Beaver Street Fisheries, Inc.

Beaver Street Fisheries is a leading importer, manufacturer and distributor of quality frozen seafood products from the USA and around the world. With headquarters in Jacksonville, Florida, a vertically integrated supply chain, and the advantage of both on-site and off-shore processing capabilities, Beaver Street Fisheries offers a wide variety of products, competitive pricing, and can satisfy the diverse needs of wholesale, retail, institutional and foodservice operators.

The success and reputation that Beaver Street Fisheries enjoys is attributed to its dedication to undeniable quality, efficient, and attentive service and the disciplined exercise of a single principle, "Treat the customer as you would a friend and all else will follow."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Wild Caught Species Used</th>
<th>Number of Certified Fisheries</th>
<th>Number of Fisheries in a FIP</th>
<th>Number of Farmed Species Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Production Methods Used

- Bottom trawl
- Dredge
- Purse seine
- Longlines
- Handlines and pole-lines
- Rake / hand gathered / hand netted
- Pots and traps
- Farmed

Summary

For over seventy year, Beaver Street Fisheries has always been a leader in the seafood industry, and we understand that we have a global responsibility to support and sustain the earth and its ecosystems. As part of our commitment to sustainability and responsible sourcing, we work closely with our supply chain partners to embrace strategies to support the ever-growing need for responsible seafood from around the world. We do this by working with standard-setting organizations for wild caught and aquaculture seafood. Additionally, we have partnered with Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) to help us develop and implement fishery improvement projects for both wild and farmed raised species. The improvement projects are designed to bring common stakeholders together to establish goals and collaboratively improve the environmental and social quality of the seafood production in a particular area using best practices.

This disclosure contains a list of fresh and frozen, wild-caught and aquaculture seafood sourced and sold in 2018.

To learn more about Beaver Street Fisheries, Inc., the responsible organizations we support, and our current initiatives, please refer to the web addresses below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Location</th>
<th>Production Methods</th>
<th>Certification or Improvement Project</th>
<th>Sustainability Ratings</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska plaice</td>
<td>Bottom trawl</td>
<td>Certified</td>
<td>FishSource Well Managed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleuronectes quadrituberculatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise Recommended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
American lobster
Homarus americanus
Georges Bank and Off-Shore Nova Scotia
Fishery countries: Canada

Environmental Notes
- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes
- No additional notes.

References
Intertek, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for Eastern Canada Offshore Lobster Fishery

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American plaice
Hippoglossoides platessoides
Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank
Fishery countries: U.S.

Environmental Notes
- Direct effects of the fishery on PET species are thought likely to be low. While entanglement in lobster gear presents a risk to marine mammals, especially North Atlantic right whales, no entanglements of right whales were reported in the MSC public certification report.
- Measures are in place to prevent fishing from hindering the recovery and rebuilding of the main bycatch species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

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American plaice
Hippoglossoides platessoides
Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank
Fishery countries: U.S.

Environmental Notes
- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes
- No additional notes.
American sea scallop
Placopecten magellanicus
US Atlantic - Mid-Atlantic Bight
Fishery countries: U.S.

Environmental Notes
- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
- No additional notes.

Bay scallop
Argopecten irradians
China
Fishery countries: China
Farmed Certified

Environmental Notes
- Farmed scallops are not provided external feed.
- The risk of escape is considered to be low. Relatively few diseases have been reported in scallops. The majority of the source of stock for farmed scallops comes from natural or passive settlement. Due to the lack of data on source stocks, the percentage of production from hatchery-raised broodstock or natural (passive) settlement is difficult to quantify; however, the removal of wild scallops for broodstock is not expected to have any negative impacts on the wild stock.
- Little to no chemicals are used in the culture of scallops. Improved husbandry and cleaning methods rather than use of antibiotics are employed to prevent bacterial infections. No chemicals are used during the grow-out phase of scallop culture. Cleaning solutions (i.e., bleach) used during the hatchery phase are not discharged to the marine environment.

General Notes

References
Seafood Watch, Worldwide Farmed Scallops Report

Caribbean spiny lobster
Panulirus argus
Western Central Atlantic
Fishery countries: Bahamas
Rake / hand gathered / hand netted Certified

Environmental Notes

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended
### General Notes
- No additional notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crimson snapper</th>
<th>Gillnets and entangling nets</th>
<th>Hook and line</th>
<th>Longlines</th>
<th>Pots and traps</th>
<th>FIP</th>
<th>Sustainability not rated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lutjanus erythropterus</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Notes
- Profile not yet complete.

### References
- Fishery Progress, Indonesia deepwater groundfish - dropline, longline, trap and gillnet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emperor red snapper</th>
<th>Longlines</th>
<th>Handlines and pole-lines</th>
<th>FIP</th>
<th>Sustainability not rated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lutjanus sebae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Makassar Strait - Flores Sea</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fishery countries: Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Notes
- Profile not yet complete.

### References
- Fishery Progress, Indonesia deepwater groundfish - dropline, longline, trap and gillnet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flathead sole</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>Certified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hippoglossoides elassodon</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FishSource
- Well Managed

### Seafood Watch
- Eco-Certification Recommended

### Ocean Wise
- Recommended
Environmental Notes

Gold-spot octopus
Amphioctopus fangioi
East and South China Seas
Fishery countries:
China

General Notes

No additional notes.

Environmental Notes

Sam's Club discontinued this item after Q1 2019.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress, India threadfin bream - trawl

Environmental Notes

There are risks to marine mammals with this fishery.
Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress, India threadfin bream - trawl

Environmental Notes

Jonah crab
Cancer borealis
US Atlantic
Fishery countries:
U.S.

General Notes

FishSource
Managed
Seafood Watch
Good Alternative
Ocean Wise
Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- This fishery was in the Jonah Crab FIP from 2014–2017.

References

Gulf of Maine Research Institute, Jonah Crab Fishery Improvement Project

Malabar snapper

*Lutjanus malabaricus*

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

- Indonesia

Gillnets and entangling nets
- Hook and line
- Longlines
- Pots and traps

FIP

Sustainability not rated

Mitre squid

*Loligo chinensis*

China

Fishery countries:

- China

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource

Needs Improvement

Mytilus mussels

*nei*

Rake / hand gathered / hand netted

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- There is a lack of information on bycatch in this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress, Shantou-Taiwan Chinese common squid - jigging/single trawl
Mytilus spp.

Chinese waters

Fishery countries:
China

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Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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Northern brown shrimp
Penaeus aztecus

Northern Gulf of Mexico - Texas

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Environmental Notes

- There is potential for turtle interactions with this fishery, but excluder devices are fitted to nets for protection.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress, US Texas shrimp - otter trawl

---

Northern white shrimp
Penaeus setiferus

Northern Gulf of Mexico - Louisiana

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Environmental Notes

- There is potential for turtle interactions with this fishery, but excluder devices are fitted to nets for protection.

FishSource

- Well Managed

Seafood Watch

- Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide

- Think 4

Ocean Wise

- Not recommended

NOAA FSSI

- 4

FishSource

- Needs Improvement
Bycatch is a significant risk for this fishery.
This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress, Louisiana shrimp - otter/skimmer trawl FIP

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Penaeus shrimps
nei
Penaeus spp.

South China Sea,
East China Sea

Fishery countries:
China

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- Sam’s Club discontinued this item after Q1 2019.
Pinjalo
*Pinjalo pinjalo*
Indonesia

**Fishery countries:**
Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gillnets and entangling nets</th>
<th>FIP</th>
<th>Sustainability not rated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hook and line</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Longlines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pots and traps</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**
- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**

**References**

*Fishery Progress, Indonesia deepwater groundfish - dropline, longline, trap and gillnet*

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Pink salmon
*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*

**Southeast Alaska**

**Fishery countries:**
U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purse seine</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Well Managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**
- While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in the Alaskan fishery, the impact on PET species is not thought to be significant.
- There is no risk of bycatch for this fishery. Catches of other salmon species are accounted for in the pink salmon management.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

**General Notes**

**References**

*Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, MSC Public Certification Report for Alaska Salmon Fishery*

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Queen crab
*Chionoecetes opilio*

**NW Atlantic – Newfoundland and Labrador**

**Fishery countries:**
Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pots and traps</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Well Managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 1

**Ocean Wise**
Recommended
Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
- No additional notes

Red swamp crawfish
*Procambarus clarkii*

Guadalquivir delta

Fishery countries:
Spain

Environmental Notes
- There is a lack of information on interactions with PET species in this fishery. The only known significant impact with this fishery is the effect of the introduced crawfish species on the indigenous crawfish species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This is a freshwater fishery close to rice fields, so the habitat impact is very limited.

General Notes
- No additional notes

Rock sole
*Lepidopsetta bilineata*

Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
- No additional notes

Tilapia

Environmental Notes
- FishSource: Well Managed
- Seafood Watch: Eco-Certification Recommended
- Ocean Wise: Recommended
**Environmental Notes**

- Tilapia require relatively low inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. However, there are significant concerns about the sustainability of feed inputs from domestic sources, which are produced from fisheries that are fully exploited, overexploited, or depleted.
- There is little information available regarding impacts of Chinese tilapia production on wild species, including impacts from escapes, disease outbreaks, and interactions with predators and other wildlife. Nile tilapia are considered highly invasive and there are documented examples of tilapia populations outcompeting local fish species for resources in Chinese waterways. Despite this, there is no information on tilapia escapes at a farm level. In addition, there is little information about on-farm diseases in Chinese tilapia production and disease outbreaks pose a risk to wild fish populations. There is no information regarding interactions with wildlife which may include migrating birds.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. There is limited information regarding on-farm chemical use and the impact of effluent released by tilapia pond-based farms in China. But there is evidence of the use of illegal chemicals and of antibiotics important to human health in Chinese tilapia production.

**General Notes**

Area-based approaches to aquaculture are included in the national and provincial legislation, but it is unclear whether zonal approaches to siting and production are used.

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

**References:**

- FishSource - Tilapia, China
- Seafood Watch, Global Aquaculture Alliance BAP Benchmarking Report (2-, 3-, 4-star Tilapia Farms BAP Standards)
- Seafood Watch report for farmed tilapia, China

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**Southern king crab**

*Lithodes santolla*

**Gulf of St. Jorge and SW Atlantic – Argentina federal**

**Fishery countries:**

*Argentina*

**Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species, but available data is still limited.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

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**Whiteleg shrimp**

*Penaeus vannamei*

**Farmed**

**Certified**

**Seafood Watch**

Avoid

**Ocean Wise**

Not recommended

**Seafood Watch**

Eco-Certification

Recommended
Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to India and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle.

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach.

References:

- Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, India
- FishSource - Shrimp, India
- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification (4*)

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Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. The feed inputs used are generally not traceable to species level and are not certified sustainable.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to India and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle.

General Notes

The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach.

References:

- Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, India
- FishSource - Shrimp, India
- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns

---

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. The feed inputs used are generally not traceable to species level and are not certified sustainable.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to India and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle.

General Notes

The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach.

References:

- Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, India
- FishSource - Shrimp, India
- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns

---
Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Indonesia and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality and cumulative impacts across a region may occur.

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

Legislation on zonal planning that is relevant to aquaculture does exist. A zonal approach to aquaculture is being introduced via an Aquaculture Improvement Project (AIP) in Muncar, Banyuwangi district, East Java.

References:

- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, ASC
- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification (4*)
- Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed
Vietnam

Fishery countries:
  Vietnam

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms. Environmental issues are mitigated by the certification standards.

General Notes

Certification addresses most areas of environmental concern.

The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach.

References:

- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns
- Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed
- FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

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Whiteleg shrimp
  *Penaeus vannamei*

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

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Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms. Environmental issues are mitigated by the certification standards.

General Notes

The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach.

References:

- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns
- Seafood Watch, Vietnam Giant Tiger Prawn and Whiteleg Shrimp Report
- FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

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Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
  Well Managed
Yellowfin sole
Limanda aspera
Bering Sea and
Aleutian Islands
Fishery countries:
U.S.

Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References
MRAG Americas, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for Bering Sea–Aleutian Islands Alaska Flatfish Fishery

Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares
Western and Central
Pacific Ocean
Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Environmental Notes
- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References
Fishery Progress, Vietnam yellowfin tuna - longline/handline