider is in the Bering Sea between St. Lawrence and St. Matthews Islands. Critical habitat areas are listed and depicted at <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/seabirds/eider.htm>.

- 1.4.4.4. **State Designated Critical Habitat Areas** - including, but not limited to areas designated for the southwest distinct population segment of the northern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni*), Southwest Alaska Distinct Population Segment. The areas are listed and depicted in 50 CFR Part 17 and at <http://alaska.fws.gov/fisheries/mmm/seaotters/criticalhabitat.htm>.
- 1.4.4.5. **National parks, preserves, or monuments** - including, but not limited to: Admiralty, Aniakchak, Bering Land Bridge, Cape Krusenstern, Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Glacier Bay, Katmai, Kenai Fjords, Kobuk Valley, Lake Clark, Misty Fjords, Noatak, Wrangell-St. Elias, and Yukon-Charley Rivers.
- 1.4.4.6. **National wilderness areas** - including, but not limited to: Aleutian Islands, Andreafsky, Becharof, Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Chamisso, Chuck River, Coronation Island, Denali, Endicott River, Forrester Island, Gates of the Arctic, Glacier Bay, Hazy Islands, Innoko, Izembek, Karta River, Katmai, Kenai, Kobuk Valley, Kootznoowoo, Koyukuk, Kuiu, Lake Clark, Maurille Islands, Misty Fjords National Monument, Mollie Beattie, Noatak, Nunivak, Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck, Pleasant/Lemusurier/Inian Islands, Russell Fjord, Saint Lazaria, Selawik, Semidi, Simeonof, South Baranof, South Etolin, South Prince of Wales, Stikine-LeConte, Tebenkof Bay, Togiak, Tracy Arm-Fords Terror, Tuxedni, Unimak, Warren Island, West Chichagof-Yakobi, and Wrangell-Saint Elias. See <http://www.wilderness.net/> for interactive maps of wilderness areas.
- 1.4.4.7. **National wildlife refuges** - including but not limited to: Alaska Maritime, Alaska Peninsula, Arctic, Becharof, Innoko, Izembek, Kanuti, Kenai, Kodiak, Koyukuk, Nowitna, Selawik, Tetlin, Togiak, Yukon Delta, and Yukon Flats.
- 1.4.4.8. **The nesting area of a colony of one thousand or more of the following seabirds during May 1 through September 30:** auklets, cormorants, fulmars, guillemots, kittiwakes, murrelets, petrels, puffins and/or terns and other local aggregations of seabirds, including non-colony nesting birds such as eiders and murrelets.
- 1.4.5. **Within 300 feet of Living Substrate.** Including areas such as submerged aquatic vegetation, kelp, sponge and coral beds, or eelgrass existing within 300 feet of the discharge point of proposed seafood waste effluent.
- 1.4.6. **At Risk Waterbodies.** Discharges to marine or estuarine areas with water depth of less than 10 fathoms (60 feet) marine water at Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) that have or are likely to have less than 0.33 knots average current within 300 feet of the discharge point of seafood waste, including but not limited to, sheltered water bodies such as bays, harbors, inlets, coves, and lagoons; and semi-enclosed water basins with depths deeper than the bordering or enclosed sills of less than 10 fathoms. Facility operators shall identify on their NOI if they are proposing to discharge to an 'At Risk Waterbody', and maybe limited to the amounts of seafood processing solids that are allowed to be discharged, dependent on meeting permit conditions.
- 1.4.7. **Impaired Waterbodies.** Permit coverage for facilities in or near listed impaired water bodies, those listed on the State 303(d) list, may be considered only if the proposed discharge will not cause or contribute to an exceedance(s) of WQS for that water body listed area and subject pollutant, and the operator meets requirements set out in Part 3.2. Facility operators proposing to discharge to impaired waterbodies where the operator applies to the Department with revisions to a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for a specified water body, changes to the water use classes and subclasses, revisions to water quality criteria, adoption of site-specific criteria, and / or the reclassification of waters will be required to apply for an individual permit.

1.5. Requesting Authorization

- 1.5.1. An operator shall apply electronically or by hard copy for coverage under this permit. A facility operator wishing to apply for new coverage for a seafood processor or fish waste grinding facility shall submit a complete NOI and required attachments 90 days prior to the start of discharge, except as provided for in Part 1.5.4.
- 1.5.2. **For Electronic Submission** – Submit the AKG521000 NOI using electronic NOI (eNOI) via the Water Online Application System at <http://dec.alaska.gov/water/oasys/index.html> (if available) to request authorization.
- 1.5.3. **For Hard Copy Submission** – Submit the AKG521000 NOI form (Attachment A with required attachments, along with an electronic version (in the following formats: pdf, Word, Excel and appropriate shape files) shall be submitted to (Note, electronic reporting may be required exclusively during the permit cycle; permittees will be notified in advance of any such requirement):

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

- 1.5.4. This permit supersedes AKG520000 and AKG528000 general permits for onshore seafood processors. The administratively extended coverage under the AKG520000 or AKG528000 general permits for facility operators listed in Appendix D will expire 180 days after the effective date of this permit. Facility operators with AKG523000 coverage, or administrative extended coverage for vessel seafood processing waste discharge as listed in Appendix D - Table D2, also will maintain coverage under their current authorizations until 180 days after the effective date of this permit, at which time coverage will expire. All facility operators are required to submit a new NOI (Attachment A) within 180 days of the effective date of this permit to obtain coverage. The AKG521000 general permit authorization will not be granted to a facility unless the operator has submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) as specified and received written authorization from DEC to discharge under the permit, or has been notified in writing by DEC that they are covered under this permit as provided for in 18 AAC 83.210(h).
- 1.5.5. Operators who have submitted a complete application for coverage under 2001 AKG520000, but have been unable to obtain coverage, will obtain coverage upon the submission of a complete NOI (Attachment A) under this permit.
- 1.5.6. **Engineering Plan Review and Approval – Domestic.** An operator that is constructing, installing, or modifying (except like-and-kind replacement) any part of a domestic wastewater collection, treatment, or disposal system shall obtain the department’s approval under the terms and conditions of 18 AAC 72 “Domestic Wastewater System Plan Review” (most current version in effect). The required plans shall accompanied by the appropriate plan review fee required by 18 AAC 72.955. Existing facility operators should submit plan review documents at least 90 days prior to when changes are proposed to their domestic waste treatment system. If changes to the domestic waste

treatment system occurred after an authorization was issued the operator is required to submit plan review documents with their updated NOI.

- 1.5.7. **Engineering Plan Review and Approval – Nondomestic.** An operator that is constructing, installing or modifying (except like-and-kind replacement) any part of their seafood / ground fish waste discharge treatment system (nondomestic wastewater) shall submit engineering plans to the Department, per 18 AAC 72 “Nondomestic Wastewater System Plan Review” (most current version in effect) and shall obtain the department’s approval of the engineering plans submitted. The nondomestic wastewater treatment plans and/or disposal system plans shall be sealed by a registered professional engineer, licensed by the State of Alaska, accompanied by the appropriate fee required by 18 AAC 72.955. Existing facility operators should submit plan review documents at least 90 days prior to when changes are proposed to their nondomestic waste treatment system. If changes to the nondomestic waste treatment system occurred after an authorization was issued the operator is required to submit plan review documents with their updated NOI..
- 1.5.8. An operator may only discharge the pollutants authorized under this permit upon receipt of a written APDES Authorization and the assignment of a site-specific APDES Permit Authorization number. An updated Authorization will be issued prior to an operator being authorized to discharge under a modified NOI. The operator shall retain a copy of the APDES Authorization and this permit, as well as applicable inspection and monitoring records at the facility and/or on-board the vessel, as applicable. Maintenance of records may be kept electronically, except those requiring hard signature.
- 1.5.9. Facility operators with current coverage are required to submit an updated NOI when:
 - 1.5.9.1. An operator’s current NOI on file requires modification (e.g., new or changed ownership, management information, operator, authorized representative name or title, address, telephone numbers),
 - 1.5.9.2. Any material change is proposed including, but not limited to: a change in discharge location, a change in processing plant location, discharge totals, production levels, changes to waste treatment systems, the operator is seeking modified mixing zone or project area zone of deposit or changes in processes. The material changes from the original NOI shall be clearly indicated on the new NOI,
 - 1.5.9.3. Changes to waste and wastewater treatment system(s) occur, or
 - 1.5.9.4. An updated NOI is requested by the Department - The NOI on file does not contain accurate facility operator information for the Department to determine if continued authorization under this permit is warranted.
 - 1.5.9.4.1. Operators of a facility who receive a request to submit an updated NOI shall submit it to the Department within 90 days from date of the request. If not received, the Department will deem the original NOI received after the effective date of the permit incomplete.
- 1.5.10. Multiple parties may discharge out of a single outfall line and operate under a single authorization if a single Responsible Party is identified on the NOI.
 - 1.5.10.1. The Responsible Party identified on the NOI shall be the operator, even if the facility is accepting seafood processing or fish waste from multiple sources.
 - 1.5.10.2. The Responsible Party shall be accountable for ensuring compliance with the permit, including but not limited to:
 - 1.5.10.2.1. Submitting NOI updates to the Department,
 - 1.5.10.2.2. Performing all required inspections,

- 1.5.10.2.3. Maintaining the authorization, monitoring and required reporting,
- 1.5.10.2.4. Maintaining the Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan,
- 1.5.10.2.5. Required record keeping and discharge reporting, including making documents accessible for inspection,
- 1.5.10.2.6. Ensuring the multiple facilities are accessible for Department inspection.

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

- 1.6.1. A complete NOI shall include the information required in this Part. If information is missing, the NOI will be deemed incomplete and permit authorization will not be granted.
- 1.6.2. Submit an NOI Electronically (strongly encouraged) at <http://dec.alaska.gov/water/oasys/index.html>. Operators who submit an eNOI must pay the general permit authorization fee during a step in the eNOI process where payment is required.
- 1.6.3. NOIs can be submitted in hardcopy form (available at the above website) to the address in Part 1.5.3. Each operator submitting the NOI via hardcopy form must include a check payable to the “State of Alaska” for the amount of the General Permit Authorization Fee, in accordance with 18 AAC 72 (most current version in effect).
- 1.6.4. **Permit Information**
 - 1.6.4.1. The NOI shall include any APDES number(s) currently or previously assigned to the facility and the DEC Division of Environmental Health seafood processor permit number.
- 1.6.5. **Operator Information**
 - 1.6.5.1. The operator of a seafood processing facility will be the permitted discharger. The owner of a fish waste grinding facility shall be designated as the operator and will be the permitted discharger. The NOI shall include the name, complete address and telephone number of the operator of the facility, and the name or title of the operator’s duly authorized representative (if there is one). The NOI shall include a fax number and/or email address if available. If multiple facilities are discharging out a single outfall, a single Responsible Party shall be identified on the NOI and this single Responsible Party will be permitted as the operator and be responsible for permit compliance.
 - 1.6.5.2. The NOI shall include the complete address, telephone and email for the physical location of the facility.
- 1.6.6. **Billing Contact Information**
 - 1.6.6.1. The NOI shall include the name, complete address and telephone number of the billing contact for the facility as well as the name of the billing contact representative. The NOI shall include a fax number and/or email address if available. If the billing information is the same as the operator information, the applicant can check the box on the NOI indicating that it is the same.
- 1.6.7. **Owner Information**
 - 1.6.7.1. The NOI shall include the name, the complete address, and telephone number of the actual owner of each seafood processing facility / vessel (not a leasee name) discharging out an outfall or port, and the name or title of each owner’s duly authorized representative. The NOI shall include a fax number and/or email address for each, if available. If the owner information is the same as the operator information, the applicant can check the box on the NOI indicating that it is the same.
- 1.6.8. **Seafood Processor Facility Name and Address Information**
 - 1.6.8.1. The NOI shall include the current name of the seafood processing facility, any previous name(s), the owner and mailing address of the facility, and the date(s) of any name changes that occurred during the previous five years.
 - 1.6.8.2. For a facility operator requesting vessel permit authorization, the NOI shall include the information in Part 1.6.10.3.

- 1.6.9. **Production Capacity Information** - The NOI shall include the production capacity of each facility discharging from each outfall/port based upon historical operations and design capacity. Production data includes:
- 1.6.9.1. A description of each product line,
 - 1.6.9.2. The type of raw product processed on each product line,
 - 1.6.9.3. The process applied to the raw product,
 - 1.6.9.4. The 24-hour design capacity of each product or by-product line of the processing facility,
 - 1.6.9.5. The 24-hour estimated maximum seafood processing wastewater discharge flow volume,
 - 1.6.9.6. The 24-hour estimated maximum wastewater discharge volume out each outfall/port and the 24-hour maximum wastewater discharge from internal product/by-product outfall/port line(s),
 - 1.6.9.7. The number of days per month operated, and
 - 1.6.9.8. The date range (e.g., June 20 – Sept. 30) when discharges are expected to occur.
- 1.6.10. **Description of Discharges, Discharge Location(s) and Incoming Water** - The NOI shall include information concerning all discharges from the seafood processor(s), support vessel discharges, disposal of fish waste by vessel, or ground fish waste dischargers, including:
- 1.6.10.1. Location of Outfalls/Ports and Incoming Water Supply - All seafood processing or ground fish waste and wastewater outfalls/ports, “Other Wastewater” outfalls/ports, domestic wastewater outfalls, sanitary/graywater ports, commingled storm water outfalls and incoming water supply locations shall be identified with the NOI submittal, including:
 - 1.6.10.1.1. Marine or Estuarine Outfalls/ports – The depth (in feet) below the MLLW, or height (in feet) above the sea surface of each outfall/port terminus,
 - 1.6.10.1.2. Freshwater Outfalls/ports – The depth (in feet) below the MLLW/OHWM, or height (in feet) above the MLLW/OHWM of each outfall/port terminus,
 - 1.6.10.1.3. A legible area map/drawing – The operator shall prepare a map/drawing identifying the latitude and longitude in decimal degrees, using NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 datum. The operator shall describe the mapping technique and datum used to provide the coordinates. The map shall be based upon an official map of the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) of a scale of resolution from 1:20,000 to 1:65,000, depicting:
 - 1.6.10.1.3.1. The front door/main facility’s building location,
 - 1.6.10.1.3.2. Each onshore facility’s outfall(s) terminus in relation to the front door location,
 - 1.6.10.1.3.3. For each support barge/vessel, the information required under Part 1.6.10.3.4
 - 1.6.10.1.3.4. Each incoming fresh water and/or seawater supply used for drinking water use or industrial process water use(s), the incoming supply location shall be shown in relationship to the outfall/port terminus(es). The operator shall identify each sea water intake(s), fresh water municipal supply, well location(s) and/or stream withdrawal location(s) within one mile distance or for fresh water downstream of the proposed discharge. Identify daily, monthly and annual average flow rates (mgd) of each water intake location, if known.
 - 1.6.10.1.3.5. These mapped outfall(s)/port(s) and incoming water use features shall be clearly identified on the line drawing submitted with the NOI.

1.6.10.2. Types of seafood processing waste(s), ground fish waste, by-product or by-product wastewaters, any other product line and effluent discharges, the name and type(s) of grinder(s)/screen(s) used to treat seafood processing waste, including information on the following:

1.6.10.2.1. For Remote Facilities –

- 1.6.10.2.1.1. The type and design specification size of ground material (such as 1/2” or 3/8” dimension) of each grinder,
- 1.6.10.2.1.2. The waste system design capacity (pounds or volume per hour) for each grinding system,
- 1.6.10.2.1.3. The projected maximum daily amount (pounds) of seafood processing / ground fish waste to be discharged from each facility’s seafood waste effluent outfall(s)/port(s),
- 1.6.10.2.1.4. The projected maximum annual amount (pounds) of seafood processing / ground fish waste to be discharged from each facility’s seafood waste effluent outfall(s)/port(s).

1.6.10.2.2. For Non-Remote Facilities –

- 1.6.10.2.2.1. The output design size dimension (such as 1mm X 1mm) of each screening waste treatment system,
- 1.6.10.2.2.2. The waste system design capacity (pounds or volume per hour) for each screening system.

1.6.10.2.3. For All Facilities -

- 1.6.10.2.3.1. Type(s) of raw product or cooked product to be processed at the facility,
- 1.6.10.2.3.2. Processes to be applied to each raw product at the facility,
- 1.6.10.2.3.3. Projected maximum amount of each raw product to be processed at the facility,
- 1.6.10.2.3.4. Projected maximum amount of each finished product /line to be produced at the facility,
- 1.6.10.2.3.5. Projected amounts of chemicals (e.g., cleaning, disinfectants, etc.) to be discharged annually. To be disclosed in concentration amounts bottled form (e.g., 22 gallons of 12% bleach used annually) and proposed concentration at discharge (e.g., below MDL, 1% Chlorine Bleach spray during clean up),
- 1.6.10.2.3.6. Anticipated amounts disinfection chemicals, refrigerant chemical to be discharged if any (.e.g., Chlorine, Ammonia, etc.)

1.6.10.3. Vessel discharges:

- 1.6.10.3.1. The name of each vessel proposed to discharge,
- 1.6.10.3.2. The depth or height (in feet) of each port terminus above/below the MLLW/OHWM,
- 1.6.10.3.3. The depth of the receiving water at each discharge area of operation location at minus (-) feet MLLW according to published NOAA bathymetric charts,

1.6.10.3.4. For Moored Support Barges or Moored Support Vessels –

- 1.6.10.3.4.1. A legible area map for each onshore facility’s outfall(s) (Part 1.6.10.1.3) identifying the latitude and longitude in decimal degrees in relation to the support barge/vessel. Identification and location of all vessel discharge ports in relation to the onshore

facility's outfalls, using NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 datum. The map shall be based upon an official map of the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) of a scale of resolution from 1:20,000 to 1:65,000. A bathymetric chart can be used in place of a separate USGS area map if it provides all of the outfall/port terminus(es) depicted on the map and the depth of the seafloor within 1.0 nm of the discharge location,

- 1.6.10.3.4.1.1. The latitude and longitude coordinates of each proposed mooring location reported in GPS / GIS, the coordinates shall be provided in decimal degrees (NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 datum). The accuracy of coordinates shall be at least within ± 50 feet (17 meters),
- 1.6.10.3.4.2. Estimated dates of discharge from each outfall or port at each mooring location. Due to the dynamic nature of Alaskan fisheries, DEC acknowledges that dates are estimates only and are subject to change.
- 1.6.10.3.4.3. The projected maximum daily amount (pounds) of seafood processing / ground fish waste to be discharged from each vessel's seafood waste effluent outfall(s)/port(s).
- 1.6.10.3.4.4. The projected maximum annual amount (pounds) of seafood processing / ground fish waste to be discharged from each vessel's seafood waste effluent outfall(s)/port(s).
- 1.6.10.3.4.5. Vessel's total annual weight of seafood waste discharged each of the past four (4) years.
- 1.6.10.3.4.6. Vessel discharging treated sanitary or graywater - the type of MSD, the date of USCG approval and certification of the MSD, MSD installation date, MSD capacity (gallons/day), and maximum and average number of people utilizing the MSD. Identify any other waste streams that are combined with the vessel's sanitary wastewater effluent prior to discharge.
- 1.6.10.3.4.7. Graywater - The estimated average daily volume of graywater to be discharged in gallons per day and any treatment systems.
- 1.6.10.3.4.8. The type of grinder on board, if grinding on board is proposed, and design specification size of ground material (such as 1/2" or 3/8" dimension),
- 1.6.10.3.4.9. Average current speed within 300 feet of each single area of operation, or discharge location.
 - 1.6.10.3.4.9.1. Submit supporting documents, such as NOAA tidal current predictions, or actual current speed measurements used for the determination of average current speed with the NOI. NOAA tidal current predictions for many Alaska locations can be found at http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/curr_pred.html.
- 1.6.10.3.5. For an Onshore Facility's Inland Water discharge vessels:
 - 1.6.10.3.5.1. A legible map identifying the latitude and longitude in decimal degrees, using NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 datum, of each proposed single area of operation discharge location. The map(s) shall clearly delineate each single area of operation for vessel discharges and be based upon an official map of the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) of a scale of resolution from 1:20,000 to 1:65,000,
 - 1.6.10.3.5.1.1. The latitude and longitude coordinates of each proposed single area of operation location reported in GPS / GIS, the coordinates shall be provided in decimal degrees (NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 datum). The accuracy of coordinates shall be at least within ± 50 feet (17 meters),

- 1.6.10.3.5.1.2. The estimated distance from shore in nautical miles measured at MLLW, identifying the proposed discharge area of operation is landward of the mapped baseline, or any closing lines from which the territorial sea is measured.
- 1.6.10.3.5.1.3. DEC acknowledges that the coordinates provided are estimates and actual coordinates will not be known until the vessel arrives at the proposed location, yet when actual discharge occurs, the vessel needs to be accurate within 0.25 mile radius/track of requested single area of operation on the NOI. Actual discharge locations shall be reported in the Annual Report.
- 1.6.10.3.5.2. Estimated dates of discharge from each outfall or port at each single area of operation location. Due to the dynamic nature of Alaskan fisheries, DEC acknowledges that dates are estimates only and are subject to change.
- 1.6.10.3.5.3. Projected maximum daily amount of seafood processing waste to be discharged at each a single area of operation (vessel route of discharge),
- 1.6.10.3.5.4. Total annual amount proposed to be discharged at each area of operation,
- 1.6.10.3.5.5. Vessel's total weight of seafood waste discharged each of the past four (4) years.
- 1.6.10.3.5.6. The type of grinder on board, if grinding on board is proposed, and design specification size of ground material (such as 1/2" or 3/8" dimension),
- 1.6.10.3.5.7. Average current speed within 300 feet of each single area of operation, or discharge location.
 - 1.6.10.3.5.7.1. Submit supporting documents, such as NOAA tidal current predictions, or actual current speed measurements used for the determination of average current speed with the NOI. NOAA tidal current predictions for many Alaska locations can be found at http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/curr_pred.html.

1.6.10.4. Domestic wastewater discharges:

- 1.6.10.4.1. Identify how the domestic wastewater is disposed (1) identify if domestic waste is sent to a municipal treatment system or to an onsite septic system that accepts the domestic discharge; or (2) identify if the existing or new domestic wastewater is discharged to waters of the U.S., and identify the following for those discharges directly to waters of the U.S.:
 - 1.6.10.4.1.1. The type of secondary treatment system the facility is using, including the average daily discharge (gallons per day),
 - 1.6.10.4.1.2. Maximum discharge (gallons per day),
 - 1.6.10.4.1.3. System hydraulic design capacity (gallons per day),
 - 1.6.10.4.1.4. Disinfection method used and/or chemical disinfectants used, if any,
 - 1.6.10.4.1.5. Plan review approval to operate or plan review documents, and
 - 1.6.10.4.1.6. Form 2M, if a separate domestic wastewater mixing zone is being requested.
- 1.6.10.4.2. For a facility accepting domestic wastewater effluent from a vessel: (1) identify if the accepted waste is being sent to a municipal treatment system or to an onsite system, or (2) if the waste is being sent through the onshore facility's secondary treatment system.
- 1.6.10.4.3. Graywater - The NOI shall include the estimated average daily volume of graywater to be discharged in gallons/day from each outfall.

- 1.6.10.5. **Other Wastewaters** - Include the estimated volume of discharge from each outfall/port including discharges of process waters such as, cooking water (including retort water and water used to cook seafood directly), floor drains and other waters that come in contact with seafood processing; as well as non-process water such as, process disinfectants, cooling water, boiler water, refrigeration condensate, refrigerated seawater, transfer water, live tank water, air scrubber water, and freshwater pressure relief water.
- 1.6.10.6. **Commingled Industrial Storm Water** - Include the estimated volume of co-mingled industrial storm water proposed to be discharged from each outfall.
- 1.6.10.7. **Incoming vessel(s) waste and wastewater discharges** - Identify if the facility intends to accept vessel(s)'s domestic wastewater, seafood processing waste and wastewater, other wastewaters and/or discharges from vessels covered or not covered by the EPA NPDES Large Vessel General Permit(s); or accept waste or wastewaters from moored vessels or moored barges acting as support facilities for the onshore facility.

1.6.11. **Receiving Water Information**

1.6.11.1. The NOI shall include the following information:

- 1.6.11.1.1. The receiving water name(s) for each discharge location for seafood processing waste and wastewater, domestic wastewater and/or other wastewater discharge. This can be the specific receiving water for a facility's outfall(s)/port(s), and/or an area of operation designation for a vessel discharging a facility's seafood processing or ground fish waste and wastewaters while in-transit.
- 1.6.11.1.2. In addition to the name(s) of the receiving water body(ies), also identify the name of any larger, adjacent waterbody(ies).
- 1.6.11.1.3. Any nearby excluded area(s) (see Part 1.4 for a list and maps of excluded waters) located within 1.0 or 3.0 nm, as applicable.
- 1.6.11.1.4. The location of operator's process water intake structures, and gallons per day intake amount from the receiving water, if any.
- 1.6.11.1.5. The location of municipal or industrial (including self-identification) water intake structures within 1.0 nm of discharge (outfall(s)/port(s)) terminus, if any.
- 1.6.11.1.6. Average current speed within 300 feet of each outfall/port terminus.
 - 1.6.11.1.6.1. Submit supporting documents, such as NOAA tidal current predictions, or actual current speed measurements used for the determination of average current speed with the NOI. NOAA tidal current predictions for many Alaska locations can be found at http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/curr_pred.html.

1.6.11.2. A mixing zone request and the size of the requested mixing zone.

- 1.6.11.2.1. When requested, the Department may authorize a standard size mixing zone for seafood processing / ground fish waste discharges for facilities found in Appendix D, and for new facilities only after the submittal of a complete NOI. The standard mixing zone is defined as a circle with a 100-foot radius centered at discharge terminus, extending vertically up to the surface and down to the seafloor. See Part 2.7.5 for the mixing zone permit requirements.
- 1.6.11.2.2. When requested, the Department may authorize a mixing zone for domestic wastewater or a vessel's sanitary waste effluent discharges.

1.6.11.3. Project Area Zone of Deposit (ZOD) request.

- 1.6.11.3.1. An operator shall indicate on the NOI (Attachment A) if a Project Area ZOD is being requested. Authorizations for Project Area ZOD requests will only apply to seafood processing or ground fish waste discharge area(s). The Project Area ZOD shall be included in the written authorization issued by DEC if one is authorized. The cumulative areal total of seafood or ground fish waste deposits within the project area ZOD authorized by the Department is as described in Part 2.7.2.
 - 1.6.11.3.2. A newly proposed facility operator or operators not listed in Appendix D requesting a Project Area ZOD shall provide the following information with the submittal of the NOI:
 - 1.6.11.3.2.1. Alternatives that would eliminate, or reduce, possible adverse effects of the deposit including identifying pollution source reduction options,
 - 1.6.11.3.2.2. The potential impacts on other uses of the waterbody - The operator shall identify other water uses within 1.0 nm of the discharge (uses include swimming beaches, aquacultural activities, secondary recreation, etc.)
 - 1.6.11.3.3. The burden of proof for providing the required information is on the operator requesting the Project Area ZOD.
- 1.6.12. **Required Documentation with the NOI** – A complete NOI submittal shall include the following information:
- 1.6.12.1. **Area Map.** A legible area map of the receiving water(s) within 1.0 nm of all discharge points and fresh or seawater intake points. The area map should also identify any excluded areas (Part 1.4) within 3.0 nm of the proposed discharge. If within an Excluded Area, copies of any biological surveys, and environmental reports required by other state (e.g., Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Alaska Department of Fish and Game) and federal (e.g., (NMFS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS)) agencies.
 - 1.6.12.2. **Bathymetric Chart.** A bathymetric chart to provide both the general area of processing and the depth of the seafloor where the outfall(s)/port(s) is located, or single area of operation is proposed.
 - 1.6.12.3. **Line Drawing.** The operator shall submit a line drawing of the water and wastewater showing daily and monthly average and maximum flow rates through the seafood processing facility with a water balance. The line drawing shall be tied in detail to the outfall/port narrative and outfall(s)/port(s) described in the NOI. The line drawing shall depict:
 - 1.6.12.3.1. Incoming flow rates of treated or untreated fresh water supply (municipal water supplies and/or all drilled wells) and seawater intakes,
 - 1.6.12.3.2. Operational areas contributing wastewater to the waste treatment units (such as the grinding/screening system),
 - 1.6.12.3.3. The flow rates to each outfall(s)/port(s) showing daily and monthly average and maximum flow rates between intakes, operations, treatment units, and outfall(s)/port(s) and water vapor lost,
 - 1.6.12.3.4. Domestic wastewater discharge systems associated water flows,
 - 1.6.12.3.5. Where final and internal outfall monitoring sites are located, if applicable, prior to commingling waste streams, and
 - 1.6.12.3.6. Similar processes, operations, or production areas may be identified as a single unit, and labeled to correspond to a more detailed identification in a narrative report.

1.6.12.4. **Outfall/Port Narrative.** The operator shall submit a narrative identifying:

- 1.6.12.4.1. Each type of process, operation, or production area that contributes wastewater to the effluent for each outfall/port,
- 1.6.12.4.2. The average daily flow and maximum daily flow which each process contributes, the average monthly flow and maximum monthly flow that each process contributes, (See NOI – Attachment A-1)
- 1.6.12.4.3. A description of the treatment the wastewater receives, including the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by discharge,
- 1.6.12.4.4. Processes, operations, or production areas may be described in general terms, and reference the line drawing,
- 1.6.12.4.5. A corresponding map meeting Parts 1.6.10 and/or 1.6.11.

1.6.12.5. **Department Plan Review.** If a facility has made changes to non-domestic wastewater or domestic wastewater treatment, or outfall system changes have occurred since the last NOI submitted, submission of an Approval to Operate letter, or submission of plan review documents as required by Part(s) 1.5.6 and 1.5.7 as applicable.

1.6.12.6. **Evaluation of Storm Water Discharges.** Seafood facility operators shall identify on their NOI if coverage is being requested for commingled industrial storm water discharges, the facility has coverage under the APDES Storm Water MSGP (for non-commingled storm water discharges), or if the facility has filed a No Exposure Certificate with DEC.

1.6.13. **Signatory Requirements** -The NOI or e-NOI shall be dated, and signed in accordance with APPENDIX - A, Part 1.12, Signatory Requirement.

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

1.7.1. Upon completion of the NOI review, the Department will either:

1.7.1.1. Prepare and transmit a written authorization specifying

- 1.7.1.1.1. Whether a mixing zone is authorized, including the maximum size of the mixing zone,
- 1.7.1.1.2. Whether a Project Area ZOD is authorized including, the location and size of the Project Area ZOD
- 1.7.1.1.3. The maximum amount of seafood waste that can be discharged and
- 1.7.1.1.4. Whether each vessel's single area(s) of operation is authorized.
- 1.7.1.1.5. In determining the appropriateness of granting an authorization, the Department will evaluate the information provided by the operator, including:

1.7.1.1.5.1. Location coordinates provided in the NOI for each proposed discharge outfall/port location or single area(s) of operation will be used to determine if:

- 1.7.1.1.5.1.1. A discharge is to a water in an Excluded Area (Parts 1.4.3 - 1.4.4),
- 1.7.1.1.5.1.2. Multiple operators are proposing to discharge to the same or in close proximity to the same receiving water,
- 1.7.1.1.5.1.3. The amount of proposed discharge. While a Remote operator may apply for coverage up to 10 million pounds on the NOI, the amount of seafood processing waste discharge authorized may be limited by the conditions at the proposed discharge location or operational area. When determining whether to

limit the amount of discharge, the Department will include in its consideration the following:

- 1.7.1.1.5.1.4. The effects that the discharge might have on the uses of the receiving water,
 - 1.7.1.1.5.1.5. The flushing and mixing characteristics of the receiving water,
 - 1.7.1.1.5.1.6. The total aggregate area any continuous deposits found during Seafloor Surveys, and
 - 1.7.1.1.5.1.7. The cumulative effects of multiple discharges to the receiving water and other inputs affecting the receiving water.
- 1.7.1.1.6. The Department will make a determination of whether a standard sized mixing zone (Part 2.7.5.4) is appropriate at the proposed discharge, or for each single area of operation, and will identify the appropriateness of authorizing a mixing zone for those pollutants identified in Part 2.7.5.5.
- 1.7.1.1.6.1. When determining the appropriateness of authorizing a mixing zone other than the standard 100 foot mixing zone, the Department will include in its consideration the following:
 - 1.7.1.1.6.1.1. The information included on Form 2M, if required,
 - 1.7.1.1.6.1.2. Available effluent sampling results reflecting the proposed waste or wastewater treatment system is able to meet the requirements of the permit,
 - 1.7.1.1.6.1.3. The effects that the discharge might have on the uses of the receiving water,
 - 1.7.1.1.6.1.4. The flushing and mixing characteristics of the receiving water,
 - 1.7.1.1.6.1.5. The cumulative effects of multiple mixing zones and other inputs affecting the receiving water, and
 - 1.7.1.1.6.1.6. Compliance with permit requirements, including receiving water monitoring results.
 - 1.7.1.1.6.2. When determining the appropriateness of allowing a new project area ZOD (e.g., for project area ZODs not listed in Appendix D), the Department will consider the following:
 - 1.7.1.1.6.2.1. The submittal of the operator, as required under Part 1.6.11.3,
 - 1.7.1.1.6.2.2. Comments received during the public comment period,
 - 1.7.1.1.6.2.3. The effects that the discharge might have on the uses of the receiving water,
 - 1.7.1.1.6.2.4. The flushing and mixing characteristics of the receiving water,
 - 1.7.1.1.6.2.5. The size of the marine seafloor operational areas of the seafood processing facility, to include areas around dock, over water facilities, mooring areas, seafloor areas along the length of the outfall(s) and previous seafloor surveys indicating the location and size of seafood waste deposits, if any, and
 - 1.7.1.1.6.2.6. The cumulative effects of multiple project area ZODs and other inputs affecting the receiving water.
- 1.7.1.2. Find the NOI incomplete and notify the operator of needed revisions or updates to the NOI submittal, or

- 1.7.1.3. Deny coverage under the general permit and require an operator to submit an individual permit application.
- 1.7.2. An operator seeking coverage with the submittal of an NOI is only covered by this permit after the receipt of a written authorization from DEC and the assignment of an APDES Permit Authorization Number.
- 1.7.3. DEC may notify an operator that they are covered by this permit, even if the operator has not submitted a NOI (18 AAC 83.210(h)).
- 1.7.4. DEC may require any operator applying for, or covered by, a general permit to apply for and obtain an individual permit (18 AAC 83.215(a)).
- 1.7.5. If an operator submits an individual permit application, at the Department's discretion, DEC may issue a general permit authorization in lieu of issuing an individual permit.
- 1.7.6. An operator of a facility automatically covered by this permit may request to be excluded from coverage by applying to the Department for an individual permit. The request shall be made by submitting APDES individual permit application forms with reasons supporting the request, no later than 90 days after the effective date of the general permit authorization.
- 1.7.7. Providing Notice, as applicable.
 - 1.7.7.1. The following will be Public Notice in accordance with 18 AAC 83.120 requirements:
 - 1.7.7.1.1. New proposed project area ZODs that have not been previously public noticed,
 - 1.7.7.1.2. New domestic wastewater discharges requesting mixing zones greater in size than the mixing zone listed in Part 2.7.5.4, or mixing zones for pollutants not list in Part 2.7.5.5.
 - 1.7.7.1.3. New facility operators (e.g., those not listed in Appendix D) proposing to discharge into impaired waterbodies after the effective date of this permit.
 - 1.7.7.2. The Department will provide 30-day notice to agencies with management authority over Excluded Areas for new facility operators proposing to discharge into waters of Excluded Areas listed in Parts 1.4.3- 1.4.5.

1.8. Post-Authorization Submittal Requirements

- 1.8.1. **BMP Certification.** An operator shall submit certification within 60 day of the receipt of authorization from the Department that a BMP Plan meeting the requirements of Part 2.11 has been developed and implemented, as needed (Attachment F). A BMP certification may be submitted with the NOI if finalized.
- 1.8.2. **QAPP Certification.** A non-remote seafood processing facility operator currently authorized under this permit, or a remote seafood processing facility operator who incorporates by-product production lines and/or minced fish lines (washed and unwashed) shall submit certification within 60 days of the receipt of authorization from the Department that the QAPP Plan meeting the requirements of Part 2.10 has been developed and implemented, as needed (Attachment F). A QAPP certification may be submitted with the NOI if finalized.

1.9. Transfer of Authorization

- 1.9.1. The authorization under this permit is not transferable to cover a change in facility location, except if a new facility operator will be discharging through the old outfall. New engineering plan approval documents will be required to be submitted with newly proposed facility's, along with a new NOI (Attachment A).

- 1.9.2. The authorization under this permit is not transferable to any operator except in accordance with this section.
- 1.9.3. Authorization to discharge under this permit may be transferred to another operator if:
 - 1.9.3.1. The new operator notifies the Department in writing of the proposed transfer along with submitting a complete Name Change / Transfer of Ownership form. The new operator either confirms in writing that the type of discharge, number of outfall(s)/port(s), and other information given on the original NOI remain correct, or submits a modified NOI, or
 - 1.9.3.2. A Transfer of Ownership form is signed and submitted to the Department by the new operator and accompanied by documentation that the previous authorized operator is no longer in control of the facility. Documentation may include copies of sale agreements when the old owner/operator cannot be reached, court orders or declarations. The documentation must indicate the specific date of the proposed transfer of permit coverage and acknowledge the responsibilities of the new owner(s) and/or operator(s) for compliance with and liability for the terms and conditions of this permit. When facility ownership or operation is changed due to court order or declaration the new operator shall be required to submit a new NOI, and
 - 1.9.3.3. Neither the current operator, nor the new operator receives notification of the Department's intent to terminate coverage under this permit within 30 days of the operator's Transfer request.
- 1.9.4. The Department may continue coverage for the new operator under this permit or may require the new operator to apply for and obtain a different discharge permit.
- 1.9.5. The new operator is responsible for payment of any applicable permit fees.

1.10. Permit Authorization Conditions and Revocation

- 1.10.1. If a permit authorization is approved and an operator submits an NOI that proposes a discharge that may significantly alter pollutant loading, discharge locations or an Annual Report that shows the discharge is not complying with WQS, DEC may condition the Authorization with restricted discharge dates or amounts in order to limit the discharge.
- 1.10.2. If a permit authorization is approved, DEC can modify or deny continued coverage by written notice to the operator.

1.11. Change in Location.

- 1.11.1. Authorization under this permit is specific to the outfall(s)/port(s) identified in the NOI, and a facility's specified geographic location. If an operator moves to a new facility location that changes the location of the discharge, the operator shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) form for the former facility's authorization within 30 days of ceasing discharge from the facility. The operator shall apply for coverage for a new facility location by submitting a new NOI. If an operator moves the location of any outfall, the operator shall apply for coverage at the facility's new outfall location by submitting a new NOI and necessary DEC Engineering Plan Review documents as required under Parts 1.5.6 or 1.5.7.

1.12. Continuation of an Expired General Permit.

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

- 1.12.1.1. An operator who wishes to remain covered by administrative extension of this permit shall submit a timely and complete NOI to the Department six months (180 days) prior to the expiration of the permit requesting authorization for coverage under a reissued permit.
- 1.12.1.2. Following an operator's timely and appropriate submittal of a complete NOI, the Department may:
 - 1.12.1.2.1. Reissue the general permit and provided continued coverage, or
 - 1.12.1.2.2. Issue an administrative extension letter to the operator, or
 - 1.12.1.2.3. Make a formal decision to not reissue this general permit or not to cover a particular discharger previously authorized by the general permit, at which time DEC will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative APDES permit. Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.
- 1.12.2. The operator is required to abide by all limitations, monitoring, and reporting included herein if the permit enters administrative extension until such time a permit is reissued authorizing the discharge or a NOT is submitted by the operator.
- 1.12.3. If a previous APDES General Permit Authorization allowed for a reduction in monitoring, or alternative permit compliance condition(s), the operator shall reapply for the reduction in monitoring or other operating conditions upon administrative extension.
- 1.12.4. If the permit is administratively extended, the operator shall be required to reinitiate all of the originally required monitoring schedules established in the permit.

1.13. Termination of Permit Coverage.

- 1.13.1. Operator Requested Termination - To terminate permit coverage, an operator shall submit a complete and accurate NOT. The signed NOT form (Attachment H) should be submitted to DEC at address listed in Table 1. An operator's authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight, 30 days from the date that a valid NOT is signed. Note, DEC will not terminate a permit authorization if the operator is subject to an enforcement action under the subject authorization.
- 1.13.2. If an operator submits a NOT without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part 1.13.3, then an operator's NOT is not valid. The operator is responsible for meeting the terms of this permit until their authorization is terminated.
- 1.13.3. When to Submit a NOT - An operator should request permit coverage termination by submitting a DEC NOT form if:
 - 1.13.3.1. All discharges have permanently ceased,
 - 1.13.3.2. The entire discharge is routed to a properly operating and state/APDES permitted POTW facility with existing industrial source pretreatment requirements,
 - 1.13.3.3. A new owner or operator has taken over responsibility for the facility, whereby the old owner and the new owner and the new operator shall fill out a DEC Name Change / Transfer of Ownership as outlined in Part 1.8.
 - 1.13.3.4. The operator has obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an APDES permit, unless DEC has required the operator obtain individual permit coverage, Part, 1.7.1.3 in which case coverage under this permit will be terminated by the Department.

- 1.13.4. Any operator who has not requested termination of permit coverage and where the authorization was not terminated by the Department, remains responsible for meeting all permit requirements, including monitoring and reporting, until the authorization is terminated.

2. General Facility Discharge Requirements

Applicability - Part 2 is separated into subparts that apply to operators of onshore, ground fish waste discharges; as well as onshore Remote and Non-Remote seafood processing facility discharges as defined in 40 CFR Part 408, and their associated wastewaters (domestic, vessel sanitary and graywater, industrial co-mingled storm water and other wastewaters). Seafood processing operators are responsible for knowing if their facility is operating in a Remote location; or operating in a Non-Remote location, as a new or existing facility. All authorized wastes and wastewaters discharged shall meet the applicable treatment requirements set out in this permit.

2.1.1. Domestic Wastewater Discharges from an Onshore Seafood Processing Facility

- 2.1.1.1. Domestic wastewater treatment systems discharging to waters of the U.S. will only be authorized for facilities that meet the limits and requirements as established in this Part.
- 2.1.1.2. Domestic wastewater treatment system operators shall:
 - 2.1.1.2.1. Route all domestic waste and wastewaters through a functional, correctly-sized, secondary wastewater treatment system that is able to meet treatment limitations found in 40 CFR 133, adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.010.
 - 2.1.1.2.1.1. Discharges from nonfunctioning and/or undersized systems are prohibited.
 - 2.1.1.2.2. Limit and monitor domestic wastewater treatment system effluent as specified in Table 2.
 - 2.1.1.2.3. Post at least one identification sign on or near the shoreline near the area of domestic wastewater discharge. The sign shall inform the public that secondary treated domestic wastewater is being discharged, state that there is a mixing zone (if applicable), describe the mixing zone location and size (a graphical representation of the mixing zone is recommended), warn users of the area to exercise caution, provide the identity of the operator, list the APDES authorization number and list a facility contact phone number.
- 2.1.1.3. Collected screening, grit, solids, scum, other facility residuals, or other pollutants removed in the course of the treatment of domestic wastewater or control of waters and wastewaters shall be disposed in a DEC approved manner and method in accordance with 18 AAC 60, such as to prevent any pollution from such materials from entering navigable waters.
- 2.1.1.4. Effluent limits shall be met at the end of the treatment process, or at the boundary of an authorized mixing zone.
 - 2.1.1.4.1. Influent samples shall be collected prior to the waste stream flowing into the first treatment unit of the wastewater treatment system.
 - 2.1.1.4.2. Effluent samples shall be collected from the effluent stream after the last domestic wastewater treatment process (internal outfall), prior to co-mingling with other discharge streams. Or, if the domestic wastewater is discharged directly to waters of the U.S., effluent samples shall be taken after the last wastewater treatment system prior to discharge.
- 2.1.1.5. Monitoring results shall be recorded on a DMR and submitted monthly. Copies shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. A summary report of pollutants monitored and sample results shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The summary report will be recorded in a per-month table format. The table shall include the date and time of the sample, total daily flow volume for the surimi / minced seafood line on the sampling date, effluent parameters sampled as well as daily and average monthly sample results.

2.1.1.6. Table 2 includes a sampling schedule that is required to begin one year after the effective date of this permit and shall continue until the next permit reissuance and new monitoring requirements are established.

2.1.1.6.1. Report to the Department all noncompliance events for fecal coliform bacteria, total residual chlorine, or dissolved oxygen minimum limits orally within 24 hours of becoming aware of the event and in writing within five (5) days of becoming aware of the event as required in APPENDIX - A, Part 3.4. Other noncompliance events shall be reported in accordance with APPENDIX - A, Part 3.5.

Table 2: Domestic Wastewater Discharge Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements

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

Notes:

- A facility-specific flow limitation based on the hydraulic design capabilities of the facility shall be included as a part of the authorization to discharge.
- The TRC effluent limits are not quantifiable using EPA-approved standard analytical methods found in 40 CFR Part (most current version), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010 (most current version) and those found in 18 AAC 70. DEC will use the minimum level (ML) of 0.1 mg/L as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter.
- Monitoring for chlorine is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant, nor introduced elsewhere in the domestic wastewater treatment process.
- BOD₅ and TSS mass loading limits apply to each discharge. The loading limits are calculated for each facility by the following formula: pounds per day limitation = concentration limit (mg/L) x facility design flow (mgd) x 8.34 (conversion factor). Loading limitations are applicable to the average monthly, average weekly and maximum daily basis.
- Minimum % Removal = [(monthly average influent concentration in mg/L – monthly average effluent concentration in mg/L) / (monthly average influent concentration in mg/L)] x 100. The monthly average percent removal shall be calculated using the arithmetic mean of the influent value and the arithmetic mean of the effluent value for that month.
- Influent and effluent samples shall be taken over approximately the same time period.

g. All fecal coliform and enterococci bacteria average results shall be reported as the geometric mean. When calculating the geometric mean, replace all results of zero, 0, with a one (1). The geometric mean of “n” quantities is the “nth” root of the quantities. For example the geometric mean of 100, 200, and 300 is $(100 \times 200 \times 300)^{1/3} = 181.7$. The standard holding time for a fecal coliform bacteria or enterococcus bacteria sample is eight hours from the sample collection time.

2.1.2. Sanitary and Graywater Discharges from Vessels

2.1.2.1. Sanitary Discharges (discharge from Type II MSD)

- 2.1.2.1.1. A vessel's treated sanitary and greywater discharged to waters of the U.S. are only authorized if meeting the limits and requirements as established in this Part.
- 2.1.2.1.2. A moored barge or vessel operator acting as support facility to an onshore operator may route the vessel's sanitary and graywater discharges through the onshore facility's domestic wastewater treatment system.
- 2.1.2.1.3. A moored barge or vessel acting as a support facility to an onshore facility may only discharge treated sanitary effluent to waters of the U.S. if routed through a certified and operable Type II MSD and operate accordance to U.S. Coast Guard regulations (33 CFR Part 159). Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be developed and implemented for the proper operation of the Type II MSD (Part 2.11.6.6.19).
- 2.1.2.1.4. Vessels that transport and discharge seafood processing waste, or ground fish waste, and wastewaters as the final conveyance step in the onshore facility's seafood wastewater treatment and disposal process are prohibited from discharging treated sanitary effluent or graywater while discharging seafood wastewaters or ground fish waste under Part 2.6.

2.1.2.2. Graywater Discharges

- 2.1.2.2.1. An operator shall institute the following control measures as part of the BMP Plan required in Part 2.11:

- 2.1.2.2.1.1. The introduction of kitchen oils to the graywater system must be minimized. When cleaning dishes, pots, pans, etc., an operator shall remove as much food and oil residue as is practicable before rinsing the dishes, pots, pans, etc.
- 2.1.2.2.1.2. Oils and greases used in cooking shall not be added to the graywater system. Alternate waste receptacles or holding tanks must be used for these materials.
- 2.1.2.2.1.3. Degreasers shall be non-toxic.
- 2.1.2.2.1.4. All soaps and detergents used for any purpose must be phosphate free and non-toxic. These soaps and detergents must be free from toxic and bioaccumulative compounds and not lead to extreme shifts in receiving water pH.
- 2.1.2.2.1.5. The discharge or placement of any toxic or hazardous materials or related residuals into the graywater system (e.g., laundry units, kitchen sinks, dishwashers, drains, sinks, showers, bath, etc.) is prohibited.
- 2.1.2.2.1.6. The discharge or placement of unused soaps, detergents or pharmaceuticals into the graywater system (e.g., laundry units, kitchen sinks, dishwashers, drains, sinks, showers, bath, etc.) is prohibited.
- 2.1.2.2.1.7. The discharge of graywater while the seafood processor is not underway shall be minimized.

2.1.2.3. Sanitary Effluent and Graywater Limits and Monitoring

- 2.1.2.3.1. Operators must limit and monitor sanitary effluent discharges as specified in Table 3. Each outfall/port that discharges sanitary effluent must be monitored separately.

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

Table 3 MSD System Effluent Monitoring

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

Notes:

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

Table 4 Graywater System Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	gallons per day (gpd)	effluent	1/Month when Discharging	Measured or Estimated
Fecal Coliform (FC) Bacteria/	FC/100 mL	effluent	1/Month when Discharging	Grab
Enterococci Bacteria	#/100 mL	effluent	1/Month when Discharging	Grab
<p>Note:</p> <p>a. All fecal coliform and enterococci bacteria average results shall be reported as the geometric mean. When calculating the geometric mean, replace all results of zero, 0, with a one, 1. The geometric mean of “n” quantities is the “nth” root of the quantities. For example the geometric mean of 100, 200, and 300 is $(100 \times 200 \times 300)^{1/3} = 181.7$ FC/100 mL.</p>				

2.2. Remote Seafood Processing and Fish Grinding Facilities

2.2.1. All Remote onshore facility operators, except those authorized under Part 2.2.5, shall comply with applicable requirements as found in this Part 2.2.1.

2.2.1.1. Flow Rate Measurement -

2.2.1.1.1. Installation of a flow meter is required at new facilities, or when new process water intake systems are installed/modified. The operator shall record the volume (flow rate) of the discharge from each production line/operations on a daily basis, as well as the average monthly rate of discharge (mgd) from each production line/operation for the days on which a seafood processing waste discharge occurs.

2.2.1.1.2. At existing facilities where a flow meter is not yet installed, the daily and average monthly discharge flow volume may be calculated using professional methods (e.g., pump size and duration of pumping, potable water usage, or volume of vessels emptied). When discharge flow volume is calculated instead of measured, operators must submit the calculation method with next month's required DMR, or with the Annual Report if no DMR is required. Flow calculations methods must be placed in the BMP Plan. Revisions to the procedure to derive the flow calculations must be updated in the BMP Plan prior to using the new procedure for reporting purposes.

2.2.1.2. Outfall Terminus Discharge Depths -

2.2.1.2.1. Marine Water Discharge Outfall / Port Discharge to Depth Requirement. Effluent discharged to marine or estuarine waters shall be through an outfall with a depth terminus of at least -60 feet mean low low water (MLLW)(-60 ft MLLW), unless complying with this requirement is prohibitive due to extreme site-specific circumstances (e.g., tidal flat in Bristol Bay). The operator shall receive written approval from DEC before discharging to depths less than -60 ft MLLW (Part 2.2.1.2.5). See APPENDIX - D for a list of existing facilities operators authorized to discharge less than 60 feet below the surface.

2.2.1.2.2. Estuarine Water Discharge Outfall / Port Discharge to Depth Requirement. Effluent discharged to estuarine waters shall be through an outfall with a depth terminus of at least -10 feet MLLW or -10 feet Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM), whichever is deeper, unless complying with this requirement is prohibitive due to site-specific circumstances (e.g., Bristol Bay shallow discharge areas at low tide). The operator shall receive written approval from DEC before discharging to depths less than -10 feet MLLW/-10 OHWM (Part 2.2.1.2.5). See APPENDIX - D for a list of facilities authorized to discharge to depths less than -10 feet below the surface.

2.2.1.2.3. Fresh Water Discharge Outfall / Port Discharge to Depth Requirement. Effluent discharged to fresh waters shall be through an outfall with a depth terminus of at least -10 feet MLLW or -10 feet OHWM, whichever is deeper, unless complying with this requirement is prohibitive due to site-specific circumstances (e.g., Yukon River at low flow). The operator shall receive written approval from DEC before discharging to depths less than -10 feet MLLW/-10 OHWM (Part 2.2.1.2.5). See APPENDIX - D for a list of facilities authorized to discharge to depths less than -10 feet below the surface.

2.2.1.2.4. Moored vessel(s) or moored barge(s) acting as a support facility for an onshore seafood processing facility(ies) shall discharge to receiving waters meeting applicable depth requirements found in Parts 2.2.1.2.1 - 2.2.1.2.3.

2.2.1.2.5. An operator may apply for a reduction to the required depth requirement for marine or fresh waters if complying with the depth requirement is prohibitive due to extreme site-specific circumstances (e.g., tidal flat in Bristol Bay, Naknek River-low tide depths, etc.). Operators receiving an authorization to discharge at depth not meeting Parts 2.2.1.2.1 - 2.2.1.2.3 as applicable, will be required to perform scheduled seafloor surveys, except for reasons of health and safety concerns. The operator's request to discharge at depths less than required in Parts 2.2.1.2.1 - 2.2.1.2.3 shall include, at a minimum:

- 2.2.1.2.5.1. Site-specific information about receiving water bathymetry, currents or flows, and the historic effects of past discharges to water quality,
- 2.2.1.2.5.2. Distances / length of pipe required to obtain required depth.
- 2.2.1.2.5.3. The presence of any historic seafloor or shoreline seafood deposit accumulations and estimated potential cost(s) for modification of the outfall to comply with the depth provisions in Parts 2.2.1.2.1 or 2.2.1.2.3.

2.2.1.2.6. If depth reduction is approved, the Department shall add the conditions of required annual seafloor survey monitoring (Appendix F) for discharges greater than 3.3 million lbs and no seafood foam and no residues outside the boundary of an approved mixing zone.

2.2.1.3. Pre-Installation / Pre-discharge Survey Requirements –

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

- 2.2.1.3.1.1. Where a new onshore facility, with new outfall(s), is being proposed, or
- 2.2.1.3.1.2. Where an existing facility is proposing a new outfall location, or
- 2.2.1.3.1.3. Where a facility operator is restarting a seafood processing facility in a location where no seafood discharges have occurred for the past 12 months.

2.2.1.3.2. The following do not require pre-discharge surveys:

- 2.2.1.3.2.1. An in-transit vessel's area(s) of operation disposal site(s) operating under (Part 2.6),
- 2.2.1.3.2.2. Onshore facilities who annually produce less than 30,000 pounds of fish waste per year.

2.2.1.4. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements -

- 2.2.1.4.1. Sampling is to be representative of the waste stream flow. When processing is for short periods or intermittent periods, samples are to be taken while high volume discharge is occurring.
- 2.2.1.4.2. Where sampling is required, unless otherwise noted, the operator shall use Department approved standard analytical methods found in 40 CFR Part 136 (most current version), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010 (most current version) and those found in 18 AAC 70 that can analyze the sample parameters using a method detection limit (MDL) less than the effluent limit. The operator shall notify the Department the sample arrived outside hold times. Note this requirement applies to Permit Section 2.0 as well.
- 2.2.1.4.3. As allowed in 18 AAC 83.110(d) and 18 AAC 310(o), DEC may require additional effluent or receiving water body monitoring for site-specific purpose related to, but not

limited to: NOI submittal information, protection of water quality, gathering data to support TMDL development, evaluation of receiving water impairments, verification of mixing zone size, or evaluation of effects on threatened or endangered species. Monitoring frequencies requiring additional sampling may be adjusted for site-specific purposes. The operator will be notified of any additional or site-specific monitoring in writing.

2.2.1.4.4. Seafood waste effluent monitoring is only required in those months that seafood processing waste and/or wastewater discharge occurs for at least 24 hours during the calendar month.

2.2.1.5. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) -

2.2.1.5.1. Where sampling is required, sample results shall be reported each month on the DMR form for each outfall/port or internal outfall, as required, provided by DEC or equivalent forms. Submittal of DMRs is required monthly, postmarked by the 15th day of the following month.

2.2.1.5.2. During months the facility is not discharging wastewater, the required DMRs shall be marked “no discharge” and submitted to DEC. Alternatively, if the discharge is seasonal, the operator may indicate on the last monthly DMR for the season, the time period when there will be no discharge and DMRs will not be required to be submitted for those months of no discharge.

2.2.1.5.3. For purposes of reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the MDL, the operator shall report on the DMR “less than (<) {numeric value of the MDL}” and if a value is less than the minimum level (ML), the operator shall report “less than (<) {numeric value of the ML}.”

2.2.1.5.4. If the operator monitors any pollutant more frequently than the permit requires using standard analytical methods approved in 40 CFR Part 136 (most current version), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010 (most current version) and those found in 18 AAC 70, or as specified in this permit, the results of that additional monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data is required to be reported on the DMR required by Appendix A, Part 3.2. All limitations that require averaging of measurements must be calculated using an arithmetic means unless the Department specifies another method in the permit. Upon request by the Department, the operator must submit the results of any other sampling and monitoring regardless of the test method used.

2.2.1.5.5. The operator shall file a DMR for each seafood processing discharge outfall/port, unless outfalls/ports termini are located within 20 feet of each other and are discharging from the same single discharge waste treatment system. The operator shall file a separate DMR for each required internal outfall monitoring location as required by the permit.

2.2.1.5.6. A summary report of DMR or other pollutants monitored, based on associated seafood processing line(s), wastewater streams or domestic wastewater stream shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8), and shall follow facility established QAPP protocols (Part 2.10).

2.2.1.5.7. Permittees may be required to submit DMRs electronically when full implementation of the EPA e-Reporting Rule becomes available.

2.2.1.6. Discharge Limitations -

- 2.2.1.6.1. Operators may not discharge, alone or in combination with other dischargers, any substances or wastes which:
 - 2.2.1.6.1.1. Cause the receiving water to be unfit or unsafe for a beneficial use,
 - 2.2.1.6.1.2. Cause a film, sheen, or discoloration on the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines, unless authorized by a mixing zone – the outside the boundary of the mixing zone shall be virtually free from floating oils, or
 - 2.2.1.6.1.3. Cause leaching of toxic or deleterious substances, or
 - 2.2.1.6.1.4. Cause a sludge, solid, or emulsion to be deposited beneath or upon the surface of the water, within the water column, on the bottom, or upon adjoining shorelines unless authorized by a mixing zone or project area ZOD.
 - 2.2.1.6.1.5. Creates a nuisance condition to designated uses beyond the boundary of the mixing zone.
- 2.2.1.6.2. Process Wastewater – waters coming in contact with ground fish waste, seafood or seafood processing systems including floor drains, these wastewaters shall be routed through the facility’s seafood wastewater treatment systems.
- 2.2.1.6.3. Non-process wastewaters (waters and wastewaters that do not come in contact with seafood, seafood by-products or cooking of seafood) are not required to be discharged through the seafood processing waste treatment (grinders) system, but must meet requirements in Part 2.4 if discharging directly to waters of the U.S.
- 2.2.1.6.4. Operators accepting discharge wastewater from vessels will develop and implement BMPs that require vessel operators to:
 - 2.2.1.6.4.1. While cleaning the fish hold use minimally toxic, phosphate-free, and biodegradable soaps and cleaners while cleaning the fish hold.
 - 2.2.1.6.4.2. Minimize washing any residual solids into receiving waters while dockside, pierside or stationary.
 - 2.2.1.6.4.3. If a vessel’s fish hold wastewater is accepted by the onshore facility operator, it shall be routed through the facility’s seafood waste treatment system prior to discharge.
- 2.2.1.6.5. If a vessel’s fish hold wastewater is accepted by the onshore facility, it shall be routed through the facility’s seafood waste treatment system prior to discharge. Or, if the fish hold wastewater is screened to remove solids the vessel’s wastewater may be discharged out a separate “Other Wastewater” outfall meeting depth requirements.
- 2.2.1.6.6. All Remote seafood processing facility and fish grinding facility operators shall reduce the size of all solid seafood processing, or fish waste, effluent to 1.27 centimeter (cm) (0.5 inch) or smaller in any dimension prior to discharge. The 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) size requirement does not apply to:
 - 2.2.1.6.6.1. The calcareous shells of scallops, clams, oysters and abalones, or
 - 2.2.1.6.6.2. The calcareous shells of sea urchins.
- 2.2.1.6.7. If a Remote facility operator integrates surimi, washed or unwashed minced seafood processing lines or surimi / mince by-product lines, the operator shall implement the specific waste treatment requirements found in Part 2.2.3.2.
- 2.2.1.6.8. Total Waste Discharge (Pounds) Limits –

2.2.1.6.8.1. An operator shall not discharge a volume or weight of seafood processing waste residues on a daily or annual basis which exceeds the amount reported in the operator's NOI and approved in its authorization. Remote operators are limited as follows:

2.2.1.6.8.1.1. Remote operators of seafood processors performing filleting, canning and freezing (Part 2.2.2), Remote surimi / minced seafood processing (Part 2.2.3), and By-products – Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Hydrolysate, etc. (Part 2.2.4), discharging from 30,001 pounds (lbs) to a maximum annual cumulative total discharge limit of 10,000,000 lbs/yr may be authorized under this permit.

[Raw lbs - (Finished product(s) lbs + lbs of water vapor lost during drying) = waste discharged]

2.2.1.6.8.1.2. Remote operators of fish grinding facilities authorized under Part 2.2.2, discharging from 30,001 lbs to a maximum annual cumulative total discharge limit of 10,000,000 lbs/yr ground fish waste may be authorized under this permit.

2.2.1.6.8.1.3. Remote seafood processing and fish grinding operators that annually discharge to a maximum of 30,000 lbs may be authorized under Part 2.2.5.

2.2.1.6.8.1.4. Waste Discharge Limits (lbs) for vessel discharge at-sea are found in Part 2.6.

2.2.1.6.9. For facilities accepting seafood processing waste or fish waste for grinding from multiple sources:

2.2.1.6.9.1. The operator shall provide training to delivering facility operator(s) and other entities regarding:

2.2.1.6.9.1.1. Proper methods to dispose of fish waste at the responsible party's facility to ensure the grinder's functionality is maintained and recorded, and that nuisance conditions are not created,

2.2.1.6.9.1.2. Instructions as to the types of acceptable seafood/fish waste (no plastics, rubber bands, metal, etc.),

2.2.1.6.9.2. If the grinder is un-manned (not inside a seafood processing facility), the responsible party shall provide clear written instructions as to the types of acceptable seafood/fish waste, such as posting a sign.

2.2.1.6.9.3. Responsible Party shall provide a method for facilities delivering seafood processing waste, or fish carcass waste to record the number of pounds delivered. This record shall be maintained on a Monthly Fish Waste Delivery Report (Attachment G). The operator is required to maintain copies of the Monthly Fish Waste Delivery Report (Attachment G), add totals to the cumulative amount discharged and submit with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).

2.2.1.7. Seafood System Inspection Requirements -

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

- 2.2.1.7.2. The operator of a non-seasonal facility shall inspect the outfall system(s) annually using such techniques as pressure testing, visual, ROV, dye testing or diver inspection. The operator, using reasonable engineering judgment, shall establish a schedule and method of inspection to verify that the outfall system is operable and functioning as designed. The record, method, and schedule of the required inspection shall be incorporated in the BMP Plan (Part 2.11) and shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. Verification of inspection(s) shall be included in the submittal of the Annual Report (See Part 2.8).
- 2.2.1.7.3. The operator shall cease discharging from a severed, failed, or leaking outfall system as soon as possible, but no more than ten days past discovery of the severance, failure or damage, with the allowance of enough time to process seafood already offloaded to the facility. Discharging shall be discontinued if the system is unable to be repaired within 10 days. Any failure of the outfall system shall be verbally reported to DEC within 24 hours of discovery and written notification is required within 5 days of discovery in accordance with APPENDIX - A, Part 3.4 (Twenty-four Hour Reporting), except reporting of grind size (see Permit Part 2.2.1.7.5.1).
- 2.2.1.7.4. Waste Conveyance System: The operator shall visually inspect the seafood waste conveyance system daily. The discharge of gloves, earplugs, rubber bands, or other equipment used during the processing of seafood that may inadvertently be entrained in the wastewater is prohibited. Logs of daily inspections shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. An example Grinder and Waste Conveyance Inspection Log is provided as Attachment B to this permit.
- 2.2.1.7.5. Grinder System: Remote facility operators shall inspect the grinder system daily while the discharge seafood processing / ground fish waste is occurring. The inspection shall include taking a representative sample of the ground waste discharge from a properly sized sample port (two inches or greater) and ensuring that individual pieces of ground seafood waste are less than 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension. See APPENDIX - H for the sampling and analysis protocol to determine grind size compliance. A log of daily inspections shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. An example Grinder and Waste Conveyance Inspection Log is provided as Attachment B to this permit.
- 2.2.1.7.5.1. Grind size exceedances of the 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) size limit shall be reported to DEC in the Annual Report (Part 2.8). Violation of the grind size standard does not require 24 hour verbal reporting or five (5) day written notification to DEC. (APPENDIX - A, Section 3.4), unless a bypass of the system has occurred. Examples of bypasses include an overflow spill with discharge to waters of the U.S., or where a grinder pump malfunctions and discharges occurred without grinding. If a bypass occurs, the violation shall be reported to DEC in accordance with APPENDIX - A, Part 3.5, (Other Noncompliance Reporting) and a written summary submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The Annual Report summary will include the duration of the noncompliance and how the noncompliance was resolved. An operator shall submit a report summarizing the information gathered during the calendar year, including certified copies of the grinder logs, to DEC with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
- 2.2.1.7.6. Digital Pictures: The operator shall take digital pictures of the grinder system in operation while processing is occurring. Pictures shall be taken once per month while seafood processing waste and wastewater discharge, or ground fish waste discharge, is occurring. One picture shall include the sampling port while taking a sample and one

picture shall be taken of a representative ground seafood waste effluent sample from the waste treatment system. A measuring device, such as a ruler, shall be included in the grind size picture for scaling purposes, clearly representing of the waste particle size present in the effluent. Pictures shall be of sufficient clarity and detail to support the observations and shall represent what was witnessed by the individual performing the inspection. Pictures shall have a digital date and time stamp on the picture from cameras with such a function or the legible date and time shall be included in the picture with the date and inspection start time. Pictures on a CD or DVD and/or a picture log shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).

- 2.2.1.7.7. The operator shall submit a report summarizing the inspection information gathered during the calendar year, including certified copies of the daily waste conveyance system inspection logs and the daily grind system inspection logs as well as digital pictures to DEC as part of the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The report shall be signed by a principal officer or a duly appointed representative of the operator (APPENDIX - A, Part 1.12).

2.2.1.9. **Spoiled Fish Waste Discharges** – Fish or other seafood that is delivered to a remote onshore facility and found to be “spoiled” due to temperature, histamine concentration or decomposition may be discharged in compliance with the following:

- 2.2.1.9.1. The operator is allowed to discharge spoiled seafood/fish, if the spoiled seafood / fish is ground to 1.27 centimeter (cm) (0.5 inch) or smaller in any dimension prior to discharge and the operator performs monitoring as required in this Part. Total pounds of discharged spoiled seafood / fish must be reported in the Annual Report and contributes to the total annual authorized pounds of waste discharged.
- 2.2.1.9.2. Spoiled Seafood Discharge Monitoring. The operator shall monitor the effluent discharge of ground, spoiled seafood/fish waste for temperature, pH and ammonia as specified in Table 5.
- 2.2.1.9.3. Sampling shall be performed midway through the grinding and discharge process. If discharging ground spoiled waste by vessel At-Sea (Part 2.6), sampling shall be performed just prior to discharge by the vessel.
- 2.2.1.9.4. The operator shall perform other monitoring and survey requirements for all seafood facility discharges as set forth in Part 2.7.

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

Effluent Parameter	Units	Effluent Reporting		Monitoring Requirements		
		Average Monthly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Spoiled Fish Discharge Monitoring						
Amount Discharge	lbs ^a	N/A	report	N/A	Once per discharge event	N/A
Grind Size Compliance Sampling ^b	cm	N/A	1.27	effluent	Once per discharge event	grab
Temperature ^{c, d}	° C	report	report	effluent	Once per discharge event	grab
pH ^{c, d}	SU	report	report	effluent	Once per discharge event	grab
Total ammonia ^{c, d}	mg-N/L	report	report	effluent	Once per discharge event	grab
Ambient Parameter Spoiled Fish Discharge Ambient Monitoring						
pH ^d	SU	report	report	receiving water	within 5 days of discharge	grab
Alkalinity ^d	Mg-CaCO ₃ /L	report	report	receiving water	within 5 days of discharge	grab
Salinity ^d	ppt	report	report	receiving water	within 5 days of discharge	grab
Temperature ^d	° C	report	report	receiving water	within 5 days of discharge	grab

Notes:

- a. lbs = pounds
- b. See APPENDIX - H for the sampling and analysis protocol to determine grind size compliance. Exceedances of the 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) limit shall be reported to DEC in accordance with APPENDIX - A, Part 3.5, (Other Noncompliance Reporting).
- c. The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.

- d. Sampling shall be performed midway through the grinding and discharge process, or if discharging At-sea by vessel, the operator shall require the vessel captain to sample just prior to discharge.

2.2.2. Remote Onshore Seafood Processing (conventional or mechanized) and Ground Fish Waste and Wastewater Discharges

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

2.2.2.1.1. Conventional or mechanized seafood processing effluent from 0.5 inch or smaller grind waste and wastewater treatments systems, and

2.2.2.1.2. Ground fish waste and wastewater effluent from 0.5 inch or smaller grind waste and wastewater treatments systems.

2.2.2.2. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

2.2.2.2.1. The operator shall limit and monitor the wastewater discharge from Remote onshore facility as specified in Table 6.

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

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

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

2.2.2.2.3. Effluent limits shall be met at the end of the treatment process prior to discharge to waters of the U.S or prior to commingling with other waste streams before discharge.

2.2.2.2.4. For each outfall/port, the operator shall summarize the amount of seafood processing waste, or ground waste, discharged on a daily and annual basis, identify the number of hours of seafood processing that occurred during each day, determine effluent daily discharge flows and document the method of determining flows in the Annual Report (Part 2.8).

2.2.2.2.5. If discharging waste and wastewaters by vessel at-sea, further monitoring and reporting is required under the vessel discharges section of the permit (Part 2.6).

2.2.2.2.6. The operator shall perform other monitoring and survey requirements for all seafood facility discharges as set forth in Part 2.7.

Table 6: Remote Onshore Seafood Processing Facility Producing 30,001 lbs or greater of Seafood Processing or Fish Waste – Effluent Limits and Monitoring

Effluent Parameter	Units	Effluent Limits				Monitoring Requirements		
		Average Monthly Limit	Minimum Daily Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Maximum Annual Limit ^c	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow – Daily Discharge	mgd ^a	---	report		---	effluent	daily	measured or estimated
Seafood Processing or non-seafood processing Fish Waste discharged	lbs ^b	---	30,001		10,000,000 Note c, d	n/a	daily	calculated
	cm			1.27 cm (0.5 inch)		effluent	daily	grab
Chlorine	µg/l	report	---		---	effluent	monthly	grab
Total Ammonia ^e	mg N/L	report	---	Note e	---	effluent	monthly	grab
pH ^e	S.U.	report	6.5	8.5		effluent	monthly	grab
Temperature ^e	° C	report				effluent	monthly	grab
Waste Conveyance System	n/a	---	---		---	system ^e	daily	visual
Grinder System ^f	n/a	---	---		---	after treatment	daily	visual/grab
Operational Photos ^g	n/a	---	---		---	system	monthly ^g	digital

- Notes:
- a. mgd = million gallons per day.
 - b. lbs = pounds
 - c. The operator shall not discharge an amount (by weight) of seafood processing waste on an annual basis which exceeds the Department’s written authorization.
 - d. For accepting offsite, seafood and fishing carcass waste, the operator shall provide a method to record (or record themselves) the lbs of waste discharged on a daily basis for the days on which a fish waste discharge occurs.
 - e. The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.
 - f. See APPENDIX - H for the sampling and analysis protocol to determine grind size compliance.
 - g. Two pictures per month while discharge is occurring.

2.2.3. Remote Surimi / Minced Seafood Processing Facilities

- 2.2.3.1. This part of the permit establishes limits and monitoring requirements for the discharge of surimi / unwashed mince seafood or washed mince (washed or unwashed collectively referred to as ‘mince’) seafood processing effluent resulting from Remote facility processes, process waste streams, and operations described as:
 - 2.2.3.1.1. Effluent from surimi / minced seafood processing, and
 - 2.2.3.1.2. EPA registered disinfectants and cleaning compounds that may be added to wash down water and scrubber water at recommended application rates to facilitate the removal of wastes and to maintain sanitary standards during processing.
- 2.2.3.2. All wastewaters originating from Remote facilities integrating surimi / minced seafood processing lines shall be treated by screening with fine mesh screens equal to 1 millimeter (mm) X 1 mm or less, or other equivalent technology, and sampled just prior to discharge to evaluate meeting the applicable effluent limits found in Table 7.
 - 2.2.3.2.1. Surimi / mince wastes may not be pulverized, chopped, ground, or otherwise altered after the fillet processing line, prior to screening and effluent discharge to waters of the U.S., this includes movement of seafood waste products through or under the facility by pump systems. Effluent sampling shall be performed at a point directly after screening and after commingling with other seafood processing waste streams, but prior to commingling with domestic wastewater effluent.
 - 2.2.3.2.2. Seafood processing waste solids that are collected by screening and other methods of solids recovery, shall be conveyed to a by-product recovery facility or to a by-product recovery product line, or utilized or disposed of in some other Department-approved disposal method.
- 2.2.3.3. The operator shall record the daily discharge flow volume and report the average monthly discharge flow for each surimi / mince seafood product line. Flow shall be reported in million gallons per day (mgd) and may be estimated if the operator has not installed flow meters in the processing area.
- 2.2.3.4. An effluent flow, line drawing should be developed by the operator to assist in product mass balance calculations.
- 2.2.3.5. The operator shall record the incoming flow to each of the surimi / mince processing lines. Flow may be estimated if the operator has not installed flow meters in the processing area.
- 2.2.3.6. The operator shall record the total pounds daily (24-hour) of seafood sent to, and pounds of product produced, by each surimi / minced seafood product, and surimi / minced seafood by-product, line(s). The pounds sent to the beginning of surimi / minced seafood product line(s) shall be used as the Seafood Raw Product weight for Appendix E calculations. The recorded discharge flow for the only surimi / minced seafood product line(s) shall be used for the Appendix E calculations.
- 2.2.3.7. The operator shall report the difference between the total annual pounds sent to the surimi / minced seafood product line(s) and the total annual pounds produced. The difference between the pounds sent and the pounds produced shall be additive to the maximum allowed discharge limit (e.g. 100,000 lbs sent to mince line – 20,000 lbs produced = 80,000 lbs discharged). This 80,000 lbs discharge amount may be decreased if the surimi / minced seafood effluent is sent through the fish meal or other by-product facility where additional solids are shown to be removed. 80,000 lbs to fish meal plant minus (20,000 lbs fish meal produced + 10,000 lbs to

water vapor) >> (80,000 lbs – 30,000 lbs = 50,000 lbs discharged). These calculations shall be included in the Annual Report, but may be reported as business confidential.

- 2.2.3.8. Remote facilities that produce surimi / minced seafood as a product line, or as a by-product line, shall meet the effluent limits of Table 7 and conduct monitoring as required by Table 8. Limits do not apply to internal outfall sampling.
- 2.2.3.9. The surimi / minced seafood product's wastewater, and/or surimi / minced seafood by-product wastewater line shall be monitored at two sampling locations within the facility:
 - 2.2.3.9.1. Sampling shall occur at an internal outfall as set out in Table 8 prior to commingling with any other wastewater discharge stream(s) to determine surimi / minced seafood production effluent Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Oil and Grease (O&G), and 5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅) loading. The mass of TSS, O&G and BOD₅ found at the internal outfall sampling shall not be subtracted from the mass of TSS, O&G and BOD₅ found in the final facility effluent discharge sample results from Part 2.2.3.9.2. The internal sample shall be collected as single production cycle as a composite sample, or the sampling period shall be:
 - 2.2.3.9.1.1. The first required aliquot of the internal outfall grab samples (Table 8) shall be collected from the waste stream during discharge of the first half of surimi / mince washing cycle(s).
 - 2.2.3.9.1.2. The second required aliquot for the internal outfall grab samples (Table 8) shall be collected during that same surimi process cycle, on the same day, during the waste stream discharge of the surimi / minced seafood's last wash cycle(s) and dewatering.
 - 2.2.3.9.1.3. Internal outfall sample results for TSS, O&G and BOD₅ shall be reported separately on the DMR from the end of pipe sample results.
 - 2.2.3.9.1.4. If the minced seafood is not washed, then the internal outfall waste stream sampling shall be collected as an 8-hour composite (or less if the processing cycle is less) prior to commingling.
 - 2.2.3.9.2. Sampling for compliance with end of pipe effluent limits found in Table 7 shall occur at the last point prior to discharge to waters of the U.S. The effluent limits of Table 7 shall apply at the end of pipe, prior to discharge, whether discharged out a commingled wastewater outfall/port or discharged directly to waters of the U.S.
 - 2.2.3.9.2.1. End-of-pipe samples shall be collected on the same day as internal outfall samples taken under Part 2.2.3.9.1, while surimi / minced seafood effluent is being discharged to the waters of the U.S. Effluent sample results shall be reported for surimi / minced seafood product line as a separate line item on the DMR.
 - 2.2.3.9.3. If wastewater is not produced during the surimi or minced seafood production or surimi / minced seafood by-product production, effluent sampling under this part is not required.
- 2.2.3.10. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
 - 2.2.3.10.1. Internal outfall monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the date and time of the sample, total daily flow volume for the surimi / minced seafood line on the sampling date, effluent parameters sampled as well as daily and average monthly sample results.
 - 2.2.3.10.2. End of pipe monitoring results shall be recorded on a DMR and submitted monthly. Copies shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. A summary report

of pollutants monitored and sample results shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).

- 2.2.3.10.3. The operator shall report on the DMR the pounds of TSS, O&G and BOD₅ / 1,000 pounds seafood processed on the day of monitoring, as well as the monthly average concentration (in accordance with APPENDIX - E) for each calendar month.
- 2.2.3.10.4. In order to calculate the pounds/1000 pounds (TSS, O&G, and BOD₅ of Table 7) of seafood processed, the operator shall:
 - 2.2.3.10.4.1. Determine the amount in pounds of each type of seafood (e.g., crab, salmon by conventional/hand butchering processes, salmon by mechanized processing, bottom fish, etc.) that is sent to the surimi / minced seafood processing line during the sampling period,
 - 2.2.3.10.4.2. Determine the calculations of effluent limitations that reflect the commodity mix (if applicable) when more than one type of seafood has been processed concurrently, or separately, during the month. Calculations to determine pounds of pollutant discharged per 1,000 pounds of the type of seafood processed, as well as calculations necessary to determine compliance with the effluent limitations of Table 7 are shown in APPENDIX - E of this permit.
 - 2.2.3.10.4.3. Determine the number of pounds of surimi / minced seafood product produced during the sampling period,
 - 2.2.3.10.4.4. Report the number of days in the calendar month that each type of seafood processing occurred.
- 2.2.3.10.5. The QAPP sampling (Part 2.10) plan applicable to surimi / minced seafood processing shall:
 - 2.2.3.10.5.1. Identify how the operator determines when the surimi / minced seafood production process begins and ends in determining compliance with reporting (TSS, O&G, etc.) pounds per 1000 pounds per day of product processed.
 - 2.2.3.10.5.2. Include references to when the surimi / minced seafood processing time begins, how long each wash cycle (if any) is, corresponding to a time frame (number of hours) of when required composite and/or grab samples (Table 8) should be taken.
 - 2.2.3.10.5.3. Provide enough information to determine when sampling should occur based on the variability of each facility's surimi / minced seafood processing times, holding and discharge times.
- 2.2.3.10.6. The sampling schedule established in Table 8 is required to begin one year after the effective date of this permit and shall continue until the next permit reissuance and new monitoring requirements are established.
- 2.2.3.10.7. If discharging waste and wastewaters by vessel at-sea, further monitoring and reporting is required under the vessel discharges section of the permit (Part 2.6).
- 2.2.3.10.8. The operator shall perform other monitoring and survey requirements for all seafood facility discharges as set forth in Part 2.7.

Table 7: Remote Surimi / Minced Seafood End of Pipe Effluent Limits

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

Notes:

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

Table 8: Remote Surimi / Minced Seafood Effluent (Internal Outfall and Final End of Pipe) Monitoring Requirements

Effluent Parameter	Units	Effluent Result	Sampling Frequency Internal and End of Pipe	Sample Type
Flow - Daily Discharge for internal outfall on day sampled	mgd	report	daily	measured/estimated
Flow – Daily Discharge End of pipe total on day sampled	mgd	report	daily	measured/estimated
Flow – Average Monthly Discharge	mgd	report	monthly	calculated
Raw Product Sent to Surimi / Mince Line ^a	lbs	report	Each single surimi process cycle, then total monthly	measured, calculated for each species
Number of Days Processing ^b	days	report	monthly	measured
Amount of Surimi / Mince Produced	lbs	report	Each single surimi process cycle, then total monthly	measured
BOD ₅ ^c	mg/L	report	monthly, Internal and End of Pipe	Internal = Composite or Grab, End-of-pipe = Composite
	lbs/1000 lbs ^{c, d}			
TSS ^c	mg/L	report	monthly, Internal and End of Pipe	Internal = Composite or Grab, End-of-pipe = Composite
	lbs/1000 lbs ^{c, d}			
Oil & Grease ^c	mg/L	report	monthly, Internal and End of Pipe	grab
	lbs/1000 lbs ^{c, d}			
Settleable solids	ml/L	report	monthly	8-hr composite ^d
Chlorine	µg/l	report	monthly	grab
Total Ammonia ^f	mg-N/L	report	monthly	grab
pH ^f	SU	report	monthly	grab
Temperature ^f	° C	report	monthly	grab

Notes:

- a. The operator shall report the amount in pounds of production of each type of seafood sent to the surimi / minced seafood production line (crab, salmon by conventional/hand butchering processes, salmon by mechanized processing, bottom fish, etc.).
- b. The operator shall report the number of days in the calendar month on which each type of surimi / minced seafood processing occurred.
- c. Operators shall report the daily and monthly pounds (lbs) BOD₅, TSS, and O&G / 1,000 lbs seafood processed for each calendar month.
- d. Calculations to determine lbs of pollutant discharge per 1,000 lbs of seafood processed are shown in Permit APPENDIX - E.
- e. One grab sample shall be taken during discharge of 1st half of wash cycles, the 2nd grab sample shall be taken during surimi discharge, at the end of the wash cycles.
- f. The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.

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

- 2.2.4.1. This part of the permit establishes limits and monitoring requirements for the discharge of Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, or Fish Hydrolysate or other by-products effluent resulting from Remote facility processes, process waste streams, and operations that are clearly identified by the operator in the NOI (Attachment A) and that are described therein:
 - 2.2.4.1.1. Effluent from Remote Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, or Fish Hydrolysate or other by-product lines, and
 - 2.2.4.1.2. EPA registered disinfectants and cleaning compounds that may be added to wash down water and scrubber water at recommended application rates to facilitate the removal of wastes and to maintain sanitary standards during processing.
- 2.2.4.2. The operator shall record the daily discharge flow volume and report the average monthly discharge flow for each by-product line. Flow shall be reported in million gallons per day (mgd) and may be estimated if the operator has not installed flow meters in the processing area.
- 2.2.4.3. An effluent flow, line drawing should be developed by the operator to assist in product mass balance calculations.
- 2.2.4.4. The operator shall record the incoming flow to each of the by-product processing lines. Flow may be estimated if the operator has not installed flow meters in the processing area.
- 2.2.4.5. The operator shall record and report the total pounds (monthly) of seafood sent to, or brought to, the by-product facility / by-product line(s) and pounds of product produced by each by-product technology line, such as fish meal, fish oil, fish hydrolysate, etc..
- 2.2.4.6. The operator shall report the difference between the total annual pounds sent to the by-product lines and the total annual pounds by-product produced. The difference between the pounds sent and the pounds produced shall be additive to the maximum allowed discharge limit (e.g., 100,000 lbs sent to by-product line – 20,000 lbs fish meal produced = 80,000 lbs discharged). These calculations shall be included in the Annual Report. This information may be reported to the department as business confidential.
- 2.2.4.7. Remote facility operators that integrate by-product technology lines such as fish meal, fish oil, fish hydrolysate, etc. shall conduct effluent monitoring as required in Table 9. The sampling point shall be located prior to commingling (internal outfall) with other waste streams, or prior to discharge if discharged directly to waters of the U.S., depending on facility design. Sampling schedule shall be described in, and meet the requirements of, the QAPP (Part 2.10).
 - 2.2.4.7.1.1. If stickwater is discharged to waters of the U.S., monitoring of BOD₅, TSS, and O&G samples are required to be taken while fish meal/powder stickwater wastewater is being discharged. The sampling schedule shall be described in, and meet the requirements of, the QAPP (Part 2.10). When discharging is for short periods or intermittent periods, samples are to be taken midway during stickwater discharge.
 - 2.2.4.7.2. Internal outfall monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the date and time of the sample, total daily flow volume for the by-product line on the sampling date, effluent parameters sampled, as well as daily and average monthly sample results.
 - 2.2.4.7.3. If discharging directly to waters of the U.S. (i.e. no commingling with other process streams occurs) end of pipe monitoring results shall be recorded on a DMR and submitted monthly. Copies shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. A summary report of pollutants monitored and sample results shall be submitted with

the Annual Report (Part 2.8). If by-product waste streams are commingled with other waste streams, only internal outfall sampling is required, Permit Part 2.2.4.7.

- 2.2.4.7.4. The sampling schedule in Table 9 is required to begin one year after the effective date of this permit and shall continue until the next permit reissuance and new monitoring requirements are established.
- 2.2.4.7.5. If discharging waste and wastewaters by vessel at-sea, further monitoring and reporting is required under the vessel discharges section of the permit (Part 2.6).
- 2.2.4.7.6. The operator shall perform other monitoring and survey requirements for all seafood facility discharges as set forth in Part 2.7.

Table 9: Remote Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, Fish Hydrolysate and Other By-product Monitoring Requirements – End of Pipe or Internal Outfall dependent on Facility Design

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

Notes:

- a. The operator shall report the number of days in the calendar month on which each type of seafood processing occurred.
- b. The operator shall report the amount in pounds of production of each type of seafood sent to the by-product line (crab meat, whole crab or crab sections, salmon by conventional/hand butchering processes, salmon by mechanized processing, bottom fish, herring fillet processing, herring frozen whole, scallops, etc.). The operator is required to report the percentage of total raw pounds processed that is sent to the by product line. In example, if 40,000 lbs of carcasses are produced from filleting, but only 20,000 lbs are sent by-product production, the percent reported would be 50%.
- c. Operators shall report the daily and monthly pounds (lbs) BOD₅, TSS, and O&G / 1,000 lbs seafood processed.
- d. A grab sample may be collected instead of an 8-hour composite sample during periods of intermittent processing where processing alternately ceases and begins again in less than eight hours. If a grab sample is taken it shall be taken midway during the processing.
- e. The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.

- 2.2.5. Remote Facilities that Produce 30,000 pounds/year or less of Seafood Processing, or ground fish, waste**
- 2.2.5.1. Applicability – A maximum discharge of 30,000 pounds/year of seafood processing (conventional or mechanized) waste (lbs of raw, unprocessed seafood minus lbs of finished, processed product) or discharge of 30,000 pounds/year of ground fish waste may be authorized under this Part.
- 2.2.5.2. Discharges of surimi / mince seafood or by-product production line’s effluent or waste solids are not eligible for coverage under Part 2.2.5.
- 2.2.5.3. Effluent Limits
- 2.2.5.3.1. The operator shall limit and monitor the wastewater discharge from their facility waste streams as specified in Table 10.
- 2.2.5.3.2. The operator shall route all seafood processing waste effluent, such as discharges from floor drains and in processing areas through a waste conveyance system to the seafood waste treatment system prior to discharge. Seafood waste effluent shall not be discharged to storm water handling systems. BMPs, Part 2.11, should be developed for a facility to ensure that process waters are properly routed through the seafood processing waste treatment system.
- 2.2.5.3.3. Process Water – waters coming in contact with seafood or seafood processing systems including floor drains, tote drain water, retort water (except catch transfer or live tank water, which still shall meet minimum outfall depth requirements) shall be routed through the facility’s seafood wastewater treatment systems.
- 2.2.5.3.4. The storage and discharge of seafood processing wastes shall not create an attractive nuisance condition 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. BMPs shall be developed and implemented to ensure attractive nuisance conditions are not created; and seafood processing wastes do not cause nuisance or objectionable conditions (see Part 2.11.4).
- 2.2.5.3.5. The operator shall reduce the size of all solid seafood processing waste effluent to 1.27 centimeter (cm) (0.5 inch) or smaller in any dimension prior to discharge. The 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) size requirement does not apply to:
- 2.2.5.3.5.1. The calcareous shells of scallops, clams, oysters and abalones, or
- 2.2.5.3.5.2. The calcareous shells of sea urchins, or
- 2.2.5.4. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
- 2.2.5.4.1. The Department APDES authorization will be maintained by the operator onsite and available for inspection.
- 2.2.5.4.2. Seafood waste effluent monitoring is only required in those months that seafood processing waste and or wastewater discharge actually occurs for at least 24 hours during the calendar month.
- 2.2.5.4.3. System Inspection Requirements
- 2.2.5.4.3.1. Waste Conveyance System: The operator shall visually inspect the waste conveyance system weekly. The discharge of gloves, earplugs, rubber bands, or other equipment used during the processing of seafood that may inadvertently be entrained in the wastewater effluent discharge is prohibited. Logs of weekly inspections shall be kept

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

- 2.2.5.4.3.2. Grinder System: The operator shall inspect the grinder system weekly while discharging seafood processing or fish waste and wastewaters. The inspection shall include taking a monthly representative sample of the ground waste discharge from a properly sized sample port (two inches or greater) and ensuring that individual pieces of ground waste are less than 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension. See APPENDIX - H for the sampling and analysis protocol to determine grind size compliance. A log of inspections shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. An example Grinder and Waste Conveyance Inspection Log is provided as Attachment B to this permit.
 - 2.2.5.4.3.3. Exceedances of the 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) grind size limit shall be recorded. The operator shall identify the duration of the noncompliance and how the noncompliance was resolved. An operator shall submit a report summarizing the information gathered during the calendar year, including certified copies of the grinder logs, to DEC with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
 - 2.2.5.4.3.4. Digital Pictures: The operator shall take digital pictures of the grinder system in operation while discharge is occurring. Pictures shall be taken once per month while discharge is occurring. One picture shall include the sampling port while taking the weekly sample and one picture shall be taken of a representative ground waste sample from the grinder system. A measuring device, such as a ruler, shall be included in the grind size picture for scaling purposes. Pictures shall be of sufficient clarity and detail to support the observations and shall represent what was observed by the individual performing the inspection. Pictures shall have a digital date and time stamp on the picture from cameras with such a function or the legible date and time shall be included in the picture with the date and inspection start time.
 - 2.2.5.4.3.5. The operator shall maintain a report summarizing the inspection information gathered during the calendar year, including signed copies of the weekly waste conveyance system inspection logs, the grind system inspection logs, and provide the information in the Annual Report (Permit Part 2.8). The report shall be signed by the owner and maintained onsite and supplied upon inspection.
 - 2.2.5.4.3.6. Pictures on a CD or DVD, and/or a picture log of system inspection and grinder system compliance shall be maintained onsite with the Annual Report, authorization and made available upon request.
 - 2.2.5.4.3.7. The operator shall maintain a dated report summarizing the amount of ground fish waste discharged on a daily, monthly and annual basis, effluent daily discharge flows, and method of determining flows and submit with the Annual Report (Permit Part 2.8).
 - 2.2.5.4.3.8. The monitoring and facility inspection schedule established in this Part and Table 10 is required to begin upon authorization and shall continue until the next permit reissuance of this permit and new monitoring requirements are established.
- 2.2.5.4.4. Outfall system
- 2.2.5.4.4.1. A pre-operational inspection of the outfall system(s) shall be performed prior to beginning processing at a seasonal facility to ensure that the outfall system is

operable and functioning as designed. The record and method of the inspection shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request.

- 2.2.5.4.4.2. The outfall system(s) at a non-seasonal facility shall be inspected annually. The operator, using reasonable engineering judgment, shall establish a schedule and method of inspection to verify that the outfall system is operable and functioning as designed and shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. Verification of inspection shall be included in the submittal of the Annual Report (See Part 2.8).
- 2.2.5.4.4.3. The operator shall cease discharging from a severed, failed, or leaking outfall system as soon as possible, but no more than ten days past discovery of the severance, failure or damage, with the allowance of enough time to process seafood already offloaded to the facility. Discharging shall be discontinued if the system is unable to be repaired within 10 days. Any failure of the outfall system, including bypasses, shall be reported verbally to DEC within 24 hours of discovery and written notification is required within 5 days of discovery, in accordance with APPENDIX - A, Part 3.4 (Twenty-four Hour Reporting).
- 2.2.5.4.5. Other Wastewaters
 - 2.2.5.4.5.1. The operator shall not discharge any wastewaters that exceed water quality criteria, except in compliance with a mixing zone authorized in Part 2.7.5 or a project area ZOD authorized in Part 1.1.1.
 - 2.2.5.4.5.2. Any incidental foam and scum produced by discharge of seafood catch transfer water shall be minimized.
- 2.2.5.4.6. An Annual Report is required to be submitted by the operator in compliance with Part 2.8.
- 2.2.5.4.7. If discharging waste and wastewaters by vessel at-sea, further monitoring and reporting is required under the vessel discharges section of the permit (Part 2.6).
- 2.2.5.4.8. Other monitoring, survey or plan development requirements for facilities as set forth in Parts 2.7, 2.10, and 2.11 are not applicable to facilities that discharge less than 30,000 pounds per year, if they meet Part 2.2.5 requirements.

Table 10: Remote Facilities that Produce 30,000 Pounds or Less of Seafood / Fish Waste

Effluent Parameter	Units	Effluent Limits			Monitoring Requirements	
		Maximum Daily Limit	Maximum Annual Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow – Daily Discharge	mgd ^a	---	report	effluent	daily	measured/estimated
Flow – Average Monthly Discharge	mgd	report	report	effluent	monthly	measured/estimated
Raw Product Processed	lbs ^b	report	report	n/a	daily	measured ^d
Number of Days Processing	Days	report	report	n/a	monthly	measured
Seafood processing or non-seafood processing Fish Waste discharge	lbs ^b	Notes c, d, e	30,000	n/a	daily	calculated
	cm	1.27 ^f	n/a	effluent	daily	grab
Waste Conveyance System	n/a	n/a	report	system	weekly	visual
Grinder System	n/a	n/a	report	after treatment ^g	weekly ^g	visual/grab
Photos of Grinder Working	n/a	n/a	report	after treatment	2 per month ^g	digital

Notes:

- a. mgd = million gallons per day –
- b. lbs = pounds. The operator shall report the amount in lbs the type of seafood processed.
- c. For accepting offsite, seafood carcass waste, the operator shall provide a method to record (or record themselves) the lbs of waste discharged on a daily basis for the days on which a fish waste discharge occurs.
- d. The operator’s monthly fish waste report shall record the amount in pounds of fish waste discharged for each type of seafood (crab meat, salmon, bottom fish, or other).
- e. The operator shall not discharge an amount (by weight) of seafood processing waste on an annual basis which exceeds the amount in the Department’s written authorization.
- f. See APPENDIX - H for the sampling and analysis protocol to determine grind size compliance. Exceedances of the 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) limit shall be recorded on a non-compliance log.
- g. Two pictures per month while processing is occurring.
- h. Monitoring is only required in those months that the seafood processing actually occurs for at least 24 hours during the calendar month.

2.3. Non-Remote Onshore Seafood Processing Facilities

2.3.1. All Non-Remote seafood processing facility operators shall comply with requirements as found in Part 2.3.1.

2.3.1.1. Flow Rate Measurement –

- 2.3.1.1.1. Installation of a flow meter is required at new facilities, or when new process water intake systems are installed/modified. The operator shall record the volume of the discharge from each production line/operations on a daily basis, as well as the average monthly rate of discharge (mgd) from each production line/operation for the days on which a seafood processing waste discharge occurs.
- 2.3.1.1.2. At existing facilities where a flow meter is not yet installed, the daily and average monthly discharge flow volume may be calculated using professional methods (e.g., pump size and duration of pumping, potable water usage, or volume of vessels emptied). When discharge flow volume is calculated instead of measured, operators must submit the calculation method with next month's required DMR, or with the Annual Report if no DMR is required. Flow calculations methods must be placed in the BMP Plan. Revisions to the procedure to derive the flow calculations must be updated in the BMP Plan prior to using the new procedure for reporting purposes.

2.3.1.2. Outfall Terminus Discharge Depths -

- 2.3.1.2.1. Marine / Estuarine Water Discharge Outfall / Port Discharge to Depth Requirement. Effluent discharged to marine or estuarine waters shall be through an outfall with a depth terminus of at least -60 feet mean low low water (MLLW)(-60 feet MLLW), unless complying with this requirement is prohibitive due to extreme site-specific circumstances (e.g., tidal flat in Bristol Bay). The operator shall receive written approval from DEC before discharging to depths less than -60 feet MLLW (Part 2.3.1.2.5). See APPENDIX - D - Table D1 for a list of existing facilities authorized to discharge less than 60 feet below the surface.
- 2.3.1.2.2. Estuarine Water Discharge Outfall / Port Discharge to Depth Requirement. Effluent discharged to estuarine waters shall be through an outfall with a depth terminus of at least -10 feet MLLW or -10 feet Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM), whichever is deeper, unless complying with this requirement is prohibitive due to site-specific circumstances (e.g., Bristol Bay shallow discharge areas at low tide). The operator shall receive written approval from DEC before discharging to depths less than -10 feet MLLW/-10 OHWM (Part 2.2.1.2.5). See APPENDIX - D for a list of facilities authorized to discharge to depths less than -10 feet below the surface.
- 2.3.1.2.3. Fresh Water Discharge Outfall / Port Discharge to Depth Requirement. Effluent discharged to fresh waters shall be through an outfall with a depth terminus of at least -10 feet MLLW or -10 feet OHWM, whichever is deeper, unless complying with this requirement is prohibitive due to site-specific circumstances (e.g., Naknek River shallow discharge areas at low tide). The operator shall receive written approval from DEC before discharging to depths less than -10 feet MLLW/-10 OHWM (Part 2.3.1.2.5). See APPENDIX - D a list of facilities authorized to discharge to depths less than -10 feet below the surface.
- 2.3.1.2.4. Moored vessel(s) or moored barge(s), acting as support facility for an onshore seafood processing facility(ies), discharges from vessel's port(s) shall discharge meeting depth requirements in Part 2.3.1.2.1 or 2.3.1.2.3.

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

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

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

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

2.3.1.2.6. If depth reduction is approved, the Department shall add the conditions of required annual seafloor survey monitoring (Appendix F) for total discharges of greater than 3.3 million lbs (i.e. as measured through required monitoring of Parts 2.3.2 - 2.3.4) and no seafood foam and no residues outside the boundary of an approved mixing zone.

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

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

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

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

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

2.3.1.3.2. The following do not require pre-discharge surveys for in-transit vessel's area(s) of operation disposal site(s) operating under (Part 2.6),

2.3.1.4. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements -

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

2.3.1.4.2. Where sampling is required, unless otherwise noted, the operator shall use Department approved standard analytical methods found in 40 CFR Part 136 (most current version), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010 (most current version) and those found in 18 AAC 70 that can analyze the sample parameters using a method detection limit (MDL) less than the effluent limit. The operator shall notify the Department the sample arrived outside hold times.

- 2.3.1.4.2.2. The standard holding time for a fecal coliform bacteria or enterococcus bacteria sample is eight hours from the sample collection time.
- 2.3.1.4.2.3. The Collins-Tenney test method is allowed for testing of Oil and Grease. EPA Method 1664 for Oil and Grease has been approved as an alternative test procedure for Region 10.
- 2.3.1.4.3. As allowed in 18 AAC 83.110(d) and 18 AAC 310(o), DEC may require additional effluent or receiving water body monitoring for site-specific purpose related to, but not limited to: NOI submittal information, protection of water quality, gathering data to support TMDL development, evaluation of receiving water impairments, verification of mixing zone size, or evaluation of effects on threatened or endangered species. Monitoring frequencies requiring additional sampling may be adjusted for site-specific purposes. The operator will be notified of any additional or site-specific monitoring in writing.
- 2.3.1.4.4. Seafood waste effluent monitoring is only required in those months that seafood processing waste and/or wastewater discharge occurs for at least 24 hours during the calendar month.
- 2.3.1.5. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) -
 - 2.3.1.5.1. Where sampling is required, sample results shall be reported each month on the DMR form for each outfall/port or internal outfall, as required, provided by DEC or equivalent forms. Submittal of DMRs is required monthly, postmarked by the 15th day of the following month.
 - 2.3.1.5.2. During months the facility is not discharging wastewater where monitoring is required, the required DMRs shall be marked “no discharge” and submitted to DEC. Alternatively, if the discharge is seasonal, the operator may indicate on the last monthly DMR for the season, the time period when there will be no discharge and DMRs will not be required to be submitted for those months of no discharge.
 - 2.3.1.5.3. For purposes of reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the MDL, the operator shall report on the DMR “less than (<) {numeric value of the MDL}” and if a value is less than the minimum level (ML), the operator shall report “less than (<) {numeric value of the ML}.”
 - 2.3.1.5.4. If the operator monitors any pollutant more frequently than the permit requires using standard analytical methods approved in 40 CFR Part 136 (most current version), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010 (most current version) and those found in 18 AAC 70, or as specified in this permit, the results of that additional monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data is required to be reported on the DMR required by Appendix A, Part 3.2. All limitations that require averaging of measurements must be calculated using an arithmetic means unless the Department specifies another method in the permit. Upon request by the Department, the operator must submit the results of any other sampling and monitoring regardless of the test method used.
 - 2.3.1.5.5. The operator shall file a DMR for each seafood processing discharge outfall/port, unless outfalls/ports termini are located within 20 feet of each other and are discharging from the same single discharge waste treatment system. The operator shall file a separate DMR for each required internal outfall monitoring location as required by the permit.

2.3.1.5.6. A summary report of DMR or other pollutants monitored, based on associated seafood processing line(s), wastewater streams or domestic wastewater stream shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8), and shall follow facility established QAPP protocols (Part 2.10).

2.3.1.5.7. Permittees may be required to submit DMRs electronically when full implementation of the EPA e-Reporting Rule becomes available.

2.3.1.6. Discharge Limitations -

2.3.1.6.1. Operators may not discharge, alone or in combination with other dischargers, any substances or wastes which:

2.3.1.6.1.1. Cause the receiving water to be unfit or unsafe for a beneficial use,

2.3.1.6.1.2. Cause a film, sheen, or discoloration on the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines, unless authorized by a mixing zone – the outside the boundary of the mixing zone shall be virtually free from floating oils, or

2.3.1.6.1.3. Cause leaching of toxic or deleterious substances, or

2.3.1.6.1.4. Cause a sludge, solid, or emulsion to be deposited beneath or upon the surface of the water, within the water column, on the bottom, or upon adjoining shorelines unless authorized by a mixing zone or project area ZOD.

2.3.1.6.2. The discharge of seafood processing wastewater residues shall not create a nuisance condition to designated uses beyond the boundary of the mixing zone.

2.3.1.6.3. Process Wastewater – waters coming in contact with ground fish waste, seafood or seafood processing systems including floor drains, these wastewaters shall be routed through the facility’s seafood wastewater treatment systems.

2.3.1.6.4. Non-process wastewaters (waters and wastewaters that do not come in contact with seafood, seafood by-products or cooking of seafood) are not required to be discharged through the seafood processing waste treatment (grinders) system, but must meet requirements in Part 2.4 if discharging directly to waters of the U.S.

2.3.1.6.5. Operators accepting discharge wastewater from vessels will develop and implement BMPs that require vessel operators to:

2.3.1.6.5.1. While cleaning the fish hold use minimally toxic, phosphate-free, and biodegradable soaps and cleaners while cleaning the fish hold.

2.3.1.6.5.2. Minimize washing any residual solids into receiving waters while dockside, pierside or stationary.

2.3.1.6.5.3. If a vessel’s fish hold wastewater is accepted by the onshore facility operator, it shall be routed through the facility’s seafood waste treatment system prior to discharge.

2.3.1.6.6. If a vessel’s fish hold wastewater is accepted by the onshore facility, it shall be routed through the facility’s seafood waste treatment system prior to discharge. Or, if the fish hold wastewater is screened to remove solids the vessel’s wastewater may be discharged out a separate “Other Wastewater” outfall meeting depth requirements of Part 2.3.1.2.

2.3.1.6.7. All wastewaters originating from Non-Remote seafood processing operations shall be treated by screening with fine mesh screens equal to 1 millimeter (mm) X 1 mm or less, or other equivalent technology, and sampled just prior to discharge to evaluate meeting

the applicable effluent limits including those authorized under Part 2.3.2(Existing Facility - Table 11, New Facility - Table 12).

- 2.3.1.6.7.1. Seafood processing wastes may not be pulverized, chopped, ground, or otherwise altered after the processing line, prior to screening and effluent discharge to waters of the U.S., this includes movement of seafood waste products through or under the facility by pump systems. Seafood processing effluent sampling shall be performed at a point directly after screening and after commingling with surimi / minced seafood and/or by-product recovery waste streams, but prior to commingling with domestic wastewater effluent.
- 2.3.1.6.8. Seafood processing waste solids that are collected by screening and other methods of solids recovery, shall be conveyed to a by-product recovery facility or to a by-product recovery product line, or utilized or disposed of in some other Department-approved disposal method.
- 2.3.1.6.9. Surimi / minced seafood processing facility operators shall ensure that discharged effluent meets the screening requirements found in Part 2.3.1.6.7 and effluent limits found in Part 2.3.2.
- 2.3.1.6.10. Non-Remote by-product processing facility operators (fish meal, fish oil, fish hydrolysate, etc.), shall ensure that discharged effluent meets screening requirements found in Part 2.3.1.6.7 and effluent limits found in Part 2.3.4.
- 2.3.1.6.11. Sampling is to be representative of the waste stream flow. When processing is for short periods or intermittent periods, samples are to be taken midway during processing while discharge is occurring.

2.3.1.7. Seafood System Inspection Requirements -

- 2.3.1.7.1. The operator of a seasonal facility shall perform a pre-operational inspection of the outfall system(s), using such techniques as pressure testing, visual, ROV, dye testing or diver inspection prior to beginning processing to ensure that the outfall system is operable and functioning as designed. The operator shall record the inspection and method of the inspection shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. Verification of inspection shall be included in the submittal of the Annual Report (See Part 2.8).
- 2.3.1.7.2. The operator of a non-seasonal facility shall inspect the outfall system(s) annually using such techniques as pressure testing, visual, ROV, dye testing or diver inspection. The operator, using reasonable engineering judgment, shall establish a schedule and method of inspection to verify that the outfall system is operable and functioning as designed. The record, method, and schedule of the required inspection shall be incorporated in the BMP Plan (Part 2.11) and shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. Verification of inspection(s) shall be included in the submittal of the Annual Report (See Part 2.8).
- 2.3.1.7.3. The operator shall cease discharging from a severed, failed, or leaking outfall system as soon as possible, but no more than ten days past discovery of the severance, failure or damage, with the allowance of enough time to process seafood already offloaded to the facility. Discharging shall be discontinued if the system is unable to be repaired within 10 days. Any failure of the outfall system shall be verbally reported to DEC within 24 hours of discovery and written notification is required within 5 days of discovery in accordance with APPENDIX - A, Part 3.4 (Twenty-four Hour Reporting).

- 2.3.1.7.4. Waste Conveyance System: The operator shall visually inspect the seafood waste conveyance system daily. The discharge of gloves, earplugs, rubber bands, or other equipment used during the processing of seafood that may inadvertently be entrained in the wastewater is prohibited. Logs of daily inspections shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. An example Waste Conveyance Inspection Log is provided as Attachment B to this permit.
- 2.3.1.7.5. Screen System: Non-Remote facility operators with a screening system, shall inspect the design specifications from the manufacturer to ensure that the screen meets the 1mm x 1mm fine screen mesh requirement, or provide a report finding that alternative technology used meets the equivalent treatment standard. This inspection shall be performed within 60 days of the issuance of an authorization and prior to the installation of any new screening equipment. The inspection method and record keeping shall be included in the BMP Plan (Part 2.11). The inspection date and compliance with the screening requirement shall be submitted as part of the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
- 2.3.1.7.6. Digital Pictures: The operator shall take digital pictures of the screening system in operation while discharge is occurring. Pictures shall be taken once per month while seafood processing waste and wastewater discharge is occurring. One picture shall include the sampling port while taking a sample and one picture shall be taken of a representative screened seafood waste effluent sample from the waste treatment system. A measuring device, such as a ruler, shall be included in the screening picture for scaling purposes, clearly representing of the waste particle size present in the effluent. Pictures shall be of sufficient clarity and detail to support the observations and shall represent what was witnessed by the individual performing the inspection. Pictures shall have a digital date and time stamp on the picture from cameras with such a function or the legible date and time shall be included in the picture with the date and inspection start time. Pictures on a CD or DVD and/or a picture log shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
- 2.3.1.7.7. The operator shall submit a report summarizing the inspection information gathered during the calendar year, including certified copies of the daily waste conveyance system inspection logs, as well as digital pictures to DEC as part of the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The report shall be signed by a principal officer or a duly appointed representative of the operator (APPENDIX - A, Part 1.12).
- 2.3.1.8. Non-Remote seafood processing facilities are allowed to discharge seafood processing waste effluent solids by vessel when:
- 2.3.1.8.1. A complete NOI has been submitted by the operator and authorization for vessel discharge (Part 1.6) has been received from DEC, or the operator has received a letter of exclusion or permit from EPA's Ocean Dumping program to dispose of the fish waste by vessel.
- 2.3.1.8.2. The amount of fish wastes exceeds the capacity of the by-product facility, or in other limited circumstances when the by-product recovery facility is unable to take the solids wastes.
- 2.3.1.8.3. The reason the by-product facility is unable to take the solid fish waste shall be clearly documented in the Annual Reports of both the by-product production facility as well as the onshore facility who disposes of the fish waste by vessel.

2.3.1.8.4. Discharge of solid fish waste and wastewaters complies with Part 2.6. If discharging waste and wastewaters by vessel at-sea, further monitoring and reporting is required under the vessel discharges section of the permit (Part 2.6).

2.3.2. Non-Remote Seafood Processing Facility¹ (Existing or New) Butchering Effluent Limits

- 2.3.2.1. This part of the permit establishes limits and monitoring requirements for the discharge of Non-Remote seafood processing facility effluent resulting from facility processes, process waste streams, and operations that are clearly identified by the operator in the NOI (Attachment A) and that are described therein:
 - 2.3.2.1.1. Conventional or mechanized seafood processing effluent from screened wastewater treatments systems, and
 - 2.3.2.1.2. EPA registered disinfectants and cleaning compounds that may be added to wash down water and scrubber water at recommended application rates to facilitate the removal of wastes and to maintain sanitary standards during processing.
- 2.3.2.2. The operator shall record the daily flow volume and report the average monthly discharge flow for each processing line. Flow shall be reported in million gallons per day (mgd) and may be estimated if the operator has not installed flow meters in the processing area.
- 2.3.2.3. An effluent flow, line drawing should be developed by the operator to assist in product mass balance calculations.
- 2.3.2.4. The operator shall record the incoming flow of surimi / minced seafood processing for each line. Flow may be estimated if the operator has not installed flow meters in the processing area.
- 2.3.2.5. The operator of an “existing” facility in a Non-Remote location shall limit and monitor the seafood processing wastewater discharge effluent streams as specified in Table 11 and Table 13. Moored vessel(s) or moored barge(s) acting as a support seafood processing facility to an onshore facility(ies) shall limit and monitor as specified in Table 12 and Table 13. Effluent limits shall be met at the end of the treatment process prior to discharge to waters of the U.S. or prior to commingling with other waste streams before discharge. Example calculations to assist in determining compliance with these effluent limits are shown in APPENDIX - E of this permit.
- 2.3.2.6. The operator of a “New” seafood processing facility in a Non-Remote location shall limit and monitor the seafood processing wastewater discharge effluent specified in Table 12 and Table 13. Moored vessel(s) or moored barge(s) acting as support seafood processing facility shall limit and monitor as specified in Table 12 and Table 13. Effluent limits shall be met at the end of the treatment process prior to discharge to waters of the U.S. or prior to commingling with other waste streams before discharge. Example calculations to assist in determining compliance with these effluent limits are shown in APPENDIX - E of this permit.
- 2.3.2.7. Compliance with seafood processing effluent limitations² shall be based on post-screening pollutant monitoring for TSS, O&G, pH, and BOD₅ on the total seafood processing operational discharge flow (mgd). If multiple species were processed during the month, but sampling only occurred during the processing of one type fish species, the DMR reporting shall indicate the pounds of other fish species processed, even though effluent samples were not taken.
- 2.3.2.8. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

¹ Currently, only facilities located in Kodiak, Alaska are classified by 40 CFR Part 408 as “Non-Remote”. However, it is possible that more facilities will be subject to the permit’s “Non-Remote” requirements, during the permit cycle, should additional Non-Remote locations be identified in Alaska due to EPA rule making affecting 40 CFR Part 408.

² Surimi discharge pollutant monitoring results (monitoring from Part 2.3.3.8.1) shall not be subtracted when determining compliance with final effluent limits (Table 11 or Table 12, as applicable) of this permit.

- 2.3.2.8.1. Monitoring results shall be recorded on a DMR, submitted monthly, copies kept at the facility and made available upon request. A summary report of pollutants monitored and sample results shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
- 2.3.2.8.2. On the DMR, operators shall identify which effluent limitations (Table 11 or Table 12) are applicable and indicate the type of seafood or the commodity mix that was processed during the reporting period. Operators shall submit the calculations of effluent limitations that reflect the commodity mix (if applicable), when more than one type of seafood has been processed concurrently during the required sampling event. Calculations to determine pounds of pollutant discharged per 1,000 lbs of type seafood processed, as well as calculations necessary to determine compliance with the effluent limitations of Table 11 and Table 12 are shown in APPENDIX - E of this permit.
- 2.3.2.8.3. If monitoring is required, the operator shall report on the DMR the pounds (lbs) of TSS, O&G and BOD₅ / 1,000 lbs seafood processed on the day of monitoring, as well as the monthly average concentration (in accordance with APPENDIX - E) for each calendar month.
- 2.3.2.8.4. The operator shall report on the DMR the amount, in pounds, of production of each type of seafood processing that is occurring (e.g., crab meat, whole crab or crab sections, salmon by conventional/hand, salmon by mechanized processing, bottom fish, herring fillet processing, herring frozen whole, scallops and/or clams, etc.).
- 2.3.2.8.5. The sampling schedule shall be described in, and meet the requirements of, the QAPP (Part 2.10).
- 2.3.2.8.6. The operator shall report the number of days in the calendar month that each type of seafood processing occurred.
- 2.3.2.8.7. The effluent limits for the parameters set out in Table 11 and Table 12 are to be monitored per the schedule established in Table 13.
- 2.3.2.8.8. The sampling schedule included in is required to begin upon issuance of an authorization under this permit and shall continue until the next permit reissuance and new monitoring requirements are established.
- 2.3.2.8.9. If discharging by waste and wastewater by vessel at-sea further monitoring and reporting is required under the vessel discharges section of the permit (Part 2.6).
- 2.3.2.8.10. The operator shall perform other monitoring and survey requirements for all seafood facility discharges as set forth in Part 2.7.

Table 11: Non-Remote Location Existing Source/Facility Butchering Effluent Limits

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

Notes:

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

Table 12: Non-Remote Location New Source/Facility Butchering Effluent Limits

Seafood Type	Total Suspended Solids (lbs/1000 lbs seafood)		Oil and Grease (lbs/1000 lbs seafood)		BOD ₅	
	Monthly Avg	Daily Max	Monthly Avg	Daily Max	Monthly Avg	Daily Max
Crab Meat	5.3	16	0.52	1.6	report	report
Whole Crab/Crab Sections	3.3	9.9	0.36	1.1	report	report
Shrimp	180	270	15	45	report	report
Salmon – Conventional/Hand Butchered	1.4	2.3	0.17	0.28	report	report
Salmon – Mechanized ^c Processing	25	42	10	28	report	report
Bottom Fish ^a	1.1	1.9	0.34	2.6	report	report
Bottom Fish – Mechanized Processing	2.9	5.3	0.47	1.2	7.5	13
Scallops	1.4	5.7	0.23	7.3	report	report
Herring – Frozen Whole	1.6	2.6	0.19	0.31	report	report
Herring Fillet Processing	18	23	7.3	20	report	report
Hand Shucked Clam ^b	17	55	0.21	0.56	report	report
Mechanized ^c Clam Processing	4.4	26	0.092	0.40	5.7	15
<p><u>Notes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bottom fish include flounder (e.g., arrowtooth), rockfish/red snapper, pacific cod, halibut, pollock, black cod/sablefish, grey cod, flatfish/sole, and whitefish b. Discharges resulting from existing hand-shucked clam processing facilities which process more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day on any day during a calendar year c. If 50% or more of the weight of the solid wastes are generated from the use of one or more automated or mechanized method, then select the mechanized limitations for reporting. 						

Table 13: Non-Remote Onshore New and Existing Sources Effluent Monitoring Requirements

Effluent Parameter	Units	Effluent Result	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow - Daily Discharge for internal outfall on day sampled	mgd	report	daily	measured/estimated
Incoming Flow	mgd	report	daily/monthly	measured/estimated
Flow – Daily Discharge end-of-pipe total on day sampled	mgd	report	daily	measured/estimated
Flow – Average Monthly Discharge	mgd	report	monthly	calculated
Raw Product Processed ^a	pounds	report	daily	calculated for each species
Number of Days Processing ^b	days	report	daily, then monthly	measured
Waste Solids Generated	pounds	report	total each week	measured
Report amount & how (inland waters, land fill, etc.) screened wastes are disposed of	pounds	report	daily	measured
BOD ₅	mg/L	report	weekly	8-hr composite ^e
	lbs/1000 lbs ^{c, d}	report		
TSS	mg/L	report	weekly	8-hr composite ^e
	lbs/1000 lbs ^{c, d}	report		
Oil & Grease	mg/L	report	weekly	grab
	lbs/1000 lbs ^{c, d}	report		
Settleable solids	mL/L	report	weekly	8-hr composite ^e
Chlorine	µg/l	report	weekly	grab
Total Ammonia ^{f, g}	mg-N/L	report	weekly	grab
pH ^f	SU	report	weekly	grab
Temperature ^f	° C	report	weekly	grab
System Inspection Requirements	n/a	report	daily	record of condition

Notes:

- a. The operator shall report the amount in pounds of production of each type of seafood produced (crab meat, whole crab or crab sections, salmon by conventional/hand, salmon by mechanized processing, bottom fish, herring fillet processing, herring frozen whole, or scallops).
- b. Daily reporting is required, identifying amounts and each type of seafood processed.
- c. Calculations to determine pounds of pollutant discharged per 1,000 pounds of seafood processed, as well as calculations necessary to determine compliance with the effluent limitations of Table 11 or Table 12, are shown in APPENDIX - E of this permit. On DMRs, operators shall identify which effluent limitations are applicable based on the amount processed, the type of seafood or the commodity mix that was processed during the reporting period.
- d. The operator shall report the pounds TSS and O&G / 1,000 pounds seafood processed on the day of monitoring, as well as the monthly average concentration (in accordance with APPENDIX - E).
- e. A grab sample may be collected instead of an 8-hour composite sample during periods of intermittent processing where processing alternately ceases and begins again in less than eight hours. If a grab sample is taken it shall be taken midway during discharge.
- f. The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.

2.3.3. Non-Remote Surimi / Minced Seafood Processing

- 2.3.3.1. This part of the permit establishes limits and monitoring requirements for the discharge of surimi / unwashed mince seafood or washed mince (minced) seafood processing effluent resulting from facility processes, process waste streams, and operations described as:
 - 2.3.3.1.1. Effluent from surimi / minced seafood processing, and
 - 2.3.3.1.2. EPA registered disinfectants and cleaning compounds that may be added to wash down water and scrubber water at recommended application rates to facilitate the removal of wastes and to maintain sanitary standards during processing.
- 2.3.3.2. The operator shall record the daily discharge flow volume and report the average monthly discharge flow for each by-product line. Flow shall be reported in million gallons per day (mgd) and may be estimated if the operator has not installed flow meters in the processing area.
- 2.3.3.3. An effluent flow, line drawing should be developed by the operator to assist in product mass balance calculations.
- 2.3.3.4. The operator shall record the incoming flow of surimi / minced seafood processing for each line. Flow may be estimated if the operator has not installed flow meters in the processing area.
- 2.3.3.5. The operator shall record the total pounds daily (24-hour) of seafood sent to, and pounds of product produced, by each surimi / minced seafood product, and surimi / minced seafood by-product, line(s). The pounds sent to the beginning of surimi / minced seafood product line shall be used as the Seafood Raw Product weight for Appendix E calculations. The recorded discharge flow for only the surimi / minced seafood product line(s) shall be used for the Appendix E calculations.
- 2.3.3.6. The operator shall report the difference between the total annual pounds sent to the surimi / minced seafood product line(s) and the total annual pounds produced. The difference between the pounds sent and the pounds produced shall be reported as pounds discharged (e.g., 100,000 lbs sent to mince line – 20,000 lbs produced = 80,000 lbs discharged). This 80,000 lbs reportable discharge amount may be decreased if the surimi / minced seafood effluent is sent through the fish meal or other by-product facility where additional solids shown to be removed. 80,000 lbs to fish meal plant minus (20,000 lbs fish meal produced + 10,000 lbs to water vapor) 80,000 lbs – 30,000 lbs = 50,000 lbs discharged. These calculations shall be included in the Annual Report, but may be reported as business confidential.
- 2.3.3.7. The operator of a surimi / minced seafood processing facility, or lines, shall have the same end of pipe effluent limits as those established for New Facility Effluent Limits - Table 12) and shall monitor the internal surimi / minced seafood processing wastewater discharge streams as specified in Table 14.
- 2.3.3.8. The surimi / minced seafood product's wastewater, and/or surimi / minced seafood by-product wastewater line shall be monitored at two sampling locations (internal and end-of-pipe) within the facility:
 - 2.3.3.8.1. Sampling shall occur at an internal outfall on the sampling schedule set out in Table 14 prior to commingling any with other wastewater discharge stream(s) to determine surimi / minced seafood production effluent TSS, O&G, and BOD₅ loading. The mass of TSS, O&G and BOD₅ found at the internal outfall sampling shall not be subtracted from the mass of TSS, O&G and BOD₅ in the final facility effluent discharge sample results found from sampling required in Part 2.3.3.8.2. The internal sample shall be collected as single production cycle as a composite sample, or the sampling period shall be:

- 2.3.3.8.1.1. The first required aliquot for the internal outfall grab samples (Table 14) shall be collected from the waste stream during discharge of the first-half of the surimi / mince washing cycle(s).
- 2.3.3.8.1.2. The second required aliquot for the internal outfall grab samples (Table 14) shall be collected during that same surimi process cycle, on the same day, during the waste stream discharge of the surimi / minced seafood's last wash cycle(s) and dewatering. Results for TSS, O&G and BOD₅ shall be reported separately from the end of pipe sample results on the DMR.
- 2.3.3.8.1.3. If the minced seafood is not washed, then the internal outfall waste stream sampling shall be collected as an 8-hour composite (or less if the processing cycle is less) prior to commingling.
- 2.3.3.8.2. Sampling period for end-of-pipe monitoring as established in Table 14, shall be collected on the same day as samples taken under Part 2.3.3.8.1, while surimi / minced seafood effluent is being discharged to the waters of the U.S.
 - 2.3.3.8.2.1. Sampling for compliance with effluent limits found in Table 12 shall occur at the last point prior to discharge to waters of the U.S. Depending on the facility design, the effluent limits of Table 12 shall apply at the end of pipe, prior to discharge, whether discharged out a commingled wastewater outfall/port or discharged directly to waters of the U.S.
- 2.3.3.8.3. If wastewater is not produced during the surimi or minced seafood production or surimi / minced seafood by-product production, effluent sampling under this part is not required.
- 2.3.3.9. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
 - 2.3.3.9.1. Internal outfall monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the date and time of the sample, total daily flow volume for the surimi / minced seafood line on the sampling date, effluent parameters sampled, as well as daily and average monthly sample results.
 - 2.3.3.9.2. End of pipe monitoring results shall be recorded on a DMR, submitted monthly, copies kept at the facility and made available upon request. A summary report of pollutants monitored and sample results (end-of pipe) shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
 - 2.3.3.9.3. End of pipe monitoring shall be reported on the DMR as pounds of TSS, O&G and BOD₅ / 1,000 pounds seafood processed on the day of monitoring, as well as the monthly average concentration (in accordance with APPENDIX - E) for each calendar month.
 - 2.3.3.9.4. In order to calculate the pounds/1000 pounds (TSS, O&G, BOD₅) of seafood processed (Table 12), the operator shall report:
 - 2.3.3.9.4.1. The amount, in pounds, of each type of seafood (crab, salmon by conventional/hand processing, salmon by mechanized processing, bottom fish, etc.) that is sent to the surimi / minced seafood processing line during the sampling period,
 - 2.3.3.9.4.2. The calculations of effluent limitations that reflect the commodity mix (if applicable), when more than one type of seafood has been processed concurrently, or separately, during the month. Calculations to determine pounds of pollutant discharged per 1,000 pounds of the type of seafood processed, as well as calculations necessary to

determine compliance with the effluent limitations of Table 12 are shown in APPENDIX - E of this permit.

- 2.3.3.9.4.3. The number of pounds of surimi / minced seafood product produced during the sampling period,
- 2.3.3.9.4.4. The number of days in the calendar month that each type of seafood processing occurred,
- 2.3.3.9.4.5. The total discharge flow on the sampling date.
- 2.3.3.9.5. The QAPP sampling plan (Part 2.10) applicable to surimi / minced seafood processing shall:
 - 2.3.3.9.5.1. Identify how the operator determines when the surimi / minced seafood production process begins and ends in determining compliance with reporting (TSS, O&G, etc.) pounds per 1000 pounds per day of product processed.
 - 2.3.3.9.5.2. Include references to when the surimi /minced seafood processing time begins, how long each wash cycle is, corresponding to a time frame (number of hours) of when required composite and/or grab samples (Table 14) should be taken.
 - 2.3.3.9.5.3. Provide enough information to determine when sampling should occur based on variability of each facility's surimi / minced seafood processing times and holding times.
 - 2.3.3.9.5.4. Ensure the sampling is to be representative of the waste stream flow.
- 2.3.3.9.6. The sampling schedule established in Table 14 is required to begin upon issuance of an authorization under this permit and shall continue until the next permit reissuance and new monitoring requirements are established.
- 2.3.3.9.7. The operator shall perform other monitoring and survey requirements for all seafood facility discharges as set forth in Part 2.7.

Table 14: Non-Remote Location Surimi / Minced Seafood Effluent Monitoring Requirements

Effluent Parameter	Units	Effluent Results	Sampling Frequency Internal and End of Pipe	Sample Type
Flow - Daily Discharge for internal outfall on day sampled	mgd	report	daily	measured/estimated
Incoming Flow	mgd	report	daily/monthly	measured/estimated
Flow – Daily Discharge end-of-pipe total on day sampled	mgd	report	daily	measured/estimated
Flow – Average Monthly Discharge	mgd	report	monthly	calculated
Raw Product Sent to Surimi / Mince Line ^a	lbs	report	Each single surimi process cycle, then total monthly	measured, calculated for each species
Number of Days Processing ^b	days	report	monthly	measured
Amount of Surimi / Mince Produced	lbs	report	Each single surimi process cycle, then total monthly	measured
BOD ₅ ^c	mg/L	report	weekly, Internal and End of Pipe	Internal = Composite or Grab, End-of-pipe = Composite
	lbs/1000 lbs ^{c, d}			
TSS ^c	mg/L	report	weekly, Internal and End of Pipe	Internal = Composite or Grab, End-of-pipe = Composite
	lbs/1000 lbs ^{c, d}			
Oil and Grease ^c	mg/L	report	weekly, Internal and End of Pipe	Internal = Grab, End-of-pipe = Grab
	lbs/1000 lbs ^{c, d}			
Settleable solids	mL/L	report	weekly	8-hr composite ^d
Chlorine	µg/l	report	weekly	grab
Total Ammonia ^f	mg-N/L	report	weekly	grab
pH ^f	SU	report	weekly	grab
Temperature ^f	° C	report	weekly	grab
<p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The operator shall report the amount in pounds of production of each type of seafood sent to the surimi / minced seafood production line (crab, salmon by conventional/hand butchering processes, salmon by mechanized processing, bottom fish, etc.). The operator shall report the number of days in the calendar month on which each type of surimi / minced seafood processing occurred. Operators shall report the daily and monthly pounds (lbs) BOD₅, TSS, and O&G / 1,000 lbs seafood processed for each calendar month. Calculations to determine lbs of pollutant discharge per 1,000 lbs of seafood processed are shown in Permit APPENDIX - E. One grab sample shall be taken during discharge of 1st half of wash cycles, the 2nd grab sample shall be taken during surimi discharge, at the end of the wash cycles. The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample. 				

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

- 2.3.4.1. This part of the permit establishes limits and monitoring requirements for the discharge of Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, or Fish Hydrolysate or other by-products effluent resulting from Non-Remote facility processes, process waste streams, and operations that are clearly identified by the operator in the NOI (Attachment A) and that are described therein:
 - 2.3.4.1.1. Effluent from Non-Remote Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, or Fish Hydrolysate or other by-product lines, and
 - 2.3.4.1.2. EPA registered disinfectants and cleaning compounds that may be added to wash down water and scrubber water at recommended application rates to facilitate the removal of wastes and to maintain sanitary standards during processing.
- 2.3.4.2. The operator shall record the daily discharge flow volume and report the average discharge flow of each by-product line. Flow shall be reported in million gallons per day (mgd) and may be estimated if the operator has not installed flow meters in the processing area.
- 2.3.4.3. An effluent flow, line drawing should be developed by the operator to assist in product mass balance calculations.
- 2.3.4.4. The operator shall record the incoming flow to each of the by-product processing lines. Flow may be estimated if the operator has not installed flow meters in the processing area.
- 2.3.4.5. The operator shall record and report the total pounds (monthly) of seafood sent to, or brought to, the by-product facility / line, and pounds of by-product produced by each line, such as fish meal, fish oil, fish hydrolysate, etc. This information may be reported to the department as business confidential.
- 2.3.4.6. Fish meal, fish powder, fish oil, or fish hydrolysate recovery effluent (including discharged stickwater) shall be sampled prior to commingling (internal outfall) with other waste streams and/or prior to discharge if directly discharged out an independent outfall/port, depending on facility/vessel design. If commingling occurs, the required monitoring results (Table 15) attributable to fish meal, fish powder, fish oil, fish hydrolysate, by-product waste streams (including stickwater) may be subtracted from the final end-of-pipe effluent monitoring performed for Table 12 to determine compliance with the effluent limits of this permit.
- 2.3.4.7. During the production of fish meal, fish powder, fish oil, or fish hydrolysate recovery, wastewater shall be treated to meet effluent limits found in Table 12, prior to being discharged out an outfall. Potential methods of treating by-product wastewater include concentration by evaporators, flocculation, centrifugation, etc.; however, this permit does not dictate the method of treatment. Methods for disposal of stickwater condensate (solids) shall be described in the NOI. If the by-product wastewater treatment system fails, an acceptable method of disposal shall be described in the BMP Plan required in Part 2.11.
- 2.3.4.8. If stickwater is discharged through an outfall/port to waters of the U.S., monitoring as found in Table 15 and Table 16 is required while fish meal/powder stickwater effluent is being discharged. The stickwater sampling schedule shall be described in, and meet the requirements of, the QAPP (Part 2.10). When discharge is occurring for short periods or intermittent periods, samples shall be taken midway during stickwater discharge.
- 2.3.4.9. The temperature of wastewater discharges originating from production of fish meal, fish powder, fish oil, fish hydrolysate recovery shall not exceed WQC found at 18 AAC 70.020(b)(22) at the end of pipe prior to discharge, or at the boundary of an authorized mixing zone if a mixing zone is authorized.

- 2.3.4.10. The color of wastewater discharges originating from production of fish meal, fish powder, fish oil, fish hydrolysate recovery shall not exceed WQC found at 18 AAC 70.020(b)(13) at the end of pipe prior to discharge, or at the boundary of an authorized mixing zone if a mixing zone is authorized.
- 2.3.4.11. The operator of an existing Non-Remote fish meal, fish powder, fish oil, fish hydrolysate recovery facility or product line shall limit the wastewater discharged from fish meal, fish powder, fish oil, or fish hydrolysate recovery waste streams as specified in Table 15 at all times, regardless of the monitoring frequency or reporting requirements established by other provisions of this permit and monitor the by-product processing wastewater discharge streams as specified in Table 16. Effluent limits shall be met at the end of the treatment process prior discharge to the receiving water or prior to commingling with other waste streams before discharge. Calculations to determine compliance with these effluent limits are shown in APPENDIX - E of this permit.
- 2.3.4.12. An operator of a Non-Remote By-product recovery facility is allowed to discharge seafood processing waste effluent solids by vessel when:
- 2.3.4.12.1. A NOI has been submitted by the facility operator and authorization for vessel discharge (Part 1.6.10.3) has been issued by the DEC, or the facility operator has received a letter of exclusion or permit from EPA's Ocean Discharge program to dispose of the seafood processing waste by vessel.
 - 2.3.4.12.2. The amount of seafood processing wastes exceeds the capacity of the byproduct facility, or in other limited circumstances when the by-product recovery facility is unable to take the solids wastes.
 - 2.3.4.12.3. The reason the by-product facility is unable to take the solid seafood processing waste is clearly documented in the Annual Reports of the by-product production facility, as well as the onshore facility who disposes of the fish waste by vessel, if applicable.
 - 2.3.4.12.4. The solid seafood processing wastes to be disposed of by vessel is ground to 0.5 inch particle size or smaller prior to discharge, and complies with the permit requirements of Part 2.6.
 - 2.3.4.12.5. Daily logs of any disposal shall be recorded, totals and location of disposal shall be reported on a monthly DMR and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
 - 2.3.4.12.6. Discharge to waters of the U.S. of seafood processing by-products, spoiled or otherwise, or discharge of seafood processing food additives (sugars, preservatives, etc.) is prohibited.
- 2.3.4.13. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
- 2.3.4.13.1. A Non-Remote fish meal, fish powder, fish oil, or fish hydrolysate recovery operator shall monitor the wastewater discharge as specified in Table 16 at an internal outfall prior to commingling with other by-product waste streams, other effluent waste streams and prior to discharge to the receiving water.
 - 2.3.4.13.2. If secondary by-products are produced at a facility, such as fish meal, fish powder, fish oil, or fish hydrolysate, it is the operator's responsibility to estimate or measure the water volume lost to the atmosphere through water vapor. The calculation used to measure water vapor or to estimate the water vapor shall be included with the Annual Report.

- 2.3.4.13.3. In a multi-commodity mix sent to the by-product production line, or facility, the pounds of seafood sent to each by-product recovery line shall be calculated, and samples shall be taken for the various by-product recovery lines and shall be calculated for compliance with Table 15. Examples for effluent limit based calculations can be found in APPENDIX - E. If only a single seafood species is sent to a by-product recovery line/facility, the operator shall calculate and report pounds of product sent to the recovery line. While reporting the pounds of product produced the operator shall calculate mass based sampling results for comparison of compliance with Table 12 effluent limits.
- 2.3.4.13.4. Internal outfall monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the date and time of the sample, total daily flow volume for the by-product line on the sampling date, effluent parameters sampled, as well as daily and average monthly sample results.
- 2.3.4.13.5. End of pipe monitoring results shall be recorded on a DMR, submitted monthly, copies kept at the facility and made available upon request. A summary report of pollutants monitored and sample results shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
- 2.3.4.13.6. Effluent limitations (Table 15) and monitoring for the parameters set out in Table 16 are required to begin upon issuance of an authorization under this permit and shall continue until to the next permit reissuance and new monitoring requirements are established.
- 2.3.4.13.7. The operator shall perform other monitoring and survey requirements for all seafood facility discharges as set forth in Part 2.7..

Table 15: Non-Remote Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, Fish Hydrolysate and Other By-products Effluent Limits Requirements

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

Notes:

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

Table 16: Non-Remote Monitoring Requirements for Fish Meal, Fish Powder, Fish Oil, Fish Hydrolysate and Other By-product Waste and Effluent Streams

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

Notes:

- a. The operator shall report the number of days in the calendar month on which each type of seafood processing occurred.
- b. The operator shall report the amount in pounds of production of each type of seafood sent to the by-product line (crab meat, whole crab or crab sections, salmon by conventional/hand butchering processes, salmon by mechanized processing, bottom fish, herring fillet processing, herring frozen whole, scallops, etc.). The operator is required to report the percentage of total raw pounds processed that is sent to the by product line. In example, if 40,000 lbs of carcasses are produced from filleting, but only 20,000 lbs are sent by-product production, the percent reported would be 50%.
- c. Operators shall report the daily and monthly pounds (lbs) BOD₅, TSS, and O&G / 1,000 lbs seafood processed.
- d. A grab sample may be collected instead of an 8-hour composite sample during periods of intermittent processing where processing alternately ceases and begins again in less than eight hours. If a grab sample is taken it shall be taken midway during the processing.
- e. The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.

2.4. “Other Wastewaters” for Remote and Non-Remote Facilities

- 2.4.1. All outfall(s)/port(s) pipes discharging commingled or non-commingled “other wastewaters” directly to waters of the U.S. shall meet the depth requirements found in Parts 2.2.1.2 or 2.3.1.2, as applicable.
- 2.4.2. “Other Wastewaters” include:
 - 2.4.2.1. Non-process wastewaters include: non-contact cooling water, boiler water, freshwater pressure relief water, refrigeration condensate, continuous exchange live tank water, scrubber water and other non-process water (except domestic wastewater, or wastewater from processing area floor drains),
 - 2.4.2.2. Process wastewater, such as contact cooking or cooling waters (e.g., retort water, or water used to boil or cool seafood directly) as well as wastewater from floor drains, drains where water or process water has come in contact with seafood/fish loading and unloading areas,
 - 2.4.2.3. Ice and water used to transfer seafood (catch transfer water) to the facility and live tank wastewater, and
 - 2.4.2.4. Commingled industrial storm water.
- 2.4.3. Water and ice used for storing seafood and seafood by-products should not drain to non-commingled storm water drainage system outfalls/port(s).
- 2.4.4. An operator shall route all incidental seafood processing waste in scuppers and floor drains through a conveyance system to the seafood waste treatment system prior to discharge.
- 2.4.5. Remote operators shall not discharge “other wastewaters” that contain seafood processing waste pollutants greater in size than 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.
- 2.4.6. Non-Remote operators who discharge process wastewaters directly to waters of the U.S shall meet the effluent limits in Table 11 or Table 12, as applicable.
- 2.4.7. Operators shall establish BMPs requiring delivering fishing vessels use a physical separation method to remove seafood solids to less than 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension prior to discharging live tank water, catch transfer water and/or fish hold wastewaters as often large solid pieces of fish or fish waste are contained in the vessel’s wastewater (e.g., fish heads, internal organs). The BMPs shall also require that vessel’s effluent may not be discharged while the vessel is pierside and stationary, unless discharged to a depth of -10 feet below the surface of the water.
 - 2.4.7.1. The resulting screened, fish waste solids must be disposed of through the onshore facility’s seafood waste treatment system or be ground and discharged by vessel (Part 2.6).
- 2.4.8. The temperature of wastewater discharges originating from “other wastewater” outfall(s)/port(s) shall not exceed water quality criteria prior to discharge (18 AAC 70.020(b)(10) or (23), as applicable) or shall be met at the boundary of an authorized mixing zone.
- 2.4.9. Persistent foam or scum outside an authorized Project Area ZOD generated by the discharge of “other wastewaters” shall not exceed water quality criteria (18 AAC 70.020(8) or (20), as applicable).
- 2.4.10. The operator shall develop BMP requirements for the handling of “other wastewaters”.

2.4.11. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

- 2.4.11.1. Both Remote and Non-Remote facility operators who discharge “other wastewaters” directly (i.e. not commingled with other waste streams) to waters of the U.S. shall monitor the effluent discharged as specified in Table 17. Each separate outfall/port shall be monitored. The effluent shall be sampled prior to discharge.
- 2.4.11.2. Monitoring results shall be recorded on a DMR and submitted monthly. Copies shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. A summary report of pollutants monitored and sample results shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).
- 2.4.11.3. The operator shall perform other monitoring and survey requirements for all seafood facility’s discharges as set forth in Part 2.7.
- 2.4.11.3.1. If operators discharge “other wastewaters” through a separate outfall(s)/port(s) from the main seafood processing outfall/port and ambient receiving water monitoring has not occurred as required by Part 2.7.6.6, the operator shall obtain one grab sample of the ambient receiving water (outside the mixing zone, if any) of each outfall/port. The grab sample of the ambient receiving water shall be tested for pH, alkalinity, salinity and temperature during the same tidal stage as when the discharge normally occurs (e.g. 2 hours into ebb, flow, slack). If the average seasonal concentration of the receiving water quality parameters have been determined, sampling analysis as required by Part 2.7.6.6, then only effluent sampling as required by Table 17 is required.
- 2.4.11.4. The sampling schedule in Table 17 is required to begin upon issuance of an authorization under this permit and shall continue until the next permit reissuance and new monitoring requirements are established.

Table 17: “Other Wastewater: Outfall(s)/port(s) Remote and Non-Remote Monitoring Requirements

Effluent Parameter	Units	Sample Results	Frequency Remote / Non-Remote	Sample Type
Flow	mgd ^a	report	monitor daily and calculate monthly ave.	measured or estimated
pH ^b	SU	report	monthly / weekly	grab
Temperature ^b	° C	report	monthly / weekly	grab
Total Ammonia ^{b, c}	mg-N/L	report	monthly / weekly	grab
Salinity	mg/L	report	monthly / weekly	grab
<u>Notes:</u>				
a. mgd = million gallons per day				
b. The effluent ammonia, pH, salinity and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.				

2.5. Storm Water Disposal Requirements for Seafood Processing Facilities

- 2.5.1. Non-commingled storm water discharges – If storm water drainage outfall pipes discharge to waters of the U.S. separately from the seafood processing outfall and / or domestic wastewater outfall, then operators shall identify if the facility has coverage under the APDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) on the AKG5210000 NOI (Part 1.6.12.6), or if a MSGP No Exposure Certificate has been obtained. A seafood processing facility whose raw materials (seafood/fish), or intermediate, by-product, final or waste seafood processing products which are not protected by storm water resistant shelter to prevent the fish or products from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff do not qualify for No Exposure Certificates, Part 1.3 of the APDES MSGP.
- 2.5.2. Commingled storm water discharges – The operator shall develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) if:
 - 2.5.2.1. Raw materials (seafood), or intermediate, by-product, final or waste seafood processing products are not protected by storm water resistant shelter to prevent the fish or products from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff, and
 - 2.5.2.2. The storm water discharge is commingled with other waste streams prior to discharge,.
- 2.5.3. The SWPPP must be kept onsite and should not be sent to DEC unless specifically requested. The operator shall select, install, use, operate, implement and maintain the Best Management Practices prescribed in the SWPPP in accordance with the concepts and methods described in the following documents:
 - 2.5.3.1. Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan- A Guide for Industrial Operators, (EPA Doc. #: EPA 833-B-09-002, Feb. 2009), and
 - 2.5.3.2. Monitoring of the storm water wastestream shall be performed in accordance with: Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide (EPA Doc. #: EPA 832-B-09-003, March 2009).

2.6. Onshore Facility's Vessel Seafood/Fish Waste Effluent Discharge (Remote and Non-Remote)

- 2.6.1. This Part applies to the collection, conveyance, treatment, and size limitation for onshore facility operators that transport seafood processing or ground fish waste and wastewater on a vessel as the final step in the onshore facility operator's waste and wastewater treatment and discharge process. The onshore facility may be the owner of the vessel or may hire and direct the work of the vessel, in either case the onshore facility shall be designated as the vessel operator.
- 2.6.2. Both Remote and Non-Remote facility operators may request coverage for inland water vessel discharge, but are only authorized under this permit upon receipt of written authorization from the Department.
 - 2.6.2.1. Non-Remote seafood processing facility seafood waste solids collected by screening shall not be ground prior to being screened at the onshore facility (see Part 2.3.1.6.7.1). If discharging by vessel, the collected, screened waste solids are required to be ground to 0.5 inch size in all dimensions after screening, but prior to vessel discharge.
 - 2.6.2.1.1. Non-Remote vessel discharges are prohibited into Kodiak Harbor, St. Paul Harbor, Gibson Cove, Near Island Channel, Women's Bay, and Woody Island Channel
 - 2.6.2.2. Remote operator seafood processing waste or fish grinding facility waste are required to be ground to 0.5 inch size in all dimensions prior to vessel discharge.
 - 2.6.2.3. The operator shall ensure that all seafood processing waste effluent that is to be disposed of by the vessel has undergone the required effluent treatment systems requirements, monitoring and reporting requirements as set forth in Part(s) 2.1– 2.6, as applicable.
 - 2.6.2.3.1. The onshore operator must require the vessel captain to sample the effluent prior to discharge, if:
 - 2.6.2.3.1.1. Grinding and sampling was not performed onshore, or
 - 2.6.2.3.1.2. If the onshore operator requires the vessel to perform the grinding.
- 2.6.3. A vessel discharging Remote or Non-remote waste and wastewater, except stickwater or surimi/minced fish processing effluent, shall be in-transit at a minimum speed of 3.0 knots, maintain a minimum distance from shore of 0.5 nm, with a minimum receiving water current speed of 0.3 knots. Discharges between 0.5 nm and 1.0 nm shall not discharge greater than 3.3 million pounds annually at each single area of operation.
- 2.6.4. A vessel discharging stickwater, surimi / minced seafood, or by-product effluent shall be in-transit at a minimum speed of 3.0 knots, maintain a minimum distance from shore of 1.0 nm, with a minimum receiving water current speed of 0.3 knots.
- 2.6.5. Discharge is limited to a maximum of 10,000,000 lbs of seafood processing waste at each single area of operation greater than 1.0 nm from shore per calendar year, or the amount requested on the NOI, whichever is less. Multiple vessels may be permitted to discharge to the same single area of operation, restricted jointly to the maximum amount identified on the NOI, or 10 million pounds, whichever is less.
 - 2.6.5.1. Requests to increase to this subpart's 10 million pound limit, for multiple vessels or single vessels, per single area of operation, will not be authorized under this general permit.
- 2.6.6. Each single area of operation shall:
 - 2.6.6.1. Be identified in the NOI,
 - 2.6.6.2. Be a minimal depth of -120 feet MLLW,

- 2.6.6.3. Be located landward of the mapped baseline, or any closing lines from which the territorial sea is measured,
- 2.6.6.4. Be limited to a maximum of 10 million pounds of seafood waste discharged,
- 2.6.6.5. Identify a vessel's GPS latitude and longitude for each proposed single area of operation location. Each single area of operation's size shall not be greater than 1.5 nautical mile (nm) in width, or greater than 2.0 nm in length. Each single area of operation's outside edge shall minimally be a 0.5 (nm) from shore –while concurrently being landward of the mapped baseline or any closing lines from which the territorial sea is measured.
- 2.6.6.6. Identify that each single area of operation's discharge area does not overlap with other approved, or the operator's own applied for, discharge area(s). At the Department discretion, the Department may authorized single areas of operation that partially overlap if both single areas of operation propose discharges less than 3.3 million pounds / year each.
- 2.6.7. An operator may apply for a reduction to the required discharge depth or distance from shore requirements, if:
 - 2.6.7.1. Complying with this depth requirement is prohibitive due to extreme site-specific circumstances (e.g., tidal flat in Bristol Bay),
 - 2.6.7.2. Complying with the distance from shore requirement is prohibitive due to land formation, if high current or tidal flushing and proposed waste discharge amounts do not cause formation of seafloor deposits.
 - 2.6.7.2.1. The Department shall evaluate each reduction request individually. If depth reduction is approved, the Department shall add the conditions of required annual seafloor survey monitoring (Appendix F) for discharges greater than 3.3 million pounds, and no seafood foam and no residues outside the boundary of an approved mixing zone. Permit authorization requesting vessel discharge into Excluded Areas (Part 1.4) of this permit will not be authorized without the operator complying with Part 3.1.2.1.4.
- 2.6.8. Discharge and Grinder System Inspection Requirements – A pre-operational inspection of the vessel ports or discharge pipes shall be performed at the beginning of each vessel discharging season to ensure that the system is operable. If the operator requires the vessel to grind the effluent, vessel grind size confirmation and vessel discharge logs shall be kept by the vessel captain and reported with the operator's Annual Report (Part 2.8). Logs of the inspection shall be kept onboard the vessel and transferred to the onshore facility operator at least weekly. Any failure of the waste treatment and discharge system shall be reported to the Department in accordance with APPENDIX - A, Part 3.4 (Twenty-four Hour Reporting (except grind size reporting)) and summarized in the Annual Report (include grind size violations Appendix A, Part 3.5).
- 2.6.9. Discharge of processed seafood products (except raw, no additives) or processed by-products (except raw or cooked (no food additives/ingredients added), or stickwater) are not authorized for vessel discharge.
- 2.6.10. Other monitoring and survey requirements for all seafood facility's discharges as set forth in Part 2.7
- 2.6.11. The facility operator shall require the vessel captain to provide each authorized operator a report that identifies individually and cumulatively the discharge information occurring at each single area of operation. The vessel captain shall record the following discharge information:
 - 2.6.11.1. The company and permit authorization number the discharge is occurring under.
 - 2.6.11.2. The time, date, amount of ground seafood/fish waste disposed of (gallons, or number and size of totes) and the nature of the discharge (ground on board prior to discharge, ground at the

facility prior to loading onto the vessel, not ground). The volume of gallons / totes shall be converted to weight (lbs) and reported in pounds of seafood processing wastes discharged.

2.6.11.3. The location (latitude and longitude in decimal degrees as determined by GPS [North American Datum (NAD) 83]) of each discharge start/stop location(s).

2.6.11.4. The speed of the vessel as the vessel discharge is occurring.

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

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

2.7.1. Receiving water numeric criteria and narrative standards limitations:

- 2.7.1.1. An operator (Remote and Non-Remote) shall meet the most stringent criteria for all WQS, as applicable:
 - 2.7.1.1.1. At the boundary of an authorized mixing zone,
 - 2.7.1.1.2. At every point outside an authorized project area ZOD, as applicable, or
 - 2.7.1.1.3. In the receiving water at the point of discharge if neither a mixing zone or a zone of deposit is authorized.
- 2.7.1.2. Table 18 provides the WQC that may be exceeded with an authorized mixing zone, and the residues standard that may be exceeded within an authorized project area ZOD, as limited by Part 2.7.3.3. Table 18 also provides selected portions of the water quality numeric criteria or narrative standards of 18 AAC 70.020(b) for each of the listed WQS.
- 2.7.1.3. An operator shall submit all monitoring data to DEC with the Annual Report.
- 2.7.1.4. Monitoring results shall be recorded on a DMR and submitted monthly. Copies shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request. A summary report of pollutants monitored and sample results shall be submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8).

Table 18: Receiving Water Quality Numeric Criteria and Narrative Standards

Parameter	Numeric Criteria/Narrative Standard for the receiving water
Dissolved gas	<p><u>For Fresh Water:</u> D.O. must be greater than 7 mg/l in waters used by anadromous or resident fish. In no case may D.O. be less than 5 mg/l to a depth of 20 cm in the interstitial waters of gravel used by anadromous or resident fish for spawning.</p> <p><u>For Marine Water:</u> The receiving water surface dissolved oxygen shall be greater than 6.0 mg/l for 1 meter depth. Dissolved oxygen shall be greater than 4 mg/l at any point below the surface of the receiving water.</p> <p><u>Estuaries and tidal tributaries:</u> D.O may not be less than 5.0 mg/l except where natural conditions cause this value to be depressed. In no case may D.O. levels exceed 17 mg/l.</p>
Residues	<p>Floating solids, debris, sludge, deposits, foam, scum or other residues discharged shall not: cause the water to be unfit or unsafe for use, cause a film, sheen, or discoloration on the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines, or cause a sludge, solid or emulsion to be deposited beneath or upon the surface water (waters of the U.S.), within the water column, on the bottom, or upon adjoining shorelines.</p>
Fecal coliform bacteria	<p>The fecal coliform median MPN (most probable number) of the receiving water shall not exceed 14 bacteria/100 ml at the boundary of the mixing zone.</p>
Enterococci bacteria	<p>The geometric mean of the receiving water shall not exceed 35 bacteria/100 ml. A single sample maximum of the receiving water shall not exceed 501 bacteria/100 ml.</p>
Oil and grease (polar)	<p><u>Fresh Water and Marine Water:</u> Total aqueous hydrocarbons (TAqH) in the water column may not exceed 15 µg/l. Total aromatic hydrocarbons (TAH) in the water column may not exceed 10 µg/l. The discharge shall not cause a film, sheen, or discoloration on the surface or floor of the water body or adjoining shorelines. There shall be no concentrations of animal fats in shoreline or bottom sediments that cause deleterious effects to aquatic life. Substances discharged shall not impart undesirable odor or taste to organisms.</p>
pH	<p>The receiving water pH shall be between 6.5 and 8.5 standard units.</p>
Temperature	<p>The receiving water shall not exceed 15° Celsius. This means the discharge temperature may not exceed 15° Celsius (59 ° F), this is not mean the discharge can increase receiving water temperature (+15 °C). The weekly average temperature of the receiving water shall not increase more than 1° Celsius due to effluent discharge.</p>
Color	<p>The receiving water shall be free of substances that produce objectionable color. The receiving water shall not exceed 15 color units.</p>
Turbidity	<p><u>Fresh Water:</u> May not exceed 5 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) above natural conditions when the natural turbidity is 50 NTU or less, and may not have more than 10% increase in turbidity when the natural turbidity is more than 50 NTU, not to exceed a maximum increase of 25 NTU.</p> <p><u>Marine Water:</u> The receiving water shall not exceed 25 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU). The discharge may not reduce the depth of the compensation point for photosynthetic activity of the receiving water by more than 10%.</p>
Chlorine, total residual	<p>The receiving water 1-hour average shall not exceed 13 µg/l, and the 4 day average shall not exceed 7.5 µg/l. Using EPA-approved standard analytical methods found in 40 CFR Part (most current version), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, DEC will use the minimum level (ML) of 0.1 mg/L as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter.</p>

2.7.2. Sea Surface and Shoreline Monitoring –

- 2.7.2.1. This section is applicable to all seafood processing / fish waste grinding facilities producing greater than 30,001 pounds of seafood or fish waste per year, and Non-Remote seafood processing facilities.
- 2.7.2.2. The operator shall visually inspect the receiving water daily at the point of discharge, the authorized mixing zone, and the receiving water and shoreline. Shoreline observations shall include visually inspecting the shoreline and the receiving water within 500 feet of the seaward boundaries of the processing facility, including docks and piers while a ground fish waste or seafood processing waste discharge is occurring. Shoreline observations shall also include remarks regarding observations 100 feet to either side of the seafood processing facility's parcel lines along the shore. For mixing zone sea surface observations, the observation site selected shall allow the observer to see the surface of water above the outfall/discharge terminus, unless the outfall terminus is greater than 500 feet distance from the shoreline.
- 2.7.2.3. The operator shall record the daily occurrence and estimated surface size and extent of any contiguous films, sheens, or mats of foam within or outside an authorized mixing zone for the sea surface area, including all outfall(s) and vessel port and discharge areas. The operator's record should attempt to note where the film, sheen, or mats of foam are originating from (e.g., the facility's/vessel's own outfall(s)/port(s), any vessel's discharges currently tied up at the facility's dock, or possibly from a vessel's discharge which is no longer at the facility). If no films, sheens, mats or foam are observed, a note of "none" shall be recorded on the daily observation form.
- 2.7.2.4. The operator shall record observations at various phases of the tide cycle during a calendar month.
- 2.7.2.5. The operator shall record the occurrence and numbers of animals identified as Western Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), Steller's eider (*Polysticta stelleri*), spectacled eider (*Somateria fisheri*), northern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni*), or short-tailed albatross (*Phoebastria albatrus*) within the survey area (see Attachment C for photographic reference of these species).
- 2.7.2.6. The operator shall record incidents of injured or dead Steller's eiders in the survey area. Monitoring for these species will include recording the numbers of injured or dead animals. Any collisions, or suspected collisions, between Steller's eiders and processing facilities shall be immediately reported to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Anchorage Field Office (1-800-272-4174). Handling of dead or injured eiders is not recommended, guidance on recording injured or dead birds shall be in accordance with the latest USFWS protocol (see APPENDIX - G for the protocol at time of permit issuance).

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

- 2.7.3.1. Alaska Administrative Code 18 AAC 70.210 does not include provisions for the authorization of zones of deposits in fresh water; therefore, project area ZODs will not be authorized in fresh water.
- 2.7.3.2. In accordance with 18 AAC 70.210, the water quality criteria of 18 AAC 70.020(b) and the antidegradation requirements of 18 AAC 70.015 may be exceeded in a ZOD. Within the limits set by this permit and upon the submittal of a complete application. As such, DEC may authorize the deposit of substances (residues) in marine waters within a project area ZOD. In no case may WQS be violated in the water column outside the project area ZOD by any action including leaching from, or suspension of deposited substances.
- 2.7.3.3. The maximum total aggregate area of continuous seafood processing or ground fish waste deposits (residues) allowed within a project area ZOD location is one acre (43,560 sq. ft.).
- 2.7.3.4. A remediation plan (for content requirements see Appendix F) must be developed by the operator when the total aggregate area(s) of the continuous seafood waste deposits has reached greater than one acre in size for two consecutive surveys. The minimum seafood thickness at the sample site shall be above trace, greater than one-half inch (0.5 in.) thickness, covering 100% of the 3 foot by 3 foot sample sites.
- 2.7.3.5. The authorization may designate a project area ZOD greater or smaller than one acre; however, this does not mean the Department is authorizing the deposits greater in size than allowed in Part 2.7.3.4.

2.7.4. Seafloor Survey Requirements

- 2.7.4.1. A Remote facility listed in APPENDIX - D will have project area ZODs (mapped - <http://dec.alaska.gov/das/gis/apps.htm>), which will be included in an authorization after a submittal meeting the requirements of Part 1.6. The size of a project area ZOD for each facility may be modified by DEC:
 - 2.7.4.1.1. If the Department determines that the authorized project area ZOD is not appropriate to maintain and protect existing uses of the waterbody outside of the project area ZOD,
 - 2.7.4.1.2. If an operator has submitted additional information to supplement the NOI, or
 - 2.7.4.1.3. If an operator submits a seafloor survey meeting the requirements of Appendix F and the Department authorizes a modified project area ZOD based on the information submitted.
- 2.7.4.2. A Non-Remote facility listed in APPENDIX - D will have Non-Remote seafloor survey areas (mapped - <http://dec.alaska.gov/das/gis/apps.htm>), which will be included in an authorization after a submittal meeting the requirements of Part 1.6. The size of a mapped seafloor survey area for each facility may be modified by DEC:
 - 2.7.4.2.1. If the Department determines that the deposit are forming on the seafloor and more information is required beyond the mapped seafloor survey area,
 - 2.7.4.2.2. If an operator has submitted additional information to supplement the NOI, or
 - 2.7.4.2.3. If an operator submits a seafloor survey meeting the requirements of Appendix F and the Department authorizes a modified seafloor survey area based on the information submitted.
- 2.7.4.3. If multiple operators request coverage under this permit to discharge in the same waterbody area, the cumulative amount of seafood processing waste deposits forming on seafloor will be evaluated. When appropriate, limitations or prohibitions on the amount of discharge waste authorized will be placed in the written authorization for each operator. The Department may determine that information gathered or circumstances have changed so that the discharges are no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit. If the Department determines that the discharges are significant contributors of pollutants, the Department may require that the dischargers apply for and obtain individual permits (see Part 1.7 for NOI review process).
- 2.7.4.4. An onshore facility operator, including support barge/vessel operators, discharging seafood waste effluent into marine / estuarine waters shall conduct a seafloor survey of the authorized project area ZOD, or Non-Remote seafloor survey areas as required in Table 19. The Department may require seafloor surveys in depths greater than -120 feet MLLW depending on previous seafloor surveys, results of the initial photographic survey found in APPENDIX - F Seafloor Survey Protocol, local currents, amounts of seafood processing waste discharged, protection of water quality, gathering data to support TMDL development, evaluation of receiving water impairments, verification of mixing zone size, or evaluation of effects on threatened or endangered species.
- 2.7.4.5. Seafloor Survey Guidance and Protocol. The DEC seafloor survey protocol for using a photographic and/or diver to conduct a survey can be found in APPENDIX - F Seafloor Survey Protocol. An operator can request a change to the survey protocol to accommodate various survey methods including remotely operated vehicles (ROV), sonar, grab samples, or an underwater camera. The proposed modified protocol may include changes in survey: 1) stations, 2) times, 3) parameters, or 4) methods. The changes to the survey protocol will only be

effective if DEC determines that it is appropriate, and after a new authorization is issued by the Department approving the proposed survey protocol.

- 2.7.4.6. **Schedule.** The photographic portion of the seafloor survey (See APPENDIX - F Seafloor Survey Protocol) shall be conducted as soon as practicable after cessation of discharge, but no later than 60 days after cessation of discharge after the processing season, in compliance with schedule set out in Table 19. If surveys cannot be conducted within the 60 day timeline due to weather, availability of dive services (provided there is documented evidence that dive services have been requested greater than six (6) months in advance of when the survey is due), or other adverse conditions, the circumstances which delayed the survey shall be documented in the final seafloor survey report.
- 2.7.4.7. **Safety.** A seafloor survey performed by divers shall be conducted in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Association safety and SCUBA diving rules for diving operations as set forth in 29 CFR Part 1910, subpart T.
- 2.7.4.8. **The Seafloor Survey Report** shall contain the information required in APPENDIX - F. The deliverables are due with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). An operator shall submit a written report of the seafloor survey(s) results that describes the methods and results of the survey(s). A signed original of the seafloor survey report, as well as electronic versions of the report in Adobe Acrobat or Microsoft Word shall be submitted to DEC. An operator required to conduct a seafloor survey shall submit the report within 60 days of completion of the survey.
- 2.7.4.9. **Signatory requirements** – The seafloor survey report shall be signed by a principal officer or a duly authorized representative of the operator (APPENDIX - A, Part 1.12, Signature Requirement and Penalties).
- 2.7.4.10. **Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)** – Each operator authorized by this permit shall develop QAPP for each project area ZOD, or Non-Remote seafloor survey area, that requires a seafloor survey. The QAPP shall ensure that adequate documentation is available to allow reconstruction of the seafloor survey from field records and notes, dive plans, and still and video photography. The QAPP shall include a detailed description of the methods and procedures for conducting the seafloor survey as required in APPENDIX - F including, but not limited to: establishing survey location controls in the water, measuring seafood processing waste thickness, determining percent seafood processing waste cover (continuous vs. discontinuous cover), photographic procedures, and measuring water depth and tide stage. The seafloor survey report shall include a copy of the QAPP and a statement that the QAPP has been implemented.
- 2.7.4.11. **Project Area ZOD and Non- Remote Seafloor Survey Area Monitoring Schedule**
 - 2.7.4.11.1. The operator shall monitor the receiving water as specified below and as set out in Table 19 and submit all applicable reports with the Annual Report by March 15th of each year (See Part 2.8).
 - 2.7.4.11.2. An operator discharging seafood waste authorized under Part 2.6 is not required to perform a Seafloor Survey, but shall record:
 - 2.7.4.11.2.1. The date of arrival and departure from each single area of operation location,
 - 2.7.4.11.2.2. The GPS latitude and longitude, +/- 30 ft, of the location of the start and stop locations of the discharge, and
 - 2.7.4.11.2.3. The total amount seafood processing waste effluent discharged at each single area of operation location.

2.7.4.11.3. Seafood Processors producing less than 30,000 lbs of seafood processing or ground fish waste per year are not required to perform a seafloor survey.

Table 19: Receiving Water Monitoring for Facilities Producing greater than 30,001 pounds of Seafood Processing or Fish Waste per Year

Facility Type	Requirement	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
All Facilities	Outfall System	system	yearly	visual
All Facilities	Waste discharge system	system	daily	visual
All Facilities – sea surface above outfall/port	Sea Surface	discharge location plus 500 feet of discharge	daily	visual
All Facilities	Shoreline	all parcel's shoreline plus 100 feet from facility's parcel lines	daily	visual
Seafloor Surveys				
Non-Remote facilities survey the mapped seafloor survey area (no authorized project area ZOD) ^a	Photographic Seafloor Survey	discharge area, mapped area as provided in authorization	within one year of obtaining permit coverage	survey
Remote Facilities with a project area ZOD ^b	Photographic Seafloor Survey	project area ZOD mapped seafloor survey area	within one year of obtaining permit coverage	survey
Facilities (Remote or Non-Remote) with Seafloor Survey reporting ≤ 0.75 acres of deposits in the Remote project area ZOD ^b , or in the Non-Remote mapped seafloor survey area	Dive Seafloor Survey	project area ZOD mapped seafloor survey area	every other year ^b	survey
Facilities (Remote or Non-Remote) with Dive Survey reporting ≥ 0.75 acres of deposits in the Remote project area ZOD ^b , or in the Non-Remote mapped seafloor survey area	Dive Seafloor Survey	project area ZOD mapped seafloor survey area	annually	survey
Remote Facility or Non-Remote Facility – with a 25% increase in the amount of seafood waste discharge (submit new NOI) ^d	Repeat of Photographic Seafloor Survey	project area ZOD mapped seafloor survey area	within one year of actual increase of production ^d	survey
Installation of a new outfall location, or Facility re-starting production after not operating for more than 18 months.	Pre-Discharge Seafloor Survey ^c	proposed discharge area	prior to discharging	survey
<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. If no project area ZOD is authorized and a deposit is found to be at least 0.5 inch thick and exceeds 10% of any 3 foot by 3 foot square sample plot within the survey area, an annual surveys will be required and a Remediation Plan will be required. b. Appendix F – Seafloor Survey Protocol is set up as a two year evaluation, initially. The first survey shall be within one year of coverage. After the Year Two's (and Subsequent) Seafloor Dive Survey of the project area ZOD is completed, the schedule of how often a Dive Survey shall be completed will be determined on the size of the seafloor deposits. c. See pre-discharge survey protocol, Appendix I d. 25% increase shall be in comparison to the past 4 year discharge reported on Annual Report. An operator shall identify in their Annual Report if an additional seafloor survey is not performed due to production numbers not increasing as expected. 				

2.7.5. Mixing Zone – Authorizations

- 2.7.5.1. In accordance with 18 AAC 70.240, as revised through June 26, 2003, operators may request, and DEC may authorize, a mixing zone for pollutants such as fish waste discharges or other wastewater discharges. The operator shall identify in the NOI each outfall/port where seafood wastewater effluent, domestic/sanitary/graywater and “other wastewaters” are being discharged and identify each outfall/port where a mixing zone is being requested. DEC may also require that APDES Form 2M be used for this purpose. APDES Form 2M may be found at http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wwdp/online_permitting/dom_ww_apps.htm.
- 2.7.5.2. The written authorization from the Department will specify whether a mixing zone has been authorized for each outfall/port identified on the NOI, the maximum size of an authorized mixing zone for each outfall/port, and the water quality criteria that may be exceeded within an authorized mixing zone for each individual outfall/port.
- 2.7.5.3. The Department will only authorize a mixing zone if existing uses of the water body are maintained and protected. A discharge can neither partially nor completely eliminate an existing use of the water body and shall not impair the overall biological integrity of the water body.
- 2.7.5.4. The standard mixing zone size that the Department will authorize under this permit for each outfall/port is a circle with a 100 foot radius centered at the discharge terminus extending vertically up to the surface and down to the seafloor. The linear length of all mixing zones intersected on any given cross section of an estuary, inlet, cove, channel or other marine water may not exceed 10% of the total length of that cross section and the total horizontal area allocated to all mixing zones may not exceed ten percent (10 %) of the surface area.
- 2.7.5.5. Remote facility’s mixing zone may be authorized for exceedances of the water quality criteria of 18 AAC 70.020(b) for non- petroleum oil and grease (polar), residues, temperature, color, fecal coliform bacteria, dissolved gas, turbidity, and total residual chlorine. The effluent shall comply with WQS prior to discharge, or after mixing occurs at the outer boundary of a DEC authorized mixing zone, as applicable.
- 2.7.5.6. A Non-Remote facility operator may apply for a mixing zone, except for exceedances for water quality parameters controlled by end-of-pipe EPA established TBELs for oil and grease (O&G - polar) or exceedances dissolved gas (D.O.), see Part 2.3.
- 2.7.5.7. If the mixing zone contacts a shoreline, DEC may require monitoring at the shoreline. Monitoring requirements are set out in Part 2.7.6; if required additional monitoring will be outlined in an authorization of permit coverage.
- 2.7.5.8. The operator shall identify in their NOI if water from inside a mixing zone is used, or intended to be used as a water supply for aquaculture, human consumption, seafood processing, industrial uses or contact recreation. These uses are defined in 18 AAC 70.

2.7.6. Facility Effluent, Mixing Zone and Ambient Water Quality Sample Study –

- 2.7.6.1. Remote facility operators authorized to discharge more than 30,001 lbs per year that are issued a mixing zone shall complete effluent sampling, ambient water quality sampling and sampling at the boundary of the mixing zone, unless participating in the Seafood Processors Work Group Mixing Zone Study (Part 2.7.7). Seafood processors producing 30,000 lbs or less per year of seafood processing or ground fish waste are not required to collect effluent / mixing zone data under this permit Part, nor are they required to participate in the Mixing Zone study.
- 2.7.6.2. Non-Remote Facility operators, even though not issued a mixing zone, shall complete effluent and ambient water quality monitoring as found in Part 2.7.6.7 and Table 22. Ambient water quality monitoring shall be performed at two sampling locations 100 feet and 500 feet from each outfall/port terminus, unless participating in the Seafood Processors’ Work Group Mixing Zone Study (Part 2.7.7).
- 2.7.6.3. An operator shall monitor the effluent stream for the parameters listed in Table 20 for each outfall/port prior to discharging to waters of the U.S. If effluent monitoring is required for the same parameters in other sub-parts of Part 2.0, the corresponding sample results may be used to fulfill this Part’s sampling requirements (e.g., duplicate samples do not need to be collected).
- 2.7.6.4. Monitoring the effluent parameters set out in Table 20 is required to begin upon issuance of an authorization under this permit and continue over the life of the permit
- 2.7.6.5. Monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the outfall number, date and time of the sample, total daily flow volume for the outfall line on the sampling date, effluent parameters sampled as well as daily and average monthly sample results.

Table 20: Effluent Monitoring Study

Effluent Parameter	Units	Effluent Results	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Daily Flow	mgd	report	effluent	Performed on sample day	Grab
pH ^b	SU	report	effluent	2 per year ^a	Grab
Temperature ^b	°F	report	effluent	2 per year ^a	Grab
Total Ammonia ^b	mg-N/L	report	effluent	2 per year ^a	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	report	effluent	2 per year ^a	Grab
Salinity	mg/L	report	effluent	2 per year ^a	Grab

Notes:

- a. Samples shall be taken two times a year while discharge is occurring. For facilities who primarily process salmon, sampling shall occur during highest average peak production month. For facilities operating during “A” Season (January – April) and “B” Season (August – December) one sample during peak discharge during Season A, and one sample during peak discharge during Processing Season B, respectively.
- b. The effluent ammonia, pH and temperature readings shall be collected and analyzed from the same, single grab sample.

2.7.6.6. Remote Facility Mixing Zone Study – Water Quality Monitoring

- 2.7.6.6.1. A Remote operator shall conduct water quality monitoring in accordance with the monitoring frequencies established in this Part.
- 2.7.6.6.2. Table 21 presents the sampling and monitoring requirements for Remote Facility operators to perform sampling the boundary of the mixing zone, unless the facility is participating in the Seafood Processors' Work Group Mixing Zone Study (Part 2.7.7).
- 2.7.6.6.3. Monitoring is required twice per year, performed during the month(s) of highest average seasonal discharge of seafood processing effluent:
 - 2.7.6.6.3.1. For the Seafood Processing / Ground Fish Waste Effluent discharges – Samples shall be collected at the boundary of the mixing zone during the month of highest average seasonal discharge of seafood processing waste / ground fish waste occurring.
 - 2.7.6.6.3.2. For all authorized outfalls, including vessel discharges, with authorized mixing zones. If a facility's own mixing zones overlap, the facility operator shall sample at the boundary of each mixing zone for the identified parameters.
 - 2.7.6.6.3.2.1. Small facilities operating under Part 2.2.5 producing 30,000 lbs or less are exempt from mixing zone sampling.
- 2.7.6.6.4. All required mixing zone samples (Tables 21) shall be collected at minimum depth of - 10 feet below the water surface per sampling location. Sampling shall occur at locations as indicated in Table 21, at required sampling frequency. For Table 21 two sampling locations will be required until ambient water body sampling is completed, such that one sampling location shall be the approximate outer boundary of an authorized mixing zone (or 100' from the discharge terminus for Non-Remote facilities), down current or likely influenced by an effluent discharge and one location shall be taken at a representative location of the receiving water not influenced by the effluent discharge (i.e., outside the influence of the effluent, 500' from the outfall terminus).
- 2.7.6.6.5. The sampling points shall be marked on a map clearly identified by coordinates in decimal degrees [reported in NAD83]. The accuracy of coordinates shall be at least within ± 30 feet.
- 2.7.6.6.6. The samples are required to be analyzed in compliance with required holding times after sample collection. An operator shall have appropriate laboratory collection equipment onsite or on the vessel, and sample collection and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with a QAPP (Part 2.10).
 - 2.7.6.6.6.1. Sampling for Oil and Grease is only required when flights are available from the facility to a community with an analysis laboratory, where the facility operator must verify that sampling holding times can be met or there is lab equipment and qualified personnel at the facility to perform the analysis.
 - 2.7.6.6.6.2. If samples cannot be collected due to weather or other adverse conditions, the circumstances that delayed the sample collection shall be documented and submitted with the Annual Report.
- 2.7.6.6.7. The monitoring at the boundary of the mixing zone and ambient water quality monitoring parameters (e.g., outside the influence of the mixing zone) set out in Table 21 is required to begin upon issuance of an authorization under this permit and

continue over the life of the permit, except for Temperature, pH, alkalinity and Salinity which shall begin in year 2 of the permit and continue over a minimum of two years, until 10 winter samples and 10 summer samples are collected.

2.7.6.6.8. Monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the outfall number, date and time of the sample, total daily flow volume for the outfall line on the sampling date, effluent parameters sampled as well as daily and average monthly sample results.

Table 21: Mixing Zone Study – Water Quality Monitoring

Boundary of the Mixing Zone Sampling					
Parameter	Units	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Results
Color	Color unit	boundary of MZ	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Turbidity	NTU	boundary of MZ	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Total ammonia	mg-N/L	boundary of MZ	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	boundary of MZ	2 per year ^a	grab	report
pH	SU	boundary of MZ	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Oil and Grease ^c	ml/L	boundary of MZ	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Summer/Winter ^b Ambient Waterbody Sampling					
Parameter	Units	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Results
Temperature	° C	Outside the boundary and influence of the mixing zone	10 samples Winter/ 10 samples Summer	grab	report
pH	SU			grab	report
Salinity	ppt	500 feet from the outfall terminus	Taken per permit cycle (not per year)	grab	report
Alkalinity	mg-CaCO ₃ /L			grab	report
Notes:					
<p>a. Samples shall be taken two times a year while discharge is occurring. For facilities who primarily process salmon, sampling shall be performed during the month(s) of highest average seasonal discharge. For facilities operating during Season A (January – April) and Season B (August – December) sampling shall occur during peak discharge, once during each processing season. One sample during peak discharge during Season A, and one sample during peak discharge during Processing Season B, respectively.</p> <p>b. The monitoring is minimally required for a two year cycle.</p> <p>c. Samples to determine concentrations of total aromatic hydrocarbons (TAH) and total aqueous hydrocarbons (TAqH) must be collected in marine and fresh waters below the surface and away from any observable sheen.</p>					

2.7.6.7. Non-Remote Facility Ambient Water Quality Study

- 2.7.6.7.1. A Non-Remote operator shall conduct water quality monitoring in accordance with the monitoring frequencies established in this Part.
- 2.7.6.7.2. Table 22 presents the sampling and monitoring requirements for Non-Remote facility operators to perform water quality sampling at two locations (100 feet and 500 feet from the outfall terminus), unless the facility is participating in the Seafood Processors' Work Group Mixing Zone and Ambient Water Quality Study (Part 2.7.7).
- 2.7.6.7.3. Monitoring is required twice per year, performed during the month(s) of highest average seasonal discharge of seafood processing effluent:
 - 2.7.6.7.3.1. Samples shall be collected at a distance of 100 feet and 500 feet from each outfall terminus, to include:
 - 2.7.6.7.3.1.1. The 100 foot sample shall be taken down current or in a location that may likely be influenced by the effluent discharge,
 - 2.7.6.7.3.1.2. The 500 foot sample shall be taken at a representative location of the receiving water not influenced by the effluent discharge.
 - 2.7.6.7.3.2. At minimum depth of -10 feet below the water surface per sampling location.
- 2.7.6.7.4. The sampling points shall be marked on a map clearly identified by coordinates in decimal degrees [reported in NAD83]. The accuracy of coordinates shall be at least within ± 30 feet.
- 2.7.6.7.5. The samples are required to be analyzed in compliance with required holding times after sample collection. An operator shall have appropriate laboratory collection equipment onsite or on the vessel, and sample collection and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with a QAPP (Part 2.10).
 - 2.7.6.7.5.1. Sampling for Oil and Grease is only required when flights are available from the facility to a community with an analysis laboratory, where the facility operator must verify that sampling holding times can be met or there is lab equipment and qualified personnel at the facility to perform the analysis.
 - 2.7.6.7.5.2. If samples cannot be collected due to weather or other adverse conditions, the circumstances that delayed the sample collection shall be documented and submitted with the Annual Report.
- 2.7.6.7.6. The water quality monitoring set out in Table 22 is required to begin upon issuance of an authorization under this permit and continue over the life of the permit, except for Temperature, pH, alkalinity and Salinity which shall begin in year 2 of the permit and continue over a minimum of two years, until 10 winter samples and 10 summer samples are collected.
- 2.7.6.7.7. Monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the outfall number, date and time of the sample, total daily flow volume for the outfall line on the sampling date, effluent parameters sampled as well as daily and average monthly sample results.

Table 22: Non-Remote Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Study

Ambient Water Quality Sampling					
Parameter	Units	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Results
Color	Color unit	100 feet from the outfall terminus	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Turbidity	NTU	100 feet from the outfall terminus	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Total ammonia	mg-N/L	100 feet from the outfall terminus	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	100 feet from the outfall terminus	2 per year ^a	grab	report
pH	SU	100 feet from the outfall terminus	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Oil and Grease ^c	ml/L	100 feet from the outfall terminus	2 per year ^a	grab	report
Summer/Winter ^b Ambient Waterbody Sampling					
Parameter	Units	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Results
Temperature	° C	Outside the boundary and location of the mixing zone	10 samples Winter/ 10 samples Summer	grab	report
pH	SU	500 ft from the outfall terminus	Taken per permit cycle (not per year)	grab	report
Salinity	ppt			grab	report
Alkalinity	mg-CaCO3/L			grab	report
Notes:					
<p>a. Samples shall be taken two times a year while discharge is occurring. For facilities who primarily process salmon, sampling shall be performed during the month(s) of highest average seasonal discharge. For facilities operating during Season A (January – April) and Season B (August – December) sampling shall occur during peak discharge, once during each processing season. One sample during peak discharge during Season A, and one sample during peak discharge during Processing Season B, respectively.</p> <p>b. The monitoring is minimally required for a two year cycle.</p> <p>c. Samples to determine concentrations of total aromatic hydrocarbons (TAH) and total aqueous hydrocarbons (TAqH) must be collected in marine and fresh waters below the surface and away from any observable sheen.</p>					

2.7.6.8. Mixing Zone Study – Domestic Wastewater Dischargers Bacterial Pollutant Monitoring

- 2.7.6.8.1. Operators that discharge domestic wastewater directly to waters of the U.S., or discharge commingled domestic wastewater, and vessels that discharge sanitary and graywater shall conduct mixing zone monitoring in accordance with the frequencies established in this Part.
- 2.7.6.8.2. Where the facility or vessel is located in a town with a qualified lab or has an airport with regular air service to transport the sample within holding times, or the facility has the equipment and trained staff to perform the sample analysis onsite the operator is required to perform sampling in Table 23.
- 2.7.6.8.3. The facility operator shall include in the QAPP when samples should be taken and shipped so that they can be analyzed by a laboratory within required hold times, including requiring procedures for re-scheduling sampling in case of flight delays.
- 2.7.6.8.4. Commingled domestic wastewater mixing zone samples shall be collected when discharges of both waste streams is concurrent, and samples shall be representative of the boundary of the mixing zone.
- 2.7.6.8.5. Domestic wastewater discharged directly to waters of the U.S. (individual outfall) mixing zone samples shall be collected when domestic wastewater is being discharged and samples shall be representative of the boundary of the mixing zone.
- 2.7.6.8.6. Samples (Table 23) shall be collected at a depth of -10 feet below the water surface per sampling location; sampling shall occur at location as indicated in Table 23, at required sampling frequency. The sampling location will be at the approximate outer boundary of an authorized mixing zone (or 100' from the discharge terminus for Non-Remote facilities if discharging domestic wastewater), down current or likely influenced by the effluent.
- 2.7.6.8.7. The monitoring as set out in Table 23 is required to begin upon issuance of an authorization under this permit and continue over the life of the permit. Monitoring is required twice per year, performed during the month(s) of highest average seasonal discharge of seafood processing effluent, unless a facility participates in the Seafood Processors' Work Group Mixing Zone Study (Part 2.7.7).
- 2.7.6.8.8. Monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the outfall number, date and time of the sample, total daily flow volume for the outfall line on the sampling date, effluent parameters sampled as well as daily and average monthly sample results.

Table 23: Mixing Zone and Ambient Water Quality Study – Bacterial Pollutant Monitoring – Arriving within 8 hr. holding time

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

Notes:

- a. Samples shall be taken two times a year while discharge is occurring. Samples should be taken at least 10 feet below the surface of the water and be performed during the month(s) of highest average seasonal discharge.
- b. For a commingled waste stream, monitoring is required when both waste streams are being discharged.

2.7.7. Seafood Processors' Work Group Mixing Zone Study

- 2.7.7.1. An operator may be relieved of individual facility effluent and mixing zone monitoring (Part 2.7.5) by participating in a Department approved Seafood Processors' Work Group industry-wide mixing zone study. Authorized operators shall provide seafood wastewater discharge and receiving water data upon request to the Department. The goal of the Seafood Processors' Work Group is to investigate mixing characteristics that will better inform DEC in determining the size and shape of mixing zones in various currents, outfall configurations, and under specific discharge rates.
- 2.7.7.2. The Seafood Processors' Work Group objectives will include:
 - 2.7.7.2.1. Development of a framework of effluent and mixing zone water quality analysis and modeling,
 - 2.7.7.2.2. Data requests to operators to compile existing data on the variable types of outfall configurations, compilation of existing effluent monitoring data, and compilation of receiving water monitoring,
 - 2.7.7.2.3. Development of a scientifically valid QAPP (Part 2.10), including a sampling plan,
 - 2.7.7.2.4. Data collection of oceanographic or fresh water data of current speeds or flow rates, pollutants of interest including monitoring for discharge-related impacts, chemistry data, including but not limited to pH, salinity, temperature and density profiles, which may be addressed by requesting Cormix, or other modeling checklists from the seafood processing facilities,
 - 2.7.7.2.5. Gather monitoring data as needed to address existing data gaps for those monitoring parameters listed in Part 2.7.5, as well as other industry known pollutants (biocides, disinfectants, metals, etc.),
 - 2.7.7.2.6. Preliminary modeling conducted to evaluate various ranges of estimated dilution ratios and mixing zone sizes using gathered effluent and water quality data, and
 - 2.7.7.2.7. A detailed discussion of how data will be used to meet, test and evaluate the monitoring objectives,
 - 2.7.7.2.8. A summary report of the results of the Seafood Processors' Work Group Mixing Zone Study.
- 2.7.7.3. DEC will review and approve a work plan from the Seafood Processors' Work Group prior to work implementation. This Seafood Processors' Work Group Mixing Zone Study Work Plan shall be submitted for DEC approval by 545 days from the effective date of this permit (approximately 1.5 years after the effective date). This will allow a minimum of two years of monitoring data collection and for the results to be submitted to the work group for evaluation, prior to the draft mixing zone study report is due to DEC.
- 2.7.7.4. A QAPP with a sampling plan (Part 2.10) for the pollutants listed in Part 2.7.5 shall be developed and implemented to collect data from a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of operators authorized under this permit. The sampling facility sites selected for data collection shall be representative of the following discharge scenarios:
 - 2.7.7.4.1. Onshore facilities with shallow outfall, <60 feet, and low currents (<0.33 knots);
 - 2.7.7.4.2. Onshore facilities with deep outfalls, >60 feet, and low currents (<0.33 knots);
 - 2.7.7.4.3. Onshore facilities with deep outfalls, >60 feet, in high current areas (>0.33 knots);

- 2.7.7.4.4. Onshore facilities with shallow outfall, <60 feet, in high current areas (>0.33 knots);
- 2.7.7.4.5. Onshore facilities in marine estuaries; high tidal/current flushing areas
- 2.7.7.4.6. Marine vessels with surface discharges and tethered to an anchor in more than 10 feet of water with low flow (<200 cfs)
- 2.7.7.5. Monitoring Reports: The Seafood Process Work Group shall design the mixing zone study to collect and analyze the data collected, then submit the study results in the form of a report to the Department within 915 days (approx. 2.5 yrs) of the Department's approval of the Mixing Zone Study Work Plan. The Mixing Zone Report shall address the environmental monitoring objectives by using appropriate descriptive and standard analytical methods found in 40 CFR Part 136 (most current version), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010 (most current version) and those found in 18 AAC 70 (most current version), to test for and to describe any impacts of the effluent on water quality and/or the benthic community. The report shall contain all relevant quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) information including, but not limited to, instrumentation, laboratory procedures, detection limits/precision requirements of the applied analyses, and sample collection methodology.
- 2.7.7.6. DEC will review the draft Mixing Zone Report in accordance with the environmental monitoring objectives and evaluate it for compliance with the requirements of the permit. If DEC requests revisions to the Mixing Zone Report, the Seafood Processors' Work Group shall complete the revisions and submit the final report to DEC within 60 days of the Department's request.
- 2.7.7.7. Changes to the monitoring program may be approved if DEC determines that the changes are appropriate.

2.8. Annual Report

- 2.8.1. The operator shall prepare a complete, accurate, and timely report of incidents of noncompliance, production information, inspections and monitoring information collected January 1 through December 31 of the previous year and shall submit the information in the form of an Annual Report to DEC no later than March 15 of the following year. An example Annual Report Form has been provided as Attachment E.
- 2.8.2. The following information shall be included in the Annual Report.
 - 2.8.2.1. Verification of the operator's APDES Authorization number, company name, owner name, operator name, the name or title of any duly authorized representative (if there is one), name of facility, mailing address, telephone number(s), email address, and facsimile number as provided in the most current NOI.
 - 2.8.2.2. Annual production and discharge information, as applicable to individual facility activities:
 - 2.8.2.2.1. Total number of processing days,
 - 2.8.2.2.2. Total amount of raw products processed (in pounds),
 - 2.8.2.2.3. Total amount of each finished product (in pounds),
 - 2.8.2.2.4. Total amount of discharged seafood processing waste (raw product minus finished products (in pounds). If waste is shipped to a by-product plant and waste/effluent is routed back to the facility for discharge through the facility's seafood waste stream this poundage or volume shall be listed separately,
 - 2.8.2.2.5. Daily production amounts (by weight) and by product, discharge amounts (by weight, including waste sent by vessel for discharge), if product is held for a number of hours prior to processing – the methods used by the facility operator to account for daily production and discharge amounts shall be described.
 - 2.8.2.2.6. The number of hours of seafood processing that occurred during the day and the estimated or measured volume of wastewater discharged (in million gallons per day) for each seafood processing waste outfall.
 - 2.8.2.3. Water Balance Information tied to NOI Line Drawing:
 - 2.8.2.3.1. The estimated or metered volume(s) of both incoming treated seawater and/or treated freshwater from municipal, private wells, or other treatment entity.
 - 2.8.2.3.1.1. Type of chemical or processes used to treat seawater, or freshwater, intake water.
 - 2.8.2.3.2. The estimated or measured volume(s) of both incoming untreated seawater and/or untreated freshwater, not to include water from a sources identified in Part 2.8.2.3.1.
 - 2.8.2.3.3. For each outfall, estimated or measured volume of discharged wastewater.
 - 2.8.2.3.4. If secondary by-products are produced at a facility, such as fish meal, it is the operator's responsibility to estimate or measure the water volume lost to the atmosphere through water vapor. The calculation used to measure water vapor or to estimate the water vapor shall be included (Part 2.3.4.13.2).
 - 2.8.2.3.5. If air quality scrubber units discharge water vapor, it is the operator's responsibility to estimate or measure the water volume lost to the atmosphere through water vapor. The calculation used to measure water vapor or to estimate the water vapor shall be included.

- 2.8.2.4. Vessel Waste Discharge reporting shall include:
- 2.8.2.4.1. The waste treatment process applied to the discharge waste (1/2 grind, 1mm screening, by-product recovery waste stream, etc.).
 - 2.8.2.4.2. Daily recording of stop and start GPS locations of vessel discharges. A chart with daily location information presented as tracks on the chart can also be used.
 - 2.8.2.4.3. A NOAA bathymetric chart delineating the vessel discharge location(s). The chart shall clearly delineate the boundaries of each single area of operation where discharge occurred under Part 2.6. A GPS / GIS map with daily location information presented as tracks overlaid on the chart can also be used.
 - 2.8.2.4.4. A record of each discharge site authorized and a report for each site of: 1) No Discharge; or, 2) Discharge and the seafood waste amounts discharged on a daily and annual basis.
 - 2.8.2.4.5. The vessel's Sea Surface Monitoring logs.
 - 2.8.2.4.6. The vessel's grind verification logs following procedures found in Attachment B.
- 2.8.2.5. Summary reports, as applicable to facility activities for:
- 2.8.2.5.1. Incidents of non-compliance including those incidents not required to be reported verbally within 24 hours and in writing within five (5) days, in accordance with APPENDIX - A, Parts 3.4 and 3.5. Include the reasons for such non-compliances, corrective actions, and preventative steps taken (APPENDIX - A),
 - 2.8.2.5.2. Daily inspections of the waste conveyance system and grinder system and certified copies of the Waste Conveyance and Grinder System Logs (Parts 2.2.1 or 2.3.1, as applicable.),
 - 2.8.2.5.3. Waste stream system(s) (grinder) inspection photos and shoreline monitoring digital pictures on a CD or DVD and a picture log (Part 2.2.1 or 2.3.1),
 - 2.8.2.5.4. Amounts of seafood processing waste discharged on a daily and annual basis (to include waste sent by vessel for discharge), daily effluent discharge flows, and method of determining flow (Part 2.2.2.2.4)
 - 2.8.2.5.5. Screen inspection log, including screen size verification and date verified (Part 2.3.1),
 - 2.8.2.5.6. A summary report reflecting results from DMR data from domestic waste sampling, required Remote surimi and Remote by-product effluent monitoring; and Non-Remote effluent monitoring, Non-Remote surimi and by-product recovery facilities or line(s) monitoring. Monitoring results will be recorded in a per-month table format and submitted with the Annual Report (Part 2.8). The table shall include the date and time of the sample, total daily flow volume for the by-product line on the sampling date, effluent parameters sampled, as well as daily and average monthly sample results, associated limits, sampling result compliance violations and corrective actions taken for non-compliance with effluent limits or monitoring.
 - 2.8.2.5.7. A summary report of all onsite incidents of injured and dead Steller's eider(s), including petroleum-related and collision-related incidents. The report shall include the probable cause (if observed), time, location, result of any collisions and any remedial action taken (Part 2.7.1),
 - 2.8.2.5.8. Dates of operation per month and completed Sea Surface and Shoreline Visual Monitoring and Picture Log forms, pictures and picture logs (Part 2.7.1), and

- 2.8.2.5.9. A report of the seafloor monitoring survey which describes the methods and results of the survey and the completed Seafloor Survey Summary Report form (Part **Error! eference source not found.**)
- 2.8.2.5.10. Outfall system pre-operational or annual inspection (Part 2.2.1 or 2.3.1)
- 2.8.2.5.11. Provide the total pounds of ammonia or Freon used, and a summary of any occurrences of leaks or breaks in the refrigerator condenser system,
- 2.8.3. Signatory requirements. The Annual Report shall be signed by a principal officer or a duly authorized representative of the operator in accordance with APPENDIX - A, Part 1.12, Signature Requirement and Penalties.

2.9. Compliance Schedules

The Department, on a case-by-case basis, may include compliance schedules provided that the schedule does not relieve the operator of any other requirements of this permit.

2.10. Quality Assurance Project Plan

- 2.10.1. The operator shall develop a QAPP for all effluent and receiving water monitoring, including but not limited to sea surface, shoreline, and seafloor monitoring when required by this permit. Any existing QAPP may be modified under this Part.
- 2.10.2. The operator is required to develop and implement or update the QAPP within 60 days of the effective date of permit coverage. Additionally, the operator shall submit a letter to the Department within 60 days of the effective date of this permit coverage certifying that the plan has been developed and implemented within the required time frame.
 - 2.10.2.1. The QAPP shall be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent and receiving water samples in support of this permit and to help explain data anomalies whenever they occur.
 - 2.10.2.2. The operator may use a DEC-approved generic QAPP or the operator may develop a facility-specific QAPP. Some facility specific information is required to complete the QAPP when using the generic DEC-QAPP.
 - 2.10.2.3. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the operator shall use DEC-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures, as described in the Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans (EPA/QA/R-5) and Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans (EPA/QA/G-5). The QAPP shall be prepared in the format specified in these documents.
 - 2.10.2.4. At a minimum, a QAPP shall include:
 - 2.10.2.4.1. Details on number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, Department approved standard analytical methods found in 40 CFR Part 136, adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.010 and those found in 18 AAC 70, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, calculations used at facility based commodity mix when taking sample and calculations found in APPENDIX - E, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements,
 - 2.10.2.4.2. Maps indicating the location of each sampling point (such as the maps from the NOI),
 - 2.10.2.4.3. Qualification and training of personnel, and

- 2.10.2.4.4. Name, address, and telephone number of all laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the operator.
- 2.10.2.4.5. Techniques and methods used to monitor potential, planned and possible emergency releases of toxic and other deleterious organic and inorganic discharges in order to meet WQS. Including how monitoring is to be accomplished as the releases are occurring to ensure release rate(s) meet compliance standards set out in the Alaska Water Quality Criteria Manual for Toxic and Other Deleterious Organic and Inorganic Substances (December 12, 2008), as adopted by 18 AAC 70.020. The QAPP's evaluation of compliance with the WQC will include whether freshwater or marine WQC are being applied to achieve compliance. This permit does not authorize unplanned spills or emergency releases.
- 2.10.2.5. The operator shall amend the QAPP whenever sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAPP is modified.
- 2.10.2.6. The operator shall submit to DEC a letter certifying the QAPP has been modified and meets the requirements of this Part within 30 days of a modification to the QAPP. A summary of all modifications shall be included with the certification. An example of a QAPP Certification Form is provided as Attachment F to this permit.
- 2.10.2.7. Copies of the QAPP shall be kept onsite and made available to DEC upon request.
- 2.10.2.8. The QAPP shall ensure that adequate documentation is available to allow reconstruction of a bottom survey from field records and notes, dive plans, and still and video photography. The QAPP shall include a detailed description of the methods and procedures for conducting the seafloor survey as identified in APPENDIX - F including, but not limited to, establishing survey location controls in the water, measuring seafood processing waste thickness, determining percent seafood processing waste cover (continuous vs. discontinuous cover) photographic procedures, and measuring water depth and tide stage.

2.11. Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan

- 2.11.1. The operator shall operate in accordance with a BMP Plan.
- 2.11.2. If multiple entities, or operators, discharge out a single discharge outfall pipe, the Responsible Party shall ensure that each entity develops a BMP Plan in accordance with this section. Each individual entity delivering greater than 5,000 lbs of fish waste to be discharged shall provide the Responsible Party (discharger) with an original copy of a letter certifying a BMP Plan has been developed and implemented and meets the requirements of this part. The Responsible Party shall submit copies of the certification Form to DEC within 60 days of general permit authorization.
- 2.11.3. The operator shall develop and implement a BMP Plan that satisfies the requirements of this permit and submit a letter to DEC certifying the BMP Plan has been developed and implemented and meets the requirements of this Part within 60 days of the effective date of permit coverage. An example BMP Certification Form is provided as Permit Attachment F. Any existing BMP Plan may be modified for compliance with this Part.
- 2.11.4. Under the BMP Plan and any Standard Operating Procedures included in the BMP Plan, the operator shall ensure the proper operation and maintenance of the facility and the control of the discharge or potential release of pollutants to the receiving water.
- 2.11.5. The BMP Plan shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the publication entitled "[Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices](#)" (EPA 1993) or its subsequent

revisions and [“Seafood Processing Handbook for Materials Accounting Audits and Best Management Practices Plans, EPA and Bottomline Performance”](#) (1995).

- 2.11.6. The BMP Plan shall include any necessary facility plans, drawings, or maps and shall be developed in accordance with good engineering practices. The written BMP Plan shall include the following:
- 2.11.6.1. Name and physical location of the seafood processing facility.
 - 2.11.6.2. Statement of BMP policy.
 - 2.11.6.3. Materials accounting of the inputs (raw seafood products, chemicals, etc.), processes, and outputs (seafood wastes, chemicals, storm water, etc.) of the facility tied to the Line Drawing submitted with the NOI and other information required in Part 1.6.
 - 2.11.6.4. Risk identification and assessment.
 - 2.11.6.5. Develop SWPPP reflecting requirements under CWA Section 402(p) and the storm water regulations at 40 CFR 122.26 and 122.44 and otherwise eliminate, to the extent practicable, contamination of storm water runoff. Including compliance with EPA Guidance Document titled ‘Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan - A guide for Industrial Operators’ (EPA 833 B-09-002) and Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide (EPA Doc. #: EPA 832-B-09-003, March 2009).
 - 2.11.6.6. Specific management practices and standard operating procedures including but not limited to:
 - 2.11.6.6.1. The modification of equipment, facilities, technology, processes and procedures.
 - 2.11.6.6.2. The improvement in management, inventory control, materials handling, or general operational phases of the facility.
 - 2.11.6.6.3. Reducing or eliminating any discharge of wastes that have the potential to collect and foul any set or drift nets used in subsistence or commercial fisheries in nearby traditional use areas.
 - 2.11.6.6.4. For all facilities develop procedures to inspect and record inspections of seafood waste treatment system(s) and outfall system inspection (Part 2.2.1 or 2.3.1).
 - 2.11.6.6.5. For Remote facilities develop procedures to inspect and record grind size (Part 2.2.1.6.6).
 - 2.11.6.6.6. For Non-Remote seafood processing facilities establish methods and record keeping to verify that required screen size (1mm x 1mm) verification is performed within 60 days of authorization and during the installation of new screening equipment. (Part 2.3.1.6.7).
 - 2.11.6.6.7. If flow rates are estimated, the method(s) and calculation used to determine flow discharge rate, including methods to document revisions.
 - 2.11.6.6.8. Materials accounting of the inputs, processes, and outputs of the facility. Materials accounting is used to trace the inflow and outflow of components in a process stream and to establish quantities of these components. The examples demonstrate how the flows can be broken down into components. Identifying and measuring the key components for a process is the basis for conducting materials accounting audits. If secondary by-products are produced, such as meal, it is the operator’s responsibility to estimate or measure the volume lost to the atmosphere through water vapor. The calculation used to measure vapor or to estimate the vapor shall be reported to ADEC in the annual report.

Inflow = outflow + accumulation

Example 1: For the entire seafood processing facility

Inflow = Seafood catch, fresh water, salt water, cleaning chemicals, processing additives, boiler and cook water.

Accumulation = Product

Outflow = Inflow minus product

Example 2: Process Step of Head-and-Gut

Inflow = Whole seafood, cleaning water

Accumulation = Headed and gutted seafood (to next process step)

Outflow = Heads, guts, blood, slime, scales, trimmings, unusable seafood, water.

- 2.11.6.6.9. Minimization and treatment plans for chlorine, other disinfectants, or other chemical products used at the facility.
- 2.11.6.6.10. The number and quantity of pollutants and the toxicity of the effluents that are generated, discharged, or potentially discharged from the facility including how they shall be minimized by the operator to the extent feasible by controlling each discharge or potential pollutant release in the most appropriate manner.
- 2.11.6.6.11. Descriptions and methods for each facility component or system which shall be examined for its pollutant minimization opportunities and its potential for causing a release of significant amounts of pollutants (which includes seafood processing and fish waste) to receiving waters due to the failure or improper operation of equipment. The examination shall include all normal operations, including raw material and product storage areas, in-plant conveyance of product, processing and product handling areas, loading or unloading operations, wastewater treatment areas, sludge and waste discharge areas, floor drains, and refueling areas.
- 2.11.6.6.12. Description of the equipment which shall be examined for potential failure and any reporting of any resulting release of untreated pollutants to receiving waters. Provision shall be made for emergency measures to be taken in such an event.
- 2.11.6.6.13. Description of practices and training for staff to identify and ensure that other wastewater such as process waters (Part 2.2.5.3.2), those waters coming in contact with seafood processing, (except catch transfer water and live tank water), are properly routed through the seafood processing waste treatment system (Part 2.4.10).
- 2.11.6.6.14. Identify and develop markets, to the extent feasible, for the use of seafood processing waste for by-product utilization, developing methods to reduce seafood/fish processing as a waste material to be discharged. Identify methods of disposal, other than discharge, for spoiled or contaminated by-products.
- 2.11.6.6.15. Identify pollutants discharged during the production of fish meal /fish powder /by-products. Identify and develop methods to prevent, treat or minimize the generation and discharge of stickwater at the source to the greatest extent practicable. Description and methods for backup disposal treatment method(s) if by-product wastewater treatment system fails (Part 2.3.4.6). Stickwater shall be recycled in an environmentally safe manner, whenever feasible.

- 2.11.6.6.16. Pollution prevention and minimization measures at the transfer point(s) of raw seafood to the processing facility.
- 2.11.6.6.17. Select chemical cleaning compounds and disinfectants to minimize the addition of nitrogen and phosphorous-based chemical materials to the discharge.
- 2.11.6.6.18. Apply chemical cleaning compounds and disinfectants in accordance with manufacturer instructions and suggested application rates.
- 2.11.6.6.19. Practices for the proper operation of marine sanitation devices in accordance with manufacturer's requirements (Part 2.1.2)
- 2.11.6.6.20. Minimizing the discharge of graywater while stationary and reducing pollutants in graywater discharges (Part 2.1.2.2).
- 2.11.6.6.21. Methods developed and implemented to ensure attractive nuisance conditions are not created; and seafood processing wastes do not cause nuisance or objectionable conditions. (Part 2.2.5.3.4), and
- 2.11.6.6.22. Practices to minimize incidental foam and scum produced by the discharge of seafood processing waste and wastewaters as well as seafood catch transfer water to the extent practicable (Part 2.2.1 or 2.3.1), including the modification of equipment, facilities, technology, processes and discharge procedures to be used to decrease the formation of foam and scum.
- 2.11.6.6.23. Procedures for spill response, storage of adequate oil and fuel clean-up equipment at the facility, on-board and at fuel transfer locations
- 2.11.6.7. Good housekeeping – Describing the facility objectives and maintenance of a clean, orderly work environment. Maintaining an orderly facility means that materials and equipment are neat and well-kept to prevent untreated pollutant releases to the environment.
- 2.11.6.8. Preventative maintenance – Describing maintenance which includes periodically inspecting, maintaining, and testing seafood processing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that can cause breakdowns or failures. Preventative maintenance focuses on preventing untreated pollutant releases to the receiving water.
- 2.11.6.9. Inspection and records keeping, and employee training pertaining to the BMP Plan.
- 2.11.7. The BMP Plan shall include the following provisions concerning its review:
 - 2.11.7.1. Be reviewed annually by the facility manager and appropriate staff, and
 - 2.11.7.2. Include a statement that a review has been completed and that the BMP Plan fulfills the requirements set forth in this permit. The statement shall be certified by the dated signature of the facility manager.
 - 2.11.7.3. If multiple parties discharge out a single outfall line, a single BMP may be used if each discharger's authorized agent reviews and signs the BMP and the plan clearly identifies each discharger's individual permit responsibilities, including individual BMP implementation strategies. A single responsible party will be identified in the BMP who ensures permit compliance, including monitoring and annual reporting.
- 2.11.8. The operator shall maintain a copy of the BMP Plan at the seafood processing facility during periods of operation and shall make the plan available to DEC upon request.

- 2.11.9. All business offices and/or operational sites of operator(s) required to maintain a copy of this permit and authorization shall also maintain a copy of the BMP Plan and make it available during authorized inspections upon request.
- 2.11.10. The operator shall amend the BMP Plan whenever there is a change in the seafood processing facility or in the operation of the seafood processing facility which materially increases the generation of pollutants and their release or potential release to the receiving water. If a new NOI is submitted the amended BMP Plan needs to be reviewed and certified by the operator.
- 2.11.11. At any time, if a BMP Plan proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objective of preventing and minimizing the generation of pollutants and their release, the BMP Plan shall be modified to incorporate revised BMP requirements. The operator shall submit to DEC a letter certifying the BMP Plan has been modified and meets the requirements of this Part within 30 days of a modification. A summary of the modifications shall be included with the certification. An example BMP Certification Form is provided as Permit Attachment F.
- 2.11.12. All changes in the BMP Plan shall be reviewed by the facility manager.

3. Special Conditions

3.1. Requests to Discharge in Excluded Area -

- 3.1.1. An operator may request to discharge in the excluded areas listed in Part 1.4.2 – 1.4.5. In order to obtain an authorization to discharge in one or more of these excluded areas, an operator shall submit a timely and complete request for discharge to an excluded area in accordance with the requirements listed in this Part 3.2. Pre-existing, permanent onshore siting may be considered justification for approval.
- 3.1.2. Application Requirement to Discharge to Excluded Areas Listed in Part 1.4.2 - 1.4.5.
 - 3.1.2.1. A new facility operator, those operators not listed in Appendix D, requesting to discharge to excluded areas in Part 1.4 shall submit a timely and complete request to the Department including:
 - 3.1.2.1.1. A NOI to be authorized to discharge meeting the requirements of Part 1.6
 - 3.1.2.1.2. A detailed description of the circumstances requiring discharge to the excluded area(s). This description should address alternatives to discharging within the excluded area(s).
 - 3.1.2.1.3. A detailed map showing the proposed or existing facility location, outfall location, receiving water bathymetry, surrounding upland topography and any protected water resources, special habitats or areas within three nautical miles of those areas listed in Part 1.4.3 (required APPENDIX - J and APPENDIX - K) which are located within three nautical miles of the site or its outfall. This area map of the facility and its outfall(s) shall be based upon an official map or chart generated by NOAA or USGS of a scale of resolution from 1:20,000 to 1:65,000.
 - 3.1.2.1.4. Provide a written notification to the agency with management authority over the excluded area 60 days prior to initial discharge. The operator shall also provide a copy of the notification to the Department. The written notification shall include:
 - 3.1.2.1.4.1. The information required in Part 3.1.2.1,
 - 3.1.2.1.4.2. A cover letter explaining why the information is being sent to the agency with management authority, including:
 - 3.1.2.1.4.2.1. The type of Excluded Area being discharged to,
 - 3.1.2.1.4.2.2. Why the applicant believes the agency has management authority over the Excluded Area,
 - 3.1.2.1.4.2.3. A request for the agency’s permit requirements, a copy of comments that management agency may have regarding the proposed discharge, or adopted management policies applicable to the Clean Water Act and the proposed discharge activity.
 - 3.1.2.1.4.2.4. How to contact the Department, including DEC’s mailing address:

Dept. of Environmental Conservation Division of Water – WDAP Seafood and Aquacultural Permitting 555 Cordova St. Anchorage, AK 99501
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- 3.1.2.1.5. Comments are due to the Department from the agency with management authority within 30 days of receipt of the operator's cover letter, or by the end of the Department's 30 day written notice for discharge to the Excluded Area(s), whichever is later.
- 3.1.2.2. Operators of existing facilities that discharge to an excluded area listed in Part 1.4 that propose to make material changes at the facility, including but not limited to changes in the seasonality of operation, significant increases in amount of pollutants discharged (greater than 25% increase in four-year annual average amount (weight) waste discharged), or changes in the location of an outfall shall submit updated information 60 days prior to implementing the change, meeting the same information as required in Part to the Department and to the agency with management authority.
- 3.1.3. Department Review Process for an Operator Proposing to Discharge to an Excluded Area.
 - 3.1.3.1. National Park System Units, National Monuments, National Sanctuaries, National Wildlife Refuges, National Conservation Areas, National Wilderness Areas, or wild segments of designated Wild and Scenic Rivers under federal land management are referred to collectively as "federal reserves". Discharges within federal reserves may be authorized unless the Department receives a valid objection from the agency with management authority over the federal reserves within 30 days of the agency receiving the notice. Based on agency input, the Department may place seasonal or geographic restrictions on the authorization.
 - 3.1.3.2. Applicants/operators shall provide the Department a copy of the information submitted to the excluded areas' (Part 1.4) agency(ies) with management authority, additionally any of the agencies written approval(s) and any recommended water quality related permit stipulations shall also be submitted to the Department. The applicant shall provide copies of any biological surveys, and environmental reports previous performed or required by the agencies with management authority. If these documents do not exist, the applicant shall inform the Department that such documents do not exist. If the agency with management authority has not responded to the operator within 30 days of submittal of the information required in this Part, the Department shall be notified.
 - 3.1.3.3. DEC shall provide a 30-day written notice to the agency with management authority of newly proposed facilities with discharges proposed in waters Excluded Areas listed in Parts 1.4.3 – 1.4.5 after the permit's effective date. The Department will consider agency comments prior to issuing an authorization. If the agency with management authority does not respond within 30 calendar days from the date of written notice the Department may grant coverage.
- 3.1.4. Excluded Area Site-Specific Conditions
 - 3.1.4.1. Based on input from the agency with management authority, the Department may place seasonal or geographic restrictions on the authorization. If the Department receives water quality related information from agency with management authority, the Department may include additional site-specific requirements on a written authorization provided that the requirements do not relieve, except as allowed, the operator of any other requirements of this permit.
 - 3.1.4.2. Discharge Authorizations shall include the following conditions, as applicable, for facility discharges located within critical habitat areas:
 - 3.1.4.2.1. Operators shall have a trained observer at the facility capable of identifying the listed endangered and threatened species (spectacled eiders, Steller's eiders, Northern Sea

Otters, Sea Lions, etc.). Provide report of citing(s), including injured or dead animals with the required Sea Surface and Shoreline Monitoring Report.

- 3.1.4.2.2. The operator shall obtain all required approvals from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Habitat prior to discharging within the boundaries of a State Critical Habitat Area.
- 3.1.4.2.3. Operators shall require incoming vessels to minimize the discharge bilge water within the critical habitat area unless it is for safety reasons. If bilge water shall be discharged for safety reasons, use oil/water separators on the outgoing bilge line.
- 3.1.4.2.4. Operators that transfer fuel in or within one nautical mile of the critical habitat area shall comply with all federal and state regulations for the prevention of, preparedness for, and response to oil discharges requirements. Facility operators shall have written procedures in their BMP Plan for spill response, store adequate oil and fuel clean-up equipment at the facility, on-board and at fuel transfer locations.
- 3.1.4.2.5. Seafood processing waste discharges within 1.0 nautical mile (nm) of the Pilot Point Critical Habitat Area (Ugashik Bay) shall not begin earlier than June 15 and shall cease on or before July 31 each calendar year.
- 3.1.4.2.6. Discharges in the Norton Sound Critical Habitat Area are not authorized June 24 – October 31.
- 3.1.4.2.7. Operators shall submit a Critical Habitat specific report with the Annual Report to DEC, and separate report to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, that documents the following information:
 - 3.1.4.2.7.1. Amount of seafood processed per day.
 - 3.1.4.2.7.2. Amount of seafood processing waste discharged per day.
 - 3.1.4.2.7.3. Sea surface and shoreline monitoring that describes survey methods and results, including dates, times, locations, and number of individuals of listed species observed.
 - 3.1.4.2.7.4. Actual dates of processing in the critical habitat.
 - 3.1.4.2.7.5. Seafloor survey results, if required.
 - 3.1.4.2.7.6. The reason and whether oil/water separators were or weren't used during any bilge water discharge.
 - 3.1.4.2.7.7. Any other relevant information.
- 3.1.4.3. Operators receiving an authorization to discharge at depths not meeting Parts 2.2.1.2 or 2.3.1.2, as applicable, will be required to perform scheduled seafloor surveys unless a reduced monitoring schedule has been authorized by the Department.
- 3.1.4.4. Reductions in sampling frequencies will not be granted without the submission of two of the last five operating years' seafloor surveys showing waste piles are less than 0.75 acres in deposit size.
- 3.1.4.5. A seafloor survey shall be conducted at each location where seafood processing waste discharge occurs in accordance with Part **Error! Reference source not found.**, Seafloor Survey Requirements. A request to not perform Seafloor Surveys will not be granted for those facilities operating within excluded areas, except for safety and health reasons. The survey shall

be conducted within 60 days of the completion of processing in the area (weather and ice conditions permitting).

3.2. Proposed or Existing Discharges to Impaired Water

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

Appendix A

Standard Conditions

APPENDIX A

STANDARD CONDITIONS

APDES GENERAL PERMIT

NONDOMESTIC

December 18, 2014

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

1.0 Standard Conditions Applicable to All Permits

1.1 Contact Information and Addresses

1.1.1 Permitting Program

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

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

1.1.2 Compliance and Enforcement Program

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

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

1.2 Duty to Comply

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

1.3 Duty to Reapply

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

1.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

1.5 Duty to Mitigate

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

1.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

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

1.7 Permit Actions

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

1.8 Property Rights

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

1.9 Duty to Provide Information

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

1.10 Inspection and Entry

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

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

1.11 Monitoring and Records

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

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

1.11.4 Monitoring Procedures

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

1.12 Signature Requirement and Penalties

- 1.12.1 Any application, report, or information submitted to the Department in compliance with a permit requirement must be signed and certified in accordance with 18 AAC 83.385. Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other document filed or required to be maintained under a permit, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be subject to penalties under 33 U.S.C. 1319(c)(4), AS 12.55.035(c)(1)(B), (c)(2), and (c)(3) and 46.03.790(g).
- 1.12.2 In accordance with 18 AAC 83.385, an APDES permit application must be signed as follows:
- 1.12.2.1 For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer.
 - 1.12.2.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by the general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
 - 1.12.2.3 For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- 1.12.3 Any report required by an APDES permit, and a submittal with any other information requested by the Department, must be signed by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- 1.12.3.1 The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2;
 - 1.12.3.2 The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, including the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility; or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
 - 1.12.3.3 The written authorization is submitted to the Department to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.
- 1.12.4 If an authorization under Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 is no longer effective because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 must be submitted to the Department before or together with any report, information, or application to be signed by an authorized representative.
- 1.12.5 Any person signing a document under Appendix A, Part 1.12.2 or Part 1.12.3 shall certify as follows:
- "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

1.13 Proprietary or Confidential Information

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

1.14 Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

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

1.15 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

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

1.16 Fee

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

1.17 Other Legal Obligations

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

2.0 Special Reporting Obligations

2.1 Planned Changes

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

2.2 Anticipated Noncompliance

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

2.3 Transfers

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

2.4 Compliance Schedules

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

2.5 Corrective Information

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

2.6 Bypass of Treatment Facilities

2.6.1 Prohibition of Bypass

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

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

2.6.2 Notice of bypass

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

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

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

2.7 Upset Conditions

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

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

2.8 Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Discharges

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

3.0 Monitoring, Recording, and Reporting Requirements

3.1 Representative Sampling

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

3.2 Reporting of Monitoring Results

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

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

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

3.3 Additional Monitoring by Permittee

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

3.4 Twenty-four Hour Reporting

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

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

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

3.5 Other Noncompliance Reporting

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

4.0 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

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

4.1 Civil Action

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

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

4.2 Injunctive Relief

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

4.3 Criminal Action

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

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

4.4 Other Fines

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

Appendix B

Abbreviations and Acronyms

18 AAC 70	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 70: Quality Standards. Available at http://www.state.ak.us/dec/regulations/pdfs/70mas.pdf
18 AAC 72	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 72: Wastewater Disposal. Available at http://www.state.ak.us/dec/regulations/pdfs/72mas.pdf
18 AAC 83	Alaska Administrative Code Title 18 Environmental Conservation Chapter 83: Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program
40 CFR	Code of Federal Regulations Title 40: Protection of Environment. Available at http://www.access.gpo.gov/ecfr/
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
APDES	Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Alaska's national program for issuing, modifying, revoking, and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permit...under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act
AS 46.03	Alaska Statutes Title 46, Chapter 03: Environmental Conservation. Available at http://www.legis.state.ak.us/default.htm
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
BMP	Best Management Practices
BOD ₅	Biological Oxygen Demand 5-Day
CD	Compact Disc
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
CHA	Critical Habitat Area
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. Available at http://www.state.ak.us/dec/
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
e.g.	Exempli gratia, Latin for 'for example'
ELG	Effluent Limitation Guideline
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FC	Fecal Coliform Bacteria
gpd	Gallons per day
GP	General Permit
mgd	Million gallons per day
mg/L	Milligram per liter

ml	Milliliter
MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water
MSD	Marine Sanitation Devise
N/A	Not Applicable
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Agency
NOI	Notice of Intent
nm	Nautical mile
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
pH	A measure, in Standard Units (SU), of the hydrogen-ion concentration in a solution. On the pH scale (0 –14), a value of 7 at 25°C represents a neutral condition. Decreasing values, below 7, indicate increasing hydrogen-ion concentration (acidity), increasing values, above 7, indicate decreasing hydrogen-ion concentration (alkalinity).
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
SU	Standard Units
TRC	Total Residual Chlorine
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
µg/l	Micrograms per liter
U.S.C.	United States Code
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
WASP	Water Quality Analysis Simulation Program
WQS	Water Quality Standards

Appendix C

Definitions

Appendix C

Definitions

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Definitions

Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) ^b	Means the state's program, approved by EPA under 33 U.S.C. 1342(b), for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under 33 U.S.C. 1317, 1328, 1342, and 1345
Annual	Means once per calendar year
Aquaculture ^h	Means the cultivation of aquatic plants or animals for human use or consumption
At-sea	Means that a receiving water is both more than one-half nautical mile from shore and in water depth greater than - 120 feet(ft.) Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW), discharge is occurring landward of the NOAA mapped baseline (s)
Average	Means an arithmetic mean obtained by adding quantities and dividing the sum by the number of quantities
Average Monthly Discharge Limitation ^e	Means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured for that month
Backwash	Means wash water resulting from the backwashing of a water filter
Baseline	Generally speaking, the baseline consists of the mainland low-water line and any offshore island and additional features that are applicable to the U.S. coast, such as straight lines or closing lines of river mouths, bays and enclosed harbors from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. (Westington, M. A., Slagel, M. J, 2010) U.S. Maritime Zones and the Determination of the National Baseline at for more information on baseline.
Baseline Committee	The baseline is reviewed and approved by an interagency committee called the U.S. Baseline Committee, chaired by the Department of State.
Best Management Practices (BMPs) ^e	Means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) ^e	Means the amount, in milligrams per liter, of oxygen used in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five days at 20° C

Bone Meal	Means a by-product made from the bones recovered from seafood processing.
Boundary ^d	Means line or landmark that serves to clarify, outline, or mark a limit, border, or interface
Bypass ^b	Means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility
Certified copy of log	A certified copy of a log is when each observer who records an observation on a log sheet, signs the log sheet and certifies it is true and accurate reflection of observed conditions.
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) ^f	Is used as a measure of the oxygen equivalent of the organic matter content of a sample that is susceptible to oxidation by a strong chemical oxidant
Clean Water Act (CWA) ^e	Means the federal law codified at 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387, also referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972
Color ^d	Means the condition that results in the visual sensations of hue and intensity as measured after turbidity is removed
Commissioner ^a	Means the commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation or the commissioner's designee
Community Grinder	A grinding station installed as a community service which serves community members for grinding fish carcass waste, as well as providing grinding and discharges service to multiple small fish processors in the surrounding community.
Composite Samples	Composite samples shall consist of at least eight equal volume grab samples. 24 hour composite sample means a combination of at least eight discrete samples of equal volume collected at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period at the same location. A "flow proportional composite" sample means a combination of at least eight discrete samples collected at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period with each sample volume proportioned according to the flow volume. The sample aliquots shall be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> .
Contact Recreation ^d	Means activities in which there is direct and intimate contact with water. Contact recreation includes swimming, diving, and water skiing. Contact recreation does not include wading.
Continuous coverage	Areas of seafood waste that are estimated to cover 100% of the ocean bottom, as measured within a three-foot-square sample plot, with a minimum seafood waste thickness of 1/2" thickness as measured with a probe, and will, at DEC's discretion, include boulders, rock

	outcrops, ridges, and other protrusions within an area of continuous coverage that are not covered by seafood waste.
Cooling Water ^f	Means once-through non-contact cooling water
Criterion ^d	Means a set concentration or limit of a water quality parameter that, when not exceeded, will protect an organism, a population of organisms, a community of organisms, or a prescribed water use with a reasonable degree of safety. A criterion might be a narrative statement instead of a numerical concentration or limit.
Daily Discharge ^e	Means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling. For pollutants measured in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with a limitation expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
Datum	A datum defines the position of the spheroid, a mathematical representation of the earth, relative to the center of the earth. It provides a frame of reference for measuring locations on the surface of the earth by defining the origin and orientation of latitude and longitude lines.
Department ^a	Means the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Design Flow ^b	Means the wastewater flow rate that the plant was designed to handle
Director ^e	Means the commissioner or the commissioner’s designee assigned to administer the APDES program or a portion of it, unless the context identifies an EPA director
Discharge ^e	When used without qualification, discharge means the discharge of a pollutant
Discharge of a Pollutant ^e	Means any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source or to waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft that is being used as a means of transportation. Discharge includes any addition of pollutants into waters of the United States from surface runoff that is collected or channeled by humans, discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a state, municipality, or other person that do not lead to a treatment works, discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances leading into privately owned treatment works, and does not include an addition of pollutants by any indirect discharger.

Discontinuous coverage	Areas of seafood waste that are estimated to cover 10% or more of the ocean bottom, but less than 100%, as measured within a three-foot square sample plot with a minimum seafood waste thickness in ½” thickness, as measured with a probe.
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) ^d	Means the concentration of oxygen in water as determined either by the Winkler (iodometric) method and its modifications or by the membrane electrode method. The oxygen dissolved in water or wastewater and usually expressed in milligrams per liter or percent saturation
Domestic Wastewater ^c	Means waterborne human wastes or graywater derived from dwellings, commercial buildings, institutions, or similar structures. “Domestic wastewater” includes the contents of individual removable containers used to collect and temporarily store human wastes or sewage.
Ecosystem ^d	Means a system made up of a community of animals, plants, and bacteria and the system’s interrelated physical and chemical environment
Effluent ^d	Means the segment of a wastewater stream that follows the final step in a treatment process and precedes discharge of the wastewater stream to the receiving environment
Estimated	Means a way to estimate the discharge volume. Approvable estimations include, but are not limited to, the number of persons per day at the facility, volume of potable water produced per day, lift station run time, etc.
Excluded area	Means an area not authorized as a receiving water under a permit
Existing Use ^d	The protected use classes and subclasses of state waters. For marine waters these uses include water supply, water recreation, growth and propagation of fish, shellfish, other aquatic life, and wildlife, and harvesting for consumption of raw mollusks or other aquatic life. An existing use includes all of these protected uses. See 18 AAC 70.020 for the protected subclasses.
Existing Source ^b	Existing source means any source which is not a new source or a new discharger. See definition for ‘New Source’.
Facility (ies)	Means those seafood processing plants or fish waste grinding plants located onshore (land); those plants located on pilings; and/or barges and vessels anchored next to a seafood processing dock or shoreline at a single location where seafood processing or seafood processing plant support is occurring on the barge/vessel.

Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FC) ^d	Bacteria that can ferment lactose at 44.5° + 0.2°C to produce gas in a multiple tube procedure. Fecal coliform bacteria also means all bacteria that produce blue colonies in a membrane filtration procedure within 24 ± 2 hours of incubation at 44.5° + 0.2°C in an M-FC broth.
Final Approval to Operate ^c	Means the approval that the Department issues after it has reviewed and approved the construction and operation of the engineered wastewater treatment works plans submitted to the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 72.215 through 18 AAC 72.280 (most current version).
Fish ^d	Means any of the group of cold-blooded vertebrates that live in water and have permanent gills for breathing and fins for locomotion.
Fish Meal	Means a solid product obtained by removing most of the water and some or all of the oil from fish or fish waste.
Fish Oil	Means the oil recovered from the tissue of oily fish such as salmon through a by-product recovery process to be sold as a usable product.
Fish Hydrolysate	Means a seafood by-product where solid fish is transformed into a liquid product obtained through various biological processes, sometimes including the addition of enzyme and acid reducers to speed up the hydrolysis process.
Fish Waste	Means the waste fluids, organs, flesh, bones, and chitinous shells produced by the processing of fishery resource that is discharged as an effluent.
Fish Waste Grinding Facility (ground fish waste facility)	Means a facility that grinds fish or accepts fish carcasses and grinds the fish as a public service, but does not “process” fish (bring fish to a marketable form). Fish waste may be from personal fish cleaning activities that includes such facilities as fish cleaning tables or fish waste grinders. Remote grinding facilities discharge more than 30,000 lbs of fish waste and that accept fish waste from Seafood Processing Facilities must comply with the Remote Seafood Processing requirements found in Part 2.2.
Fishery Resource	Finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and any other form of marine animal or plant life, other than marine mammals and birds.
Fishing vessel / barge	A vessel/barge that commercially engages in the catching, taking, or harvesting of a fishery resource or an activity that can reasonably be expected to results in the catching, taking, or harvesting of a fishery resource. Or a vessel/barge that operates on behalf of the operator to dispose of fish waste at-sea.

Fixed location	Means the outfall(s) (past or present) of an onshore facility or the discharge location of a vessel within a circular area with a radius equal to one-half (nm) nautical mile
Garbage	Means all kinds of victual, domestic and operational waste, excluding fresh fish and part thereof, generated during normal operation and liable to be disposed of continuously or periodically except dishwater, graywater and those substances that are defined in other Annexes to MARPOL 73/78.
Geometric Mean	The geometric mean is the N th root of the product of N. All sample results of zero will use a value of 1 for calculation of the geometric mean. Example geometric mean calculation: $\sqrt[3]{12 \times 23 \times 34 \times 990} = 55.$
Grab Sample	Means a single instantaneous sample collected at a particular place and time that represents the composition of wastewater only at that time and place
Graywater ^c	Means wastewater from a laundry, kitchen, sink, shower, bath, or other domestic source that does not contain excrement, urine, or combined storm water
Hydrodynamically energetic waters	Means waters that will disperse the seafood processing waste before settling, re-suspend and disperse wastes during high current events, or facilitate the decay and decomposition of the seafood waste.
Hydrolysate	Means the liquid or solid product generated by enzymatically digesting seafood waste
Influent	Means untreated wastewater before it enters the first treatment process of a wastewater treatment works
Inhibition Concentration 25% (IC ₂₅) ^d	Means the point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause 25% reduction in a nonlethal biological measurement of the test organisms, such as reproduction or growth
Lethal Concentration 50% (LC ₅₀) ^d	Mean the point estimate of the toxicant that would be lethal to 50% of the test organisms during a specific period
Living substrate	Means intertidal and seafloor communities of benthic plants (e.g., macroalgae and kelp) and animals (e.g., mussels, tube-building polychaete worms, and erect bryozoans) in dense aggregations. The Habitat Conservation Division of NMFS may be contacted at 907-271-5006 (Anchorage) or 907-586-7235 (Juneau) for further guidance on and the known locations of living substrates and other Habitat Areas of Particular Concern listed under the Essential Fish Habitat section of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

Marine sanitation device	Means any equipment for installation on board a vessel that is designed to receive, retain, treat or discharge sewage or any process to treat such sewage
Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation ^e	Means the highest allowable “daily discharge”
Mean ^d	Means the average of values obtained over a specified period and, for fecal coliform analysis, is computed as a geometric mean
Mean Lower Low Water ^d	Means the tidal datum plane of the average of the lower of the two low waters of each day, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey, at any place subject to tidal influence
Measured	Means the actual volume of wastewater discharged using appropriate mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading. Measure does not provide a recorded measurement of instantaneous rates.
Method Detection Limit (MDL)	Means the minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte
Micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) ^d	Means the concentration at which one millionth of a gram (10^{-6} g) is found in a volume of one liter
Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) ^d	Means the concentration at which one thousandth of a gram (10^{-3} g) is found in a volume of one liter. It is approximately equal to the unit “parts per million (ppm),” formerly of common use.
Mince	Means finely chopped seafood, particularly fish
Minimum Level (ML)	Means the concentration at which the entire analytical system shall give a recognizable signal and an acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed. This level is used as the compliance level if the effluent limit is below it.

Mixing Zone ^d	Means a volume of water adjacent to a discharge in which wastes discharged mix with the receiving water
Month	Means the time period from the 1 st of a calendar month to the last day in the month
Monthly Average	Means the average of daily discharges over a monitoring month calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a monitoring month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month
New Source ^e	<p>Means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:</p> <p>a.) After promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, or</p> <p>b.) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with Section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with Section 306 of the CWA within 120 days of their proposal.</p> <p>See 40 CFR 122.29 for Criteria for new source determination.</p>
Non-remote Processor ^g	Mean a seafood processing facility or by-product recovery facility located in a designated “processing center” or “population center” as described in 40 CFR Part 408.
Nuisance discharge	Seafood processing waste, including 0.5 inch ground fish waste solids, that are discharged or stored where animals are attracted to the waste in a manner that creates a threat to animal or human health and safety.
Oil and Grease ^g	Mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217
Onshore Facility	Means a processing facility constructed on land or a processing vessel moored to a permanent structure such as a dock, pier, or permanent anchors acting as a support facility to the onshore facility. Most seafood processing facilities in Alaska are located next to the ocean or a river to allow the transfer of raw seafood to the processing facility and the discharge of the seafood processing waste to a waters of the U.S.
Operator (See also Responsible Party) ^b	Means a company, organization, association, entity, or person who is issued a wastewater permit and is responsible for ensuring compliance, monitoring, and reporting as required by this permit.

<p>Ordinary High Water Mark ⁱ</p>	<p>Means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.</p>
<p>pH ^d</p>	<p>Means a measure of the hydrogen ion concentration of water or wastewater, expressed as the negative log of the hydrogen ion concentration in mg/L. A pH of 7 is neutral. A pH less than 7 is acidic, and a pH greater than 7 is basic.</p>
<p>Point Source ^e</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Pollutant ^e</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Poor Flushing</p>	<p>Means average water currents of less than one third (0.33) of a knot within 300 feet of an outfall.</p>
<p>Principal Executive Officer ^b</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Process wastewater ^e</p>	<p>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.); contact wastewater (including but not limited to: wastewater from floor drains, drains where water or process water has come in contact with seafood/ fish loading and unloading areas, water from seafood processing areas and by-product lines;. or those waters that has been in contact seafood waste and offal.</p>
<p>Processor</p>	<p>Operator of a facility who prepares raw fish or shellfish into a marketable form.</p>

Project Area Zone of Deposit (ZOD)	<p>Means the total area of the bottom and the water column within the zone of deposit in marine or estuarine waters in which DEC has authorized the deposit of substances in exceedance of the WQC in 18 AAC 70.020(b) and the antidegradation requirement in 18 AAC 70.010(c).</p> <p>An onshore seafood facility project area ZOD includes the entire marine operating area of an onshore seafood processing facility, either onshore and/or supporting vessels for onshore facility, including the following components: onshore seafood transfer devices; vessel and barge loading and unloading areas; offshore processing areas for supporting vessels and barges; bulkheads, ramps, floating walkways, docks, pilings, dolphins, anchors, buoys and other marine appurtenances, outfall locations and the length of the outfall line connecting the facility to the point of discharge as well as, previous locations of those outfalls that have no record of historical seafloor survey; and the marine water and ocean bottom underlying and connecting these features.</p>
Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)	Means a system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions to ensure that all research design and performance, environmental monitoring and sampling, and other technical and reporting activities are of the highest achievable quality
Quarter	Means the time period of three months based on the calendar year beginning with January
Receiving Water Body ^b	Means waters of the U.S. including: lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, straits, passages, canals, the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean, in the territorial limits of the state, and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially in or bordering the state or under the jurisdiction of the state. (See “Waters of the U.S.” at 18 AAC 83.990(77))
Recorded	Means a permanent record using mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading, as well as a record of instantaneous readings
Remote Processor ^g	Means a seafood processing facility not located in a designated “processing or population center” as described in 40 CFR Part 408. Most seafood processing facilities in Alaska are designated as “Remote”.
Report ^b	Report results of analysis
Residual Chlorine	Means chlorine remaining in water or wastewater at the end of a specified contact period as combined or free chlorine

Responsible Corporate Officer ^b	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p>
Responsible Party	The owner of a waste treatment system and/or outfall, or as designated on the NOI as the Responsible Party will be designated as the “Operator”(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.).
Scupper	Means an opening for draining off water, as from a floor or the roof of a building.
Seafood ^{ng}	Means the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed in the form in which it is received as a seafood processing plant
Seafood Processing	The conversion of aquatic animals from a raw to marketable form which involves more than evisceration of fish or other seafood at-sea.
Seafood waste by-product	Means the waste fluids, organs, flesh, bones, and chitinous shells produced in the conversion of seafood from a raw form to a marketable form that is utilized as source of material in a by-product recovery process or facility. See also fish meal, bone meal, fish oils, hydrolysate.
Seafood Processing Waste Effluent	Means the waste fluids, organs, flesh, bones, and chitinous shells produced by the modification of the physical condition of a fishery resource from a raw form to a marketable form that is discharged as an effluent. See seafood waste by-product for uses of this material.
Seasonal Facility	Means a facility that only processes seafood for a limited amount of time each calendar year and then the facility shuts down for 3 or more months before beginning processing again.
Secondary Recreation ^d	Means activities in which incidental water use can occur. Secondary recreation includes boating, camping, hunting, hiking, wading, and recreational fishing. Secondary contact recreation does not include fish consumption.

Settleable Solids ^d	Means solid material of organic or mineral origin that is transported by and deposited from water, as measured by the volumetric Imhoff cone method and at the method detection limits specified in method 2540(F), <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> , 18 th edition (1992), adopted by reference in 18 AAC 70.0201(1)
Severe Property Damage ^b	Means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
Sewage ^a	Means human body wastes and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes.
Shall	used in laws, regulations, or directives (including the use in this permit) to express what is mandatory <it <i>shall</i> be unlawful to carry firearms>
Sheen ^d	Means an iridescent appearance on the water surface
Shellfish ^b	Means a species of crustacean, mollusk, or other aquatic invertebrate with a shell or shell-like exoskeleton in any stage of its life cycle
Significant Industrial User (SIU) ^b	Means an indirect discharger that is the focus of control efforts under the national pretreatment program, includes all indirect dischargers subject to national categorical pretreatment standards, and all other indirect dischargers that contribute 25,000 gpd or more of process wastewater, or which make up five percent or more of the hydraulic or organic loading to the municipal treatment plant, subject to certain exceptions [40 CFR \$403.3(t)].
Single Discharge Location	Means the outfall(s) locations (past and present) of an onshore facility.
Single Area of Operation	A vessel's circular or rectangular area of discharge represented by no less than one-quarter (0.25) nautical mile (1320 feet) wide.
Stickwater	Means the water collected from a fish meal, fish oil or fish hydrolysate processes where fish processing byproducts are cooked, pressed and non-soluble protein solids and oils are removed by centrifuges, left after solids recovery and oil recovery.

Support Facility, Vessel or Barges	Means those vessels and/or barges anchored next to a seafood processing dock or shoreline at a single location where seafood processing is occurring on the vessel / barge on behalf of the onshore facility.
Suspended Solids	Means insoluble solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids. The quantity of material removed from wastewater in a laboratory test, as prescribed in <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> and referred to as non-filterable.
Trace coverage	Areas of seafood waste that are estimated to cover less than 10% coverage of seafood waste deposits in a three-foot-square sample site location on the seafloor; and/or Trace deposits are those seafood waste deposit that are less than ½” thick in the sample site location, no matter what the percentage of cover
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ^f	Means a measure of the filterable solids present in a sample, as determined by the method specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (most current version)
Treated sanitary wastewater (Vessels)	Means MSD Type II wastewater discharged from a vessel’s toilets or urinals .
Twice per year	Means two time periods during the calendar year: October through April and May through September
Unwashed Mince	Means minced fish that is neither washed, nor dewatered and is frozen into blocks
Upset ^b	Means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the operator. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
Washed Mince	Means minced fish that is washed, dewatered, and frozen into blocks. “Surimi” is made from washed mince product.
Water Depth	Means the depth of the water between the surface and the seafloor as measured at MLLW, or from the water surface to the bed lands.
Wastewater Treatment ^c	Means any process to which wastewater is subjected in order to remove or alter its objectionable constituents and make it suitable for subsequent use or acceptable for discharge to the environment

Waters of the United States or Waters of the U.S. ^e	Has the meaning given in 18 AAC 83.990(77)
Water Recreation ^d	See contact recreation or secondary recreation
Water Supply ^d	Means any of the waters of the United States 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, aquaculture, seafood processing, and industrial purposes. Water supply does not necessarily mean that water in a water body 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

NOTE:

- a. Definitions from AS 46.03.900
- b. Definition from 18 AAC 83
- c. Definition from 18 AAC 72
- d. Definition from 18 AAC 70
- e. Definition from 40 CFR 122.2
- f. Definition from 40 CFR 401.11
- g. Definition from 40 CFR 408
- h. Definition from 40 CFR 122.25
- i. Definition from 33 CFR 328.3(e)

Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) ^b	Means the state's program, approved by EPA under 33 U.S.C. 1342(b), for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under 33 U.S.C. 1317, 1328, 1342, and 1345
Annual	Means once per calendar year
Aquaculture ^h	Means the cultivation of aquatic plants or animals for human use or consumption
At-sea	Means that a receiving water is both more than one-half nautical mile from shore and in water depth greater than - 120 feet(ft.) Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW), discharge is occurring landward of the NOAA mapped baseline (s)
Average	Means an arithmetic mean obtained by adding quantities and dividing the sum by the number of quantities
Average Monthly Discharge Limitation ^e	Means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured for that month
Backwash	Means wash water resulting from the backwashing of a water filter
Baseline	Generally speaking, the baseline consists of the mainland low-water line and any offshore island and additional features that are applicable to the U.S. coast, such as straight lines or closing lines of river mouths, bays and enclosed harbors from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. (Westington, M. A., Slagel, M. J, 2010) U.S. Maritime Zones and the Determination of the National Baseline at for more information on baseline.
Baseline Committee	The baseline is reviewed and approved by an interagency committee called the U.S. Baseline Committee, chaired by the Department of State.
Best Management Practices (BMPs) ^e	Means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) ^e	Means the amount, in milligrams per liter, of oxygen used in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five days at 20° C

Bone Meal	Means a by-product made from the bones recovered from seafood processing.
Boundary ^d	Means line or landmark that serves to clarify, outline, or mark a limit, border, or interface
Bypass ^b	Means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility
Certified copy of log	A certified copy of a log is when each observer who records an observation on a log sheet, signs the log sheet and certifies it is true and accurate reflection of observed conditions.
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) ^f	Is used as a measure of the oxygen equivalent of the organic matter content of a sample that is susceptible to oxidation by a strong chemical oxidant
Clean Water Act (CWA) ^e	Means the federal law codified at 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387, also referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972
Color ^d	Means the condition that results in the visual sensations of hue and intensity as measured after turbidity is removed
Commissioner ^a	Means the commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation or the commissioner's designee
Community Grinder	A grinding station installed as a community service which serves community members for grinding fish carcass waste, as well as providing grinding and discharges service to multiple small fish processors in the surrounding community.
Composite Samples	Composite samples shall consist of at least eight equal volume grab samples. 24 hour composite sample means a combination of at least eight discrete samples of equal volume collected at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period at the same location. A "flow proportional composite" sample means a combination of at least eight discrete samples collected at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period with each sample volume proportioned according to the flow volume. The sample aliquots shall be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> .
Contact Recreation ^d	Means activities in which there is direct and intimate contact with water. Contact recreation includes swimming, diving, and water skiing. Contact recreation does not include wading.
Continuous coverage	Areas of seafood waste that are estimated to cover 100% of the ocean bottom, as measured within a three-foot-square sample plot, with a minimum seafood waste thickness of 1/2" thickness as measured with a probe, and will, at DEC's discretion, include boulders, rock

	outcrops, ridges, and other protrusions within an area of continuous coverage that are not covered by seafood waste.
Cooling Water ^f	Means once-through non-contact cooling water
Criterion ^d	Means a set concentration or limit of a water quality parameter that, when not exceeded, will protect an organism, a population of organisms, a community of organisms, or a prescribed water use with a reasonable degree of safety. A criterion might be a narrative statement instead of a numerical concentration or limit.
Daily Discharge ^e	Means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling. For pollutants measured in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with a limitation expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
Datum	A datum defines the position of the spheroid, a mathematical representation of the earth, relative to the center of the earth. It provides a frame of reference for measuring locations on the surface of the earth by defining the origin and orientation of latitude and longitude lines.
Department ^a	Means the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Design Flow ^b	Means the wastewater flow rate that the plant was designed to handle
Director ^e	Means the commissioner or the commissioner’s designee assigned to administer the APDES program or a portion of it, unless the context identifies an EPA director
Discharge ^e	When used without qualification, discharge means the discharge of a pollutant
Discharge of a Pollutant ^e	Means any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source or to waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft that is being used as a means of transportation. Discharge includes any addition of pollutants into waters of the United States from surface runoff that is collected or channeled by humans, discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a state, municipality, or other person that do not lead to a treatment works, discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances leading into privately owned treatment works, and does not include an addition of pollutants by any indirect discharger.

Discontinuous coverage	Areas of seafood waste that are estimated to cover 10% or more of the ocean bottom, but less than 100%, as measured within a three-foot square sample plot with a minimum seafood waste thickness in ½” thickness, as measured with a probe.
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) ^d	Means the concentration of oxygen in water as determined either by the Winkler (iodometric) method and its modifications or by the membrane electrode method. The oxygen dissolved in water or wastewater and usually expressed in milligrams per liter or percent saturation
Domestic Wastewater ^c	Means waterborne human wastes or graywater derived from dwellings, commercial buildings, institutions, or similar structures. “Domestic wastewater” includes the contents of individual removable containers used to collect and temporarily store human wastes or sewage.
Ecosystem ^d	Means a system made up of a community of animals, plants, and bacteria and the system’s interrelated physical and chemical environment
Effluent ^d	Means the segment of a wastewater stream that follows the final step in a treatment process and precedes discharge of the wastewater stream to the receiving environment
Estimated	Means a way to estimate the discharge volume. Approvable estimations include, but are not limited to, the number of persons per day at the facility, volume of potable water produced per day, lift station run time, etc.
Excluded area	Means an area not authorized as a receiving water under a permit
Existing Use ^d	The protected use classes and subclasses of state waters. For marine waters these uses include water supply, water recreation, growth and propagation of fish, shellfish, other aquatic life, and wildlife, and harvesting for consumption of raw mollusks or other aquatic life. An existing use includes all of these protected uses. See 18 AAC 70.020 for the protected subclasses.
Existing Source ^b	Existing source means any source which is not a new source or a new discharger. See definition for ‘New Source’.
Facility (ies)	Means those seafood processing plants or fish waste grinding plants located onshore (land); those plants located on pilings; and/or barges and vessels anchored next to a seafood processing dock or shoreline at a single location where seafood processing or seafood processing plant support is occurring on the barge/vessel.

Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FC) ^d	Bacteria that can ferment lactose at 44.5° + 0.2°C to produce gas in a multiple tube procedure. Fecal coliform bacteria also means all bacteria that produce blue colonies in a membrane filtration procedure within 24 ± 2 hours of incubation at 44.5° + 0.2°C in an M-FC broth.
Final Approval to Operate ^c	Means the approval that the Department issues after it has reviewed and approved the construction and operation of the engineered wastewater treatment works plans submitted to the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 72.215 through 18 AAC 72.280 (most current version).
Fish ^d	Means any of the group of cold-blooded vertebrates that live in water and have permanent gills for breathing and fins for locomotion.
Fish Meal	Means a solid product obtained by removing most of the water and some or all of the oil from fish or fish waste.
Fish Oil	Means the oil recovered from the tissue of oily fish such as salmon through a by-product recovery process to be sold as a usable product.
Fish Hydrolysate	Means a seafood by-product where solid fish is transformed into a liquid product obtained through various biological processes, sometimes including the addition of enzyme and acid reducers to speed up the hydrolysis process.
Fish Waste	Means the waste fluids, organs, flesh, bones, and chitinous shells produced by the processing of fishery resource that is discharged as an effluent.
Fish Waste Grinding Facility (ground fish waste facility)	Means a facility that grinds fish or accepts fish carcasses and grinds the fish as a public service, but does not “process” fish (bring fish to a marketable form). Fish waste may be from personal fish cleaning activities that includes such facilities as fish cleaning tables or fish waste grinders. Remote grinding facilities discharge more than 30,000 lbs of fish waste and that accept fish waste from Seafood Processing Facilities must comply with the Remote Seafood Processing requirements found in Part 2.2.
Fishery Resource	Finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and any other form of marine animal or plant life, other than marine mammals and birds.
Fishing vessel / barge	A vessel/barge that commercially engages in the catching, taking, or harvesting of a fishery resource or an activity that can reasonably be expected to results in the catching, taking, or harvesting of a fishery resource. Or a vessel/barge that operates on behalf of the operator to dispose of fish waste at-sea.

Fixed location	Means the outfall(s) (past or present) of an onshore facility or the discharge location of a vessel within a circular area with a radius equal to one-half (nm) nautical mile
Garbage	Means all kinds of victual, domestic and operational waste, excluding fresh fish and part thereof, generated during normal operation and liable to be disposed of continuously or periodically except dishwater, graywater and those substances that are defined in other Annexes to MARPOL 73/78.
Geometric Mean	The geometric mean is the N th root of the product of N. All sample results of zero will use a value of 1 for calculation of the geometric mean. Example geometric mean calculation: $\sqrt[3]{12 \times 23 \times 34 \times 990} = 55.$
Grab Sample	Means a single instantaneous sample collected at a particular place and time that represents the composition of wastewater only at that time and place
Graywater ^c	Means wastewater from a laundry, kitchen, sink, shower, bath, or other domestic source that does not contain excrement, urine, or combined storm water
Hydrodynamically energetic waters	Means waters that will disperse the seafood processing waste before settling, re-suspend and disperse wastes during high current events, or facilitate the decay and decomposition of the seafood waste.
Hydrolysate	Means the liquid or solid product generated by enzymatically digesting seafood waste
Influent	Means untreated wastewater before it enters the first treatment process of a wastewater treatment works
Inhibition Concentration 25% (IC ₂₅) ^d	Means the point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause 25% reduction in a nonlethal biological measurement of the test organisms, such as reproduction or growth
Lethal Concentration 50% (LC ₅₀) ^d	Mean the point estimate of the toxicant that would be lethal to 50% of the test organisms during a specific period
Living substrate	Means intertidal and seafloor communities of benthic plants (e.g., macroalgae and kelp) and animals (e.g., mussels, tube-building polychaete worms, and erect bryozoans) in dense aggregations. The Habitat Conservation Division of NMFS may be contacted at 907-271-5006 (Anchorage) or 907-586-7235 (Juneau) for further guidance on and the known locations of living substrates and other Habitat Areas of Particular Concern listed under the Essential Fish Habitat section of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

Marine sanitation device	Means any equipment for installation on board a vessel that is designed to receive, retain, treat or discharge sewage or any process to treat such sewage
Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation ^e	Means the highest allowable “daily discharge”
Mean ^d	Means the average of values obtained over a specified period and, for fecal coliform analysis, is computed as a geometric mean
Mean Lower Low Water ^d	Means the tidal datum plane of the average of the lower of the two low waters of each day, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey, at any place subject to tidal influence
Measured	Means the actual volume of wastewater discharged using appropriate mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading. Measure does not provide a recorded measurement of instantaneous rates.
Method Detection Limit (MDL)	Means the minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte
Micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) ^d	Means the concentration at which one millionth of a gram (10^{-6} g) is found in a volume of one liter
Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) ^d	Means the concentration at which one thousandth of a gram (10^{-3} g) is found in a volume of one liter. It is approximately equal to the unit “parts per million (ppm),” formerly of common use.
Mince	Means finely chopped seafood, particularly fish
Minimum Level (ML)	Means the concentration at which the entire analytical system shall give a recognizable signal and an acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed. This level is used as the compliance level if the effluent limit is below it.

Mixing Zone ^d	Means a volume of water adjacent to a discharge in which wastes discharged mix with the receiving water
Month	Means the time period from the 1 st of a calendar month to the last day in the month
Monthly Average	Means the average of daily discharges over a monitoring month calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a monitoring month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month
New Source ^e	<p>Means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:</p> <p>a.) After promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, or</p> <p>b.) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with Section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with Section 306 of the CWA within 120 days of their proposal.</p> <p>See 40 CFR 122.29 for Criteria for new source determination.</p>
Non-remote Processor ^g	Mean a seafood processing facility or by-product recovery facility located in a designated “processing center” or “population center” as described in 40 CFR Part 408.
Nuisance discharge	Seafood processing waste, including 0.5 inch ground fish waste solids, that are discharged or stored where animals are attracted to the waste in a manner that creates a threat to animal or human health and safety.
Oil and Grease ^g	Mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217
Onshore Facility	Means a processing facility constructed on land or a processing vessel moored to a permanent structure such as a dock, pier, or permanent anchors acting as a support facility to the onshore facility. Most seafood processing facilities in Alaska are located next to the ocean or a river to allow the transfer of raw seafood to the processing facility and the discharge of the seafood processing waste to a waters of the U.S.
Operator (See also Responsible Party) ^b	Means a company, organization, association, entity, or person who is issued a wastewater permit and is responsible for ensuring compliance, monitoring, and reporting as required by this permit.

<p>Ordinary High Water Mark ⁱ</p>	<p>Means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.</p>
<p>pH ^d</p>	<p>Means a measure of the hydrogen ion concentration of water or wastewater, expressed as the negative log of the hydrogen ion concentration in mg/L. A pH of 7 is neutral. A pH less than 7 is acidic, and a pH greater than 7 is basic.</p>
<p>Point Source ^e</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Pollutant ^e</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Poor Flushing</p>	<p>Means average water currents of less than one third (0.33) of a knot within 300 feet of an outfall.</p>
<p>Principal Executive Officer ^b</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Process wastewater ^e</p>	<p>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.); contact wastewater (including but not limited to: wastewater from floor drains, drains where water or process water has come in contact with seafood/ fish loading and unloading areas, water from seafood processing areas and by-product lines;. or those waters that has been in contact seafood waste and offal.</p>
<p>Processor</p>	<p>Operator of a facility who prepares raw fish or shellfish into a marketable form.</p>

Project Area Zone of Deposit (ZOD)	<p>Means the total area of the bottom and the water column within the zone of deposit in marine or estuarine waters in which DEC has authorized the deposit of substances in exceedance of the WQC in 18 AAC 70.020(b) and the antidegradation requirement in 18 AAC 70.010(c).</p> <p>An onshore seafood facility project area ZOD includes the entire marine operating area of an onshore seafood processing facility, either onshore and/or supporting vessels for onshore facility, including the following components: onshore seafood transfer devices; vessel and barge loading and unloading areas; offshore processing areas for supporting vessels and barges; bulkheads, ramps, floating walkways, docks, pilings, dolphins, anchors, buoys and other marine appurtenances, outfall locations and the length of the outfall line connecting the facility to the point of discharge as well as, previous locations of those outfalls that have no record of historical seafloor survey; and the marine water and ocean bottom underlying and connecting these features.</p>
Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)	Means a system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions to ensure that all research design and performance, environmental monitoring and sampling, and other technical and reporting activities are of the highest achievable quality
Quarter	Means the time period of three months based on the calendar year beginning with January
Receiving Water Body ^b	Means waters of the U.S. including: lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, straits, passages, canals, the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean, in the territorial limits of the state, and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially in or bordering the state or under the jurisdiction of the state. (See “Waters of the U.S.” at 18 AAC 83.990(77))
Recorded	Means a permanent record using mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading, as well as a record of instantaneous readings
Remote Processor ^g	Means a seafood processing facility not located in a designated “processing or population center” as described in 40 CFR Part 408. Most seafood processing facilities in Alaska are designated as “Remote”.
Report ^b	Report results of analysis
Residual Chlorine	Means chlorine remaining in water or wastewater at the end of a specified contact period as combined or free chlorine

Responsible Corporate Officer ^b	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p>
Responsible Party	<p>The owner of a waste treatment system and/or outfall, or as designated on the NOI as the Responsible Party will be designated as the “Operator”(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.).</p>
Scupper	<p>Means an opening for draining off water, as from a floor or the roof of a building.</p>
Seafood ^{ng}	<p>Means the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed in the form in which it is received as a seafood processing plant</p>
Seafood Processing	<p>The conversion of aquatic animals from a raw to marketable form which involves more than evisceration of fish or other seafood at-sea.</p>
Seafood waste by-product	<p>Means the waste fluids, organs, flesh, bones, and chitinous shells produced in the conversion of seafood from a raw form to a marketable form that is utilized as source of material in a by-product recovery process or facility. See also fish meal, bone meal, fish oils, hydrolysate.</p>
Seafood Processing Waste Effluent	<p>Means the waste fluids, organs, flesh, bones, and chitinous shells produced by the modification of the physical condition of a fishery resource from a raw form to a marketable form that is discharged as an effluent. See seafood waste by-product for uses of this material.</p>
Seasonal Facility	<p>Means a facility that only processes seafood for a limited amount of time each calendar year and then the facility shuts down for 3 or more months before beginning processing again.</p>
Secondary Recreation ^d	<p>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.</p>

Settleable Solids ^d	Means solid material of organic or mineral origin that is transported by and deposited from water, as measured by the volumetric Imhoff cone method and at the method detection limits specified in method 2540(F), <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> , 18 th edition (1992), adopted by reference in 18 AAC 70.0201(1)
Severe Property Damage ^b	Means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
Sewage ^a	Means human body wastes and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes.
Shall	used in laws, regulations, or directives (including the use in this permit) to express what is mandatory <it <i>shall</i> be unlawful to carry firearms>
Sheen ^d	Means an iridescent appearance on the water surface
Shellfish ^b	Means a species of crustacean, mollusk, or other aquatic invertebrate with a shell or shell-like exoskeleton in any stage of its life cycle
Significant Industrial User (SIU) ^b	Means an indirect discharger that is the focus of control efforts under the national pretreatment program, includes all indirect dischargers subject to national categorical pretreatment standards, and all other indirect dischargers that contribute 25,000 gpd or more of process wastewater, or which make up five percent or more of the hydraulic or organic loading to the municipal treatment plant, subject to certain exceptions [40 CFR §403.3(t)].
Single Discharge Location	Means the outfall(s) locations (past and present) of an onshore facility.
Single Area of Operation	A vessel's circular or rectangular area of discharge represented by no less than one-quarter (0.25) nautical mile (1320 feet) wide.
Stickwater	Means the water collected from a fish meal, fish oil or fish hydrolysate processes where fish processing byproducts are cooked, pressed and non-soluble protein solids and oils are removed by centrifuges, left after solids recovery and oil recovery.

Support Facility, Vessel or Barges	Means those vessels and/or barges anchored next to a seafood processing dock or shoreline at a single location where seafood processing is occurring on the vessel / barge on behalf of the onshore facility.
Suspended Solids	Means insoluble solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids. The quantity of material removed from wastewater in a laboratory test, as prescribed in <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> and referred to as non-filterable.
Trace coverage	Areas of seafood waste that are estimated to cover less than 10% coverage of seafood waste deposits in a three-foot-square sample site location on the seafloor; and/or Trace deposits are those seafood waste deposit that are less than ½” thick in the sample site location, no matter what the percentage of cover
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ^f	Means a measure of the filterable solids present in a sample, as determined by the method specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (most current version)
Treated sanitary wastewater (Vessels)	Means MSD Type II wastewater discharged from a vessel’s toilets or urinals .
Twice per year	Means two time periods during the calendar year: October through April and May through September
Unwashed Mince	Means minced fish that is neither washed, nor dewatered and is frozen into blocks
Upset ^b	Means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the operator. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
Washed Mince	Means minced fish that is washed, dewatered, and frozen into blocks. “Surimi” is made from washed mince product.
Water Depth	Means the depth of the water between the surface and the seafloor as measured at MLLW, or from the water surface to the bed lands.
Wastewater Treatment ^c	Means any process to which wastewater is subjected in order to remove or alter its objectionable constituents and make it suitable for subsequent use or acceptable for discharge to the environment

Waters of the United States or Waters of the U.S. ^e	Has the meaning given in 18 AAC 83.990(77)
Water Recreation ^d	See contact recreation or secondary recreation
Water Supply ^d	Means any of the waters of the United States 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, aquaculture, seafood processing, and industrial purposes. Water supply does not necessarily mean that water in a water body 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

NOTE:

- a. Definitions from AS 46.03.900
- b. Definition from 18 AAC 83
- c. Definition from 18 AAC 72
- d. Definition from 18 AAC 70
- e. Definition from 40 CFR 122.2
- f. Definition from 40 CFR 401.11
- g. Definition from 40 CFR 408
- h. Definition from 40 CFR 122.25
- i. Definition from 33 CFR 328.3(e)

Appendix D

Facility/Vessel Specific Information

Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information

Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters

Old Tracking Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed below may be authorized with the submittal of an NOI with parameters listed.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Discharge amount as Authorized under AKG520000 (Pounds)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW))	Assigned Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Assigned Project Area ZOD or Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
AKG520090	Alaska General Seafoods Ketchikan Plant (Major)	Tongass Narrows	Solids shipped to another operator	68	100	Yes	No
AKG520168	Alaska General Seafoods Naknek Plant (Estuarine)	Naknek River	9,900,000	1.5 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520528	Alaska Glacier Seafoods Juneau Plant	Auke Bay	Solids discharged by vessel 2,743,000	10	100	No ZOD	No
AKG520402	Alaska Omega Nutrition Nikiski Plant	Nikishka Bay	5,000,000	20	100	Yes	No
AKG528434	Alaska Pacific Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote) (Major)	Near Island Channel	Solids discharge At –Sea only when Fish Meal Plant Inoperable	63	No MZ	NO ZOD Yes Seafloor Survey Area	Yes
AKG520056	Alaska Seafood Holdings Hoonah Plant	Port Frederick	430,000	80	100	Yes	No
New, Applied with NOI	Alaska Wild Seafoods, LLC	Orca Inlet	18,000	25	100	Yes	No
AKG520337	Atka Pride Seafoods Atka Plant	Bering Sea	4,330,000	30	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520506	Bering Pacific Seafoods False Pass Plant	Isanotski Strait	5,070,000	60	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520166	Big Creek Fisheries Big Creek Plant (Estuarine)	Big Creek	1,300,000	15 ft	100	Yes	No
Applied with a New NOI	Bristol Bay Borough Naknek Grinder (Estuarine)	Naknek River	30,000	0-5 ft	100	Yes	No

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

Old Tracking Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed below may be authorized with the submittal of an NOI with parameters listed.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Discharge amount as Authorized under AKG520000 (Pounds)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW))	Assigned Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Assigned Project Area ZOD or Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
AKG520518	City of Homer Port and Harbor Fish Grinder	Kachemak Bay	2,000,000	28	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520536	Coffee Point Seafoods Egegik Large Plant (Estuarine)	Egegik River	630,000	10 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520358	Coffee Point Seafoods Egegik Small Plant (Estuarine)	Egegik River	60,000	10 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520524	Copper River Seafoods Cordova Plant	Orca Inlet	4,060,400	37	100	Yes	No
AKG520138	Copper River Seafoods Naknek Plant (Estuarine)	Naknek River	5,500,000	0-15 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520482	Copper River Seafoods, Port of Kenai Plant (Estuarine)	Kenai River	500,000	10 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520478	Double E Foods Pacific Star Seafoods Kenai Plant (Estuarine)	Kenai River	6,030,000	10 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520445	E.C. Phillips & Son Craig Plant		Solids shipped to Ketchikan	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
AKG520001	E.C. Phillips & Son Ketchikan Plant	Tongass Narrows	9,441,000	42	100	Yes	No
AKG520037	Ekuk Fisheries Ekuk Plant	Nushagak Bay	2,000,000	23	100	Yes	No
AKG528834	Global Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	St Paul Harbor	Solids discharge At –Sea only when Fish Meal Plant Inoperable	60	No MZ	NO ZOD Yes Seafloor Survey Area	Yes

Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information

Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters

Old Tracking Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed below may be authorized with the submittal of an NOI with parameters listed.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Discharge amount as Authorized under AKG520000 (Pounds)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW))	Assigned Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Assigned Project Area ZOD or Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
New, Applied with NOI and APDES Application	Goodnews Bay Regional Salmon Processing Plant	Kuskokwim Bay	4,000,000	60	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520048	Great Pacific Seafoods Kenai Plant (Estuarine)	Kenai River	8,000,000	12 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520160	Great Pacific Seafoods Whittier Plant	Passage Canal	4,384,000	20	100	Yes	No
New, Applied with NOI	Haines Packing Company	Letnikof Cove	98,000	60	100	Yes	No
New, Applied with NOI	Hollis Bay Seafoods	Hollis Anchorage	45,000	30	100	Yes	No
New, Applied with NOI	Hydaburg Specialty Seafood Processing Plant	Sukkwan Strait	16,500	40	100	Yes	No
AKG520495	Icicle Seafood Egegik Plant (Estuarine)	Egegik River	3,610,000	4-15 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520246	Icicle Seafood – Gordon Jenson Support - Illuiliuk Bay Facility	Illuiliuk Bay	10,000,000	15'	100	Yes	No
AKG520047	Icicle Seafood Larsen Bay Plant	Larson Bay	10,000,000	30	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520303	Icicle Seafoods Petersburg Plant (Major)	Wrangell Narrows	*20,000,000 *Consistent with EPA's December 2001 Authorization	24	100	Yes	No

Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information

Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters

Old Tracking Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed below may be authorized with the submittal of an NOI with parameters listed.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Discharge amount as Authorized under AKG520000 (Pounds)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW))	Assigned Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Assigned Project Area ZOD or Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
AKG520488	Icicle Seafoods Seward Plant (Major)	Resurrection Bay	10,000,000	126	100	Yes	No
New, Applied with NOI	Icicle Seafoods Wood River Plant (Estuarine)	Wood River	10,000,000	9 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520487	Inlet Fish Producers Kasilof River Plant (Estuarine)	Kasilof River	5,000,000	10 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520480	Inlet Fish Producers Kenai River Plant (Estuarine)	Kenai River	8,000,000	10-12 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG528353	International Seafoods Alaska Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	Near Island Channel	Solids discharge At –Sea only when Fish Meal Plant Inoperable	36	No MZ	NO ZOD Yes Seafloor Survey Area	Yes
AKG520073	Keku Seafoods LLC Kake Plant	Keku Strait	572,000	102	100	Yes	No
AKG528234	Kodiak Fishmeal Company Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote) (Major)	Gibson Cove	Solids discharge At –Sea only when Fish Meal Plant Inoperable	52	No MZ	NO ZOD Yes Seafloor Survey Area	Yes
AKG520467	Leader Creek Fisheries Naknek Plant (Estuarine)	Naknek River	3,475,000	8 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520112	North Pacific Seafoods Pederson Point Plant	Naknek	4,550,000	0	100	Yes	No

Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information

Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters

Old Tracking Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed below may be authorized with the submittal of an NOI with parameters listed.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Discharge amount as Authorized under AKG520000 (Pounds)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW))	Assigned Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Assigned Project Area ZOD or Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
AKG520039	North Pacific Seafoods Red Salmon Naknek Plant (Estuarine)	Naknek River	9,200,000	1.7 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520065	North Pacific Seafood Sitka Plant (Major)	Sitka Harbor Channel	5,400,000	38	100	Yes	No
AKG520055	North Pacific Seafoods Togiak Plant (Estuarine)	Togiak River	3,475,000	10 ft	100	Yes	Yes
New, Applied with NOI	Northern Fish Alaska, LLC dba Prime Select Seafoods	Orca Inlet	1,150,000	30	100	Yes	No
AKG520036	Ocean Beauty Seafoods Alitak Plant	Lazy Bay	9,835,000	45	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520494	Ocean Beauty Seafoods Cordova Plant (Major)	Orca Inlet	9,950,000	30	100	Yes	No
AKG520059	Ocean Beauty Seafoods Excursion Inlet Plant	Excursion Inlet	*16,565,600 *Consistent with EPA's May 2002 Authorization	58	100	Yes	Yes
AKG528493	Ocean Beauty Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote) (Major)	St Paul Harbor	Solids discharge At –Sea only when Fish Meal Plant Inoperable	30	No MZ	NO ZOD Yes Seafloor Survey Area	Yes

Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information

Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters

Old Tracking Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed below may be authorized with the submittal of an NOI with parameters listed.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Discharge amount as Authorized under AKG520000 (Pounds)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW))	Assigned Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Assigned Project Area ZOD or Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
AKG520092	Ocean Beauty Seafoods Naknek Plant (Estuarine)	Naknek River	7,687,860	25 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520477	Ocean Beauty Seafoods Petersburg Plant (Major)	Wrangell Narrows	9,654,500	35	100	Yes	No
AKG528835	Pacific Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	St Paul Harbor	Solids discharge At –Sea only when Fish Meal Plant Inoperable	20	No MZ	NO ZOD Yes Seafloor Survey Area	Yes
AKG520481	Pacific Star Seafoods Kenai River Plant (Estuarine)	Kenai River	2,250,000	12 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520525	Pacific Sun Products Ketchikan Plant	Tongass Narrows	600,000	45	100	Yes	No
AKG520040	Pelican Seafoods Shorebased Plant	Lisianski Inlet	45,000	40	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520012	Peter Pan Seafoods Dillingham Plant (Estuarine)	Nushagak River	7,670,000	10 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520014	Peter Pan Seafoods Port Moller Plant	Port Moller	4,000,000	10	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520244	Peter Pan Seafoods Valdez Plant (Major)	Valdez Bay	10,000,000	212	100	Yes	No
AKG520474	Polar Seafoods Seward Plant (Major)	Resurrection Bay	8,000,000	85	100	Yes	No
New, Applied with NOI	Premier Harvest LLC Adak Plant	Sweeper Cove	170,000	65	100	Yes	No

Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information

Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters

Old Tracking Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed below may be authorized with the submittal of an NOI with parameters listed.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Discharge amount as Authorized under AKG520000 (Pounds)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW))	Assigned Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Assigned Project Area ZOD or Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
AKG520355	Resurrection Bay Seafoods Seward Plant	Resurrection Bay	1,176,440	95	100	Yes	No
AKG520412	Sassco Taku Fisheries-Smokeries Juneau Plant	Gastineau Channel	1,397,936	70	100	Yes	No
New, Applied with NOI	Sea Aleutian Seafoods	Captains Bay	400,000	60	100	Yes	Yes
New, Applied with NOI and APDES Application	Sea Level Seafoods Wrangell Plant	Wrangell Harbor	1,980,000	79	100	Yes	No
AKG520101	Seafood Producers Cooperative Sitka Plant (Major)	Sitka Harbor Channel	4,105,000	16	100	Yes	No
New, Applied with NOI	Silver Bay Seafoods Craig Plant	Klawock Inlet	6,601,500	90	100	Yes	No
New, Applied with NOI	Silver Bay Seafoods Naknek Plant (Estuarine)	Naknek River	10,000,000	30 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520547	Silver Bay Seafoods SMCIP Sitka Plant	Silver Bay	9,535,000	210	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520042	Silver Bay Seafoods Valdez Plant (Major)	Valdez Bay	9,000,000	180	100	Yes	No
AKG520485	Snug Harbor Seafoods Kasilof Plant (Estuarine)	Kasilof River	180,000	10	100	Yes	No

Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information

Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters

Old Tracking Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed below may be authorized with the submittal of an NOI with parameters listed.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Discharge amount as Authorized under AKG520000 (Pounds)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW))	Assigned Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Assigned Project Area ZOD or Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
AKG520483	Snug Harbor Seafoods Kenai River Plant (Estuarine)	Kenai River	1,195,000	>10 ft	100	Yes	No
New, Applied with NOI	Tonka Seafoods – Petersburg (Mitkof)	Wrangell Narrows	1,000,000	32	100	Yes	No
AKG520053	Trident Seafoods Chignik Production	Anchorage Bay	9,108,000	60	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520103	Trident Seafoods Chignik Support Plant	Anchorage Bay	6,072,000	48	100	Yes	Yes
AKG520493	Trident Seafoods Cordova North Plant (Major)	Orca Inlet	5,000,000	18	100	Yes	No
AKG520491	Trident Seafoods Cordova South Plant (Major)	Orca Inlet	10,000,000	22	100	Yes	No
AKG520002	Trident Seafoods Ketchikan Cannery (Major)	Tongass Narrows	Screening, not grinding. No solids discharge out of fall, hydrolysate plant and Ocean Dumping	95	100	Yes	No
AKG528833	Trident Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote) (Major)	Near Island Channel	Solids discharge At –Sea only when Fish Meal Plant Inoperable	30	No MZ	NO ZOD Yes Seafloor Survey Area	Yes

Table D1 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information

Discharging to Marine / Estuarine Waters

Old Tracking Number (Link to NOI)	Facility Name The facilities listed below may be authorized with the submittal of an NOI with parameters listed.	Receiving Water (Link to Map)	Discharge amount as Authorized under AKG520000 (Pounds)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW))	Assigned Mixing Zone Size (Radius in Feet)	Assigned Project Area ZOD or Mapped Seafloor Survey (Yes/No)	Sensitive Water body (Table D4)
AKG528110	Trident Seafoods Kodiak AFS Plant (Non-Remote)	Near Island Channel	N/A	60	No MZ	NO ZOD Yes Seafloor Survey Area	Yes
AKG520003	Trident Seafoods Naknek North Plant (Estuarine)	Naknek River a	10,000,000 ^b	32 ft	100	Yes	No
AKG520476	Trident Seafoods Petersburg Plant (Major)	Wrangell Narrows	2,030,000	22	100	Yes	No
AKG528825	Trident Seafoods Pillar Mountain Operation (Major)	St Paul Harbor	N/A	48	No MZ	NO ZOD Yes Seafloor Survey Area	Yes
AKG520058	Trident Seafoods Wrangell Plant	Wrangell Harbor	8,323,000	76	100	Yes	No
AKG520070	Yakutat Seafood Yakutat Plant	Monti Bay	1,800,000	42	100	Yes	No

Notes:

- a. Tidally influenced/ Estuarine Waters
- b. EPA consent decree may influence authorized discharge amount

Table D2 Seafood Processing Vessels General Information

Old Authorization Number	Facility with Vessel Discharge	*Existing Authorized Discharge (Pounds) *(as of the effective date of this permit)	Receiving Water	Depth of Receiving Water
AKG523037 AKG520528	Alaska Glacier Seafoods Juneau Plant (Remote) (no vessel name, office nickname 'Gut Dumper')	2,236,000 lbs	Auke Bay	162 ft
AKG523058	Bering Select LLC – Lady Gundy	3 – single areas of operation, 3,000,000 lbs each	Unalaska Bay	280-290 ft
AKG523035	Copper River Seafoods Togiak Plant- Tonsina	5,280,000 lbs per site	Togiak Bay	4-18 ft
AKG523059	Copper River Seafoods Togiak Plant – Capt Atkins	5,280,000 lbs per site	Togiak Bay	4-18 ft
AKG523043 AKG520047	Icicle Seafoods Larson Bay – F/V Viking Queen	4,000,000 lbs	Larson Bay	324-516 ft
AKG523044 AKG520488	Icicle Seafoods Seward Plant – F/V Viking Queen	4,000,000 lbs	Resurrection Bay	248-852 ft
AKG523045 AKG520048	Icicle Seafoods Egegik - – F/V Viking Queen	4,000,000 lbs	Kvichak Bay Nushagak Bay	58-72 ft 48-52 ft
AKG523030 AKG520246	Icicle Seafoods Gordon Jensen - Iluiliuk Bay – Viking Queen	4 - – single areas of operation, 10,000,000 lbs each	Unalaska Bay	252-750 ft
AKG523057 AKG520065	North Pacific Seafoods Sitka Plant – Hula Girl Vessel	5,455,000 lbs	Sitka Sound	444 ft
AKG523061	Silver Bay Seafoods Valdez Plant Nushagak Spirit Gurry Vessel	6,000,000 lbs. per site	Prince William Sound	1200 ft
AKG523062	Silver Bay Seafoods Valdez Plant Bering Beauty Gurry Vessel	6,000,000 lbs. per site	Prince William Sound	1200 ft
AKG523041	Trident Seafoods Cordova Plant – Mud Bay Vessel	10 Million lbs total per site	Simpson Bay	504-624 ft
AKG523051	Trident Seafoods Cordova Plant –Alaska Pacific Vessel	10 Million lbs total per site	Simpson Bay	504-624 ft
AKG523055	Trident Seafoods Cordova Plant - Coghill Vessel	10 Million lbs total per site	Simpson Bay	504-624 ft
AKG523060	Wild Premium Salmon LLC	30,000 lbs.	Egegik River	0-14 ft

**Table D3 Seafood Processing Facilities General Information
Discharging to Fresh Waters**

Old Authorization Number	Facility Name	Receiving Water	Previous Maximum Discharge (Pounds)	Depth of Discharge (Feet MLLW)	Allowed Mixing Zone	Allowed Zone of Deposit Allowed?	Sensitive Water body (See Table D4)
AKG520229	Boreal Fisheries St Marys Plant	Yukon River	40,000	30 ft	Yes	No	Yes
AKG520516	City of Kaltag Plant	Yukon River	30,000	10	Yes	No	Yes
AKG520174	Kwik Pak Fisheries Emmonak Plant	Yukon River	1,500,000	15 ft	Yes	No	No
AKG520495	Mystic Salmon LLC Dry Bay Plant	Alsek River	600,000	7 ft	Yes	No	No
AKG520531	Norton Sound Economic Development Nome Plant	Snake River	111,000	12 ft	Yes	No	No
AKG520508	Norton Sound Seafood Unalakleet Plant	Unalakleet River	405,000	16 ft	Yes	No	Yes

Table D4: Sensitive Waters

Facility Name	Receiving Water (Click to view map)	<p>In a Sensitive Areas or within 1 nm Including: State Game Refuge or Critical Habitat, National Parks, Preserve, Monuments, Wilderness, Wildlife Refuge, Critical Habitat or Nesting Area for Sea Birds or Eiders, Eider Concentration Areas, Critical Habitat for Sea Otters or Polar Bears</p> <p>Water Quality Limited Areas: (including Category 5/Category 4b/Section 303d)</p>
Alaska Pacific Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	Near Island Channel	Kodiak NWR, Steller’s Eider Concentration area Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Atka Pride Seafoods Atka Plant	Bering Sea	Alaska Maritime Wildlife Refuge, Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Bering Pacific Seafoods False Pass Plant	Isanotski Strait	Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) Alaska Maritime NWR
Coastal Villages Seafoods Platinum Plant	Kuskokwim Bay	Steller’s Eider Concentration Area Goodnews Bay Spring/Summer
City of Homer Port and Harbor Fish Waste Grinding Facility	Kachemak Bay	Steller’s Eider Concentration area Homer Spit/Winter, Kachemak Bay for Sea Otter CHA,
City of Kaltag Plant	Yukon River	Innoko National Wildlife Refuge
Global Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	St Paul Harbor	Kodiak NWR, Steller’s Eider Concentration area Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Icicle Seafood Larsen Bay Plant	Larson Bay	Sea Otter CHA, Alaska NWR
International Seafoods Alaska Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	Near Island Channel	Kodiak NWR, Steller’s Eider Concentration area, Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Kodiak Fishmeal Company Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	Gibson Cove	Kodiak NWR, Steller’s Eider Concentration area, Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
North Pacific Seafoods Togiak Plant	Togiak River	Togiak National Wildlife Refuge (NWR)

Table D4: Sensitive Waters

Facility Name	Receiving Water (Click to view map)	<p>In a Sensitive Areas or within 1 nm Including: State Game Refuge or Critical Habitat, National Parks, Preserve, Monuments, Wilderness, Wildlife Refuge, Critical Habitat or Nesting Area for Sea Birds or Eiders, Eider Concentration Areas, Critical Habitat for Sea Otters or Polar Bears</p> <p>Water Quality Limited Areas: (including Category 5/Category 4b/Section 303d)</p>
Norton Sound Economic Development Nome Plant	Unalakleet River	Spectacled Eider Critical Habitat- Norton Sound
Ocean Beauty Seafoods Alitak Plant	Lazy Bay	Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Ocean Beauty Seafoods Excursion Inlet Plant	Excursion Inlet	Glacier Bay NP and Preserve
Ocean Beauty Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	St Paul Harbor	Kodiak NWR, Steller's Eider Concentration Area Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Pacific Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	St Paul Harbor	Kodiak NWR, Steller's Eider Concentration area, Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Pelican Seafoods Shorebased Plant	Lisianski Inlet	Tongass National Forest Wilderness Area
Peter Pan Seafoods Port Moller Plant	Port Moller	Stellar Eider Port Moller winter 126-1000, Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Premier Harvest LLC Adak Plant	Kuluk Bay	Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge,
Sea Aleutian Seafoods	Captains Bay	Steller's Eider Concentration area, Alaska NWR, Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Silver Bay Seafoods SMCIP Sitka Plant	Silver Bay	Total Maximum Daily Loads in the waters of Silver Bay, Alaska
Trident Seafoods Chignik Production	Anchorage Bay	Steller's Eider Concentration area, Alaska NWR
Trident Seafoods Chignik Support Plant	Anchorage Bay	Steller's Eider Concentration area, Alaska NWR
Trident Seafoods Kodiak Plant (Non-Remote)	Near Island Channel	Kodiak NWR, Steller's Eider Concentration area, Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA
Trident Seafoods Kodiak AFS Plant (Non-Remote)	Near Island Channel	Kodiak NWR, Steller's Eider Concentration area , Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA

Table D4: Sensitive Waters

Facility Name	Receiving Water (Click to view map)	In a Sensitive Areas or within 1 nm Including: State Game Refuge or Critical Habitat, National Parks, Preserve, Monuments, Wilderness, Wildlife Refuge, Critical Habitat or Nesting Area for Sea Birds or Eiders, Eider Concentration Areas, Critical Habitat for Sea Otters or Polar Bears Water Quality Limited Areas: (including Category 5/Category 4b/Section 303d)
Trident Seafoods Kodiak Pillar Mountain Operation (Non-Remote)	St Paul Harbor	Kodiak NWR, Steller’s Eider Concentration area, Alaska SW DPS Sea Otter CHA

Project Area Zone of Deposit Public Notice Instructions

The Project Area Zone of Deposit (ZOD) map can be accessed using the following links:

The web map is posted in these two locations online:

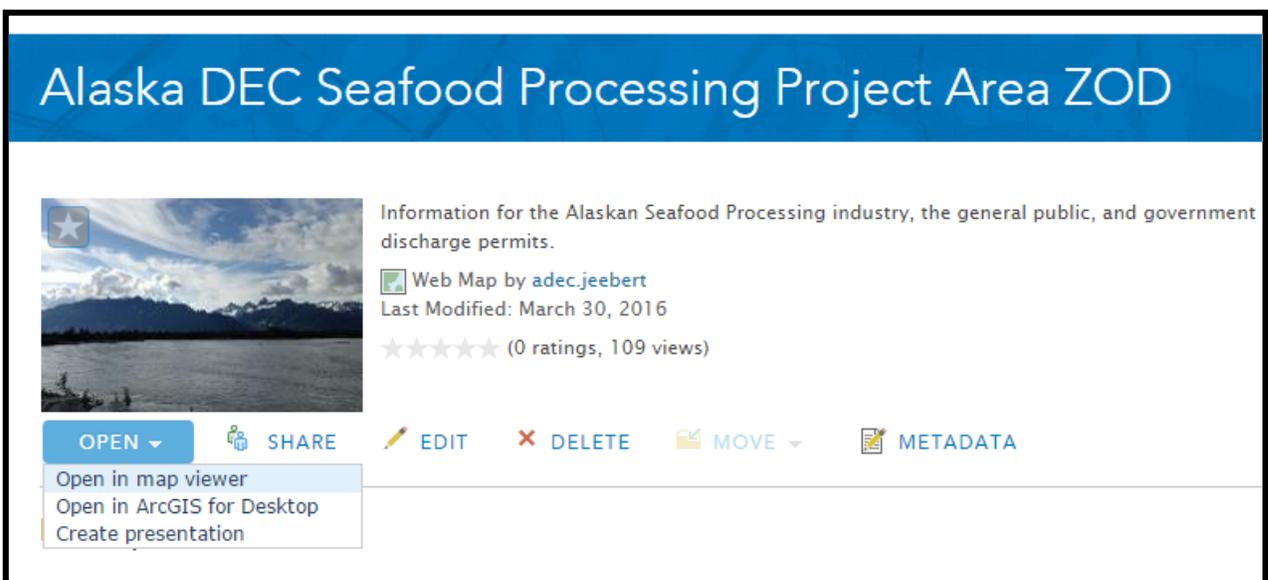
The Public Notice webpage: <http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wwdp/PublicNotice.htm>

and

The ADEC Online Web Gallery: <http://dec.alaska.gov/das/GIS/apps.htm>

How to use the Map

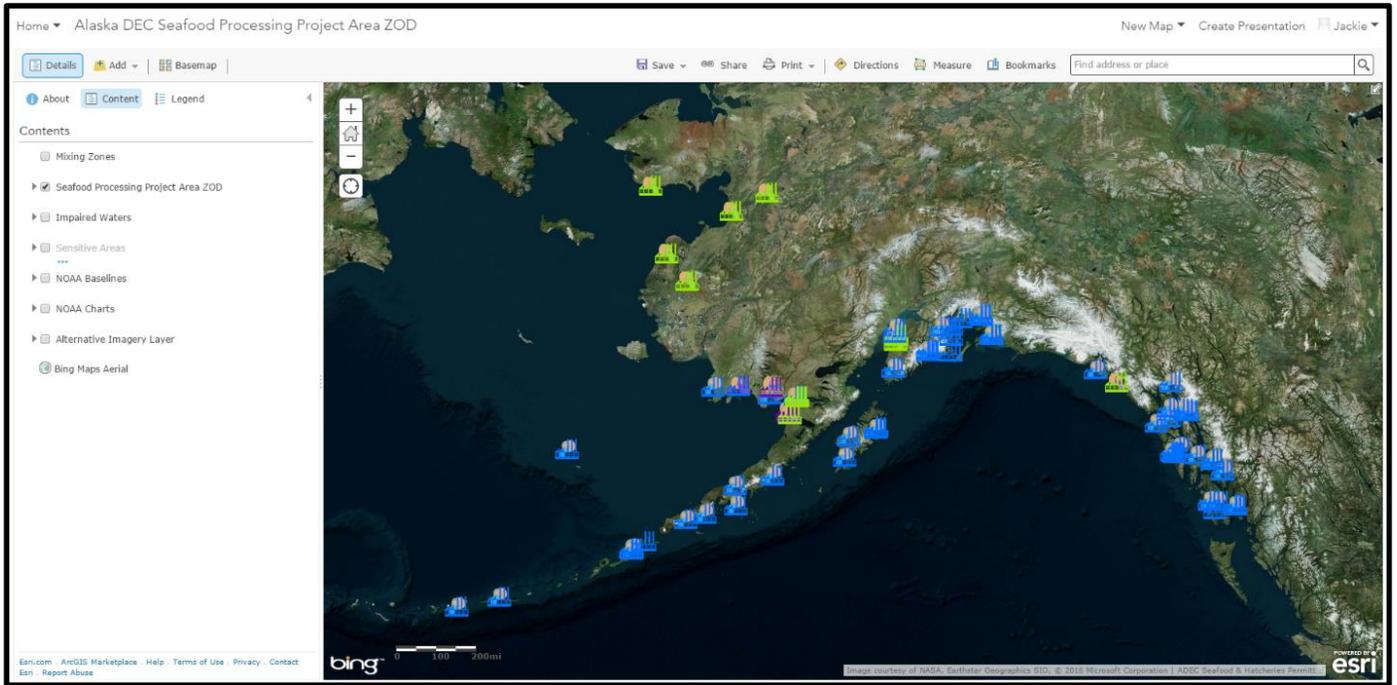
Select 'Open', then in 'Map Viewer'.



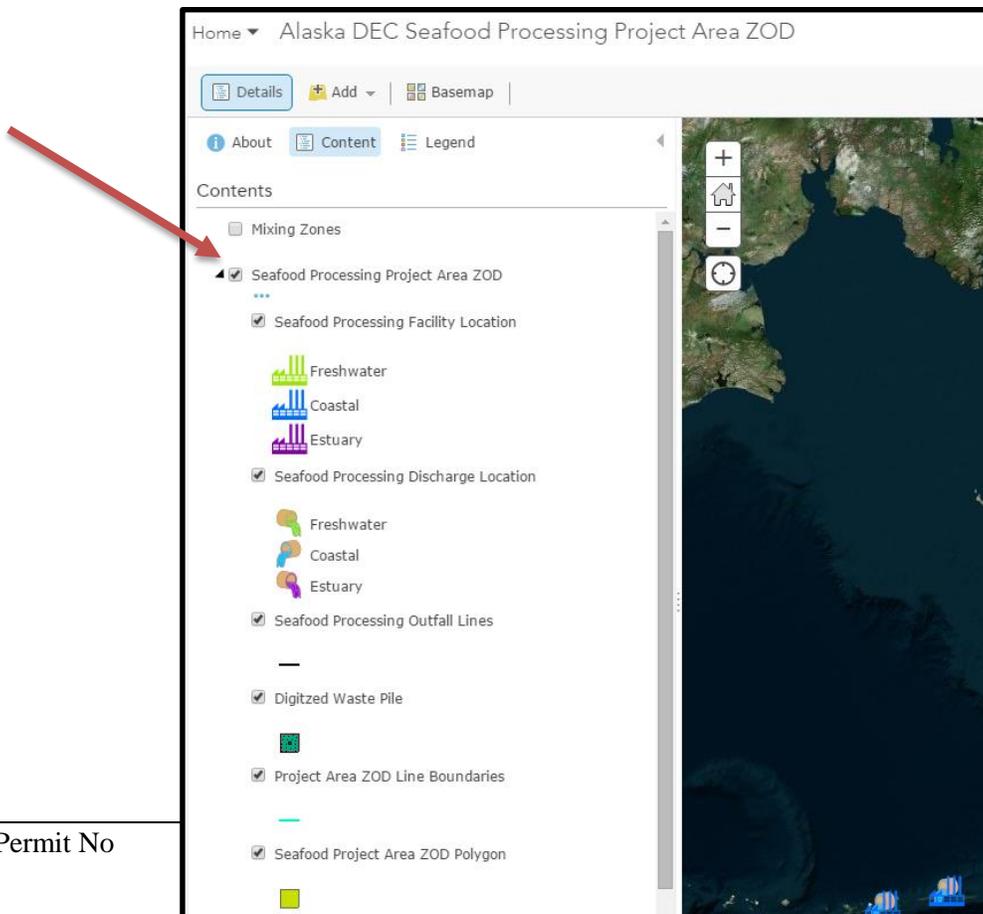
An error box may appear that indicates that one or more layers are not responding, or not loading. Click 'OK' to continue loading map.



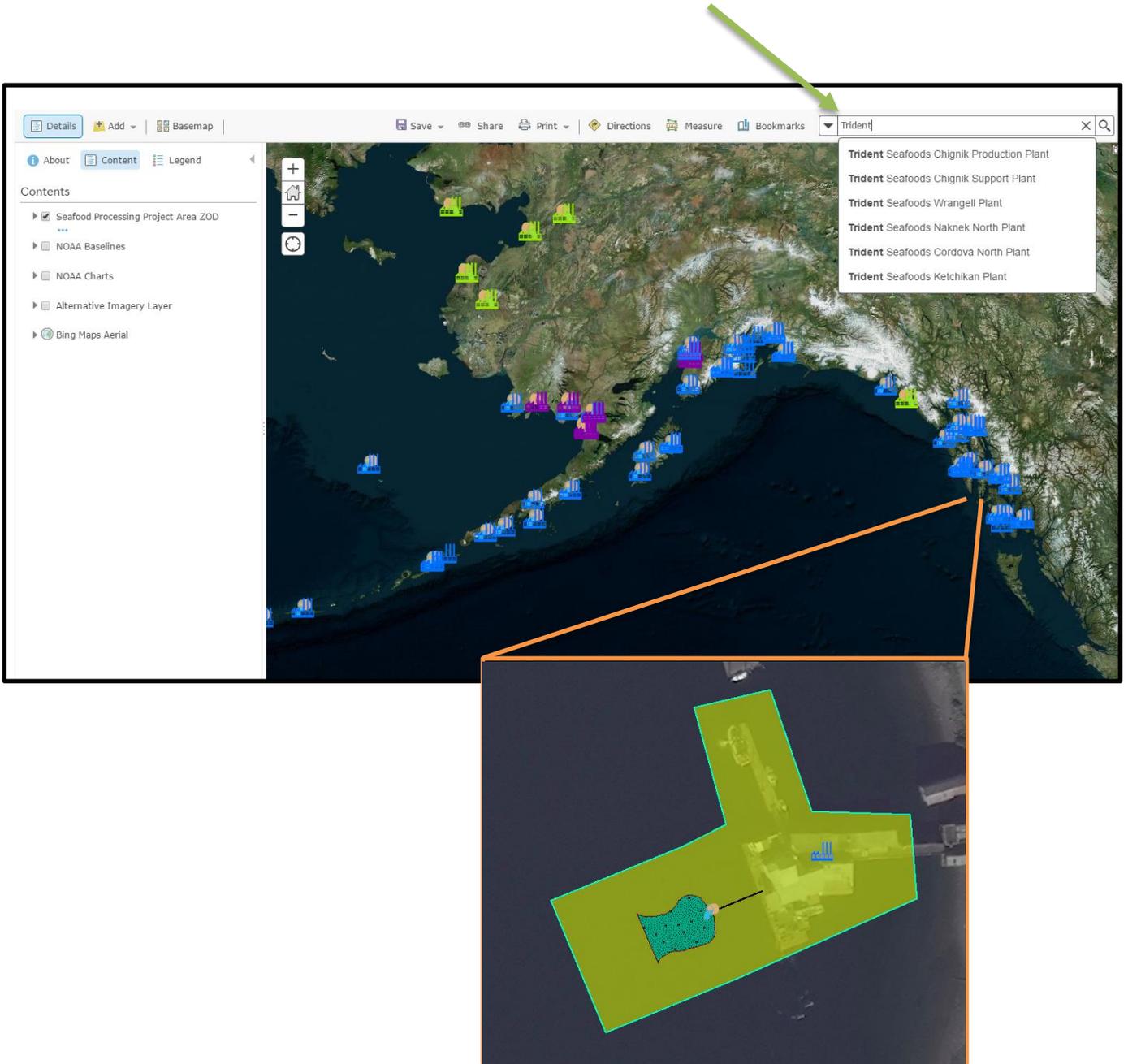
The Seafood Processing Project Area ZOD map will open to look like this:



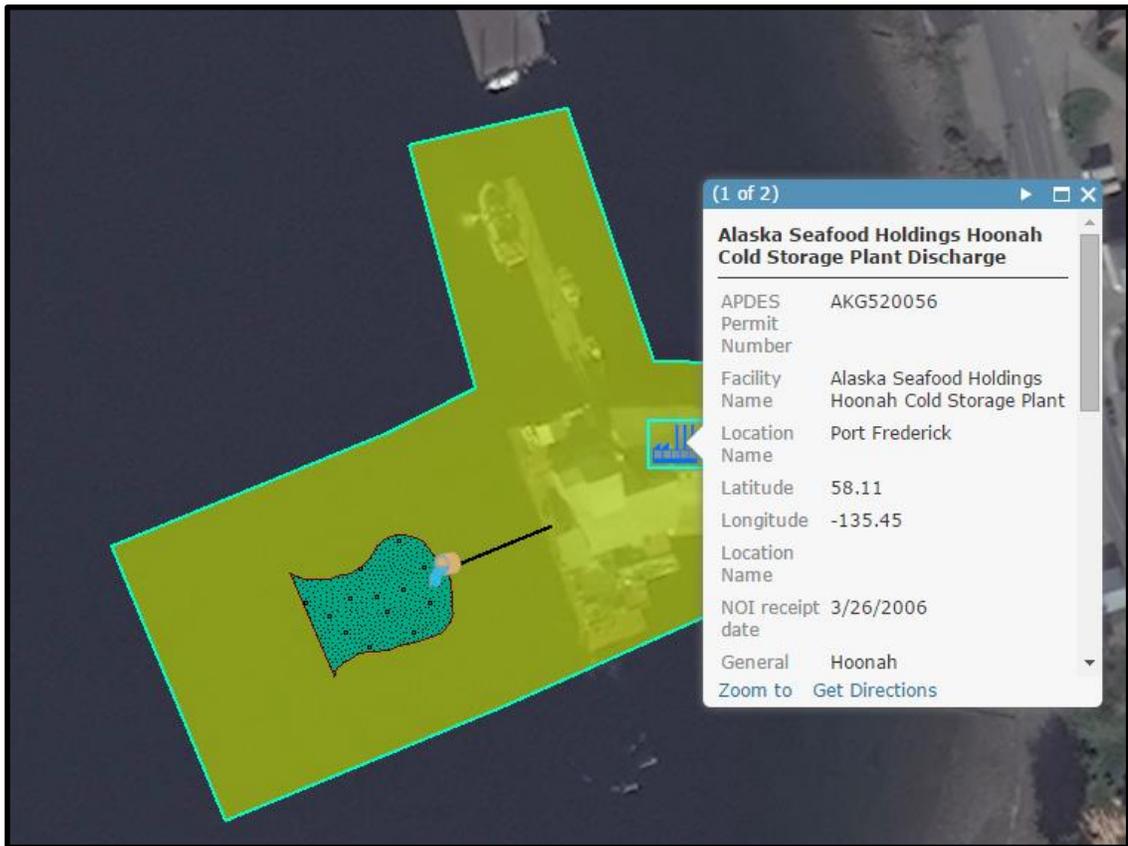
Under 'Content', select the 'Seafood Processing Project Area ZOD' dataset to expand the data tree. Click on each individual file to further expand and view the symbology.



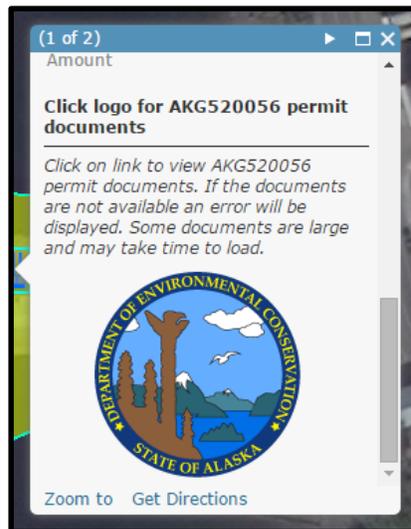
To look up your facility and review your assigned Project Area Zone of Deposit (ZOD), type your facility name into the scroll bar and choose your facility when the search returns your results. You can search both by facility name, or type in the location of your facility. When you select your facility, it should zoom you to your location.



Click on any of the symbology or shapes on the map to verify that you are on the correct facility. A pop-up with the feature attributes should come up when the feature is selected.

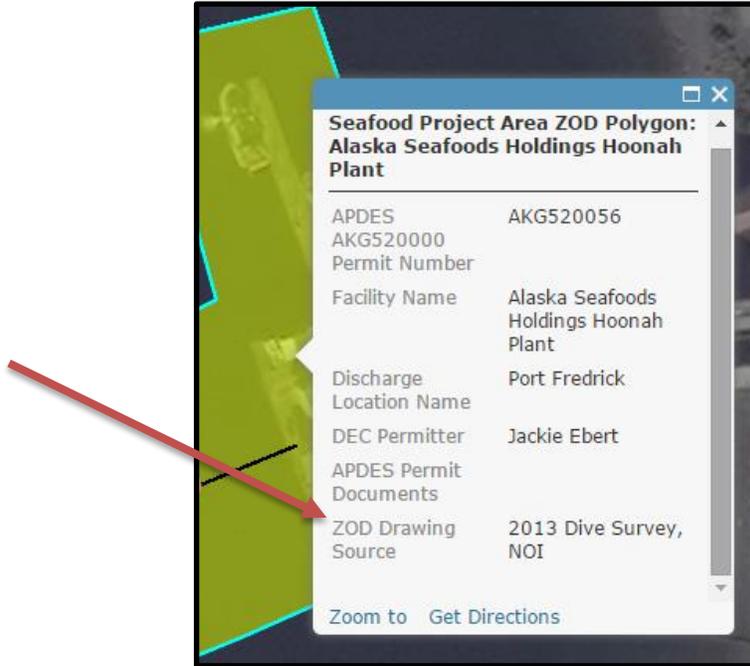


You can then scroll down in the pop-up box and find the permit information for that facility. Click on the state seal and it should link you to the State of Alaska's online water permit search, where you can download specific permit documents, including each facility's Notice of Intent and current authorization package.



How to Review your Project Area Zone of Deposit

Once you navigate to your facility and Project Area Zone of Deposit (ZOD), select the Project Area ZOD (there is a polygon and a line file) and view the information associated with your facility and Project Area ZOD assignment. The 'ZOD Drawing Source' lists what was used to delineate and draw the Project Area ZOD polygon and line file, and the outfall line location.



Written comments must be submitted within 30-days of the issuance of this public notice. Please direct written comments and requests to the attention of the permit writer at the address or email shown on Page 1 of the permit's Public Notice document.

Appendix E

Calculations to Determine Compliance with Effluent Limitations

Calculations to Determine Compliance with Mass-Based Effluent Limitations

This permit incorporates effluent limitations established by the Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG) for the Canned and Preserved Seafood Processing Point Source Category at 40 CFR Part 408. These limitations are expressed as pounds of total suspended solids and oil and grease per 1,000 pounds of seafood processed and are established for several types of seafood processing activity covered by this permit. If an authorized facility processes more than one type of seafood identified in their NOI, and the applicable permit section requires it, compliance with effluent limits shall be calculated as an aggregate figure(s) which reflects the commodity mix for the appropriate time period.

Acronyms:

TSS = Total suspended solids

O&G = Oil and grease

lbs/day = Pounds per day

mg/L = Milligrams per liter

mgd = Million gallons per day

Calculations for Determining Compliance When a Single Type of Seafood is Processed

- ❖ To calculate a pollutant in lbs/day
= (pollutant in mg/L) x (volume of wastewater discharged in mgd) x (8.34 lbs/gal)
- ❖ To calculate effluent daily maximum
= (pollutant's highest calculated lbs/day) / ((raw seafood processed in lbs on day of highest calculated lbs/day) / (1,000 lbs))
- ❖ To calculate the samples' pollutant monthly average in lbs/day
= (samples pollutant monthly average in mg/L) x (the samples monthly average volume of wastewater discharged in mgd) x (8.34 lbs/gal)
- ❖ To calculate effluent monthly average
= (samples pollutant monthly average in lbs/day) / ((samples monthly average raw seafood processed in lbs) / (1,000 lbs))

Example calculations are presented below.

Determining Compliance When a Single Type of Seafood is Processed

Example: Salmon is processed by mechanized processes for 28 days in September at a facility located in a Non-Remote location. One time per week, wastewater is analyzed for TSS and O&G. The amount in pounds (lbs) of raw seafood processed each day, and the amount of wastewater discharged each day in mgd is recorded. Daily flow used shall be recorded or estimated on the same day effluent samples are taken. The flow measurement shall only include the amount of water used for the butchering process. Monitoring logs show the following input.

Date	Salmon Processed, Raw Weight (lbs)	Flow (mgd)	TSS (mg/L)	O&G (mg/L)
Sept 8	35,660	0.043	244	142
Sept 14	47,200	0.050	183	95
Sept 20	48,910	0.041	175	88
Sept 28	<u>28,750</u>	<u>0.035</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>113</u>
Average daily values on sampling days	40,130	0.042	178 (avg of 4 samples)	110 (avg of 4 samples)
Ave. daily value if based on actual daily recorded data where processing occurred for 28 days during the month	Total Salmon processed: 840,570 Ave: 30,020 lbs daily	Total Volume Water used: 0.920mgd Ave: 0.033mgd		

From Table 11 of this permit, applicable effluent limitations are as follows.

Effluent Limitations, Salmon by Mechanized Processes			
TSS (lbs/1,000 lbs seafood)		Oil and Grease (lbs/1,000 lbs seafood)	
Monthly Avg	Daily Max	Monthly Avg	Daily Max
26	44	11	29

Calculating Effluent Daily Maximum

Using the data in the above example, compliance with the daily maximum limit for TSS is calculated by the following steps:

- 1) Calculate the TSS lbs/day for September using the four results:
 $TSS \text{ mg/L} \times \text{mgd} \times 8.34 \text{ lbs/gal} = \text{TSS lbs/day (Column \#5)}$

Column #1 Date	Column #2 TSS (mg/L)	Column #3 Discharge Volume (mgd)	Column #4 Conversion Factor	Column #5 TSS Discharge (lbs/day)	Column #6 Salmon Processed, Raw Weight (lbs)	Column #7 TSS (lbs./day/1000 lbs processed)
September 8	244	0.043	8.34	87.5	35,660	2.45
September 14	183	0.050	8.34	76.3	47,200	1.62
September 20	175	0.041	8.34	59.8	48,910	1.22
September 28	110	0.035	8.34	32.1	28,750	1.12
Monthly Average	178 (avg of 4 samples)	0.042			40,130	

- 2) Calculate each week's lbs/day/1000 lbs processed:
 Calculated TSS lbs/day discharged/ (actual pounds processed per sampling day/ 1000 lbs)
 Calculated Daily Maximum for TSS (Column # 7) for each sampling day in the month of September

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

$$= 87.5 \text{ lbs TSS/day} / 35.66$$

$$= 2.45 \text{ lbs TSS/day/1,000 lbs seafood}$$

Example for **Sept. 28** = 32.1 TSS/day / (28,750 lbs/1000 lbs)

$$= 1.116 \text{ lbs TSS/day/1000 lbs seafood, sig. figures} = 1.12$$

- 3) Compare the calculated result with this permit effluent Daily Maximum limit:
 On September 8, this facility's maximum observed TSS lbs./day/1000 lbs seafood processed was equal to 2.45 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs of seafood processed. This rate of discharge is in compliance with the effluent limitation of 44 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood processed. The same calculations are necessary to determine compliance with maximum daily effluent limits for O&G, and BOD₅ (if sampling was required, and/if effluent limit is set).

Calculating Effluent Monthly Average

Operators should pay attention to the days sampling is performed on to ensure that representative waste stream sampling is occurring. The average daily pounds of fish processed on the day sampled should not represent more than a 15% difference for the average daily pounds processed during the week. The if there is an observable trend for volume of fish or volume of water used, sampling days and or times should be adjusted to reflect the most accurate sampling results, and thus pollutant loading results. Highly variable flow rate system may require increase frequency sample collection and analysis. Four sampling days represents only 14 % of the days of operation. Additionally, the operator design should their QAPP sampling days and time to reflect average daily production rates. Note the significant difference between required use of the average daily production rate (40,130 lbs/day) compared to the true average lbs/ day (840,570lbs/28 days = 30,020 lbs/day).

To determine compliance with the monthly average limitation for O&G:

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

Date	Concentration of Oil and Grease (mg/L)
September 8	142
September 14	95
September 20	88
September 28	113
Average concentration for the month of September	110

- (2) Determine the average daily amount of O&G in lbs/day discharged during September. For the month of September, the average flow for the 4 sampling days was 0.042 million gallons of wastewater. For the month of September the average daily amount of O&G in lbs/day discharge is:

$$= \text{Ave. of O\&G mg/L} \times \text{Ave. daily Flow Rate mgd} \times 8.34 \text{ lbs/gal}$$

$$= 110 \text{ mg/L} \times 0.042 \text{ mgd} \times 8.34 \text{ lbs/gal} =$$

$$\text{O\&G monthly average lbs/day} = 38.5 \text{ lbs/day}$$

- (3) Determine the monthly average lbs of O&G discharged per 1000 lbs processed. The average of pounds of salmon processed on the 4 sampling days was 40,130 lbs. (*NOTE: the daily average pounds of salmon processed for the 28 day period is 840,570 lbs / 28 days = 30,020 lbs/day – sampling days may need to be adjusted to reflect a more accurate pounds processed = and thus pollutant loading occurring = 1.28 lbs/day/1000lbs processed*)

For the month of September the average monthly discharge in lbs of O&G per 1000 lbs of processed seafood:

= (O&G monthly average lbs/day) / ((the average pounds of seafood process on the 4 sampling days = ave. daily discharge processed seafood in lbs) / (1,000 lbs))

$$= (38.5 \text{ lbs/day}) / (40,130 \text{ lbs} / 1000 \text{ lbs})$$

$$= (38.5 \text{ lbs/day}) / (40.13 \text{ lbs})$$

$$= 0.96 \text{ lbs} / \text{day} / 1000 \text{ lbs processed seafood}$$

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

Determining Compliance When More Than One Type of Seafood is Processed Concurrently

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

Date	Seafood Processed, Raw Weight (lbs)				Flow (mgd)	TSS (mg/L)	O&G (mg/L)
	Crab Meat	Bottom Fish (Mech)	Shrimp	Total			
Oct 8	25,640	44,570	-----	70,210	0.176	261	87
Oct 14	18, 220	42,830	-----	61,050	0.237	148	115
Oct 20	30,910	34,990	25,500	91,400	0.250	350	205
Monthly Total (22 days)	484,090	880,150	25,500	1,389,740	0.234	253 (avg of 3 samples)	136 (avg of 3 samples)

From Table 11 of the General Permit, applicable effluent limits are as follows.

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

Calculating Applicable Effluent Limitations

Because the ELGs are given in lbs/1000 lbs of each seafood type/species, when more than one seafood type/species is processed in a month the limits are dependent on the amount of each seafood type processed. Effluent limits can vary month to month and effluent limits shall be determined to reflect the seafood type mix. To calculate the limits:

(1) For the Effluent Daily Maximum Limit

- a. Calculate the percent each type/species is of a day's total processed seafood.

In the example above, on October 8 the total seafood processed was 70,210 lbs. Of this total amount 25,640 lbs (36.5%) was crab meat (ex. $25,640/70,210 = 0.3651$), 44,570 lbs (63.5%) was bottom fish. ($(25,640 / 70,210) = 0.365$).

- b. Multiply each calculated percent by the applicable ELG Daily Maximum limit. For TSS:

Crab ----- $0.365 \times 19 \text{ lbs}/1000 \text{ lb} = 6.94 \text{ lbs}/1000 \text{ lb}$
 Bottom Fish ---- $0.635 \times 22 \text{ lbs}/1000 \text{ lb} = 13.97 \text{ lbs}/1000 \text{ lb}$

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

$6.94 \text{ (Crab)} + 13.97 \text{ (Bottom Fish)} = 21 \text{ lbs}$

- d. Therefore, the Effluent Daily Maximum Limit for October 8th for TSS is 21 lbs / 1000 lbs processed seafood.

(2) For the Effluent Monthly Average Limit

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

In the example above the total seafood processed in the month of October was 1,389,740 lbs. Of this total amount 484,090 lbs (34.83 %) was crab meat (ex. $484,090 / 1,389,740 = 0.3483$), 880,150 lbs (63.33 %) was bottom fish, and 25,500 lbs (1.83 %) was shrimp.

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

Crab ----- $0.3483 \times 6.2 = 2.16$
 Bottom Fish ---- $0.6333 \times 12 = 7.60$
 Shrimp ----- $0.0183 \times 210 = 3.84$

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

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

d. Therefore, the Effluent Monthly Average Limit for TSS is 13.6 lbs / 1000 lbs processed seafood.

To determine compliance with the daily maximum effluent limitation for TSS

- (1) Calculate an applicable effluent limitation according the procedure above. :
To continue the example above the calculated effluent limits for TSS would be:

October 8th

lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood = [19 x (25,640 lbs crab/70,210 lbs total seafood)] + [22 x (44,570 lbs bottom fish/70,210 lbs total seafood)] = 20.9 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood

October 14

lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood = [19 x (18,220 lbs crab/61,050 lbs total seafood)] + [22 x (42,830) lbs bottom fish/61,050 lbs total seafood)] = 21.1 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood

October 20th

lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood = [19 x (30,910 lbs crab/91,400lbs total seafood)] + [22 x (34,990 lbs bottom fish/91,400 lbs total seafood)] + [320 x (25,500 lbs shrimp/91,400 lbs total seafood)] = 104

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

- (2) Calculate the Daily Maximum Effluent Discharge

Determine the total amount (lbs) of TSS discharged each day on October 8, 14, and 20.

$$\text{lbs TSS} = \text{mg/L} \times \text{mgd} \times 8.34 \text{ lbs/gal}$$

On October 8, lbs TSS = 261 mg/L x 0.176 mgd x 8.34 lbs/gal = 383

On October 14, lbs TSS = 148 mg/L x 0.237 mgd x 8.34 lbs/gal = 292

On October 20, lbs TSS = 350 mg/L x 0.250 mgd x 8.34 lbs/gal = 730

- (3) Determine the amount (lbs) of TSS discharged on October 8, 14, and October 20 per 1,000 pounds of seafood processed.

October 8 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood = 383 x (1,000 / 70,210) = 5.5 lbs

October 14 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood = 292 x (1,000 / 61,050) = 4.8 lbs

October 20 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood = 730 x (1,000 / 91,400) = 8.0 lbs

On October 8 and 14 this facility discharged 5.5 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs and 4.8 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs of seafood that was processed. This rate of discharge is in compliance with the calculated maximum daily effluent limitation of 21 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood.

On October 20, this facility discharged 8.0 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs of seafood that was processed. This rate of discharge is in compliance with the calculated maximum daily effluent limitation of 104 lbs TSS/1,000 lbs seafood.

Appendix F

Seafloor Survey Protocol

Seafloor Survey Applicability. The Seafloor Survey Protocol is to be used by APDES permit holders with an authorized project area Zone of Deposit (ZOD) or those Non-Remote facilities with no authorized project area ZOD (mapped seafloor survey areas), in order to demonstrate compliance with permit conditions. The Seafloor Survey shall be completed per the schedule established in Permit Part 2.7.3.18.

Purpose. The purpose of a seafloor survey is to 1) determine compliance with marine water quality criteria for residues and 2) document the boundaries and total aggregate areas of continuous and discontinuous coverage(s) of seafood processing waste (residues) in a project area ZOD or in the mapped seafloor survey area. Initial project area ZODs and seafloor survey areas in general, have been mapped to include seafloor area(s) where seafood waste deposits may have or are currently accumulating, along previous, or currently, located outfall line(s), previously documented seafloor waste deposit areas, and vessel loading and unloading areas next to docks.

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

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

Part I: The Year One Photographic Survey will determine the general location(s) and initial areal extent of seafood waste seafloor deposits. The Photographic Survey results, information gathered, and observed seafood waste deposit location(s) shall be used to inform the Year Two Seafloor Survey. The Year One Photographic Survey results may be used by a facility operator to propose a modification of the DEC authorized project area ZOD, if the Year One Photographic Survey determines that the project area ZOD size should be modified and/or relocated to capture the facility's seafood processing waste deposits.

Part II: The Year Two Seafloor Dive Survey, and subsequent surveys as required by the seafloor monitoring schedule, shall refine the location(s), type, thickness, and mapping of seafood waste seafloor deposits to survey existing and ongoing seafood waste deposition, as well as natural ambient dispersion and biological decay processes.

Part I - Year One: Project Area ZOD Seafloor Photographic Survey Protocol

Photographic Survey Method: Within one year of obtaining permit coverage, a facility operator shall complete a photographic survey of the authorized project area ZOD seafloor. Alternatively, a facility operator may elect to skip the Year One Photographic Survey if the operator wishes to perform a seafloor dive survey of the entire project area ZOD in Year Two of permit coverage. If choosing to skip the photographic survey, the facility operator must submit a letter to the Department within the first year of permit coverage (prior the 365th day of permit coverage) indicating the intent to skip the Year One Photographic Survey and the operator plans on conducting seafloor dive survey according to the Year Two Seafloor Dive Survey of the entire project area ZOD, following the requirements contained in this protocol during the second year of permit coverage.

A facility operator shall provide a copy of the permit and the facility's authorized project area ZOD and Seafloor Survey Protocol to the person / company that will complete the photographic survey. A facility operator may use either a diver, a remotely operated vehicle (ROV) with high definition photographic capability (with still-image capture capability), or a high definition underwater video camera (with still-image capture capability) towed behind a vessel to obtain the required photographs. The photographic survey shall be completed on a 30 foot by 30 foot grid pattern (30 feet between transect lines and 30 feet between photographic location sites on each transect) for the entire authorized project area ZOD.

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

Photographic sampling on the required grid spacing will establish the general locations of the outer boundaries of seafood deposits and may be used for future adjustments to map the project area ZOD. If seafood processing or ground fish waste is visible farther than the initially mapped project area ZOD, the photographic survey shall continue beyond the initially mapped project area ZOD until seafood processing waste is no longer visible. If technologically feasible, the survey should extend into water depths greater than -120 feet at MLLW until seafood processing waste is no longer visible.

If a neighboring facility's seafood waste deposits are, or have been, documented to merge with the operator's seafood waste deposits (as depicted by a seafloor survey(s) conducted previously), the operator performing the seafloor photographic survey is only required to make observations 100 feet beyond their assigned project area ZOD boundary (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Mock Up Example of DEC Initially Assigned Project Area ZOD's



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

Part I – Photographic Survey Protocol (Continued)

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

1. Facility Information

- a. Name, address, responsible party (i.e., the permitted entity) and contact information.
- b. Type of seafood processing facility, Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit number, waste treatment process, and current annual discharge load (pounds) for each species processed.

2. Surveyor and Survey Information

- a. Name and contact information of the surveyor.
- b. Date and time the survey was completed.
- c. Name of the receiving water where the survey was completed.
- a. Whether there are other seafood waste discharges within ¼-mile of the discharge.
- d. Brief background of surveyor's previous work history performing photographic seafloor surveys and mapping.
- e. Information on whether a seafood processing discharge was occurring during the time(s) of the survey.
- f. Method used to: establish linear transects, locate sample plot's grid locations along the transects, estimate percent coverage at each station, and methods used to calculate the total aggregate area of seafood waste deposits for both continuous and discontinuous coverage.

3. Previous Survey Information

- a. A narrative of the seafloor survey(s) results that describes the methods and results of previous survey(s).
- b. Name of surveyor who completed the survey.
- c. Name of receiving water.
- d. Date, time, and place of previous seafloor survey(s).
- e. Date of completion of the report and first and last name(s) of individual(s) who performed the analysis and report writing
- f. Time elapsed since completion of previous survey, total aggregate area of seafood waste deposits and location (including previous mapping of previous seafood waste deposits found in the last survey; annual discharge load (pounds) at time of last survey (pounds).
- b. Whether mechanical raking or other pile reduction has been practiced by the facility operator.

4. **Photographic Sample Observations for Each Sample Plot Location.** The photographic survey shall be completed on a 30 foot by 30 foot grid pattern (30 feet between transect lines and 30 feet between sample plots on each transect) for the entire

authorized project area ZOD. Each photographic sample plot location must include the following:

- a. **Digital photographs.** Digital photographs must depict the nature and coverage of seafood processing waste deposit(s), if any, on the seafloor at sample plot locations along parallel transects. Digital photographs shall capture images of natural sediment, natural sediment covering seafood processing waste, if observable, and/or seafood waste covering sediment. Photographs shall be of sufficient definition, clarity, and detail to clearly document the conditions present on the seafloor. Photographs shall include a digital date and time stamp. The digital photograph log shall include the name of the seafood processor, survey date, and photographic sample plot location identifier.
- b. **Deposit Type.** Type of seafood waste deposits observed, bones, ground seafood waste, natural sediment (sediment sloughs, tidal sands) burying seafood waste.
- c. **Percent Coverage.** A facility operator must estimate and record the percentage (0% to 100%) of seafloor area covered by seafood processing waste at the sample plot location. The photograph should be representative of the sample plot location along the transect and provide enough detail to estimate the percent coverage of an approximate three-foot square sample plot. Because each sample plot is located on a 30 foot by 30 foot grid pattern; each sample plot location represents 900 sq. ft. In example, a sample plot with 50% coverage shall be reported, and additive to other plots with greater than 50% coverage, as percentage of 900 square feet of discontinuous coverage. An example calculation of total aggregate areas of discontinuous transect sample plot where there is 50% coverage of $900 \text{ ft}^2 = 900 * 0.5 = 450 \text{ ft}^2$ of coverage, second transect sample plot 80% coverage of $900 \text{ ft}^2 = 720 \text{ ft}^2$, add two discontinuous coverage areas together = 1170 ft^2 . Square feet and acres (ft^2 and ac.) of coverage must be reported in the survey.

The thickness of waste is not required to be reported during the Photographic Survey; therefore, the operator is not be required to distinguish between what may be considered Trace (less than ½” thickness) seafood waste and discontinuous seafood waste deposits. All observations of what the permit defines as “trace” coverage of less than ½” thickness of seafood waste deposits will be reported as discontinuous waste pile coverage. Therefore all observations during the Photographic Survey will be reported as either continuous (100% coverage of the 3 ft X 3 ft sample plot) or discontinuous ($\leq 99\%$ down to 10% coverage of the 3 ft X 3 ft sample plot).

- d. **Beggiatoa Mats.** Document the absence or presence of a Beggiatoa mat and estimated size and location.
- e. **Sea Flora and Fauna.** Type and number of macro sea fauna (sea life) and type of aquatic vegetation observed on the seafloor during the photographic survey. The survey shall note observed differences, if any, in numbers and types of marine biota present on or within the waste deposit area and those marine biota found 100’ outside the deposit area (on the natural sediments). Types and quantities of

sea life observed adjacent to, on, in, or feeding on any seafood processing waste deposits during videotaping, along with representative photos, with time and date stamp. Mention should be made of any indication of change in sea life behavior from any previous observation or seafloor survey reports, and any other observations relevant to the condition of the benthic community or seafloor.

- f. **Substrate.** Composition of substrate (soft sediments, cobble, gravels, solid rock and/or glacial silts, or ground/screened seafood waste, etc.).
 - g. **Water depth.** (adjusted to MLLW, reported in feet) must be reported with the bottom reading measured at the seafloor, or at the top of any waste pile, whichever feature results in a shallower reading, present at each photographic sample plot location.
 - h. **Plume Size** Estimated Height (rise) and length of any observed discharge plume during the photographic survey, if discharge was occurring during the survey.
 - i. **Water Clarity.** A description of water clarity and changes of water clarity as a result of the discharge, if occurring.
 - j. **Tides.** Ambient tidal current velocity and direction.
5. **Project Area ZOD/Photographic Sample Plot Location Map** - A map or representative drawing (with an identified scale including a north arrow) that depicts the facility, the 30 by 30 foot sample grid, and if a vessel ROV was used as photographic survey method - the vessel tracks based on the continuous vessel GPS data collected must be included in the Report. If survey is performed by diver the GPS data of survey grid should be included in the Report as well. Each photographic sample location must be identified on the map and correlated¹ to the information required in 4.a-g (above). The total aggregate area of the both continuous and discontinuous coverage areas shall be reported in square feet, and in acres to the nearest tenth of an acre. The map must include:
- a. The locations of any seafood processing waste deposits, including the outer boundaries of any continuous and/or discontinuous coverage areas, in relationship to the authorized project area ZOD boundaries, the survey grid, and outfalls, including:
 - i. **Continuous Coverage:** An estimation of the total aggregate area of continuous coverage (ft² and ac.) of seafood processing waste within the survey sample plot location based on the interpretation of the digital photographs, and/or diver calculations. Continuous coverage is defined as an area of seafood waste that covers 100% of the seafloor, as measured within a three-foot square sample plot.

¹ Correlating data - Portions of the information required by #4 may be identified by numbers or letters on the map. The numbers are then used to correspond to the data gathered for each sample site location and presented in a table format or excel spreadsheet.

ii. Discontinuous Coverage: Estimation of the total aggregate area of discontinuous coverage (ft² and ac.) of seafood processing waste within the survey area based on the interpretation of the digital photographs. Discontinuous coverage is defined as an area of waste that is estimated to cover 10-99%, but less than 100%, in a three-foot square sample plot.

iii. Beggiatoa Mats: The relative location and size (ft² and ac.) of any Beggiatoa mats discovered during the photographic survey.

iv. Outfalls and Water Intakes: Coordinates of beginning and endpoints for all outfalls/intakes (including pipes that fall within the project area ZOD but do not belong to the operator, and those facility's inoperative pipes), description and condition of the outfall(s), condition of cathodic protection for metal outfalls, depth of outfall(s) at MLLW, and outfall diffuser description(s), if any.

v. Location of subsurface survey permanent marker monuments, if any.

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

Part II - Year Two (and Subsequent) Project Area ZOD Seafloor Dive Survey Protocol

Seafloor Dive Survey Method: The Year Two Seafloor Dive Survey area will be based on the location(s) of the outer boundary of both continuous and discontinuous seafood processing waste deposits coverage areas in relationship to the survey grid mapped and reported in the Year One Photographic Survey Report. Results of the Year One Photographic Survey Report will be used to establish the initial transects for the Year Two Seafloor Dive Survey². If observations from the Year One Photographic Survey did not reveal visual evidence of seafood processing waste deposits, then the Year Two Seafloor Dive Survey shall encompass the entire area of DEC assigned project area ZOD. The seafloor dive survey shall use the 30 foot parallel transect system, with 30 foot sample plot locations along each transect for the entire project area ZOD and report the information as found in the Year Two Seafloor Dive Survey Report requirements.

A facility operator shall provide the person / company completing the Year Two (and subsequent) seafloor dive surveys a copy of the permit, the facility's mapped project area ZOD, the Year One Photographic Survey Report, and all other pertinent data collected. The dive surveyor should request information from the facility operator that identifies any maintenance completed that could affect seafloor deposits. This outfall information shall include the facility operator identified breaks or relocation of any outfall line(s) since the Year One survey was completed, or since the last dive survey was completed. If seafood processing occurred prior to an outfall break being discovered or seafood processing waste was discharged from a break in the outfall line, the area of deposition must be included in the Year Two project area ZOD Dive survey area.

A facility operator must establish at least five permanent shore-based or facility-based markers (monuments) at suitable locations, provided there is sufficient land/facility location to place five monuments. Some facilities are located over water, or the operator does not own the land the seafood processing facility is located on. If the facility is located over water, the surveyor must document in the Dive Survey Report useable permanent underwater markers (large rock outcrops, boulders, etc.), or identify why markers/monuments were not established, and establish repeatable methods to determine how to establish transects. GPS coordinates derived using Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) technologies must be recorded for each permanent shore or underwater marker. Parallel transects shall be established no more than 30 feet apart and extend in a perpendicular direction from the permanent markers. The number of transects must be adequate to encompass all seafood processing waste coverage areas found in the Year One Photographic Survey of the project area ZOD, if completed, or all of the project area ZOD if a Year One Photographic Survey was not completed. Additionally, the transects must be established to survey areas beyond the project area ZOD boundaries if the Year One area(s) Photographic Survey found seafood processing waste deposited outside DEC's initially authorized project area ZOD boundaries. Transects may be less encompassing than DEC's original mapped project area ZOD if the operator has received a revised project area ZOD authorization from the Department. Each sample plot location along each parallel transect must not be more than 30 feet apart.

The diver must establish transect lines with a surveyor's tape or other precise methodology extending seaward from the permanent marker(s). If seafood processing waste deposit coverage extends more than 15 feet beyond the initial Year One lateral transects or those that bound the two sides of the project area

² In areas where extreme low tides expose the project area ZOD to depths of five feet MLLW or less, and clarity of the water allow observations of the seafloor, use of a boat or by foot will be accepted in-lieu of the diver performing the seafloor survey, as long as all of the data gathering and reporting objectives are met.

ZOD, then additional transects must be established to determine the extent of seafood processing waste deposits beyond the Year One lateral transects. Increased transect measurements should extend 200 feet beyond the observed outer boundary of discontinuous coverage of seafood processing deposit accumulation found in the Year One Photographic Survey. If the project area ZOD boundary is located directly adjacent to another seafood processor's project area ZOD boundary edge, the transect measurement should extend 100 feet past the adjacent edge of the project area ZOD boundary. At each sample plot, the diver shall use a three-foot square sample plot to determine required items in Seafloor Survey Summary Report 4 (a)(a-1). Trace coverage is when seafood waste deposits are less than ½" thickness in the sample plot location, no matter what the percentage of cover; and Trace coverage includes when there is less than 10% coverage within the sample plot. Therefore, the minimum detection level for discontinuous waste pile deposition is a thickness of ½" or deeper on the seafloor and deposit coverage of greater than 10% of the seafloor within the three-foot square sample plot (i.e. 10-99% coverage, minimum ½" thick). Deposition levels less than 1/2" thickness and/or less than 10% coverage shall be noted as either "Trace" (between 1 and 9%) or if no waste is detected, zero, as applicable.

Seafloor Survey Summary Report Requirements - A facility operator must submit a Seafloor Survey Summary Report to DEC with the Annual Report on a schedule as established in Table 19. An example Seafood Survey Summary Report/Transect Data Form is provided as Attachment D to the permit.

The Seafloor Dive Survey Report must be submitted with the annual report for every dive survey completed. The Seafloor Survey Summary Report must contain the following information.

1. Facility Information

- a. Name, address, responsible party (i.e., the permitted entity) and contact information.
- b. Type of seafood processing facility, APDES permit number, waste treatment process, and current annual discharge load (pounds) for each species processed.

2. Survey and Surveyor Information

- a. Name, signature and contact information of the person who conducted the survey.
- b. Brief background of surveyor's previous work history performing photographic seafloor surveys and mapping.
- c. The date, time and name of the receiving water where the survey was completed
- d. A narrative of the seafloor survey results that describes the methods and results of the Seafloor Dive survey.
- e. Information on whether a seafood processing discharge was occurring during the time(s) of the survey.
- f. Method used to: establish linear transects, locate sample plot's grid locations along the transects, estimate percent coverage at each station, and methods used to calculate the total aggregate area of seafood waste deposits for both continuous and discontinuous coverage.
- g. A copy of the facility's Year One Photographic Report, if photographic survey was completed.

3. Previous Survey Information

- a. A narrative of the results of previous seafloor survey(s) completed that describes the methods and results of those survey(s).

- b. Name of receiving water.
 - c. Date, time and place of previous seafloor survey(s).
 - d. Information on whether a seafood processing discharge was occurring during the time(s) of the survey(s)
 - e. Method used to establish transects; locate sample plot locations, measure the seafood processing waste deposit thickness; anoxic conditions (if any), estimate of percent coverage at each station, and calculated area of seafood waste coverage for continuous, discontinuous and trace coverage.
 - f. Date of completion of the previous report(s), and first and last name(s) of individual(s) who performed the analysis and report writing.
 - g. Time elapsed since completion of previous survey, total aggregate area of seafood waste deposit(s) and location (including previous mapping of previous deposits (ZODs) found in the last survey; annual discharge load (pounds) at time of last survey (pounds).
4. **Transect Sample Plot observations.** The following information must be recorded at each sample plot and included in the Seafloor Dive Survey Report:
- a. **Digital photographs.** Digital photographs shall capture each required sample plot location as to depict the nature and coverage of seafood processing waste deposits on the seafloor at sample plots along parallel transects. Photographs shall be of sufficient definition, clarity, and detail to clearly document the conditions present on the seafloor. Photographs shall include a digital date and time stamp. The digital photograph log shall include the name of the seafood processor, survey date, and transect sample plot identifier.
 - b. **Deposit Type.** Type of operational deposits or seafood processing waste deposits observed.
 - c. **Percent Coverage.** Estimate and record the percentages (0% to 100%) of area covered by seafood processing waste deposit within the three-foot square sample plot on the Seafloor Survey: Transect Data Form (Attachment D). The photograph should be representative of the sample location along the transect and provide enough detail to estimate the percent coverage of an approximate three-foot square sample plot. Since each sample plot is taken on a 30 foot by 30 foot grid pattern, each sample plot location shall be representative of 900 sq. ft. The extent of total aggregate areas of continuous and discontinuous coverage shall be reported in square feet, and in acres to the nearest tenth of an acre. Again, for calculating total aggregate areas of seafood waste deposits a transect sample plot with 50% coverage shall be reported, and additive to, other sites with greater than 50% coverage, as percentage of 900 square feet of discontinuous coverage. An example calculation of total aggregate areas of discontinuous transect sample plots where there is 50% coverage of $900 \text{ ft}^2 = 900 * 0.5 = 450 \text{ ft}^2$ of coverage, second transect sample plot 80% coverage of $900 \text{ ft}^2 = 720 \text{ ft}^2$, add two

discontinuous coverage areas together $450 + 720 = 1170 \text{ ft}^2$. These same type of calculations apply to adding together multiple discontinuous coverage sample plots of 10-49%, and together multiple Continuous coverage sample plots for reporting total aggregate area(s). Square feet and acres of coverage must be reported in the survey.

- i. Continuous coverage is defined as an area of waste that is estimated to cover 100% of the seafloor floor, as measured within a three-foot square sample site. Report the total aggregate area(s) of continuous seafood waste deposits in square feet and in acres, to the nearest one tenth of an acre of seafood waste.
- ii. Discontinuous coverage is defined as an area of waste that is estimated to cover 10% or more, but less than 100%, in a three-foot square sample site with a thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ " or greater. The percentage of discontinuous coverage must be documented at each sample site (e.g., 10, 20, 30%). Report the total aggregate areas of discontinuous seafood waste deposits in square feet and in acres, to the nearest one tenth of an acre. The summary report shall provide the information, based on the following example calculations:
 - 1) Report the total aggregate area(s) of discontinuous % seafood waste deposits with coverages between 10%-49. (Sum of: individual sample plot areas (900 ft) X percent coverage = acres discontinuous coverage)
 - 2) Report those total aggregate area(s) seafood waste deposits with coverages between 50% - 99%. In example, two separate discontinuous deposit areas have the following characteristics:
 - a) Example:

Discontinuous Areas "A" - Sum of six discontinuous areas that have 55% coverage = (Sum of six individual sample plot areas (Six) X (900 ft) X 55 percent coverage = 2,970 sq ft = 0.0682 acres of 55% discontinuous coverage).

Discontinuous Areas "B" Sum of eight discontinuous areas that have 85% coverage = (Sum of eight individual sample plot areas (eight) X (900 ft) X 85 percent coverage = 0.14 acres)
 - b) The aggregate total of these two discontinuous areas is equal to $0.14 + 0.0681 = 0.21$ acres, 9071 ft^2 of discontinuous coverage.
- iii. Trace coverage is when there is less than 10% coverage at a transect sample plot; or a thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ " no matter what the percent cover. Trace deposits are not added to the total aggregate area of seafood processing

waste deposit, continuous or discontinuous. The minimum detection level for the survey is 0.5-inch or thicker on the seafloor. Deposition levels less than ½” thickness and/or less than 10% coverage shall be noted as either “Trace” (between 1 and 9%) or if no waste is detected, zero, as applicable.

- iv. Seafloor Survey Transect Recorded Data must provide a determination of the outer boundary of the area of the seafood processing waste deposited on the seafloor.
- d. **Seafood Waste Deposit Thickness.** Measure and record seafood processing waste deposit thickness (from the seafloor to the highest point of the pile) using a marked stick or pipe to the nearest 0.5-inch (1/2”) at each sample site. If seafood waste is visible, but less than ½” thick, record as “Trace”. Coring will be required to determine the actual thickness of seafood processing waste deposits measured greater than three feet deep. The survey must use a deposition that is 0.5 inch or thicker on the bottom (seafloor) as the minimum detection level.
- e. **Report of Anoxic Conditions.** Anoxic conditions often form under the seafood processing waste deposits as material decomposes. While measuring the thickness of seafood waste deposit(s), the diver should identify and document if gas is released when the thickness measuring probe is inserted in the waste pile. Additionally, record if bubbles of gas are observed escaping from other areas of seafood waste deposits.
- f. **Beggiatoa Mats.** The relative size and location of any Beggiatoa mats observed.
- g. **Dissolved Oxygen.** When beggiatoa mats are observed and gas is observed discharging from seafood waste deposit pile, the surveyor will required to collect 3 dissolved oxygen readings, collected at six inches or less above the seafood waste deposit where the greatest amounts of gas are seen escaping.
- h. **Outfall/ Water Intake.** Information regarding any outfall/water intake line maintenance including:
 - i. Estimated dates and location of breaks/repairs, and
 - ii. Outfall replacements or relocations, and
 - iii. GIS location of all outfall terminus(s), and
 - iv. GIS location of seawater intake pipes
- i. **Sea Flora and Fauna.** Type and number of sea fauna (sea life) and type of aquatic vegetation observed. The survey shall note observed differences, if any, in numbers and types of marine biota present on or within the waste deposit area and those marine biota found 100’ outside the deposit area (on the natural sediments). Types and quantities of sea life observed adjacent to, on, in, or feeding on any seafood processing waste deposits, along with representative photos, with time and date stamp, any indication of change in sea life behavior from any previous observation or seafloor survey reports, and any other observations relevant to the condition of the benthic community or seafloor.

- j. **Substrate.** Composition of substrate (soft sediments, cobble, gravels, solid rock and/or glacial silts, ground seafood, etc).
 - k. **Water depth** (adjusted to MLLW, reported in feet) must be reported with the bottom reading measured at the seafloor, or at the top of any waste pile, whichever feature results in a shallower reading, present at each photographic sample site location.
 - l. **Discharge Plume Size** observed height (rise) and length of the plume, if discharge is occurring during the survey.
 - m. **Water Clarity.** A description of water clarity and changes as a result of the discharge, if occurring.
 - n. **Tides.** Ambient tidal current velocity and direction.
- 5. Project Area ZOD/Transect/Sample Site Location Maps**
- a. **MAP # 1 – All Seafood Deposits** - A map or representative drawing (with an identified scale including a north arrow) that depicts the facility, the 30 by 30 foot sample grid, location of transect sample plots, and the location of the project area ZOD boundaries including:
 - i. **Percent Coverage.** Map the recorded percentage (10% to 100%) of area covered by seafood processing waste deposits:
 - 1) Map areas of continuous seafood waste deposits within project area ZOD (100%).
 - 2) Map areas discontinuous coverage areas (10%-49%, and 50% - 99% coverage) of seafood waste deposits within the project area ZOD.
 - 3) Identify on the map where trace coverage of seafood waste deposits exist.
 - 4) The location of any Beggiatoa mats discovered during the seafloor dive survey.
 - ii. **Outfalls and Water Intakes.** Coordinates of beginning and endpoints for all outfalls/intakes - both those currently authorized and any historic outfalls that are not currently authorized/used for discharge. Additionally, note any pipes that fall within the project area ZOD, but do not belong to the current facility operation. Include a description of the condition of the outfall(s), condition of cathodic protection for metal outfalls, depth of outfall(s) at MLLW, and type outfall diffusers, if any.
 - iii. **Location of subsurface survey permanent marker monuments,** if any.
6. A remediation plan is required if a facility's Year Two Seafloor Dive Survey Report documents continuous seafood processing waste coverage exceeding one acre, regardless of when the waste was deposited. The facility operator must submit a proposed

remediation plan to DEC for review and approval within 120 days of discovery of such conditions, unless additional time is granted by DEC.

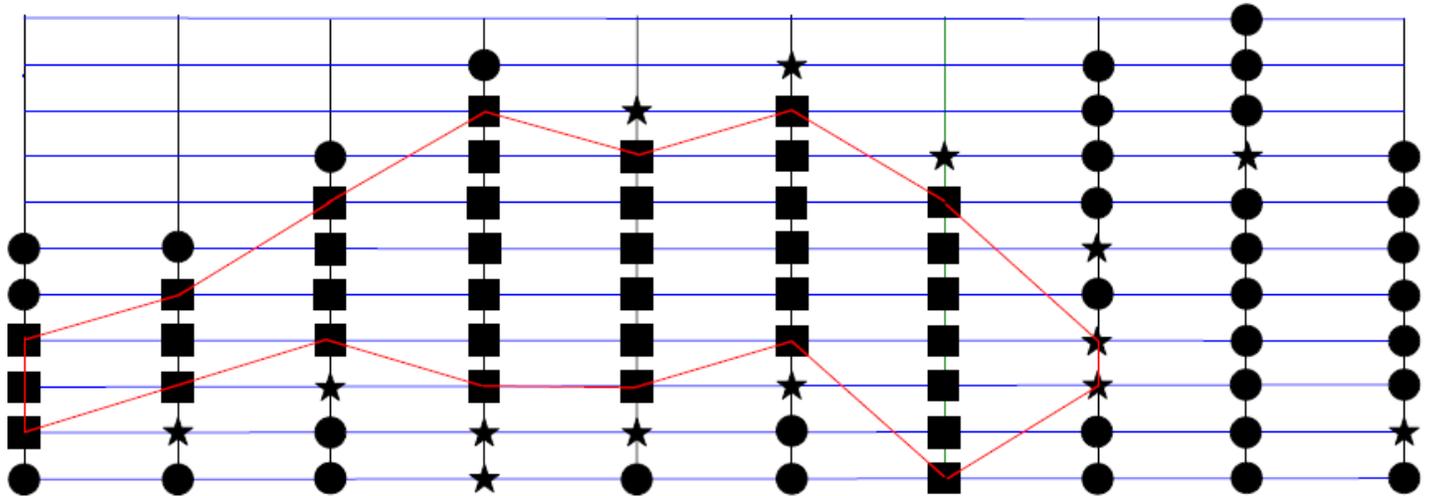
7. If seafloor surveys or other available evidence submitted by the facility operator are not sufficient to determine whether coverage exceeds deposit remediation standards, DEC will, in its discretion, require the facility operator to conduct additional surveys or other monitoring.

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

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

EXAMPLE: Calculating the area of seafood coverage

Figure 2: Mapping Areal Deposit(s) Coverage



Legend

The boxes (■) represent 100% Continuous Coverage areas

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

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

A computer spreadsheet may be constructed to handle calculations for typical situations. Other methods may be used to calculate area, including computer mapping, planimeter, and dot grids. The calculation method used must be described in the Seafloor Dive Survey Report and must be reproducible.

Seafood Waste Deposits that Cross Project Area ZOD boundaries

DEC will use the following criteria to determine the project area ZOD size for each facility.

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

Figure 3: Deposits Migrating Into Other Project Area ZOD's or Outside Originally Assigned Project Area

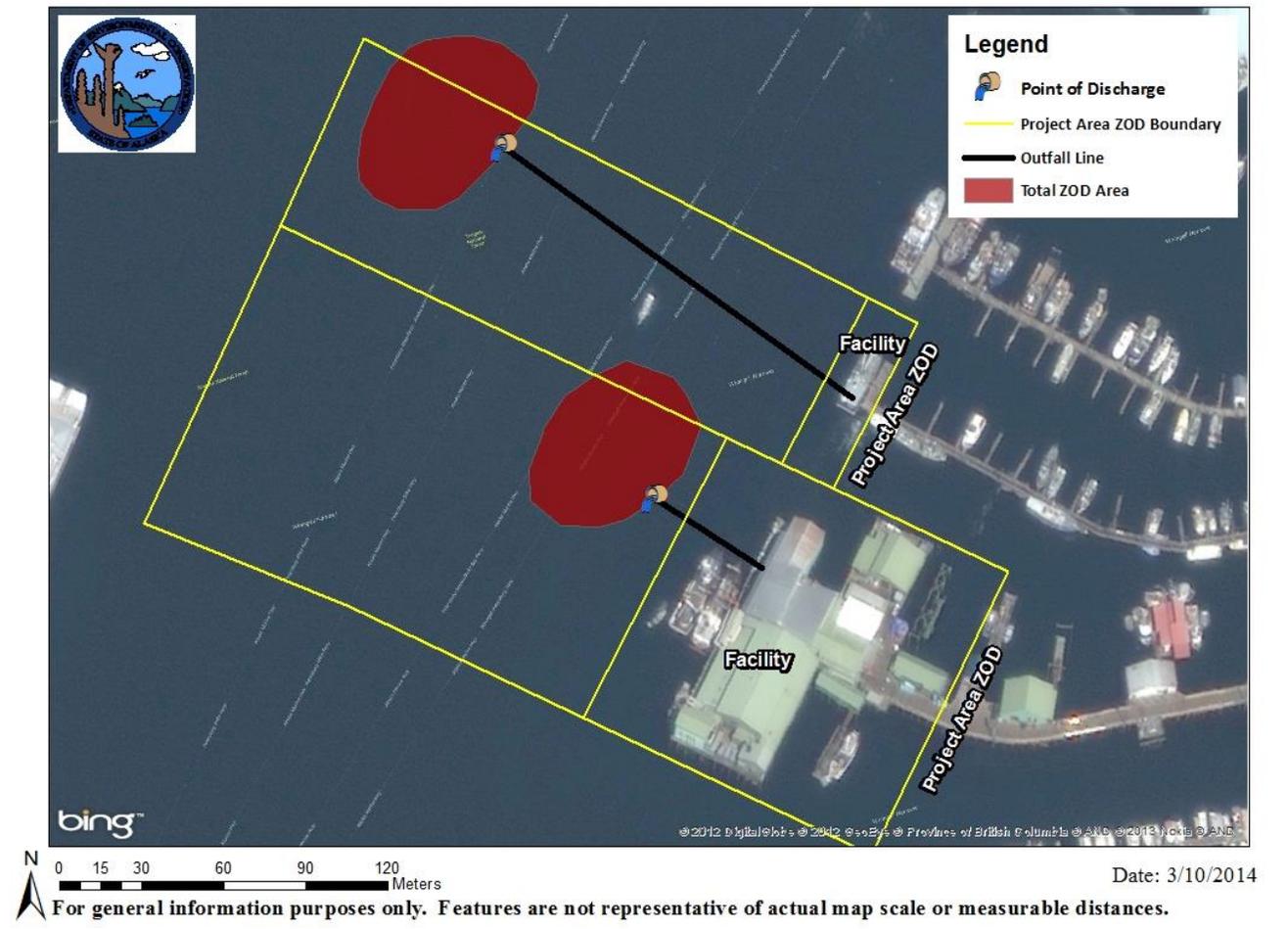
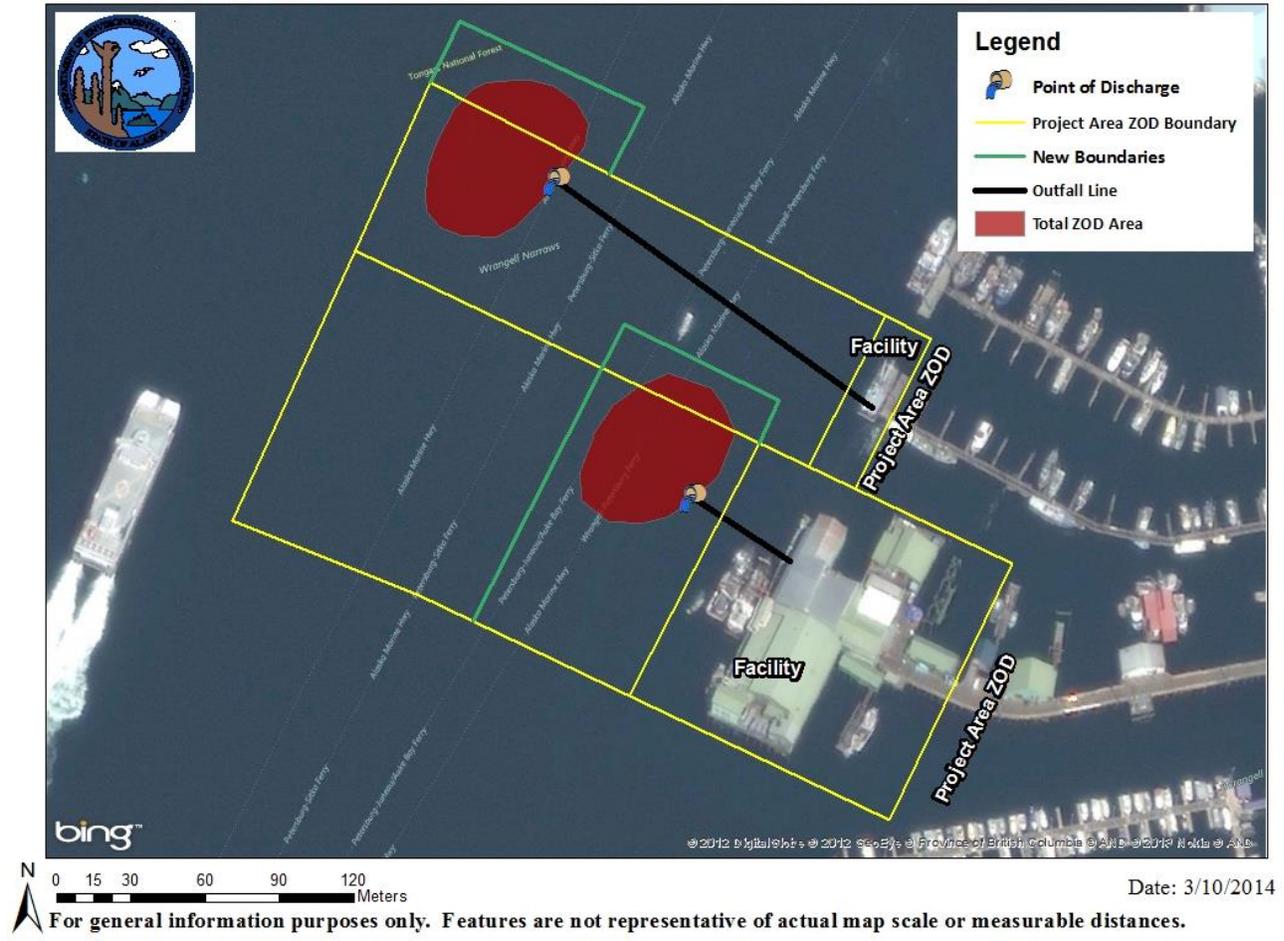


Figure 4: Newly Assigned Project Area ZOD Boundaries



Other Approved Sampling Methods

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

Sediment Grab Samples to Perform a Survey

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

Benthic Analysis by Sediment Profile Imaging

The benthic analysis by sediment profile imaging (SPI) method has been used in areas of large seafood processing waste coverage or areas of fine material (screened seafood waste) coverage or to assess the health of the benthic community in the area of a deposit. The sediment profile camera works by burying into the waste pile a knife edged probe that houses a digital camera. The probe is normally fitted with water depth and location instruments to provide seafloor contour information. The probe has a Plexiglas faceplate cover to collect images of the sediment profile. An internal strobe light is mounted inside to provide illumination. The probe housing the camera descends into the sediment at a slow, controlled rate to prevent the disturbance of the sediment-water interface. After an appropriate time delay, the strobe and camera are activated to obtain a cross sectional image of the upper 20 cm of the sediment column. Depth of penetration by the probe depends on the consistency (i.e., density and hardness of the sediment, thickness and type of seafood waste deposits, and the limit of the probe width). The probe is fitted with lights, a plan view camera and laser generated scale to allow determination of the size of objects in the picture that is taken.

This survey method provides information that meets some data objectives, including: benthic life evaluation, estimations of anoxic condition and depth of anoxic conditions, presence or absence of Beggiatoa bacteria, thickness of waste to the limit of the probe, estimation of project area ZOD contours and water depth, visual appearance of the bottom, the total area of the seafood waste deposits, and estimates of continuous seafood waste deposit volume and discontinuous waste deposits areal extent. However, the method does have its limitations. The method is only suitable for sediments that can be penetrated by the knife probe, requires vessels large enough to handle the probe, and is susceptible to

currents moving the vessel. The method is not suitable for characterizing deep deposits of waste, and the costs to complete the survey are usually higher than other survey methods.

Comparison of Various Survey Methods

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

Table AA Survey Type Usability

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

Contents of a Proposed Remediation Plan

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

Remediation Planning

Remediation Plan Requirements. A remediation plan must include the following:

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

DEC Approval of Remediation Plan. Within 90 days of receipt of a proposed remediation plan, DEC will approve, approve with modification, or deny the proposed remediation plan. In acting on a remediation plan, DEC will consider the total aggregate exceedance of seafood waste deposits in the project area ZOD; environmental

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

Appendix G

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

Introduction

The Fish and Wildlife Service 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 carcass. Do not collect or handle carcasses. Briefly, you need to protect yourself from fluids and feces by using impermeable gloves, safety glasses, 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 Dept. of Wildlife Management, Barrow: (907) 852-0350

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

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

USFWS, Office of Law Enforcement:

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

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

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

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

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

Your report should include:

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

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

Appendix H

Grind Size Sampling and Analysis Protocol

Sampling and Analysis Protocol for Determining Size Compliance

This appendix defines a method for determining if seafood waste has been ground appropriately to meet the ½ inch grind in the largest dimension specification. Other methods may be approved on a case-by-case basis. The purpose of the sampling and analysis is to determine compliance with the permit limitation that the operator must reduce the size of all solid seafood processing wastes to 0.5 inch (1.27 cm) or smaller in any dimension prior to discharge.

Sample Collection:

- 1) If the main seafood facility waste outfall pipe does not have a sample port at least 1.5 inch or greater, install an appropriately sized sample port on the underside of the main seafood outfall pipe in a convenient location for collecting discharge samples into a 5 gallon bucket. The sampling port must have a valve that opens to the full position and does not obstruct the flow.
- 2) Don latex or nitrile gloves. When the seafood waste treatment grinders are operating and the seafood processing lines are operating at normal to near total capacity, purge the sampling port for 60 seconds into a 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 and 2 inches from the top or rim.
- 3) Near a floor drain connected to the waste conveyance system, place two screens on top of a 5 gallon bucket (see the screen specifications in the equipment list). Screens must leave 1.5 inches of space between them to allow for the accumulation of waste passing through the upper screen. 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.
- 4) Pour the full five gallons of seafood processing waste through the two screen combination. If small particles are building up in one spot, move to another location on the screen. Add the contents of the top larger mesh 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.
- 5) Separate the 0.25 inch screen once all of the pieces have passed through the 0.5 inch screen and examine any waste that accumulated on the 0.25 inch screen. Once again look through the particles retained on the 0.25 inch screen and add those that appear larger than 0.5 inch to the collection beaker.
- 6) After sampling is completed, discharge wastewater and the remaining solids to the waste conveyance system.

Sample Analysis

- 1) Take the sample collection beaker to a well-lit working area, or light box suggested in the equipment list, and measure the greatest dimension of each piece of seafood waste to the nearest 1/16 inch.
- 2) Recording amounts of exceedances
- 3) Record the number of seafood waste pieces that exceeded the 0.5 inch in the largest dimension on Grinder and Waste Conveyance Inspection Log (Attachment E) Three columns are specific to the seafood waste size analysis and must be filled out for each day's data. Report total pieces that are greater than 0.5 inch in size, if greater than 10 pieces report volume (mL or cups) per 5 gallon bucket

on the log. Use NA for the columns that do not apply. Complete all of the rows in the check list each day.

- 4) Once a month photographic records must be collected, see the permit for the detailed data collection requirements. Input unique picture numbers into the grinder log to document the photographic record.

Equipment List

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



Single classifier screens in bucket

Appendix I

Seafloor Processor Pre-Discharge Biological Survey

Seafloor Processor Pre-Discharge Biological Survey

Survey Purpose

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

Submittal of Information

The results of the pre-discharge survey shall be submitted with DEC Engineering Support & Plan Review (ESPR) for the placement of a new outfall, with a NOI at the re-startup of an existing facility's with application to discharge the permit, or as an amendment to a previously submitted application (such as is required when moving the location of a broken outfall line, or changing waste treatment pump configuration). The survey shall have been performed within the last 6 months, but prior new outfall placement, or prior to re-startup of a facility which has not discharged for a period of greater than twelve months. The report shall provide transect sample site data, a summary of the survey, and whether the discharge area is appropriate for the proposed discharge, with careful consideration of excluded areas. The pre-discharge survey may be performed using a photographic survey method, but if any existing deposits are found within the survey area, a dive survey will be required. The dive survey performed will follow the Seafloor Survey Protocol found in this permit Appendix F. The pre-biological survey data for biological resources shall be submitted in writing, and may include the submittal of a narrated underwater video to the Department.

Survey requirements

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

The pre-discharge survey is not required if the estimated mass of waste to be discharged is not expected to exceed 500,000 pounds in a 5 year period.

If seafood waste discharge has not occurred at the proposed site, a photographic survey (performed by Remotely Operated Vehicle -ROV) may suffice and the Department may not require a dive survey, establishment of hard transect lines or a central permanent marker; however, a rigorous, repeatable method shall be set out in a Quality Assurance Plan. For example, the center of the discharge area shall be located by triangulation from three land points and by GPS and the depth of the outfall location at MLLW noted. If there are any significant benthic features that would help with re-locating the exact position of the outfall, e.g. a unique rock feature, then this information is to be marked on the location map. The survey may be performed at the surface at low tide stage, if the representative habitat and water clarity is such that pre-biological survey data collected and data objectives met.

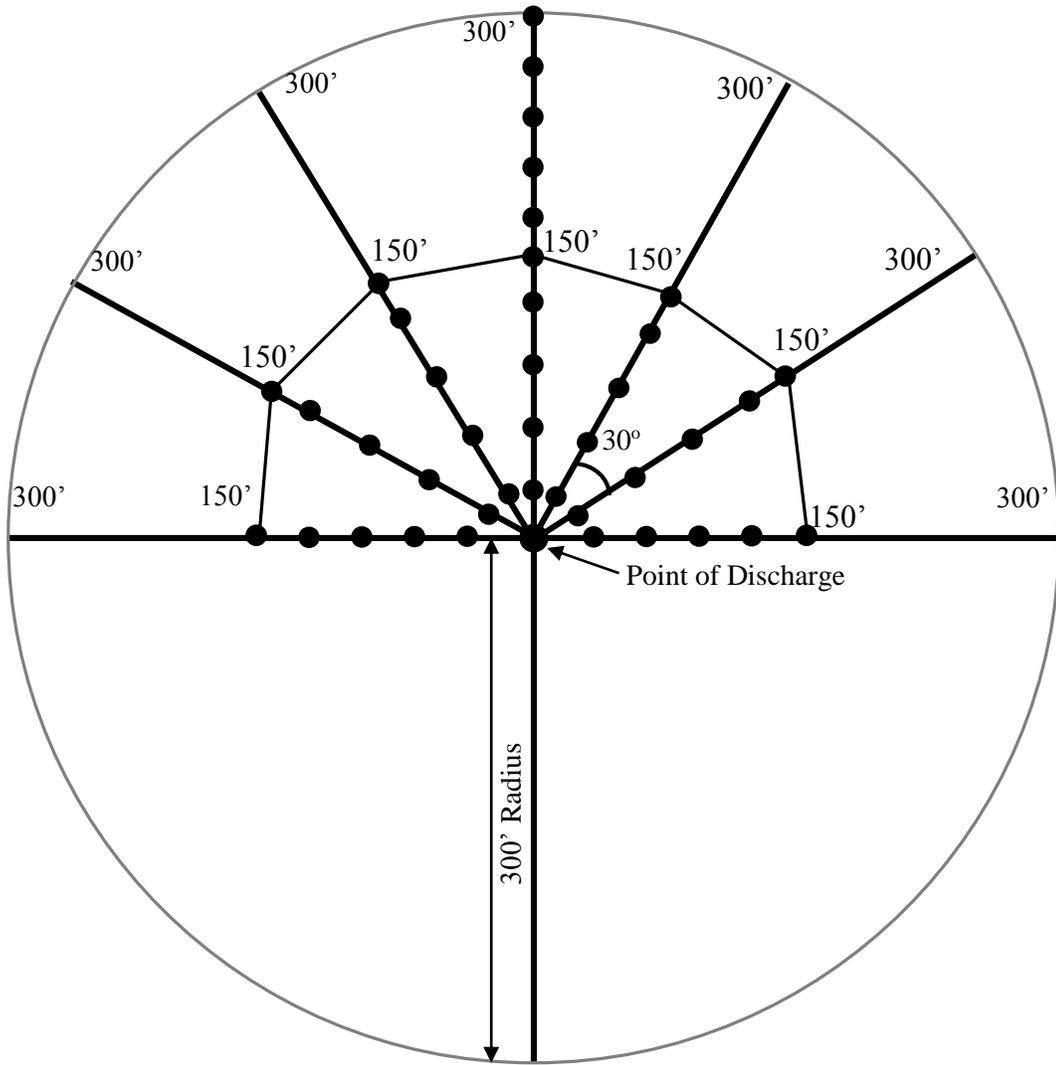
The survey shall use radial or parallel transects located to surround the outfall terminus with a 300 foot radius down to depths of proposed outfall terminus. Determine the number of transects (shall meet a minimum of at least three) which will most accurately delineate the area surrounding the center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

Surveys using **Radial Transects**: Use the discharge point as the central marker of the survey. GPS coordinates derived using WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) technologies shall be recorded at the location of the

discharge point and the center of the survey (reported in decimal degrees to the fifth decimal place if available). Establish a minimum of at least three transects radially from the location of the discharge point. The number of transects should be adequate to cover the entire estimated area of discharge (at least a 300 foot radius around the point of discharge) and any historic seafood waste accumulation. To simplify area calculation of any deposits, transects should be 30° apart, extending from one side of the discharge point to the other. Measurement stations shall be identified at 30 foot increments along the transect lines. A sampling area shall be a 3 foot square measuring station.

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

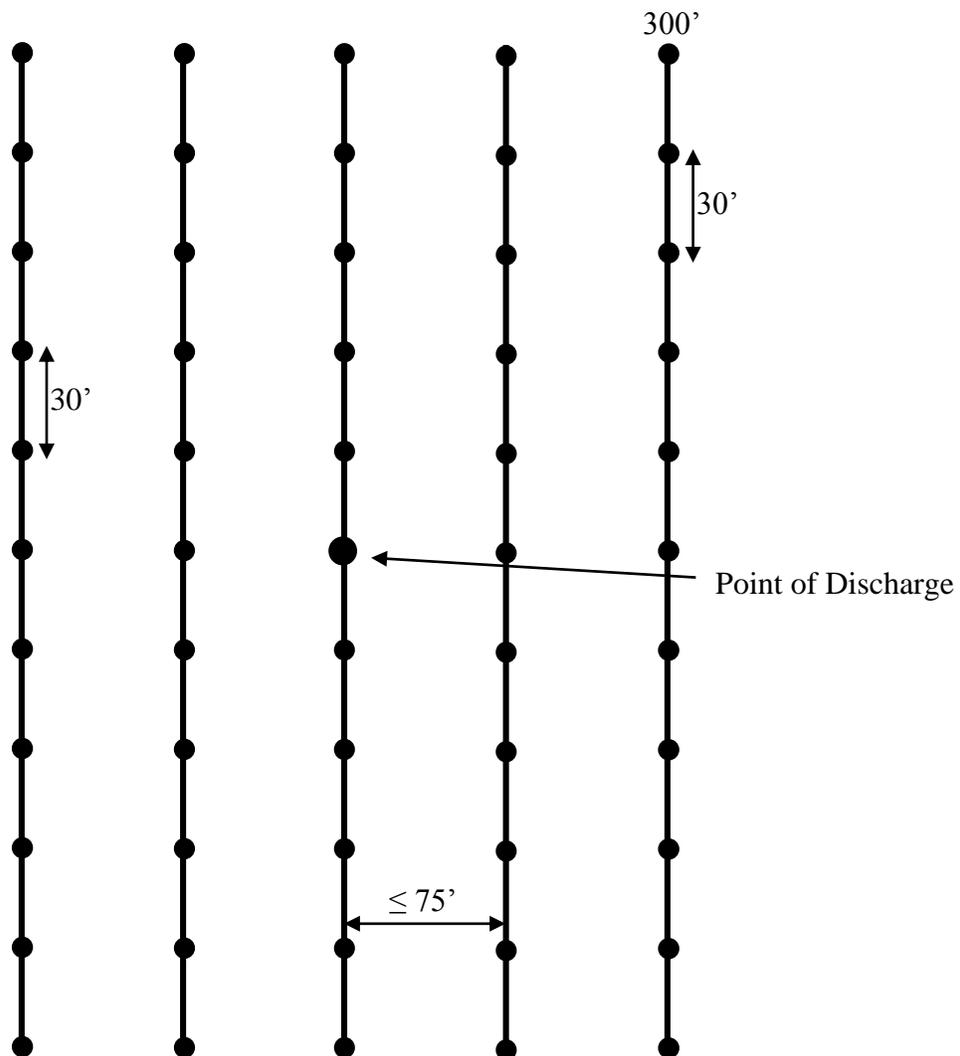
Figure 1 – Example of Radial Transect



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

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

Figure 2 – Example of Parallel Transects



Reporting

Pre-biological Survey Report. Within 90 days of completing the pre-biological survey, a facility operator shall submit a report to DEC that contains the following information:

1. Facility Information

- a. Name, address, responsible party (e.g., the permitted entity) and contact information.
- b. Type of seafood processing facility, Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit number, waste treatment process, and current annual discharge load (pounds) for each species processed.

2. Surveyor and Survey Information

- a. Name and contact information of the surveyor.
- b. Date and time the survey was completed.
- c. Name of the receiving water where the survey was completed.
- a. Whether there are other seafood waste discharges within ¼-mile of the discharge.
- d. Brief background of surveyor's previous work history performing photographic seafloor surveys and mapping.
- e. Information on whether a seafood processing discharge was occurring during the time(s) of the survey.
- f. Method used to: establish transects, locate sample site's locations, estimate percent coverage at each station, and calculate the area of seafood waste coverage for both continuous and discontinuous coverage areas, if any.
- g. Table or narrative with a summary of findings from video transects and sample location surveys.
- h. A photograph key with photo number, transect number/ sample point and photograph description, including GPS data collected from sample sites, shall be printed on 8.5 inch x 11 inch sheets. Color photographs shall be 3 inch x 5 inch and no more than four to a page.
- i. For pre-discharge surveys in the vicinity of a proposed outfall or discharge, recommendations for the location of the discharge at the proposed location or at an alternative location that would have less adverse impact to the sea floor community.

3. Previous Survey Information

- a. A narrative of the seafloor survey(s) results that describes the methods and results of previous survey(s).
- b. Name of surveyor who completed the survey.
- c. Name of receiving water.
- d. Date, time, and place of previous seafloor survey(s).
- e. Date of completion of the report and first and last name(s) of individual(s) who performed the analysis and report writing
- f. Time elapsed since completion of previous survey, deposit size and location (including previous mapping of previous deposits (ZODs) found in the last survey, annual discharge load (pounds) at time of last survey (pounds).
- b. Whether mechanical raking or other pile reduction has been practiced by the facility operator.

4. **Sample Site Location.** Each sample site location shall include the following:
- a. **Digital photographs.** Digital photographs shall capture each required sample location to depict the nature and coverage of seafood processing waste deposits on the seafloor at sample locations along parallel transects. A digital photograph shall be taken at 30 foot intervals along the transects. Photographs shall be of sufficient definition, clarity, and detail to clearly document the conditions present on the seafloor. Photographs shall include a digital date and time stamp. The digital photograph log shall include the name of the seafood processor, survey date, and sample site location identifier.
 - b. **Deposit Type.** Type of seafood waste deposits observed (bones, ground seafood waste, etc.).
 - c. **Percent Coverage.** A facility operator shall estimate and record the percentage (0% to 100%) of seafloor area covered by seafood processing waste at the site location. The photographs should be representative of each sample location along the transect and provide enough detail to estimate the percent coverage of an approximate three-foot square sample plot. Each sample site shall be located on a 30 foot by 30 foot grid pattern, therefore, each sample site location represents 900 sq. ft. A facility operator is not required to estimate the thickness of seafood processing waste based on the photographs. The thickness of waste is not required to be reported during the pre-biological photographic survey, but is required during a dive survey (if required). All observations of what may be considered “trace” seafood waste deposits will be reported as either continuous or discontinuous waste pile deposits.
 - d. **Beggiatoa Mats.** Presence of a *Beggiatoa* mat observed (if any).
 - e. **Sea Fauna.** Type and number of sea fauna (sea life) and type of aquatic vegetation observed. Types and quantities of sea life observed adjacent to, on, in, or feeding on any seafood processing waste deposits (if any), along with representative photos, with time and date stamp, any indication of change in sea life behavior from any previous observation or seafloor survey reports, and any other observations relevant to the condition of the benthic community or seafloor.
 - f. **Hydrology.** Ambient tidal current velocity and direction, and water chemistry (both seasonal and in-situ the day of the survey, including salinity, water temperature, density, turbidity, DO and pH).
 - g. **Substrate.** Composition of substrate (soft sediments, cobble, gravels, solid rock and/or glacial silts, or ground seafood, etc.).
 - h. **Water depth.** (adjusted to MLLW, reported in feet) shall be reported with the bottom reading measured at the seafloor, or at the top of any waste pile, whichever feature results in a shallower reading, present at each sample site location.
 - i. **Plume Size** Estimated Height (rise) and length of the plume during the photographic inspection, if in operation during the inspection.
 - j. **Water Clarity.** A description of water clarity and changes of water clarity as a result of the discharge, if occurring.
 - k. **Tides.** Ambient tidal current velocity and direction.
 - l. **Benthic Substrate Sampling.** DEC may require benthic substrate sampling for contaminant analysis and toxicity (metals, TOC, pesticides, etc.) for newly proposed

discharge sites that are located in or near critical habitat areas, TMDL listed areas, or if other benthic surveys have been performed in the area and indicate there may be pollutants of concern.

5. **Sample Site Location Map** - A map or representative drawing (with an identified scale including a north arrow) that depicts the facility, the 30 by 30 foot sample grid, location of transect sample sites, and the vessel tracks based on the continuous vessel GPS data collected shall be included in the Report. If electronic data files are created using GPS/GIS mapping, associated mapping layer(s) will be submitted with corresponding data layers. Each sample site location shall be identified on the map and correlated to the information required in 4.a-i. The extent of the continuous and discontinuous coverage (if any) shall be reported in square feet, and in acres to the nearest tenth of an acre. The map shall include:
- a. The locations of any seafood processing waste deposits, including the outer boundaries of continuous and discontinuous coverage, in relationship to the authorized Project Area ZOD boundaries, the survey grid, and outfalls, including:
 - b. Continuous Coverage: An estimation of the total aggregate area of continuous coverage of seafood processing waste within the survey sample site location based on the interpretation of the digital photographs. Continuous coverage is defined as an area of seafood waste that covers 100% of the seafloor, as measured within a three-foot square sample plot.
 - c. Discontinuous Coverage: Estimation of the total aggregate area of discontinuous coverage of seafood processing waste within the survey area based on the interpretation of the digital photographs. Discontinuous coverage is defined as an area of waste that is estimated to cover 10-99%, but less than 100%, in a three-foot square sample plot.
 - d. Beggiiatoa Mats: The relative location of any Beggiiatoa mats discovered during the survey.
 - e. Outfalls and Water Intakes: Coordinates of beginning and endpoints for all outfalls/intakes (including pipes that fall within the Project Area ZOD but do not belong to the operator, and those facility's inoperative pipes), description and condition of the outfall(s), condition of cathodic protection for metal outfalls, depth of outfall(s) at MLLW, and outfall diffuser description(s), if any.
 - f. Location of subsurface survey permanent marker monuments, if any.

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

Quality Assurance Project Plan Information

The surveyor shall, prior to commencing operations, prepare a written Quality Assurance Plan for each site addressing the following:

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

Reports shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of the completion of the survey. Video recordings and photographs in jpeg format shall be submitted on a DVD; one original and one duplicate shall be submitted. If feasible, the electronic copy of the report, GIS/GPS map layers, video recordings and photographs shall be on the same DVD.

Appendix J

Partial List of Excluded Waters

ADEC 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.

Code to abbreviations used for status:

NM – national monuments

NP – national parks

Np – national preserves

NP&p – national parks and preserves

NM&p - national monuments and preserves

NWR – national wildlife refuges

NWA – national wilderness areas

SCHA – state critical habitat areas

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 allocations completed for waterbodies

SBN – seabird nesting areas

SECH – Steller’s eider critical habitat

SEWA – Steller’s eider wintering habitat

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

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

Receiving Waters	Location	Status	Excluded Area
34. Fox River Delta	Located at the head of Kachemak Bay, NE of the town 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 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, 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 southeast 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 southwest 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 Kamishak Bay and 13 miles north from	NP&p SGR	Katmai Nat'l Park/Preserve, McNeil River SGR

Receiving Waters	Location	Status	Excluded Area
	Augustine Island. Homer is northeast of the bay.		
53. Kangirlvar Bay	Located on Etolin Strait in Western Alaska. Bethel is to the east.	NWR	Yukon Delta NWR
54. Karta Bay, and 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 town of Bethel is located on the river to the northeast.	NWR	Yukon Delta NWR

Receiving Waters	Location	Status	Excluded Area
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
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.	NWA	Pleasant/Lemusurier/Inian Islands NWA

Receiving Waters	Location	Status	Excluded Area
	It lies southeast of Gustavus and southwest of Excursion Inlet.		
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
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

Receiving Waters	Location	Status	Excluded Area
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
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

Please download Appendix K from our website, it is a large file (64 MB) <http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wwdp/NoticeOfReview.htm>

Attachment A

Attachment A - AKG521000 NOI Form

	<p>Notice of Intent (NOI) APDES General Permit AKG521000 Onshore Seafood Processors Wastewater Discharge</p>
<p>Submittal of this document constitutes notice that the party identified in Section II intends to be covered by the APDES permit authorizing discharges and obligates the operator to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.</p>	

Section I. Permit Information (Part 1.6.5)

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

DEC Environmental Health processor permit No.:

Section II. Operator / Responsible Party Information (Part 1.6.6) *(Identify by circling "Responsible Party" if the Operator is going to be the Responsible Party or if the Owner (Section IV) is going to be the Responsible Party)*

Company/Organization Name:

On-Site Contact Person:		Title:	
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Authorized Representative Name or Title:	
--	--

Facility Physical Location	Street					
	City		State		Zip	
	Phone			Fax (optional)		
	Email:					

Front Door Latitude		Front Door Longitude	
---------------------	--	----------------------	--

Mapping Technique		Datum	
-------------------	--	-------	--

Mailing Address:	Street (PO Box):					
	City:		State:		Zip:	
	Phone:			Fax(optional):		
	Email:					

Section III. Billing Contact Information (Part 1.6.7)

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

Section IV. Owner / Responsible Party Information (Part 1.6.8) *(Circle "Responsible Party" here, or above in Section II) – Do not list leasee information, List parcel owner information.*

Company Name:						
Contact Person:					Title:	
Mailing Address: [] Check if same as Operator Information.	Street (PO Box):					
	City:		State:		Zip:	
	Phone:			Fax(optional):		
	Email:					

Section V. Seafood Processor Onshore Facility Information (Part 1.6.9)

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

Do you plan to have vessels that discharge waste for your facility 'At-Sea'? Y / N	Y / N
Do you plan to have processing support vessels/barges that discharge out any of the onshore facilities outfall lines?	Y / N
Onshore Facility's Vessel Information (Part 1.6.11 and Part 1.6.11.3)	
Number of Vessels discharging waste from Facility?	
Vessel #1 Name:	
Vessel #2 Name:	
VESSEL #1 INFORMATION	
Vessel NAME:	
Current ADPES/NPDES Permit Number	
Vessel Owner:	
Vessel Owner Mailing Address:	
Coast Guard Vessel Classification:	
Coast Guard Vessel Number:	
Vessel Length:	
Vessel Width:	
Vessel Draft:	
Vessel Maximum Holding Capacity (Gallons or totes):	
Proposed Trips Per Day	
Maximum proposed annual discharge amount (pounds) to single area of operation	
VESSEL #2 INFORMATION	
Vessel NAME:	
Current ADPES/NPDES Permit Number	

Vessel Owner:	
Vessel Owner Mailing Address:	
Coast Guard Vessel Classification:	
Coast Guard Vessel Number:	
Vessel Length:	
Vessel Width:	
Vessel Draft:	
Vessel Maximum Holding Capacity (gallons or totes):	
Proposed Trips Per Day	
Maximum proposed annual discharge amount (pounds) to single area of operation	

Vessel's total volume (or weight) discharged each of the past 4 years

Vessel Name:	Gallons or Pounds Discharged / yr			
#1)				
#2)				
#3)				

For Each Processing Support Vessel and/or Barge, fill out information regarding Sanitary Waste Discharges

*'At-Sea' disposal vessels are prohibited under this permit to discharge sanitary wastes while disposing 'At-Sea'.

Will sanitary waste be discharged to the onshore facility?	Yes	No
If no, will sanitary waste be discharged through a MSD?	Yes	No
Is this a Type II MSD?	Yes	No
Vessel #1	Type of Marine Sanitation Device (MSD)	Date of USCG approval and certification the MSD:
Installation Date of MSD:	Number of People Utilizing the MSD:	
MSD Design Capacity (gal/day):	Max:	Avg:
Are any other waste streams combined with MSD effluent prior to discharge? If yes, explain:	Yes	No

Vessel #2	Type of Marine Sanitation Device (MSD)	Date of USCG approval and certification the MSD:	
Installation Date of MSD:		Number of People Utilizing the MSD:	
MSD Design Capacity (gal/day):		Max:	Avg:
Are any other waste streams combined with MSD effluent prior to discharge?		Yes	No
If yes, explain:			

Section VI. Seafood Processing Production Information (Parts 1.6.10-1.6.11)

<p>Is your Facility located in a ‘Remote’ or ‘Non-Remote’ location?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Remote <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Remote</p>
<p>Does your facility include fish by-product or Surimi production? Y/N If yes, fill out the information below.</p> <p>Identify the by-product production process(es) (e.g. Fish meal plant, Fish Oil Plant, Fish Hydrolysate, other - identify)</p> <p>Identify the Surimi/Minced Fish Production process(es) (e.g. Pet Food Surimi, Human Consumption Surimi, Minced Fish – identify if washed or unwashed surimi or minced fish is produced)</p> <p>If yes, fill out the information below.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>For each product and by-product recovery line: Identify the outfall # (on the line drawing and by number here) the wastewater is discharged out of.</p>	<p>#A)</p>
<p>Example 1 (Surimi and Fish Meal lines): Surimi plant wastewater is sent to the Fish Meal plant, no wastewater discharge from Surimi Process Line. Fish Meal plant wastewater discharged out Outfall 002.</p>	<p>#B)</p>
<p>Example 2: (Fish Meal discharge line only) Fish Meal Stickwater/Wastewater is discharge out Outfall 002, see line drawing for location.</p>	<p>#C)</p>

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

Fill in as many pages as necessary.

Product Line Description (Cod line #1, Crab Line, fillets, ground fish waste (for community grinders) surimi, canned, fish oil, etc.)	24 hour design processing capacity of product line	24-Hour Maximum Seafood Processing Wastewater Discharge Flow		Seafood Waste Treatment System (Part 1.6.11.2)		Identify the Outfall line discharged to for each line.
		MGD	24-hr. lbs. of Fish Waste Discharged	Name and type of Screening system /grinder(s) associated with each outfall:	Screen Size/ Grind size dimension and design capacity per manufacturer specifications:	

Section VII. Description of Domestic Waste Discharges (Part 1.6.10.4; Part 2.1.1)

Domestic Wastewater Discharged to receiving water: Y/N	If No, Identify Type of System discharged to (Septic/POTW/Package Treatment Plant) including the Name of Public Owned (or Privately Owned) Wastewater Treatment Works discharger to and Type of Treatment (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary): If Yes you discharge to the receiving water, fill out section below.
--	---

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

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

Information is attached.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This information is provided.

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

Do you wish to request a mixing zone ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, Form 2M must also be submitted with the NOI. Form 2M can be found at: http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wwdp/online_permitting/dom_ww_apps.htm	<input type="checkbox"/> No
---	---	-----------------------------

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

Estimated average daily volume of graywater discharged:

Section VIII. Other Wastewaters (Part 1.6.11.6)

Other Wastewaters (Check all that apply) and contributing volume to discharge (Identify each outfall on Line Drawing and on Map)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Process Disinfectants (List Type and Amounts, including past Sampling Analysis Results)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooling Water		<input type="checkbox"/>	Transfer Water
<input type="checkbox"/>	Boiler Water		<input type="checkbox"/>	Live Tank Water
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooking Water (including Retort Water)		<input type="checkbox"/>	Air Scrubber Water
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refrigeration Condensate		<input type="checkbox"/>	Freshwater Pressure Relief Water
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refrigerated Seawater		<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Describe):

Section IX. Location of Outfalls and Incoming Water Supply (Part 1.6.11.1)

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

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

Location of Outfalls

Does your facility discharge through a **marine or estuarine outfall**? Yes No

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

Does your facility discharge through a **freshwater outfall**? Yes No

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

Incoming Water Supply Locations

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

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

Section X. Storm Water Discharges (1.6.12.6)

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

A seafood processing facility who intends to discharge comingled storm water through their seafood processing outfall shall seek storm water coverage under this AKG521000 permit.

Does your facility intend to discharge comingled storm water to receiving waters? Yes No

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

a. If Yes, provide the Tracking Number if you have coverage under MSGP 2008 or the APDES permit number if had coverage under a DEC individual permit.

b. If No, was your facility in operation and discharging storm water prior to September 29, 2013?
 Yes No

c. If No to “b”, did your facility commence discharging after September 29, 2013 and before the effective date of the 2014 MSGP? Yes No

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

Storm Water Discharge Information

Does your facility discharge into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)? Yes No

If yes, name of the MS4 Operator:

Receiving Water and Wetlands Information: (if additional space is needed for this question, fill out NOI Attachment – A-1.)

a. What is the name(s) of your receiving water (s) that receive storm water directly and/or through a MS4? If your receiving water is impaired, then identify the name of the impaired segment, if applicable, in parenthesis following the receiving water name.	b. Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an “impaired” water?		c. If you answered yes to question b, then answer the following three questions:				
			i. What pollutant(s) are causing the impairment?	ii. Are the pollutant(s) causing the impairment present in your discharge?	iii. Has the TMDL been completed for the pollutant(s) causing the impairment?		
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines and Sector-Specific Requirements

a. Are you requesting permit coverage for any storm water discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines? Yes No

b. If yes, which effluent limitation guidelines apply to your storm water discharge?

40 CFR Part/Subpart	Eligible Discharges	Affected MSGP Sector

Identify the 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code or 2-letter Activity Code that best represents the products produced or services rendered for which your facility is primarily engaged, as defined in MSGP:

Primary SIC Code: _____ or _____

Primary Activity Code: _____

Identify the applicable sector(s) and subsector(s) of industrial activity, including co-located industrial activity, for which you are requesting permit coverage:

Sector	Subsector

Sector	Subsector

Sector	Subsector

Is your site presently inactive or unstaffed? Yes No

a. If Yes, is your site expected to be inactive and unstaffed for the entire permit term? Yes No

b. If No to “a”, then indicate the length of time that you expect your facility to be inactive and unstaffed.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Contact Information

Your SWPP needs to be submitted with the NOI.

SWPP Contact Name:

Phone:

Email:

URL of SWPPP (if applicable):

Section XI.

Receiving Water Information (Part 1.6.12)

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

Each outfall or discharge port shall be documented on the required NOI Attachment Form A-1 and correspond to the line drawing. (Line Drawing **(Part 1.6.13.3)**), for:

- A. Onshore Facility outfalls
- B. Vessel’s Single area of Operation **(Part 1.6.11.3.5, NOI Attachment-A-1 - Tab 2)**, or
- C. Moored support barges or vessels **(Part 1.6.11.3.4, NOI Attachment –A-1- Tab 2)**

Section XII. Refueling Capability and Proximity to Fueling Stations (Part 1.6.12.2)

Do you refuel fishing vessels?

If yes, what is the capacity of your refueling tanks?

Section XIII. Mixing Zone Request (Part 1.6.12.3) (Not applicable to Non-Remote seafood discharges)

Are you requesting a mixing zone for domestic wastewater discharge, seafood facility outfall(s), or vessel ports discharges?

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

Section XIV. Project Area Zone of Deposit (ZOD) Request (Not applicable to Non-Remote seafood discharges)

Are you requesting a Project Area Zone of Deposit (ZOD)?

Is your facility currently listed in Appendix D of the AKG521000 general permit? Y / N

If yes, and you are a new source facility operator not listed in Appendix D of the AKG521000 permit, provide a written analysis per **Part 1.6.12.4.2**.

Section XV. Submittals with the NOI (Part 1.6.13)

Area Map. A legible area map of the location of the processor and all outfalls, vessel discharge ports for wastewater, ‘Other wastewater’, domestic and commingled storm water. Also indicate the location of all incoming water supply (ies). Additional map (map layer) identifying if facility or outfall is located within 3.0 nm of an Excluded Areas identified in Permit Part 1.4.

If proposing discharge within Excluded Areas identified by Part 1.4, and your facility is not listed in Appendix D, - Documentation as required by Part 3.2.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bathymetric Map. A bathymetric map of the receiving water within one nautical mile of the discharge.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Outfall Narrative. A narrative identifying each type of process, operation, or production area that contributes wastewater to the effluent for each outfall.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Domestic Wastewater Discharges to Receiving Water. Documents requested in NOI Section VIII , must submit Mixing Zone Application Form 2M. (Part 2.7.4) A mixing zone application must be submitted to request a mixing zone for domestic wastewater disposal discharges.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Line Drawing. The operator shall submit a line drawing of the water flow through the facility. Submit line drawings that documents the flow, including rates/volumes of each discharged waste stream through facility. The line drawings must contain flow balances showing average and maximum flow rates between intakes, operations, treatment units, and outfalls.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	AKG521000 NOI Attachment A-1 (Part 1.6.12 and 1.6.13)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	BMP Certification. An operator permitted operator under AKG521000 shall submit certification that the BMP Plan has been reviewed, implemented and revised, within 60 days of coverage.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	QAPP Certification. An operator Authorized under AKG521000 in a Non-Remote facility, or a Remote facility who incorporates surimi / mince seafood processing or by-product production lines shall submit certification that the QAPP Plan has been developed, reviewed, implemented and/or revised, within 60 days of coverage.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Project Area Zone of Deposit (ZOD) Request. A new source facility operator, facility not listed in Appendix D, requesting a Project Area ZOD shall provide a written analysis to the Department per Part 1.6.12.4.2.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Storm Water Evaluation: Verification the operator has filed for APDES AKR060000 MSGP coverage or has filed a No Exposure Certification with DEC, or intends to discharge comingled storm water through their seafood outfall and has filed an NOI for coverage under the AKG521000.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Engineered Plan Review: Submittal of plan review documents. Or, proof of a current Approval to Operate (ATO) from DEC for facility indicated in this NOI, satisfies requirements of 18 AAC 72.205, 72.200, and 72. 600, as applicable. Provide the dates of plan submittal an ATO (if applicable), or if you do not have an ATO or have not yet submitted plans, please indicate in the spaces provided below.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Approval to Operate (ATO) Issued Date: _____ (Attach ATO Letter)	Expected Date of Plan Submittal	Date:
XVI. Certification Information (Part 1.6.14)			
An Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit application or report must be signed by an individual with the appropriate authority per 18 AAC 83.385. For additional information, please refer to 18 AAC 83.385 at the following link: http://dec.alaska.gov/commish/regulations/pdfs/18 AAC 83.pdf			

Signing Authority: Please identify your authority to sign APDES permit applications and reports (Select only one)

<input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Executive Officer	18 AAC 83.385 (a)(1)(A)	For a corporation, a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation.
<input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Operations Manager	18 AAC 83.385 (a)(1)(B)	For a corporation, the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities.
<input type="checkbox"/> Sole Proprietor or General Partner	18 AAC 83.385 (a)(2)	For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or the proprietor respectively.
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Agency, Chief Executive Officer	18 AAC 83.385 (a)(3)(A)	For a municipality, state, or other public agency, the chief executive officer of the agency.
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Agency, Senior Executive Officer	18 AAC 83.385 (a)(3)(B)	For a municipality, state, or other public agency, a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.
<input type="checkbox"/> Operations Manager (Delegated Authority)*	18 AAC 83.385 (b)(2)(A)	For a duly authorized representative, an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, including the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent or position of equivalent responsibility.
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Manager (Delegated Authority)*	18 AAC 83.385 (b)(2)(B)	For a duly authorized representative, an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company.

* For Delegated Authority: If you select "Delegated Authority" (Duly Authorized Representative), the delegation must be made in writing and submitted to the DEC. Your signature will not be approved until DEC receives the written delegation. An Example of written authorization delegating authority can be found on the Division of Water website: http://dec.alaska.gov/Water/OASysHelp/attachments/Delegation_Authorization_Form.pdf

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

NOI Preparer (Complete if NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier.)

Organization: Enter Text	Name: Enter Text	Title: Enter Text
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Phone: Enter Text	Fax (optional): Enter Text	Email: Enter Text	
Mailing Address: <input type="checkbox"/> Check if same as Operator Information	Street (PO Box): Enter Text		
	City: Enter Text	State: Enter Text	Zip: Enter Text
<p>Please mail NOI to: Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program Seafood Permitting 555 Cordova Street Anchorage, AK 99501 Phone: (907) 269-6285</p>			

Row #		Facility Name	By-Products Produced Y/N	Types of by-products listed out by row	Type of wastewater being discharged (For each separate Outfall line identified, label type of discharge: Domestic, Seafood WW, Other WW)	Discharging by Vessel ? Y/ N	Outfall Name or Number	Seafood processing waste discharge location name (Receiving Water Name)	Latitude of Outfall Terminus	Longitude of Outfall Terminus
1	Fill in a Separate Row for Each Outfall,									
2										
3	Outfall Line #1									
4	- Product Line / Discharge Type 1									
5	- Product Line / Discharge Type 2									
6	- Product Line / Discharge Type 3									
7	- Product Line / Discharge Type 4									
8	Outfall Line # 2									
9	- Product Line / Discharge Type 1									
10	- Product Line / Discharge Type 2									
11	- Product Line / Discharge Type 3									
12	- Product Line / Discharge Type 4									
13										
14										
15	Fill in a Separate row for Each Vessel Single Area of Operation Information on Tab 2									
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										

Attachment B

Attachment B - Grinder and Waste Conveyance Inspection Log

Maximum Size Requirements:

- 1) Remote Facilities are required to grind waste discharged to ½” or less in all dimensions.
- 2) All Facilities discharging under Part 2.6 are required to grind waste discharged to ½” or less in all dimensions. The onshore operator must require the vessel captain to sample the effluent prior to discharge, if grinding and sampling was not performed onshore, or if the onshore operator requires the vessel to perform the grinding.

For the grinder system inspection: Conduct a required inspection of the grinder system during the processing season to confirm that grinders are operating and reducing the size of seafood waste to maximum size requirement. You must record each inspection performed, even if no grind size violations are found to document that inspections are being performed as required. If not meeting size requirement, report the number of pieces that do not meet the size requirement and include the length of the largest piece.

For the waste conveyance system inspection

Conduct a daily visual inspection of the waste conveyance system, including the sump or other places of effluent collection for removal of gloves, earplugs, rubber bands or other items that may be entrained in the wastewater. Discharge of such items is prohibited.

Note: The operator must conduct daily grinder system inspections and sample analysis. When 6 or more particles exceed the maximum size requirement in a 5 gallon bucket of wastewater, corrective action is required and must be noted on the log. In addition, a minimum of two (2) monthly photographs must be obtained as evidence of proper operation and compliance with this permit conditions while discharging wastewater: 1) sample port while sampling and 2) representative sample of ground seafood waste with a measuring device. Each photograph must be given a unique identification number and documented in this log.

PERMIT # AKG521-_____			Facility name:					
Date/ Time	Inspector Initials	Waste Conveyance Inspected	Waste grinder operating Y/N	Waste Analyzed	Size Results			Note any maintenance issues. Description of action taken when more than 5 particles exceed the size requirement. Record unique picture ID numbers in this column.
					No pieces > Max. size requirement	1-5 pieces > Max. Size requirement (Number/volume)	6+ pieces > size requirement (Number/volume)	

Name, Initials, Signature of Inspectors: _____

Attachment C

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

Name, Initials, Signature of Inspectors: _____

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

	
Steller’s eider	spectacled eider

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

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

Attachment D

Attachment D- Seafloor Survey Summary Report

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

Attachment D- Seafloor Survey Summary Report

<p>Attached summary of findings, such as types and quantities of aquatic life observed adjacent to, on, in or feeding on the waste, sediment types, and cover observed:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Total area(s) of coverage:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____sq ft.</p> <p>Total aggregate area of continuous coverage: _____sq acres (to tenths of an acre)</p>
<p>Findings of change from previous surveys attached</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">_____sq ft.</p> <p>Total aggregate area of discontinuous coverage: _____sq acres (to tenths of an acre)</p>
<p>Map attached delineating survey area, area(s) of continuous cover and area(s) of discontinuous cover,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p>	<p>Thicknesses of various seafood waste pile(s) greater than ½”:</p>
<p>Statement attached whether the total aggregate area of continuous coverage exceeds 1 acre.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p>	

Attachment D- Seafloor Survey Summary Report

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

Attachment E

Attachment E- Annual Report

APDES Number AKG521-_____ ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR _____		Submit this form to: Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water Compliance and Enforcement Program 555 Cordova Street Anchorage, AK 99501 dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov
The annual report serves to inform DEC of the use and potential degradation of public water resources by facilities discharging pollutants to receiving waters in Alaska under this permit.		
SECTION 1 – FACILITY INFORMATION		
Company Name	Facility Name	
Operator Name	Owner name	
Authorized Representative Name or Title		
Address	City/State/Zip	
Telephone	Message Phone/Fax	
Email		
SECTION 2(A)- REMOTE FACILITY ANNUAL PRODUCTION AND DISCHARGE SUMMARY		
Total number of processing days (Part 2.8.2.2.1)		
Total amount of each raw product processed (in pounds) (Part 2.8.2.2.2)		
Type of Raw Product:		lbs
Type of Raw Product:		lbs
Type of Raw Product:		lbs
Total amount of each finished product (in pounds) (Part 2.8.2.2.3)		
Type of Finished Product:		lbs
Type of Finished Product:		lbs
Type of Finished Product:		lbs
Total amount of seafood processing waste discharged (in pounds) (Part 2.8.2.2.4)		lbs
SECTION 2(B) – NON-REMOTE FACILITY ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT ATTACHED?		
SECTION 3- REQUIRED SUBMITTALS (ATTACHMENTS)		

Attachment E- Annual Report

	Daily production/discharge reports for each month (Part 2.8.2.2.5) Describe how this is different from above?
	Estimated or measured volume (in million gallons per day) of wastewater discharged for each seafood processing waste outfall and the number of hours of seafood processing that occurred during the day (Part 2.8.2.2.6)
	Water Balance Information tied to the NOI Line Drawing, including: (Part 2.8.2.3)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated or metered volume(s) of both incoming treated seawater and/or treated freshwater from municipal, private wells, or other treatment entity (Part 2.8.2.3.1). Include the type of chemical or processes use to treat seawater, or freshwater, intake water (Part 2.8.2.3.1.1)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated or measured volume(s) of both incoming untreated seawater and/or untreated freshwater, not to include water from sources identified in Part 2.8.2.3.1. (Part 2.8.2.3.2)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each outfall, estimated or measured volume of discharged wastewater (Part 2.8.2.3.3)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If secondary by-products are produced at a facility, such as fish meal, it is the operator's responsibility to estimate or measure the water volume lost to the atmosphere through water vapor. (Part 2.8.2.3.4). The calculation used to measure or estimate water vapor shall be included (Part 2.3.4.11.2)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If air quality scrubber units discharge water vapor, it is the operator's responsibility to estimate or measure the water volume lost to the atmosphere through water vapor. (Part 2.8.2.3.5) The calculation used to measure or estimate water vapor shall be included.
	Vessel Waste Discharge reporting shall include the following: (Part 2.8.2.4)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The waste treatment process applied to the discharge waste for each outfall (Part 2.8.2.4.1)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily logs (in spreadsheet form) of stop and start GIS locations of vessel discharges (Part 2.8.2.4.2)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A NOAA chart delineating the vessel discharge location (Part 2.8.2.4.3)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A record of each discharge site authorized and a report for each site of: 1) No Discharge; or, 2) Discharge and the seafood water amounts discharged on a daily and annual basis (Part 2.8.2.4.4)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea surface monitoring logs (Part 2.8.2.4.5) and grind verification logs (Part 2.8.2.4.6)
	Summary of noncompliance (Part 2.8.2.5.1)
	Summary report and certified copies of the Waste Conveyance and Grinder System Logs (Part 2.8.2.5.2)
	Summary of waste stream system(s) (grinder) inspection photos and shoreline monitoring digital pictures on a CD or DVD and a picture log (Part 2.8.2.5.3)
	Summary of amounts of seafood processing waste discharged on a daily and annual basis (to include vessel discharges under Part 2.6), daily effluent discharge flows, and method of determining flow (Part 2.2.2.2.4)
	Screen inspection log (Part 2.8.2.5.5)
	Summary report reflecting results from Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR's) (Part 2.8.2.5.6)
	Summary report reflecting Receiving Water Monitoring Results, Mixing Zone Sampling Results
	Summary report of all onsite incidents of injured and/or dead Stellar's eider (Part 2.8.2.5.7)

Attachment E- Annual Report

	Dates of operation per month and completed Sea Surface and Shoreline Visual Monitoring and Picture Log forms, pictures and picture logs (Part 2.8.2.5.8), and
	A report of the seafloor monitoring survey which describes the methods and results of the survey and the completed Seafloor Survey Summary Report form (Part 2.8.2.5.9)
	Outfall system pre-operational check and/or annual inspection verification (Part 2.8.2.5.10)
	Report the total pounds of ammonia or Freon used, and a summary of any occurrences of leaks or breaks in the refrigerator condenser system (Part 2.8.2.5.11)
	Does the information you are submitting reflect that an updated NOI is required to be submitted? <u>Y/N</u> (Part 1.5.10.3)
	Other (Please specify)

Attachment F

Attachment F - BMP/QAPP Certification

Facility Name: _____

APDES Permit Number: _____

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

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

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

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

Summary of Revisions

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

Signature:	Title/Company:
Print Name:	Date:

Attachment G

Attachment H



APDES Program Notice of Termination Of Wastewater Discharge

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

Section 1. Permit Information

Discharge Type:

Permit ID: Date Discharge Terminated:

Section 2. Owner Information

Name:

Mailing Address:

City: State: Zip:

Phone: Fax:

Email:

Section 3. Facility Information

Name:

Mailing Address:

City: State: Zip:

Phone: Fax:

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

Latitude: Longitude: Determined By: GPS Map Internet

Section 4. Reason For Termination

Check the appropriate box indicating the reason for terminating coverage.

- Operations have ceased at the facility and there are no longer discharges associated with the conditions of the referenced permit.
- Discharges from this facility have been covered by a different permit. If checked please list permit used to cover this discharge:
- Other (Specify):

Section 5. Certification

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

Signature

Title

Printed Name

Date

Notice of Termination of Wasterwater Discharges Form Instructions

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

Section 1. Permit Information

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

Section 2. Owner Information

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

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

for a corporation, a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president, or a manager whose authority is described in 18AAC 83.385 (APDES) or 18 AAC15.030 (other wastewater discharges);

for a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or proprietor;

for a municipality or other public entity, a principal executive officer or ranking elected official with appropriate authority.

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

Section 3. Facility Information

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

Section 4. Reason For Termination

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

Section 5. Certification

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

Submit to:

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program

555 Cordova St

Anchorage AK, 99501

For information, call 907-269-6285.