

NPDES Permit No. WAG520000

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900, OWW-191
Seattle, Washington 98101

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM FOR**

**OFFSHORE SEAFOOD PROCESSORS DISCHARGING IN FEDERAL WATERS OFF
THE WASHINGTON AND OREGON COAST**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C.A. § 1251 et seq. (hereafter, CWA or the Act), the owners and operators of the seafood processing facilities that are described in Part I of this general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit are authorized to discharge seafood processing wastes and the concomitant wastes set out in Part II of this Permit to waters of the United States, except those excluded from authorization of discharge in Part III of this Permit, in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein. The discharge of wastes not specifically set out in Part II of this Permit are not authorized under this Permit.

Upon the effective date of this Permit, it is the controlling document for regulation of seafood processing wastes and other designated wastewaters in Federal Waters off the States of Washington and Oregon discharged by authorized facilities in accordance with this Permit.

This Permit shall become effective *insert date*

This Permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight *insert date*.

Signed this day of

Christine Psyk, Acting Director
Office of Water and Watersheds
Region 10

A COPY OF THIS PERMIT MUST BE KEPT ON THE VESSEL WHERE THE DISCHARGES OCCUR.

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I. AUTHORIZED FACILITIES

A. Categories of authorized dischargers

Subject to the restrictions of this Permit, the following categories of dischargers are authorized to discharge the pollutants set out in Part II of this Permit once a Notice of Intent (NOI) has been submitted and a written authorization is received from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

1. Operators of off-shore vessels (processors), operating and discharging “seafood processing waste” in Federal Waters further than 3 nautical miles (nm) from shore, engaged in the processing of fresh, frozen, canned, smoked, salted or pickled seafood or the processing of seafood mince, paste, or meal and other secondary byproducts.

B. Authorization to discharge

Authorization to discharge under this General Permit requires written notification from the EPA that coverage has been granted and that a specific permit number has been assigned to the facility.

II. AUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

A. Discharges from seafood processing facilities

This Permit authorizes the discharge of the following pollutants subject to the limitations and conditions set forth herein:

1. Seafood processing wastewater and wastes, including the waste fluids, heads, organs, flesh, fins, bones, skin, chitinous shells, and stickwater produced by the conversion of aquatic animals from a raw form to a marketable form.
2. Incidental catches of prohibited and by-catch species which are neither retained nor processed.
3. Wash-down water, which include disinfectants added to wash-down water to facilitate the removal of wastes and to maintain sanitary standards during processing or to sanitize seafood processing areas.
4. Sanitary wastewater discharged in accordance to U.S. Coast Guard regulations.
5. Other wastewater generated in the seafood processing operation, including, seafood catch transfer water, live tank water, refrigerated seawater, cooking water, boiler water, gray water, cooling water, refrigeration condensate, freshwater pressure relief water, clean-up water, and scrubber water.

B. Unauthorized discharges

1. The General Permit does not authorize the discharge of any waste or waste streams, including spills, garbage, equipment, and other unintentional or non-routine discharges of pollutants, that are not part of the normal operation of the facility as disclosed in the NOI to be covered, and specifically authorized by this General Permit.
2. This General Permit does not authorize the discharge of pollutants from any shore-based facilities, nor the discharge of any material from vessels transporting material for the purposes of dumping materials into ocean waters.
3. This General NPDES permit does not authorize any discharges from facilities that (1) have not submitted a Notice of Intent and received written authorization to discharge under this Permit from the EPA or (2) have not been notified in writing by the EPA that they are covered under this Permit as provided for in the 40 CFR 122.28(b)(2)(vi).
4. The discharge of petroleum (e.g., diesel, kerosene, and gasoline) or hazardous substances into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S., adjoining shorelines, into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone which may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the U.S., is prohibited under 33 U.S.C. § 1321(b)(3).

III. AREA OF COVERAGE

A. Areas authorized under this General NPDES Permit.

1. This General Permit authorizes discharges of pollutants into Federal Waters of the United States off the coasts of Washington and Oregon (i.e., seaward of 3 nm from the coastal shoreline of Washington and Oregon), except where noted below.
2. In the case of emergent offshore rocks and islands, the General Permit's jurisdiction begins 3 nm seaward from the seaward shoreline of offshore rocks and islands. See Figure 1.

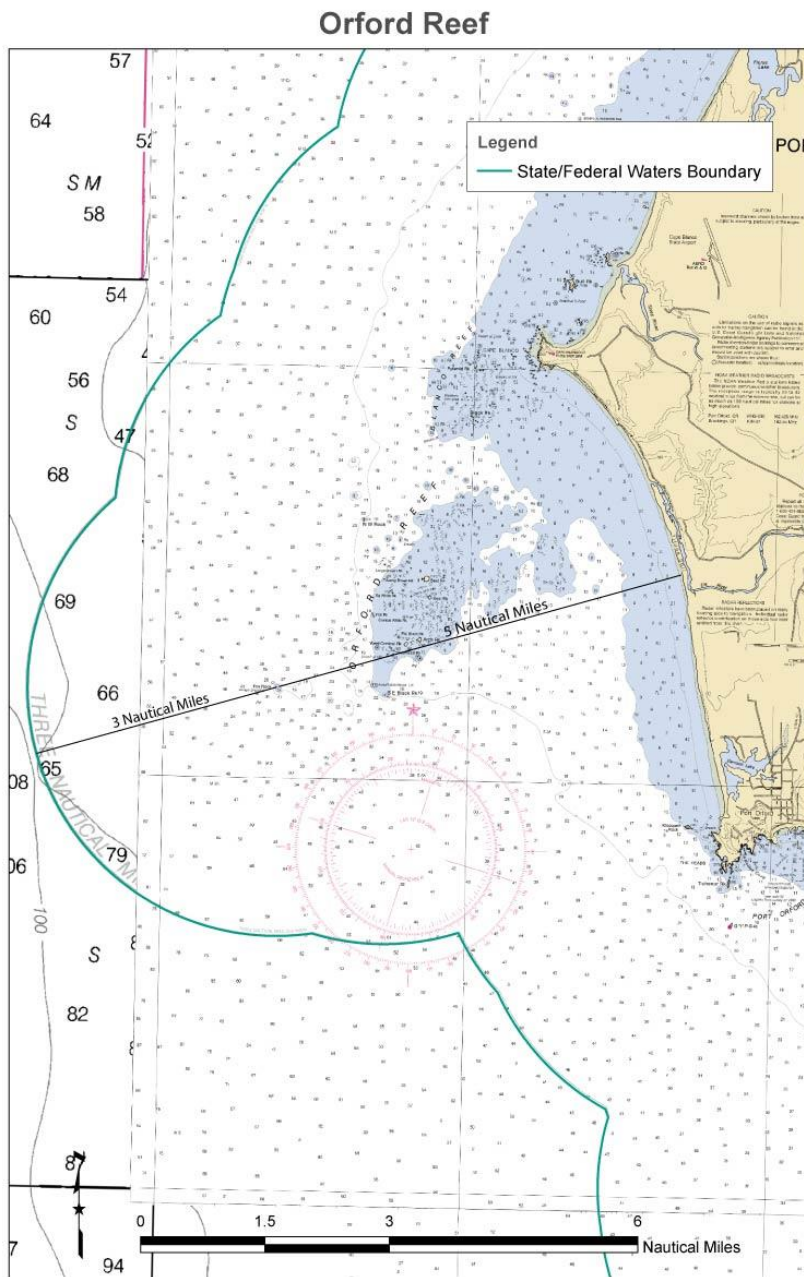


Figure 1. Orford Reef, showing the 3 nm boundary from Fox Rock.

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B. Areas excluded from authorization under this General Permit

This Permit does not authorize the discharge of pollutants in the following areas:

1. Any state waters, including:
 - a. Bays, estuaries, and rivers.
 - b. Ocean waters within 3 nm of the west coasts of Washington and Oregon within 3 nm of the seaward boundary of emergent rocks and islands.
2. Any waters under the jurisdiction of Canada.
3. Any waters south of the Oregon / California border (42°00" N latitude).
4. Waters shallower than 100 meters in depth and shoreward during April 15 – October 15, unless the Permittee can demonstrate that its discharge will not contribute to hypoxic conditions, according to Section V.B.7. of this General Permit. See Figure 2 for a visual depiction of the seasonal discharge prohibition.
5. The Heceta/Stonewall Banks complex. See Figure 2. Discharge is prohibited year-round within the following coordinates, unless the Permittee can demonstrate that its discharge will not contribute to hypoxic conditions, according to Section V.B.7. of this General Permit.

Latitude	Longitude
44.50450	-124.61615
44.68164	-124.56497
44.67941	-124.15125
43.82156	-124.23857
43.81267	-124.83207
43.92338	-124.95911
44.26036	-124.95804
44.34816	-124.78539

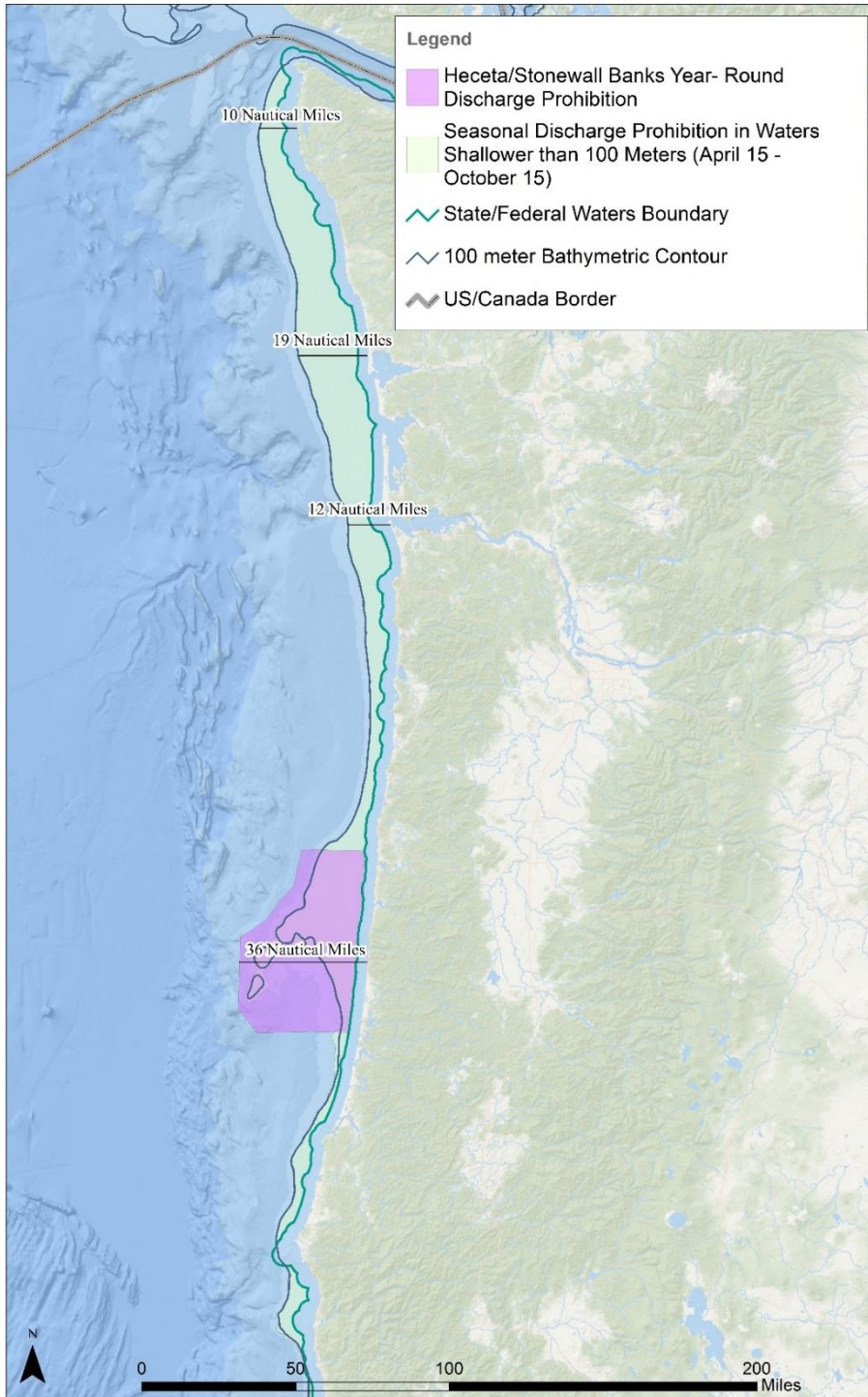


Figure 2. Seasonal and year-round discharge prohibition areas.

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IV. APPLICATION TO BE PERMITTED UNDER THIS GENERAL NPDES PERMIT

A. Submittal of a Notice of Intent

An applicant seeking authorization to discharge under this Permit must submit a timely and complete Notice of Intent (NOI), or equivalent information, to the EPA in accordance with the requirements listed herein. See Appendix A for the NOI.

A discharger will be authorized to discharge beginning on the date it receives written notification from the EPA that grants coverage under the General Permit and assigns an individual number under this General Permit.

1. The Director may require any discharger requesting coverage under this General Permit to apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit in accordance with 40 CFR 122.28(b)(3)(i). In this case, the Permittee will be notified in writing that an individual permit is required and be given a brief explanation of the reasons for the decision.

Individual permits may be appropriate if:

- a) The Permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of this General Permit;
 - b) A change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source, therefore causing limitations of the General Permit to not be appropriate for the control or abatement of pollutants from the point source(s);
 - c) A water quality management plan, including a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), containing requirements applicable to the point source is approved after the effective date of the General Permit;
 - d) If the discharge(s) is a significant contributor of pollution;
 - e) If circumstances have changed since the time of NOI submittal, so that the Permittee is no longer appropriately controlled under the General Permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the discharge is necessary.
2. Permittee's Request to be Excluded from Coverage under the General Permit. Any owner or operator authorized by this General Permit may request to be excluded from the coverage under the General Permit by applying for an individual permit. The Permittee must submit an individual permit application with reasons supporting the request to the Director no later than 90 days after the publication by the EPA of the General Permit in the Federal Register. The request shall be granted by issuing of any individual permit if the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request. Coverage under this General Permit will be automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit. 40 CFR 122.28(b)(3)(ii-iii).
 3. A Permittee authorized to discharge under this General Permit must submit to the EPA an updated and/or amended NOI when there is any material change in the information

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submitted within its original NOI. A material change may include, but is not limited to, changes in the operator/owner of the facility, a modification in the treatment train, the introduction of new pollutants not identified in the original NOI, or increases in pollutants above the presently authorized levels.

When a seafood processor is owned by one person or company, and is operated by another person or company, it is the operator's responsibility to apply for and obtain permit coverage. For owners/operators of multiple vessels, a separate NOI must be completed for each facility or vessel.

4. A Permittee must submit its original, signed NOI to be covered under this General Permit to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10
NPDES Permit Unit OWW-191
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, Washington 98101

Photocopies will not be accepted.

B. What constitutes a timely submittal of a Notice of Intent

1. A Permittee seeking coverage under this General Permit must submit an NOI at least 90 days prior to the commencement of operation and discharge at its facility.
2. Any discharger who fails to submit an NOI and/or obtain coverage under this General Permit and who discharges seafood wastes to receiving waters of the U.S. covered by this General Permit, will be discharging without an NPDES permit, in violation of the CWA.

C. What constitutes a complete submittal of a Notice of Intent

All information below is required when submitting a complete NOI. If information is missing, permit authorization will not be granted.

1. Permit information.

An NOI must include any NPDES number(s) currently or previously assigned to the vessel, including EPA and state-issued permits.

2. Operator information. The operator of a vessel will be the permitted discharger.

An NOI must include the name, complete address, telephone number, and email address of the operator of the vessel, and the name and/or title of the operators duly authorized representative. If a facsimile machine is available at this address, provide a FAX number.

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3. Owner information.

An NOI must include the name, the complete address, telephone number, and email address of the owner of the facility and the name and/or title of the owners duly authorized representative. If a facsimile machine is available at this address, provide a FAX number.

If the owner and the operator are the same, please write "same" in the top owner information box.

4. Vessel information.

- a. An NOI must include the name and telephone number of the vessel, if applicable.
- b. If the name of the vessel has changed, the NOI must include the previous name(s) of the vessel and the date(s) of any known changes.
- c. Include the maximum number of employees working aboard the vessel at a time.
- d. An NOI must include the U.S. Coast Guard vessel number, the type of vessel, and vessel length.

5. Projected production information.

An NOI must include projected production data based upon historical operations and design capacity. Production data include:

- a. An identification of all the processes applied to the raw product;
- b. The name and quantity (in pounds) of the raw product(s) by species or family (processed by-catch can be listed as a group if it constitutes less than 5% of your total discharge, all species should be listed out individually under a heading of "processed by-catch");
- c. The type(s) of the finished product(s), including byproducts, for each species;
- d. The design capacity of the quantity (in pounds) of each raw product that can be processed in a 24-hour day;
- e. The projected maximum quantity in pounds (lbs.) of seafood processing waste residues by species that is projected to be discharged on a daily basis and on an annual basis. *This reported quantity will be the maximum discharge allowed by the vessel;* and
- f. Anticipated number of operating days by month for the vessel.

6. Description of discharges.

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An NOI must include information concerning all the discharges from the vessel.

- a. Seafood processing wastes discharges.
 - the type(s) of grinder(s) used to treat seafood processing wastewater, and
 - the design grinding dimension.
- b. Sanitary wastes. The NOI must identify the type of marine sanitation device (MSD), including the date when it was installed, its capacity (gal/day) and number of people using the MSD. Identify waste streams that combine with the MSD effluent prior to discharge, including but not limited to effluent and gray water.
- c. Other wastewater. An NOI must include information on process disinfectants, cooling water, boiler water, cooking water, refrigeration condensate, transfer water, live tank water, air scrubber water, and freshwater pressure relief water, gray water, sump pump water, and other types of wastewaters.
- d. Process Flow Diagram or Schematic. Provide a diagram or schematic showing the processes of the processing facility, including byproduct recovery processes and the seafood waste grinding and treatment system. Also provide a water balance showing all processing or treatment units, including disinfection (e.g., chlorination and dechlorination). The water balance must show daily average flow rates at influent and discharge points and approximate daily flow rates between processing units, byproduct processing units, and seafood waste treatment units. Include a brief narrative description of the diagram.

Line drawing. A line drawing of the water flow through the facility with a water balance, showing operations contributing waste/wastewater to the effluent and treatment units. Similar processes, operations, or production areas may be indicated as a single unit, labeled to correspond with more detailed identification. The water balance must show approximate average flows at intake and discharge points and between units, including treatment units. If a water balance cannot be determined, the applicant may provide instead a pictorial description of the nature and amount of any sources of water and any collection and treatment measures.

Average flows and treatment. A narrative identification of each type of process, operation, or production area which contributes wastewater to the effluent for each outfall, including process wastewater, cooling water, and deck water runoff; the average flow which each process contributes; and a description of the treatment the wastewater receives, including the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by discharge. Processes, operations, or production areas may be described in general terms

7. Refueling capability and proximity to fueling stations.

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- An NOI must include information about whether a Permittee has the capability to refuel fishing vessels and, if so, the capacity of its refueling tank.
8. Required submittals with the NOI.
 - a. A certification that the BMP Plan has been prepared, or reviewed and revised as-needed throughout the life of the permit. (Part VI.A.2.)
 - b. The Permittee must submit a process flow diagram or schematic. (Part IV.C.6.d)
 - c. A General Area Map and latitude/longitude 4-coordinate bounding box (or NMFS Federal reporting areas) showing the locations where discharges will occur.
 9. Signatory requirements. The NOI must be signed and certified in accordance with 40 CFR §122.22, as required by Section X.E. (Signatory Requirements) of this permit. All permit applications must be signed and dated as follows:
 - a. For a corporation: by a principal corporate officer.
 - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
 - c. For a municipality, state, tribe, federal or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
 10. Notice of Termination of Discharge. The Permittee must notify the EPA within 30 days of discharge termination. The Permittee is required to comply with permit conditions until the effective date of permit termination.
 - a. Requests to terminate coverage under this General Permit must be in writing and submitted to EPA at the following address:

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10
Unit Manager, NPDES Permits Unit
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900 OWW-191
Seattle, WA 98101
 - b. Coverage under this Permit may be terminated in accordance with 40 CFR 122.64 if the EPA determines in writing that the entire discharge is permanently terminated, either by elimination of the flow or by connection to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW). Termination of coverage will become effective 30 days after the written determination is sent to the Permittee by the EPA, unless the Permittee objects within that time.
 - c. Under all circumstances, a Permittee must be covered under this General Permit until it has properly disposed of wastewater or solids that were generated at the facility, and until the facility is no longer discharging to waters of the U.S.

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V. LIMITATIONS, MONITORING AND REQUIREMENTS

A. Effluent limitations and requirements.

1. Treatment of waste solids. The Permittee must send all solid seafood processing wastes through a properly maintained and operating grinder system. The grinding system must be designed and operated to grind solids to 0.5 inch or smaller prior to discharge. This 0.5 inch effluent requirement does not apply to (1) the calcareous shells of scallops, clams, oysters and abalones, (2) the calcareous shells (i.e., tests) of sea urchins, or (3) incidental catches of prohibited and by-catch species which are neither retained nor processed.
2. The Permittee must discharge effluents into hydrodynamically energetic waters with a high capacity of dilution and dispersion.
3. Amount of seafood processing wastes. A Permittee must not discharge a volume or weight of seafood processing waste residues on a daily or annual basis which exceeds the amount projected in the Permittee's NOI to be covered under this Permit.
4. Collection, conveyance, and treatment of seafood processing wastes. A Permittee must route all seafood processing wastes through a waste conveyance and treatment system.
5. Utilization. The Permittee must fully utilize to the extent practicable all treatment processes available on board their vessel, including but not limited to fishmeal and fish oil production.
6. Scupper and floor drain wastes. The Permittee must route all seafood processing waste in scuppers and floor drains through a waste conveyance system to the waste treatment system prior to discharge. If safety and/or stability impediments would occur for the vessel by implementing this requirement, the Permittee must specifically detail, in their BMP plan, practices and procedures executed to deter seafood processing wastes from entering scuppers and floor drains.
7. Sanitary wastes. The Permittee must route all sanitary wastes through a sanitary waste system that meets the applicable U.S. Coast Guard pollution control standards then in effect [33 CFR 159: "Marine sanitation devices"]. Nonfunctioning and undersized systems are prohibited.
8. Other wastewaters. The incidental foam and scum produced by discharge of seafood catch transfer water must be minimized to the extent practicable as described in the best management practices plan of Part VI.A. Wastewaters that have not had contact with seafood (i.e. non-contact cooling water) are not required to be discharged through the seafood process waste-handling system.

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9. Nuisance discharge. The discharge of seafood processing wastes must not create an attractive nuisance situation 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.
10. Residues/aesthetics. All receiving waters shall be free from substances attributable to wastewater or other discharges that:
 - Settle to form objectionable deposits;
 - Float as debris, scum, oil, or other matter to form nuisances;
 - Produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity;
 - Injure or are toxic or produce adverse physiological responses in humans, animals or plants; and
 - Produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life.
11. Color. Waters shall be virtually free from substances producing objectionable color for aesthetic purposes and increased color (in combination with turbidity) should not reduce the depth of the compensation point for photosynthetic activity by more than 10 percent from the seasonally established norm for aquatic life.
12. Oil and Grease.
 - Levels of oils or petrochemicals in the sediment which cause deleterious effects to the biota shall be prevented.
 - Surface waters shall be virtually free from floating nonpetroleum oils of vegetable or animal origin, as well as petroleum-derived oils.
13. Solids. Settleable and suspended solids shall not reduce the depth of the compensation point for photosynthetic activity by more than 10 percent from the seasonally established norm for aquatic life.
14. Tainting. Materials shall not be present in concentrations that individually or in combination produce undesirable flavors which are detectable by organoleptic tests performed on the edible portions of aquatic organisms.

B. Monitoring Requirements

1. The Permittee must record the total pounds of bycatch and prohibited species discharged whole (unground), per day, and a daily location of such discharge. Logs must be submitted at the request of the EPA.
2. Waste conveyance system. The Permittee must conduct a daily visual inspection of the

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waste conveyance, including a close observation of the sump or other places of effluent collection for the removal of gloves, earplugs, rubber bands, or other equipment used during the processing of seafood that may inadvertently be entrained in the wastewater. Logs of this daily inspection must be kept on-board the vessel until the end of the calendar year and then maintained at the business office thereafter. Logs must be submitted at the request of the EPA.

3. Grinder system. The Permittee must conduct a daily inspection of the grinder system during the processing season to confirm that the grinder(s) is (are) operating properly as designed to reduce the size of the seafood residues to 0.5 inch. This will require inspecting the size of the ground residues reduced in grinding by taking a representative sample of the ground discharge and ensuring the pieces are being ground appropriately. Logs of this daily inspection must be kept on-board the vessel until the end of the calendar year and then maintained at the business office thereafter. Logs must be submitted at the request of the EPA.
4. Outfall system. The Permittee must discharge seafood processing wastes to or below the sea surface. A pre-operational check of the outfall system must be performed at the beginning of each processing season to ensure that the outfall system is operable. Logs of this pre-operational check of the outfall system must be kept on-board the vessel until the end of the calendar year and then maintained at the business office for five years thereafter. Logs must be submitted at the request of the EPA. Any failure of the outfall system must be reported to the EPA in accordance with Part VIII.G.
5. Representative Pictures. For each outfall location, the Permittee must take at least four pictures quarterly while processing is occurring. Each quarter the four pictures must include at least one of each of the following:
 - a. The sampling port and/or sample location while taking the daily sample;
 - b. The effluent sample (showing residues size);
 - c. The receiving water in the immediate vicinity of where the outfall system is discharging; and
 - d. An extended view of the receiving water showing processing waste (if any) on the sea surface behind the vessel.

Each picture must be labelled with date, time, name of person taking the picture, and a description of what the picture represents.

6. Sea surface monitoring. During the term of this General Permit, the Permittee must conduct a sea surface monitoring program as described in Part VI.C.
7. Optional Study to Demonstrate that the Discharge will not Contribute to Hypoxic Conditions in the Receiving Water.

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- a. If a Permittee (or a group of Permittees) is able to demonstrate that the discharge will not contribute to a measurable change in near-bottom oxygen levels, then that Permittee(s) may be granted authorization to discharge in the Heceta/Stonewall Banks complex and/or in waters shallower than 100 meters during April 15 through October 15, subject to the Director's approval and in accordance with the requirements below.
- b. If a Permittee seeks permission to discharge in waters shallower than 100 meters during April 15 through October 15, or year-round over the Heceta/Stonewall Banks complex, the applicant must submit a Plan of Study to the Director for review and approval prior to undertaking the study. The Plan of Study must include the study design and detailed scope of work. The applicant must incorporate any changes to the Plan of Study required by the Director, either prior to or during the study, as appropriate.
- c. At a minimum, the Plan of Study must account for the following:
 - Conservative (i.e., reasonable worst-case) scenarios, including the maximum amount of possible material discharged over the smallest possible area, and the vessel moving at its slowest possible speed while discharging.
 - Site-specific modeling analyses that are applicable to the waters most at-risk of seasonal hypoxia (e.g. a 1.5 km grid cell within the Heceta/Stonewall Banks complex).
 - Site-specific data to determine the range of conditions in the receiving water that affect fate and transport of the discharge (e.g. currents, nutrient and phytoplankton levels, vertical and horizontal transfer, etc.).
 - Quantity and BOD of all relevant/potential types of discharge, including raw/ground (non-stickwater) seafood waste and stickwater.
 - Dispersion of the discharge plume, as well as the quantity and time for seafood detritus to settle at the seafloor (i.e., particle settling rate for the various types of material discharged).
 - The study must account for solids deposition.
- d. The Director will review the Plan of Study to ensure it is sufficiently complete and scientifically rigorous, and will communicate its decision/comments to the applicant(s).
- e. Upon completion of the Study, the applicant(s) must submit a report to the Director that summarizes 1) how they conducted the study and 2) the results of the study. The Director will then review the report and make a determination.
- f. A letter authorizing discharge in Federal Waters shallower than 100 meters during April 15 - October 15 and/or the Heceta/Stonewall Banks complex will only be provided to the permittee(s) if the Director deems that the study adequately demonstrates that discharge in shallower waters will not contribute to a measurable change in near-bottom oxygen levels.
- g. Multiple Permittees may collaborate on this Plan of Study, provided that the ***Preliminary Draft Permit – Not an authorization to discharge***

modeling results are representative of a conservative/reasonable worst-case scenario for each vessel's discharge.

- h. The Plan of Study may be modified at any time if the Director determines that the modification is appropriate.
- i. If the nature or volume of the discharge, and/or the conditions/assumptions of the Study/model change during the course of the permit cycle such that the conclusions of the Study are no longer conservative and/or valid, the Director may re-impose the discharge prohibition(s). In this case, the Director would provide 30 days advance notice to Permittee(s) prior to re-imposing the discharge prohibition(s).

C. Annual Reporting requirements

During the term of this permit, the Permittee must prepare and submit an accurate and timely Annual Report of noncompliance, production, and discharges as described in Part VI.B.

VI. WASTE MINIMIZATION AND REPORTING RESULTS

A. Best management practices plan

1. Applicability. During the term of this General Permit the Permittee must operate in accordance with a Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan.
2. Implementation.
 - The Permittee must submit a certification within 60 days of receiving authorization to discharge, documenting that a BMP Plan has been developed and implemented to meet the requirements of this Part. See Appendix C.
 - The BMP Plan must be amended whenever there is a change in the facility or in the operation of the facility which materially increases the potential for an increased discharge of pollutants. The Permittee must submit certification within 60 days of a BMP Plan update.
3. Purpose. Through implementation of a BMP Plan, a Permittee must prevent or minimize the generation and discharge of wastes and pollutants from the facility to the waters of the United States. Pollution should be prevented or reduced at the source. Byproduct recovery should be maximized where available. Potential pollutants should be recycled in an environmentally safe manner whenever feasible. The discharge of pollutants into the environment should be conducted in such a way as to have a minimal environmental impact.
4. Objectives. A Permittee must develop its BMP Plan consistent with the following objectives:

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- a. The number and quantity of pollutants and the toxicity of the effluents that are generated, discharged, or potentially discharged from the facility must be minimized by a Permittee to the extent feasible by controlling each discharge or potential pollutant release.
 - b. Evaluations for the control of discharges and potential releases of pollutants must include the following:
 - (1) Each facility component or system must be examined for its pollutant minimization opportunities and its potential for causing a release of significant amounts of pollutants to receiving waters due to the failure or improper operation of equipment. The examination must 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 disposal areas, and refueling areas.
 - (2) Equipment must be examined for potential failure and any resulting release of pollutants to receiving waters. Provision must be made for emergency measures to be taken in such an event.
 - c. Under the BMP plan and any Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) included in the plan, the Permittee must ensure the proper operation and maintenance of the facility and the control of the discharge or potential release of pollutants to the receiving water.
5. Requirements. The BMP Plan must be consistent with the purpose and objectives in Parts VI.A.3 and 4 and must include the following:
- a. The BMP Plan must be consistent with the general guidance contained in the publication entitled "Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices", USEPA 1993, or its subsequent revisions and "Seafood Processing Handbook for Materials Accounting Audits and Best Management Practices Plans, EPA and Bottomline Performance, 1995 (available on EPA Region 10's General Permits website, or at [https://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/water.nsf/NPDES+Permits/General+NPDES+Permits/\\$FILE/seafood_processing_handbook.pdf](https://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/water.nsf/NPDES+Permits/General+NPDES+Permits/$FILE/seafood_processing_handbook.pdf)).
 - b. The BMP Plan must be documented in narrative form, must include any necessary plot plans, drawings or maps, and must be developed in accordance with good engineering practices. The BMP Plan must be organized and written with the following structure:
 - (1) Name and physical location(s) of the vessel;
 - (2) Statement of BMP policy;

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The policy statement provides two major functions: (1) it demonstrates and reinforces management's support of the BMP Plan, and (2) it describes the intent and goals of the BMP Plan.

(3) 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.

$$\text{Inflow} = \text{outflow} + \text{accumulation}$$

Example 1: For the entire facility

- Inflow = Seafood catch, fresh water, salt water, cleaning chemicals, processing additives, boiler or cook water.
- Accumulation = Product, including byproducts produced
- Outflow = Inflow minus accumulation

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.

As can be seen from the above examples, the flows can be broken down into components. Identifying and measuring the key components for a process is the basis for doing materials accounting audits. If secondary byproducts are produced, such as fish meal, the Permittee must estimate or measure the volume lost to the atmosphere through water vapor. The calculation used to measure vapor must be reported to the EPA in the Annual Report.

(4) Risk identification and assessment of pollutant discharges;

- (a) Review existing materials and plans, as a source of information, to ensure consistency and to eliminate duplication.
- (b) Characterize actual and potential pollutant sources that might be subject to release.
- (c) Evaluate potential pollutants based on the hazards they present to human health and the environment. This includes minimizing toxic disinfection use where applicable, as disinfectants are known to be toxic to marine organisms at relatively low concentrations.
- (d) Identify pathways through which pollutants identified at the site might reach environmental and human receptors.

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(e) Prioritize potential releases.

(5) Specific management practices and standard operating procedures to achieve the above objectives, including, but not limited to:

(a) The modification of equipment, facilities, technology, processes and procedures;

(b) The improvement in management, inventory control, materials handling or general operational phases of the facility; and

(c) To reduce or eliminate any discharge of wastes that have the potential to collect and foul set or drift nets used in subsistence or commercial fisheries in nearby traditional use areas.

(6) Good housekeeping;

Good housekeeping means the maintenance of a clean, orderly work environment. Maintaining an orderly facility means that materials and equipment are neat and well-kept to prevent releases to the environment.

(7) Preventative maintenance;

Preventative maintenance means periodically inspecting, maintaining, and testing plant equipment and systems to uncover conditions that can cause breakdowns or failures. Preventative maintenance focuses on preventing environmental releases.

(8) Inspections and records;

(a) Inspections provide an ongoing method to detect and identify sources of actual or potential releases. Inspections are effective in evaluating the good housekeeping and preventative maintenance programs.

(b) Recordkeeping focuses on maintaining records that are pertinent to actual or potential environmental releases. These records may include the BMP Plan itself, inspection reports, preventative maintenance records, and employee training materials.

(9) Employee training.

Employee training is a method used to instill in personnel, at all levels of responsibility, a complete understanding of the BMP Plan, including the reasons for developing the plan, the positive impacts of the plan, and employee and managerial responsibilities under the BMP Plan.

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(10) Moving while discharging.

Vessels must be moving during discharge (in order to aid dispersion), unless doing so would compromise the safety of the vessel.

c. The BMP Plan must include the following provisions concerning its review:

- (1) Be reviewed by the facility manager and appropriate staff; and
- (2) Include a statement that the above review has been completed and that the BMP Plan fulfills the requirements set forth in this Permit. The statement must be certified in accordance with the signatory requirements in Part X.E.

d. Documentation.

- (1) The Permittee must submit to the EPA written certification (in accordance with Part X.E.), signed by a principal officer or a duly appointed representative of the Permittee, of the development and implementation or revision and implementation of the BMP plan within 60 days of initially receiving authorization to discharge under this General Permit and with each subsequent NOI submittal. See Appendix C for BMP plan certification.
- (2) The Permittee must maintain a copy of its BMP Plan on-board the vessel and must make the plan available to the EPA upon request.
- (3) All business offices and/or operational sites of the Permittee which are required to maintain a copy of this General Permit and authorization must also maintain a copy of the BMP Plan and make it available to the EPA upon request.

6. Modification.

- a. A Permittee must amend the BMP Plan whenever there is a change in the facility or in the operation of the facility which materially increases the generation of pollutants and their release or potential release to the receiving waters.
- b. A Permittee must also amend the Plan, as appropriate, when facility operations covered by the BMP Plan change. Any such changes to the BMP Plan must be consistent with the objectives and specific requirements listed. All changes in the BMP Plan must be reviewed by the facility manager.
- c. 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 must be modified to incorporate revised BMP requirements.

B. Annual Report

1. Applicability. During the term of this General Permit, the Permittee must prepare and

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submit a complete, accurate, and timely Annual Report to the EPA. See Appendix B for Annual Report.

2. The Permittee must provide the following information in the Annual Report:
 - a. Verification of the Permittee's specific NPDES permit number, company name, owner and operator, vessel representative, name of vessel, U.S. Coast Guard vessel number, mailing address, telephone number(s), email address, and facsimile number (if available).
 - b. A summary of noncompliance reported according to Part VIII.G and H of this General Permit that occurred between January 1st and December 31st of the previous year. Include the reasons for such noncompliance, corrective actions, and steps taken to prevent future noncompliance events.
 - c. A summary of production and discharge information during the previous year, including:
 - (1) Dates of discharge per month.
 - (2) Types of species harvested during each month.
 - (3) Types of finished product for each species harvested per month.
 - (4) Type and amount (pounds) of discharged seafood processing waste residues (raw product minus finished product) per month. Provide estimates of the quantities of both stickwater and non-stickwater seafood processing waste, per month. Also provide the maximum daily discharge of seafood processing waste (including stickwater plus all other types of seafood processing waste), per month.
 - (5) Total percent of byproduct recovered through a fishmeal, fish oil, or other byproduct recovery system, reported as a monthly average. If not all product is utilized, explain why.
 - (6) Total annual number of processing days, total annual amount of raw products in pounds, total annual amount of finished products in pounds, total annual amount of discharged seafood processing wastes (raw product minus finished product) in pounds.
 - (7) An estimate or measurement of the volume lost to the atmosphere through water vapor, for secondary byproducts production.
 - d. Provide area map(s) that show at least one daily location of the vessel while discharging. Provide a table with the discharge dates and location coordinates with the Annual Report in degrees, minutes, and seconds.

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- e. Provide the minimum and average distance traveled by the vessel per day during discharge during each month. Report the minimum and average daily vessel speed for each month during discharge.
 - f. Record total pounds of by-catch and prohibited species, not processed but returned to the sea unground (Part II.A.2.) per day, and the days discharged. Provide this information to the EPA upon request
 - g. Provide clear, representative pictures. The pictures must be labeled and must include, the sampling port while taking the daily sample, the effluent (showing residues size), the receiving water in the immediate vicinity of where the outfall system is discharging, and an extended view of the receiving water showing processing waste (if any) on the sea surface behind the vessel. Labels should include the date, time, name of the person taking the picture, and a description of the picture itself.
 - h. Report total pounds of ammonia or Freon used and summarize any occurrences of leaks or breaks in the refrigerator condenser system.
3. Signatory requirements. A Permittee must ensure that the Annual Report is signed by a principal officer or a duly appointed representative of the Permittee.
 4. Submittals with the Annual Report.
 - a. Reports of noncompliance. (Part VI.B.2.b.)
 - b. Maps of processing areas (Part VI.B.2.d)
 - c. Clearly labeled representative pictures (Part VI.B.2.g)
 - d. Updated/amended NOI (if changes) (Part IV.A.3)
 5. Submittal. A Permittee must submit its Annual Report by February 14th of the year following each year of operation and discharge under this General Permit. A Permittee must submit its original Annual Report to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10
NPDES Compliance Unit (OCE-133)
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, Washington 98101

Permittees must also provide a copy of their Annual Reports to the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary if they discharged seafood processing waste within the Sanctuary's boundaries during that calendar year. Provide the Annual Report to:

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Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary
115 East Railroad Avenue, Suite 301
Port Angeles, WA 98362-2925

Permittees must also provide a copy of their Annual Reports to the Quileute Indian Tribe if they discharged seafood processing waste within the Quileute Tribe's usual and accustomed fishing area boundaries during that calendar year. West Coast federal fishing regulations describe usual and accustomed fishing areas for the Quileute, Indian Tribe, Quinault Indian, Nation, Hoh Indian Tribe, and Makah Indian Tribe at § 660.4, Subpart A. As of the date of Permit issuance, the geographic boundaries for the Quileute tribal usual and accustomed fishing areas are: Northern: 48°10.00' N. latitude (Cape Alava); Western: 125°44.00' W. longitude; Southern: 47°31.70' N. latitude (Queets River). Provide the Annual Report to:

Quileute Indian Tribe
Department of Natural Resources
PO Box 187
La Push, WA 98350

C. Sea surface visual monitoring requirements

1. **Applicability.** During the term of this General Permit, the Permittee must conduct a sea surface monitoring program.
2. **Purpose.** A Permittee must conduct a sea surface monitoring program to determine compliance with the marine water quality criteria.
3. **Objectives.**
 - a. **Sea surface.** Monitoring the sea surface will provide daily assessments of the presence and amounts of residues floating on the sea surface during a facility's operation and discharge.
 - (1) This monitoring program will inform the Permittee of its compliance with the General Permit limit for residues/aesthetics, color, oil and grease, and solids on the sea surface and provide a timely basis for correcting violations when they occur.
 - (2) The daily monitoring of the sea surface must:
 - record the total number of days for which observations were made and,
 - record the daily occurrence and areal extent of contiguous films, sheens, mats of foam, or any other visual observations.

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3. Species Monitoring. The sea surface monitoring must enumerate the occurrence and numbers of the following ESA-listed species attracted to the discharge identified within the survey area: Guadalupe fur seal (*Arctocephalus townsendi*), Blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*), Fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*), Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), Southern Resident killer whale (*Orcinus orca*), North Pacific right whale (*Eubalaena japonica*), Sei whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*), Sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), Loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*), Olive Ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*, murrelet), and the short-tailed albatross (*Phoebastria albatrus*, albatross).

In addition, the sea surface monitoring must enumerate the occurrence and numbers of the following migratory birds: black-footed albatross (*Phoebastria nigripes*), pink-footed shearwater (*Puffinus creatopus*), sooty shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*), and flesh-footed shearwater (*Puffinus carneipes*).

5. Schedule. All Permittees must conduct a daily sea surface monitoring program during each year of permit coverage.
6. Monitoring reporting. Logs of this daily inspection must be kept on-board the vessel until the end of the calendar year and then maintained at the business office thereafter. Logs must be submitted at the request of the EPA.
7. Signatory requirements. A Permittee must ensure that the monitoring report is signed by a principal officer or a duly appointed representative of the Permittee.

VII. Requirements to Reduce Impacts to Seabirds

1. Lights used during night operations must be minimized as much as possible, and shielded and directed downward to the extent that is feasible.
2. In order to minimize the risk of short-tailed albatross interacting with trawl cables, Permittees shall consider the following management actions:
 - a. The use and effectiveness of streamer lines when using trawl gear;
 - b. The degree to which minimizing the aerial extent of trawl cables affects the risk of bird strike; and
 - c. Feasible offal management techniques that decrease attraction of short-tailed albatross to the vicinity of aerial lines.
 - d. Implement measures that minimize the potential for short-tailed albatross interactions with trawl gear (based on NMFS research findings and investigations into trawl-associated mortality or injury, and as these albatross protection measures become available).

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VIII. General Monitoring, Recording and Reporting Requirements

A. Representative Sampling (Routine and Non-Routine Discharges)

Any samples and measurements must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.

In order to ensure that the effluent limits set forth in this General Permit are not violated, the Permittee must collect samples at the appropriate outfall whenever any discharge occurs that may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to a violation of conditions listed in Part V.A. of this General Permit.

The Permittee must collect such samples as soon as a spill, discharge, or bypassed effluent reaches the outfall. The samples must be analyzed in accordance with Part VIII.C ("Monitoring Procedures"). The Permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with Part VIII.D ("Additional Monitoring by Permittee").

B. Reporting of Monitoring Results

The Permittee must submit its Annual Report by February 14th of the year following each year of operation and discharge under this Permit. The Permittee must sign and certify all Annual Reports, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Part X.E of this permit ("Signatory Requirements"). The Permittee must submit the legible originals of these documents to the Director, Office of Compliance and Enforcement, at the following address:

US EPA Region 10
Attn: ICIS Data Entry Team
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900, OCE-133
Seattle, Washington 98101-3140

C. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, or other test procedures have been specified in this permit or approved by the EPA as an alternate test procedure under 40 CFR 136.5.

D. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the Permittee must include the results of this monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Annual Report.

Upon request by the EPA, the Permittee must submit results of any other sampling,

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regardless of the test method used.

E. Records Contents

Records of monitoring information must include:

1. the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. the name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. the date(s) analyses were performed;
4. the names of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
5. the analytical techniques or methods used; and
6. the results of such analyses.

F. Retention of Records

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information, including, all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of Annual Reports, a copy of the NPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the EPA at any time.

G. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

1. The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone to the EPA (206-553-1846) within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:
 - a. any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment;
 - b. any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (Part IX.F., "Bypass of Treatment Facilities");
 - c. any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (Part IX.G., "Upset Conditions"); or
2. The Permittee must also provide a written submission within five days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under subpart 1 above. The written submission must contain:
 - a. a description of the noncompliance and its cause;

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- b. the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - c. the estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
 - d. steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
3. The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Hotline in Seattle, Washington, by telephone, (206) 553-1846.
 4. Reports must be submitted to the addresses in Part VIII.B (“Reporting of Monitoring Results”).

H. Other Noncompliance Reporting

The Permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, not required to be reported within 24 hours, at the time that monitoring reports for Part VIII.B (“Reporting of Monitoring Results”) of this General Permit are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Part VIII.G of this General Permit (“Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting”).

I. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Pollutants

The Permittee must notify the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds as soon as it knows, or has reason to believe:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge may reasonably be expected to exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
 - b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
 - d. The level established by the EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge may reasonably be expected to exceed the highest of the following

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“notification levels”:

- a. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l);
 - b. One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
 - d. The level established by the EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
3. The Permittee must submit the notification to Office of Water and Watersheds at the following address:

US EPA Region 10
Attn: NPDES Permits Unit Manager
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900, OWW - 191
Seattle, Washington 98101-3140

IX. Compliance Responsibilities

A. Duty to Comply

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this General Permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (the Act) and is grounds for enforcement action, for termination of the authorization to discharge, or for denial of coverage after submittal of a Notice of Intent.

B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

1. **Civil Penalties.** Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$37,500 per day for each violation).
2. **Administrative Penalties.** Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31

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U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$16,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$37,500). Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(B) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$16,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$187,500).

3. Criminal Penalties:

- a. Negligent Violations. The Act provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.
- b. Knowing Violations. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.
- c. Knowing Endangerment. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.
- d. False Statements. The Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. The Act further

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provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for the Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this General Permit.

D. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee must 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.

E. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the Permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the General Permit.

F. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Part.
2. Notice.
 - a. Anticipated bypass. If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior written notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.
 - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Part VIII.G (“Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting”).

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3. Prohibition of bypass.
 - a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may take enforcement action against the Permittee for a bypass, unless:
 - (1) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - (3) The Permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 2 of this Part.
 - b. The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph 3.a. of this Part.

G. Upset Conditions

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the Permittee meets the requirements of paragraph 2 of this Part. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the Permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - a. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - c. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Part VIII.G, "Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting;" and
 - d. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part IX.D., "Duty to Mitigate."
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

H. Toxic Pollutants

The Permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the General Permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

I. Planned Changes

The Permittee must give written notice to the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds as specified in Part VIII.I.3 as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under Part VIII.I (“Changes in Discharge of Toxic Pollutants”).

J. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Permittee must give written advance notice to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this General Permit.

X. General Provisions

A. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 122.64, or 124.5. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

B. Duty to Reapply

If the Permittee intends to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee must submit a Notice of Intent. In accordance with 40 CFR §122.28(b)(2)(iii), the Permittee must submit a new Notice of Intent at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit, unless the Regional Administrator has granted permission to submit the Notice of Intent at a later date in accordance with 40 CFR §122.21(d). If the NOI is received by the applicable deadline, even if the permit is not reissued before the expiration date, the conditions of the permit will continue in force until the effective date of the subsequently reissued permit. If the facility is no longer operating but still has a potential to discharge when the permit is due to expire, the Permittee must

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reapply for coverage.

C. Duty to Provide Information

The Permittee must furnish to the EPA, within the time specified in the request, any information that the EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this General Permit, or to determine compliance with this General Permit. The Permittee must also furnish to the EPA, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this General Permit.

D. Other Information

When the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or that it submitted incorrect information in a notice of intent or any report to the EPA, it must promptly submit the omitted facts or corrected information.

E. Signatory Requirements

All Notices of Intent (NOIs) for General Permit coverage, reports or information submitted to the EPA must be signed and certified as follows.

1. All permit applications (NOIs) must be signed as follows:
 - a. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer.
 - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
 - c. For a municipality, state, federal, Indian tribe, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All reports required by the General Permit and other information requested by the EPA must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization to discharge is no longer accurate

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because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new NOI must be submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this Part must make the following 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.”

F. Availability of Reports

In accordance with 40 CFR 2, information submitted to the EPA pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the Permittee. In accordance with the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data are not considered confidential. Any confidentiality claim must be asserted at the time of submission by stamping the words “confidential business information” on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, the EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice to the Permittee. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 2, Subpart B (Public Information) and 41 Fed. Reg. 36902 through 36924 (September 1, 1976), as amended.

G. Inspection and Entry

The Permittee must allow the EPA or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit;
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this General Permit; and
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

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H. Property Rights

The issuance of this General Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, nor any infringement of federal, tribal, state or local laws or regulations.

I. Transfers

Authorization to discharge under this General Permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee on the date specified in the agreement only if:

1. The current Permittee notifies the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility and liability between them; and
3. The Director does not notify the existing and new permittees of the intent to revoke and reissue the authorization to discharge. Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act. (See 40 CFR 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory).

J. State Laws

Nothing in this General Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.

K. Permit Expiration

This General Permit will expire five years after its effective date, as specified on the cover page of the permit. In accordance with 40 CFR §122.6, if the permit is not reissued by the expiration date, the conditions of the General Permit will continue in force and effect until a new General Permit is issued. Only those facilities authorized to discharge under the expiring General Permit and who submit an NOI at least 180 days prior to the expiration date of the General Permit will remain authorized to discharge under the administratively continued permit conditions.

XI. Definitions and Acronyms

“Act” means the Clean Water Act.

“Administrator” means the Administrator of the EPA, or an authorized representative.

“Best Management Practices” (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution

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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.

“Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

“CFR” means Code of Federal Regulations.

“Contiguous Zone” means the zone of the high seas contiguous to the territorial seas extending out to 24 nautical miles (NM) from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. See ([Presidential Proclamation No. 7219](#), August 2, 1999).

“Cooling Water” means once-through non-contact cooling water.

“CWA” means the Clean Water Act.

“Deck Runoff” means the precipitation, washdowns, and seawater falling on the weather deck of a vessel and discharged overboard through deck openings. 40 CFR §1700.4.

“Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement” means the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.

“Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds” means the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.

“Discharge of a pollutant” means any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to “waters of the United States” from any “point source.”

“EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“Federal Waters” means the contiguous zone, and the ocean, which include the exclusive economic zone (EEZ)

“GP” means general permit.

“Gray water” means galley, bath, and shower wastewater.

“Marine sanitation device (MSD)” includes any equipment for installation on board a vessel which is designed to receive, retain, treat, or discharge sewage, or any process to treat such sewage.

“Mince” means finely chopped seafood, particularly fish.

“MSD” means marine sanitation device.

“Navigable waters of the US” means navigable waters as defined in section 502(7) of the

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FWPCA, and includes: (1) all navigable waters of the United States, as defined in judicial decisions prior to the passage of the 1972 Amendments of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, (FWPCA) (Pub. L. 92-500) also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), and tributaries of such waters as; (2) interstate waters; (3) intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams which are utilized by interstate travelers for recreational or other purposes; and (4) intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams from which fish or shellfish are taken and sold in interstate commerce.

“NM” means nautical mile.

“NMFS” means United States National Marine Fisheries Service.

“NOAA” means National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

“NOI” means a Notice of Intent, that is, an application, to be authorized to discharge under a general NPDES permit. See attachment A.

“NPDES” means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits . . . under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA.

“Ocean” means any portion of the high seas beyond the contiguous zone 33 U.S.C. § 1362(10).

“Oregon’s Territorial Sea” means the waters that extend seaward 3 nm from the State of Oregon, the westernmost points being 3 nm from the seaward low tide shoreline of offshore rocks and islands. See Oregon’s Territorial Sea Plan, Part 1 (1994) for a complete description.

“Pollution” means the man-made or man induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological or radiological integrity of the water.

“Prohibited species” means those species and species groups whose retention is prohibited unless authorized by provisions of this section or other applicable law. The following are prohibited species: Any species of salmonid, Pacific halibut, Dungeness crab caught seaward of Washington or Oregon, and groundfish species or species groups under the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan for which quotas have been achieved and/or the fishery closed. (50 CFR 660.11)

“Protected species” means those species, other than prohibited species, that are protected under Federal law, including species listed under the Endangered Species Act, marine mammals protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Species that are both protected and prohibited are considered prohibited species. (50 CFR 660.11)

“Regional Administrator” means the Regional Administrator of Region 10 of the EPA, or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.

“Sanitary wastes” means human body waste discharged from toilets and urinals.

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“Seafood” means the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

“Seafood process waste” means the waste fluids (including stickwater), organs, flesh, bones and chitinous shells produced in the conversion of aquatic animals from a raw form to a marketable form.

“Seafood process waste residue” means the floating solids, debris, sludge, deposits, foam, and scum produced in the processing of raw seafood to finished product.

“Severe property damage” 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.

“SOPs” means standard operating procedures.

“State waters” means territorial seas.

“Stickwater” means the mixture of water, oil, proteins, fats and ash separated from the press liquor generated during the production of fish meal.

“Territorial seas” means those waters measured from the line of ordinary low water along the portion of the coast that is in direct contact with the open sea and/or the baseline marking the seaward limit of inland waters, extending seaward for 3 NM, 33 U.S.C. § 1362(8).

“Unwashed mince” means minced fish which is neither washed nor dewatered and is frozen into blocks.

“Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. 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.

“USFWS” means United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

“Washed mince” means minced fish which is washed, dewatered and frozen into blocks. Surimi is included in this classification.

Appendix A

Notice of Intent Contents

A Notice of Intent (NOI) to discharge under the General Permit, supplying the information indicated in this appendix, must be submitted to the EPA Region 10 in order to obtain authorization for the discharge(s). See §IV. of this General Permit.

NOTICE OF INTENT

To be covered under the
NPDES GENERAL PERMIT WAG520000 FOR
OFFSHORE SEAFOOD PROCESSORS DISCHARGING IN
FEDERAL WATERS OFF THE WASHINGTON AND
OREGON COAST

*** This Annual Report only pertains to WAG520000. Do not
report discharges from Alaska or elsewhere in this Annual
Report***

Please submit this NOI to:
EPA Region 10, NPDES Permits Unit
1200 6th Ave, Ste. 900, OWW-191
Seattle, WA 98101

Submittal of this document constitutes notice that the party identified in Section 1 intends to be covered by the NPDES General Permit authorizing discharges from seafood processing activities in federal waters off the coast of Washington and Oregon and obligates the Permittee to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit.

SECTION 1 – PERMIT INFORMATION (Part IV.C.1)

Specific NPDES Permit No. (under WAG520000) for the Vessel:

Other EPA or State NPDES Permit No(s). (e.g. AKG524000 for offshore Alaska):

SECTION 2 – OPERATOR INFORMATION (Part IV.C.2)

Company Name

Address

City/State/Zip

Representative/ Title

Email

Phone

Fax

SECTION 3 – OWNER INFORMATION (Part IV.C.3)

Owner Name

Address

City/State/Zip

Representative/ Title

Email

Phone

Fax

SECTION 4 – VESSEL INFORMATION (Part IV.C.4)

Vessel Name

Maximum No. Employees Working Aboard the Vessel at a Time

Phone

Fax

Previous Vessel Name(s)

Date of Change

USCG No.

Type of Vessel (e.g. trawler, longliner, mothership, crabber)

Vessel Length

SECTION 7 – DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGES (Part IV.C.6)

Sanitary Wastes

USCG Approved System (MSD) Type:

Capacity (gals/day):

No. people using the MSD:

Date USCG Approved & Certified MSD:

Date MSD was installed:

Identify and describe other waste streams that combine with MSD effluent prior to discharge

Seafood Processing Wastes

Range of water column depths (in meters) of receiving water during discharge: _____ to _____ meters

Grinder(s) – Type/Name:

Grinds seafood wastes to: _____ inch(es) in all dimensions

Other Wastewaters (Check all that apply)

Process disinfectants
List Types:

Cooling water

Live tank water

Boiler water

Air scrubber water

Cooking water

Freshwater pressure relief water

Refrigeration condensate

Gray water

Transfer water

Sump pump water

Other type(s) wastewater (specify):

SECTION 8 – REFUELING CAPABILITY AND PROXIMITY TO FUELING STATIONS (Part IV.C.7)

Does your facility/ vessel refuel fishing vessels? Yes No

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

SECTION 9 – SUBMITTALS (Part IV.C.8)

Letter certifying that the facility has developed and operates in accordance with a Best Management Practices Plan

General Area Map showing the locations where discharges will occur (Part VI.C.8.c)

Process flow Diagram or Schematic (Part IV.C.6.d)

SECTION 10 – SIGNATURE AND CERTIFICATION (Part IV.C.9)

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 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 due to knowing violations.

Signature Principal or Partner

Title

Company

Print name

Date

SECTION 5 – PROJECTED PRODUCTION INFORMATION (Part IV.C.5) *Check all that apply to operations off the WA and OR coast in federal waters*

	Whole	Head-on & Guttled	Headed & Guttled	Fillets	Cured, salted or smoked
	Canned	Fish meal	Surimi, fish paste	Mince, dry/washed	Mince, wet/unwashed
	Roe	Crab: whole, pieces	Shrimp, scallops, clams, oysters, snails urchins, cucumbers (circle appropriate items)		Other (identify):
Catch Processed by type (e.g., whiting, sablefish, pollock,)	Raw and Finished Product by type (e.g., fillets, surimi, canned) – list all products for <u>each</u> type of fish, including byproducts	24-hour Design Capacity in lbs of processing raw product	Projected Maximum Quantity in lbs of Process Waste Solids that are Discharged, by Species		
			Total Daily (Amount of Solids Discharged)	Total Annual (Amount of Solids Discharged)	
			lbs.	lbs.	
			lbs.	lbs.	
			lbs.	lbs.	

													lbs.	lbs.
													lbs.	lbs.
													lbs.	lbs.
													lbs.	lbs.

ANTICIPATED PROCESSING ACTIVITY UNDER GENERAL PERMIT WAG520000 – NUMBER OF DAYS OF DISCHARGE PER MONTH

JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL

SECTION 6 –RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION (Part IV.C.8)

Location(s) (Latitude/Longitude 4-coordinate bounding box or NMFS Federal reporting areas) – must coincide with the General Area Map where discharges will occur. Only report discharge locations off the WA and OR coast on this NOI.

Appendix B

Annual Report Contents

ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR _____

**NPDES GENERAL PERMIT WAG520000 FOR OFFSHORE SEAFOOD PROCESSORS
DISCHARGING IN FEDERAL WATERS OFF THE WASHINGTON AND OREGON COAST**
*** This Annual Report only pertains to WAG520000. Do not report discharges from
Alaska or elsewhere in this Annual Report***

Please submit this Report by February 14th
following each year of operation to:
EPA Region 10
NPDES Compliance Unit, OCE-133
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98101

The Annual Report serves to inform the regulatory agencies of the use and potential degradation of public water resources by facilities discharging pollutants to federal waters off the Washington and Oregon coast under this permit.

Specific NPDES Permit No. (under WAG520000) for the Vessel:

SECTION 1 – FACILITY

Operator Name	Owner Name
Representative	Title of Representative
Address	City/State/Zip
Vessel Name	USCG Vessel No
Telephone	Fax
E-mail	

SECTION 2 – If secondary by-products are produced, estimate or measure the volume of water vapor lost to the atmosphere and include the calculation(s) used to measure water loss below (VI.B.2.c.7).

SECTION 3 – Report total pounds of ammonia or Freon used and summarize any occurrences of leaks or breaks in the refrigerator condenser system below (VI.B.2.h).

SECTION 4 – GENERAL PROCESSING/DISCHARGE INFORMATION *(for activities covered under General Permit WAG520000)*

Total annual number of processing days:

Total annual amount of raw products in pounds:

Total annual amount of finished products in pounds:

Total annual amount of discharged seafood processing wastes (raw product minus finished product) in pounds:

SECTION 5 - REQUIRED SUBMITTALS (ATTACHED)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Area maps with at least one daily location of the vessel while discharging, plus Section 7 of this Annual Report (VI.B.2.d)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Representative pictures (a minimum of four), clearly labeled (VI.B.2.g)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reports of noncompliance (VI.B.2.b)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Updated/Amended NOI (if changes) (IV.A.3)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____

SECTION 6 - SIGNATURE AND 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/Company
Print Name	Date

SECTION 8 - Summary of Production and Discharge Data (V.L.B) <i>** Only report operations off the coast of WA and OR – not Alaska or elsewhere</i>											
Month	Dates of Discharge per Month	Species Harvested during the Month (e.g. Whiting, Cod, etc.)	Types of Finished Product for each Species Harvested during the Month (e.g. Fillet, Surimi, Fish Meal, etc.)	Daily Distance Travelled during Discharge per Month	Vessel Speed during Discharge per Month	Total Seafood Waste Discharged per Month (all types)	Total Quantity Stickwater Discharged per Month	Total Quantity Non-Stickwater Seafood Waste Discharged per Month	Maximum Daily Discharge (all types of seafood waste) per Month	Total Percent By-product Recovered (Monthly Average)	If not all product was recovered via fish meal, oil, etc., explain why
Jan				Min daily distance	Min speed						
				nm	knotts						
Feb				Avg daily distance	Avg speed	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	% recovery	
				nm	knotts						
March				Min daily distance	Min speed						
				nm	knotts						
April				Avg daily distance	Avg speed	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	% recovery	
				nm	knotts						

Month	No. of Days Discharging per Month	Species Harvested during the Month (e.g. Whiting, Cod, etc.)	Types of Finished Product for each Species Harvested during the Month (e.g. Fillet, Surimi, Fish Meal, etc.)	Daily Distance Travelled during Discharge per Month	Vessel Speed during Discharge per Month	Total Seafood Waste Discharged per Month (all types)	Total Quantity Stickwater Discharged per Month	Total Quantity Non-Stickwater Seafood Waste Discharged per Month	Maximum Daily Discharge (all types of seafood waste) per Month	Total Percent By-product Recovered (Monthly Average)	If not all product was recovered via fish meal, oil, etc., explain why
May				Min daily distance	Min speed						
				nm	knotts						
June				Avg daily distance	Avg speed	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	% recovery	
				nm	knotts						
July				Min daily distance	Min speed						
				nm	knotts						
August				Avg daily distance	Avg speed	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	% recovery	
				nm	knotts						

Month	No. of Days Discharging per Month	Species Harvested during the Month (e.g. Whiting, Cod, etc.)	Types of Finished Product for each Species Harvested during the Month (e.g. Fillet, Surimi, Fish Meal, etc.)	Daily Distance Travelled during Discharge per Month	Vessel Speed during Discharge per Month	Total Seafood Waste Discharged per Month (all types)	Total Quantity Stickwater Discharged per Month	Total Quantity Non-Stickwater Seafood Waste Discharged per Month	Maximum Daily Discharge (all types of seafood waste) per Month	Total Percent By-product Recovered (Monthly Average)	If not all product was recovered via fish meal, oil, etc., explain why
Sept				Min daily distance	Min speed						
				nm	knotts						
				Avg daily distance	Avg speed	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	% recovery	
				nm	knotts						
Oct				Min daily distance	Min speed	pounds					
				nm	knotts						
				Avg daily distance	Avg speed	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	% recovery	
				nm	knotts						
Nov				Min daily distance	Min speed						
				nm	knotts						
				Avg daily distance	Avg speed	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	% recovery	
				nm	knotts						
Dec				Min daily distance	Min speed						
				nm	knotts						
				Avg daily distance	Avg speed	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	% recovery	
				nm	knotts						

Appendix C

Best Management Practices Plan (BMP Plan) Certification

Vessel Name: _____

NPDES Permit Number: _____

The BMP Plan is complete, is available on-board the vessel, and is available upon request to the EPA.

The BMP Plan is being implemented by trained employees.

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

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

"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:

Permittees must submit this certification within 60 days of receiving authorization to discharge under this General Permit and with each subsequent NOI submittal. The BMP Plan must be amended whenever there is a change in the facility or in the operation of the facility which materially increases the potential for increased discharge of pollutants. The certification must be submitted to the EPA within 60 days of a BMP plan update.