the LPDES is subject to a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six years, or both.

c. Knowing Endangerment
The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES by the secretary, 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 by imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both. A person which is an organization shall, upon conviction of violating this Paragraph, be subject to a fine of not more than one million dollars. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Paragraph, the maximum punishment shall be doubled with respect to both fine and imprisonment.

d. False Statements
The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the LPDES or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the LPDES, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $10,000, or 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 Subsection, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

2. Civil Penalties
The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2025 provides that any person found to be in violation of any requirement of this Subtitle may be liable for a civil penalty, to be assessed by the secretary, an assistant secretary, or the court, of not more than the cost to the state of any response action made necessary by such violation which is not voluntarily paid by the violator, and a penalty of not more than $32,500 for each day of violation. However, when any such violation is done intentionally, willfully, or knowingly, or results in a discharge or disposal which causes irreparable or severe damage to the environment or if the substance discharged is one which endangers human life or health, such person may be liable for an additional penalty of not more than one million dollars.

(**PLEASE NOTE**: These penalties are listed in their entirety in Subtitle II of Title 30 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.)

SECTION F. DEFINITIONS

All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Clean Water Act shall apply to this permit and are incorporated herein by reference. Additional definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Clean Water Act (CWA) means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L.92-500, as amended by Pub.L. 95-217, Pub.L. 95-576, Pub.L. 96-483 and Pub.L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.).

2. Accreditation means the formal recognition by the department of a laboratory's competence wherein specific tests or types of tests can be accurately and successfully performed in compliance with all minimum requirements set forth in the regulations regarding laboratory accreditation.

3. Administrator means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative.

4. Applicable Standards and Limitations means all state, interstate and federal standards and limitations to which a discharge is subject under the Clean Water Act, including, effluent limitations, water quality standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, best management practices, and pretreatment standards under Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308 and 403.

5. Applicable water quality standards means all water quality standards to which a discharge is subject under the Clean Water Act.

6. Commercial Laboratory means any laboratory, wherever located, that performs analyses or tests for third parties for a fee or other compensation and provides chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department. The term commercial laboratory does not include laboratories accredited by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals in accordance with R.S.49:1001 et seq.

7. Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day. Daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample.

8. Daily Maximum discharge limitation means the highest allowable "daily discharge".

9. Director means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator, or the state administrative authority, or an authorized representative.

10. Domestic septage means either liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, portable toilet, Type III marine sanitation device, or similar treatment works that receives only domestic sewage. Domestic septage does not include liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar treatment works that receives either commercial wastewater or industrial wastewater and does not include grease removed from grease trap at a restaurant.

11. Domestic sewage means waste and wastewater from humans, or household operations that is discharged to or otherwise enters a treatment works.

12. Environmental Protection Agency or (EPA) means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

13. Grab sample means an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes, unless more time is needed to collect an adequate sample, and is representative of the discharge.

14. Industrial user means a nondomestic discharger, as identified in 40 CFR 403, introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.

15. LEQA means the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

16. Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) means those portions of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act and the Louisiana Water Control Law and all regulations promulgated under their authority which are deemed equivalent to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) under the Clean Water Act in accordance with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and all applicable federal regulations.

17. Monthly Average, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, discharge limitations are calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that month. When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and flow is measured as continuous record or with a totalizer, the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; monthly average discharge =

$$\frac{C_1F_1 + C_2F_2 + \ldots + C_nF_n}{F_1 + F_2 + \ldots + F_n}$$

When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and the flow is not measured as a continuous record, then the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month.

The monthly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar month.

18. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

19. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that 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.

20. Sewage sludge means a solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; portable toilet pumpings, type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR part 159); and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

21. Stormwater Runoff—aqueous surface runoff including any soluble or suspended material mobilized by naturally occurring precipitation events.

22. Surface Water: all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, impounding reservoirs, wetlands, swamps, marshes, water sources, drainage systems and other surface water, natural or artificial, public or private within the state or under its jurisdiction that are not part of a treatment system allowed by state law, regulation, or permit.

23. Treatment works means any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage and industrial wastes of a liquid nature to implement Section 201 of the Clean Water Act, or necessary to recycle or reuse water at the most economical cost over the estimated life of the works, including intercepting sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power and other equipment, and their appurtenances, extension, improvement, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof. (See Part 212 of the Clean Water Act)

24. For fecal coliform bacteria, a sample consists of one effluent grab portion collected during a 24-hour period at peak loads.

25. The term MGD shall mean million gallons per day.

26. The term GPD shall mean gallons per day.

27. The term mg/L shall mean milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).

28. The term SPC shall mean Spill Prevention and Control. Plan covering the release of pollutants as defined by the Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC 33:IX.9).

29. The term SPCC shall mean Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan. Plan covering the release of pollutants as defined in 40 CFR Part 112.

30. The term µg/L shall mean micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb).

31. The term ng/L shall mean nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt).

32. Visible Sheen: a silvery or metallic sheen, gloss, or increased reflectivity; visual color; or iridescence on the water surface.

33. Wastewater—liquid waste resulting from commercial, municipal, private, or industrial processes. Wastewater includes, but is not limited to, cooling and condensing waters, sanitary sewage, industrial waste, and contaminated rainwater runoff.

34. Waters of the State: for the purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination system, all surface waters within the state of Louisiana and, on the coastline of Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, all surface waters extending there from three miles into the Gulf of Mexico. For purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, this includes all surface waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, lakes, rivers, streams, (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, natural ponds, impoundments of waters within the state of Louisiana otherwise defined as "waters of the United States" in 40 CFR 122.2, and tributaries of all such waters. "Waters of the state" does not include waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

35. Weekly average, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, is the highest allowable arithmetic mean of the daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that week. When the permit establishes weekly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and flow is measured as continuous record or with a totalizer, the weekly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar week where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; weekly average discharge

$$= \frac{C_1F_1 + C_2F_2 + \ldots + C_nF_n}{F_1 + F_2 + \ldots + F_n}$$

When the permit establishes weekly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and the flow is not measured as a continuous record, then the weekly average concentration means the arithmetic average of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar week.

The weekly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.

36. Sanitary Wastewater Term(s):

a. 3-hour composite sample consists of three effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) over the 3-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 3-hour period.

b. 6-hour composite sample consists of six effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) over the 6-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 6-hour period.

c. 12-hour composite sample consists of 12 effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour over the 12-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 12-hour period. The daily sampling intervals shall include the highest flow periods.

d. 24-hour composite sample consists of a minimum of 12 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period and combined proportional to flow or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 24-hour period.

STATEMENT OF BASIS (AI No. 30131)

for draft Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit No. LA0090182 to discharge to waters of the State of Louisiana.

THE APPLICANT IS: ACL Transportation Services, LLC
P.O. Box 910
Vacherie, LA 70090

ISSUING OFFICE: Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)
Office of Environmental Services
Post Office Box 4313
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4313

PREPARED BY: Ronda Burtch

DATE PREPARED: April 5, 2010

1. PERMIT STATUS

A. Reason for Permit Action:

Issuance of a Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permit for a 5-year term.

B. NPDES permit – NPDES permit effective date: N/A
NPDES permit expiration date: N/A

C. LPDES permits – LA0090182
LPDES permit effective date: July 1, 2004
LPDES permit modification: March 1, 2009
LPDES permit expiration date: June 30, 2009

D. Date Application Received: December 16, 2008

2. FACILITY INFORMATION

A. FACILITY TYPE/ACTIVITY - barge fleeting, cleaning, and repair facility

ACL Transportation Services, LLC / Armant Fleet is an existing stationary facility that repairs barges and cleans dry commodity and coal and coke barges. The excess residual material from the barges is removed by hand or Bobcat prior to being rinsed with water from the Mississippi River. The barges are washed with a high pressure pump. The washwater flows to a receiver barge to settle the solids. The decanted washwater is then returned to the river. All removed material is sent to a landfill.

Repairs and other activities conducted at the Armant Fleet site include top side repairs to dry cargo and liquid carrying inland river barges, dry docking marine vessels to effect repairs to below water areas on both dry and liquid cargo carrying barges and towing vessels, and dry cargo hopper barge cleaning.

Per Mr. Warren Bourgeois, Director of Gulf Region Fleet Operations, all barges previously engaged in Subchapter O service are in a clean gas free state (46 CFR 151). The only non-cleaned vessels previously contained molasses or vegetable oils. The Armant Fleet site does not clean liquid carrying vessels. Vessels that contained molasses or vegetable oils do not need to be cleaned before doing repairs or "hot work."

B. FEE RATE
1. Fee Rating Facility Type: minor
2. Complexity Type: II
3. Wastewater Type: II
4. SIC code: 3731 and 4499

C. LOCATION - 3232 Highway 18 between Mississipi River miles 151 and 152 in Vacherie, St. James Parish, Latitude 30 01' 13" N and Longitude 90 45' 00" W

3. OUTFALL INFORMATION

Outfall 001

Discharge Type: dry commodity vessel washwater
Treatment: settling
Location: at the point of discharge from the receiver barge, prior to combining with other waters
Flow: 100,000 GPD
Discharge Route: Mississippi River

Outfall 002

Discharge Type: coal and coke vessel washwater
Treatment: settling
Location: at the point of discharge from the receiver barge, prior to combining with other waters
Flow: 25,000 GPD
Discharge Route: Mississippi River

Outfall 003

Discharge Type: treated sanitary wastewater
Treatment: sewage treatment plant
Location: at the point of discharge from the sewage treatment plant, prior to mixing with other waters
Flow: 400 GPD
Discharge Route: Mississippi River

Outfall 04A

Discharge Type: incoming ballast water and void water
Treatment: none
Location: at the point of discharge from the fleeted vessel, prior to combining with other waters
Flow: 10,000 GPD (includes the discharge from Outfall 04B)
Discharge Route: Mississippi River

Outfall 04B

Discharge Type: facility ballast water, dry dock ballast water, and void water
Treatment: none
Location: at the point of discharge from the fleeted vessel, prior to combining with other waters

Flow: 10,000 GPD (includes the discharge from Outfall 04A)
Discharge Route: Mississippi River

4. RECEIVING WATERS

STREAM - Mississippi River

BASIN AND SEGMENT - Mississippi Basin, Segment 070301

DESIGNATED USES -
a. primary contact recreation
b. secondary contact recreation
c. propagation of fish and wildlife
d. drinking water supply

5. TMDL STATUS

The discharges from ACL Transportation Services, LLC are to the Mississippi River, Subsegment 070301 of the Mississippi River Basin. Subsegment 070301 is not listed on LDEQ's Final 2006 303(d) List as impaired, and to date no TMDL's have been established. A reopener clause will be established in the permit to allow for the requirement of more stringent effluent limitations and requirements as imposed by any future TMDLs.

6. CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

1. The Flow reporting for Outfall 002 has been changed from 1/day to 1/week in accordance with guidance for similar discharges from other industrial facilities.
2. The weekly average effluent limitations have changed to daily maximum limitations for Outfall 003.
3. Monthly average limitations for BOD_5, TSS, and Fecal Coliform have been added to Outfall 003.
4. Outfalls 004A and 004B have been renumbered 04A and 04B for data entry purposes.
5. The discharge description for Outfall 04A has been changed from ballast water to incoming ballast water and void water.
6. The discharge description for Outfall 04B has been changed from ballast water to facility ballast water, dry dock ballast water, and void water.
7. The monitoring frequency for flow, COD, and oil and grease for Outfall 04B has been changed from 1/month to 1/event.
8. According to the Secretary of State, the name of the company changed from Louisiana Dock Company, LLC to ACL Transportation Services, LLC on January 4, 2007. Therefore, the permit will be issued under ACL Transportation Services, LLC.
9. Hard grains and aggregates have been added to the commodities list in Attachment 1.

7. COMPLIANCE HISTORY/COMMENTS

1. OEC:

Enforcement Actions: There have been no enforcement actions administered against this facility.

Inspections: There have been no inspections performed at this facility since March 7, 2006.

2. DMR Review/Excursions:

A review of the DMRs for the period of October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2009, revealed the following excursions:

Outfall 002

Date	Parameter	Reported Value	Permit Limitation
October 2007	pH, Monthly Average	4.20 s.u.	6.0 s.u. (min)
November 2007	pH, Monthly Average	5.22 s.u.	6.0 s.u. (min)
February 2009	No DMR on File		
June 2009	No DMR on File		

Outfall 003

Date	Parameter	Reported Value	Permit Limitation
July – December 2007	TSS, Weekly Average	49 mg/l	45 mg/l
January – June 2009	No sample results on file (*)		

(*) Please note that the DMRs for Outfall 003 are being submitted monthly instead of semi-annually. Although, the facility is not required to submit DMRs monthly, there were no sample results for the period of January – June 2009 and the DMR for June 2009 was not on file.

Outfall 004A

Date	Parameter	Reported Value	Permit Limitation
December 2007	pH, Monthly Average	5.52 s.u.	6.0 s.u. (min)

8. EXISTING EFFLUENT LIMITS

Outfall 001 – Dry commodity barge washwater

Pollutant	Limitation		Monitoring Frequency	Reference
	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.		
	mg/L			
No effluent limitations are established for washwaters from dry commodity barges. Best Management Practices (BMPs) were included in Part II of the permit.				

Outfall 002 – Coal and coke barge washwater

Pollutant	Limitation		Monitoring Frequency	Reference
	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.		
	mg/L			
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	1/day	BPJ; Previous permit
COD	250	400	1/week	BPJ; Previous permit
TSS	---	Report	1/month	BPJ; Previous permit
pH (s.u.)	6.0 (min)	9.0 (max)	1/week	BPJ; Previous permit

Outfall 003 – Treated sanitary wastewater

Pollutant	Limitation		Monitoring Frequency	Reference
	Monthly Avg.	Weekly Avg.		
	mg/L			
Flow	Report	Report	1/6 months	BPJ; Previous permit
BOD_5	---	45	1/6 months	BPJ; Previous permit
TSS	---	45	1/6 months	BPJ; Previous permit
Fecal Coliform (col/100 ml)	---	400	1/6 months	BPJ; Previous permit
pH (s.u.)	6.0 (min)	9.0 (max)	1/6 months	BPJ; Previous permit

Outfall 004A – Incoming ballast water

Pollutant	Limitation		Monitoring Frequency	Reference
	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.		
	mg/L			
Flow	Report	Report	1/week	BPJ; Previous permit
Oil & Grease	---	15	1/week	BPJ; Previous permit
COD	---	250	1/week	BPJ; Previous permit
pH (s.u.)	6.0 (min)	9.0 (max)	1/week	BPJ; Previous permit

004B – Maintenance ballast water

Pollutant	Limitation		Monitoring Frequency	Reference
	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.		
	mg/L			
Flow	Report	Report	1/month	BPJ; Previous permit
Oil & Grease	---	15	1/month	BPJ; Previous permit
COD	---	250	1/month	BPJ; Previous permit
pH (s.u.)	6.0 (min)	9.0 (max)	1/month	LAC33.IX.1113.C.1

9. ENDANGERED SPECIES

The receiving waterbody, Subsegment 070301 of the Mississippi River Basin, has been identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) as habitat for the Pallid sturgeon, which is listed as an endangered species. LDEQ has not submitted this draft permit to the FWS for review in accordance with a letter dated January 5, 2010 from Rieck (FWS) to Nolan (LDEQ). As set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding between the LDEQ and the FWS, and based on information provided by the FWS, LDEQ has determined that the issuance of the LPDES permit is not likely to have an adverse effect upon the «endspe». The effluent limitations established in the permit ensure protection of aquatic life and maintenance of the receiving water as aquatic habitat. Therefore, the issuance of the LPDES permit is not likely to have an adverse effect on any endangered or candidate species or the critical habitat.

10. HISTORIC SITES

The discharge is from an existing facility location, which does not include an expansion on undisturbed soils. Therefore, there should be no potential effect to sites or properties on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and in accordance with the "Memorandum of Understanding for the Protection of Historic Properties in Louisiana Regarding LPDES Permits" no consultation with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer is required.

11. TENTATIVE DETERMINATION

On the basis of preliminary staff review, the Department of Environmental Quality has made a tentative determination to reissue a permit for the discharge described in the application.

12. PUBLIC NOTICES

Upon publication of the public notice, a public comment period shall begin on the date of publication and last for at least 30 days thereafter. During this period, any interested persons may submit written comments on the draft permit and may request a public hearing to clarify issues involved in the permit decision at this Office's address on the first page of the statement of basis. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing.

Public notice published in:

Local newspaper of general circulation

Office of Environmental Services Public Notice Mailing List

Rationale for ACL Transportation Services, LLC

1. **Outfall 001** - Dry commodity vessel washwater (estimated flow is 100,000 GPD)

Based on BPJ and on permits for similar facilities, no effluent limitations are established for washwaters from barges previously containing dry commodities including: hard grains, meal products, scrap iron, activated alumina, alumina trihydrate, briquetted iron, cement, ferrochrome, ferromanganese, ferrosilicon, fluorspar, gypsum, iron ore, lime, magnesite, salt, steel products, sugar, wood chips, fly ash, barytes, sand, and aggregate. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for barge operations are listed in Part II.

2. **Outfall 002** - Coal and coke vessel washwater (estimated flow is 25,000 GPD)

Pollutant	Limitation		Reference
	Monthly Avg	Daily Max	
	mg/L		
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	LAC 33:IX.2701.I.1.b
COD	250	400	BPJ; Previous permit; Similar discharges
TSS	Report	Report	BPJ; Previous permit; Similar discharges
pH, s.u.	6.0 (min)	9.0 (max)	BPJ; Previous permit; Similar discharges

Treatment: settling

Monitoring Frequency: 1/month for TSS and 1/week for Flow, COD and pH at the point of discharge from the vessel being washed, prior to combining with other waters.

Limits Justification: Limits and Monitoring Frequency are based on the previous permit, BPJ, and current guidance for similar discharges from other industrial facilities.

3. **Outfall 003** - Treated sanitary wastewater (estimated flow is 400 GPD)

Pollutant	Limitation		Reference
	Monthly Avg	Daily Max	
	mg/L		
Flow	Report	Report	BPJ; LAG530000; Similar discharges
BOD_5	30	45	BPJ; LAG530000; Similar discharges
TSS	30	45	BPJ; LAG530000; Similar discharges
Fecal Coliform (col/100 ml)	200	400	BPJ; LAG530000; Similar discharges
pH, s.u.	6.0 (min)	9.0 (max)	BPJ; LAG530000; Similar discharges

Treatment: sewage treatment plant

Monitoring Frequency: 1/6 months for all parameters at the point of discharge from the sewage treatment plant, prior to combining with other waters.

Limits Justification: Limits and Monitoring Frequency are based on BPJ, the Class I Sanitary Discharge General Permit, LAG530000 effective December 1, 2007, and similar discharges.

10. **Outfall 04A** - Incoming ballast water and void water (estimated flow is 10,000 GPD, which includes the discharge from Outfall 04B)

Pollutant	Limitation		Reference
	Monthly Avg	Daily Max	
	mg/L		
Flow	Report	Report	Previous permit; BPJ; Similar discharges
COD	---	250	Previous permit; BPJ; Similar discharges
Oil & Grease	---	15	Previous permit; BPJ; Similar discharges
pH, s.u.	6.0 (min)	9.0 (max)	Previous permit; BPJ; Similar discharges

Treatment: none

Monitoring Frequency: Flow, COD, oil & grease and pH shall be monitored 1/week at the point of discharge from the vessel, prior to combining with other waters

Limits Justification: Limits and Monitoring Frequency are based on the previous permit, BPJ, and current guidance for similar discharges from other industrial facilities

11. **Outfall 04B** - Facility ballast water, dry dock ballast water, and void water (estimated flow is 10,000 GPD, which includes the discharge from Outfall 04A)

Pollutant	Limitation		Reference
	Monthly Avg*	Daily Max*	
	mg/L		
Flow	Report	Report	Previous permit; BPJ; Similar discharges
COD[1]	---	250	Previous permit; BPJ; Similar discharges
Oil & Grease[1]	---	15	Previous permit; BPJ; Similar discharges
Visible Sheen[2]	---	No presence	Previous permit; BPJ; Similar discharges
pH, s.u.	6.0 (min)	9.0 (max)	Previous permit; BPJ; Similar discharges

Treatment: none

Monitoring Frequency: 1/day for visible sheen 1/event for flow COD, and oil & grease, and 1/month for pH at the point of discharge from the vessel/dry dock, prior to combining with other waters.

Limits Justification: Limits and Monitoring Frequency are based on the previous permit, BPJ, and current guidance for similar discharges from other industrial facilities.

[1] Discharge shall be sampled whenever there is a presence of a visible sheen.
[2] When discharging.

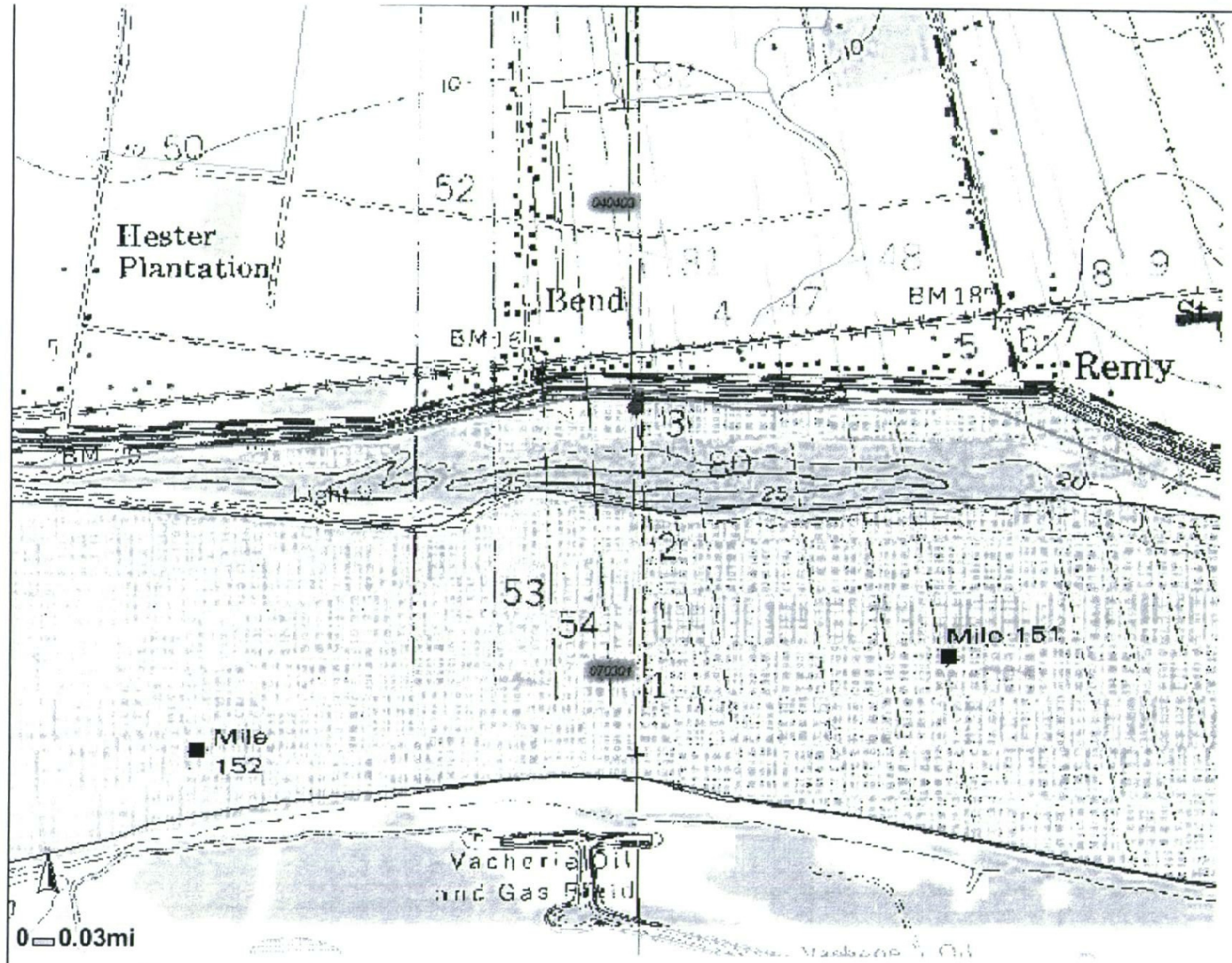
BPJ Best Professional Judgment
s.u. Standard Units

This facility is not subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines for Transportation Equipment Cleaning, 40 CFR Part 442, because, in accordance with 40 CFR 442.1.a, "this part applies to discharges resulting from cleaning the interior of tanks used to transport chemical, petroleum or food grade cargos." This facility cleans barges and vessels containing dry commodities only. This facility does not clean barges and vessels containing chemical, petroleum or food grade cargos as defined in 40 CFR 442.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) Requirement

A SWP3 is included in the permit because in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2511.A.1, storm water discharges shall not be required to obtain an LPDES permit "... except... discharges associated with industrial activity." In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.a-k, facilities classified as SIC code 4499 are considered to have storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. In addition to the SWP3, the barge BMPs will be applied because barge BMPs are comparable to the SWP3 requirements.

For first time permit issuance, the SWP3 shall be prepared, implemented, and maintained within six (6) months of the effective date of the final permit. **For renewal permit issuance**, the SWP3 shall be reviewed and updated, if necessary, within six (6) months of the effective date of the final permit. The plan should identify potential sources of storm water pollution and ensure the implementation of practices to prevent and reduce pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility (see Part II of the permit).



LDEQ Interactive Mapping

- MISS MILE MARKERS 1999
- USGS GNIS WATER
- LDOTD INTERSTATES 1999
- LDOTD US HIGHWAYS 1999
- ESRI GDT STREAMS
- USGS DLG PERENNIAL STREAM
- USGS DLG INTERMITTENT STREAM
- LDEQ Lakes 1999
- LDEQ SUBSEGMENTS 2006
- LDOTD PARISHES
- LDOTD LA BOUNDARY
- State DRG 1:24k

October 1, 2009

LDEQ Disclaimer:
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Invoice No. _____

LOUISIANA WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FEE SYSTEM
RATING WORKSHEET
PERMIT NO. LA0090182; AI NO. 30131
December 17, 2009

1.	Company Name:	ACL Transportation Services, LLC
	Facility Name:	Armant Fleet
2.	Local Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 910 Vacherie, LA 70090
3.	Billing Address (If different):	
4.	Facility Location:	3232 Highway 18 between Mississipi River miles 151 and 152 in Vacherie
	Parish:	St. James
5.	Facility Type:	barge fleeting, repair, and cleaning
	Treatment Process Used:	
6.	Products Produced:	
	Raw materials stored or used:	
	By-products produced:	
7.	Primary SIC Code:	3731
	Other SIC Codes:	4499
8.	Fac. Manager:	Mario Munoz, Vice President of Southern Operations
	Telephone:	(504) 736-1229
9.	Owner:	
	Telephone:	
10.	Env. Contact:	
	Telephone:	
11.	NPDES/LPDES Permit No.	LA0090182
	Effective Date:	July 1, 2004; Minor Modification Issued: March 1, 2005
	Expiration Date:	February 28, 2010
12.	Number and ID of Outfalls:	Outfall 001 – dry commodity vessel washwater; Outfall 002 – coal and coke vessel washwater; Outfall 003 – treated sanitary wastewater; Outfall 04A - incoming ballast water and void water; Outfall 04B - facility ballast water, dry dock ballast water, and void water
13.	Number of Injection Wells:	
14.	Water Source(s):	
15.	Receiving Water(s):	Mississippi River
16.	River Basin:	Mississippi
	Subsegment Number:	070301
17.	Federal Tax ID Number:	
18.	Rater:	rlb

TOTAL RATING POINTS: 11.35