DRAFT

PERMIT NUMBER: LA0065501
AI NUMBER: AI 8469
PER20060001

DEQ
LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Water Discharge Permit

Pursuant to the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, as amended (La. R. S. 30:2001 et seq.), rules and regulations effective or promulgated under the authority of said Acts, and in reliance on statements and representations heretofore made in the application, a Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit is issued authorizing

Clean Harbors White Castle, LLC
Clean Harbors White Castle Landfarm
52735 Clark Road
White Castle, LA 70788

Type Facility: existing privately owned non-hazardous waste treatment facility serving industrial customers in southeast Louisiana

Location: on Clark Road (off Hwy. 1), three miles south of White Castle, Iberville Parish

Receiving Waters: Mississippi River

to discharge in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, and III attached hereto.

This permit shall become effective on

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire five (5) years from the effective date of the permit.

Issued on

DRAFT

Chuck Carr Brown, Ph.D.
Assistant Secretary

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of the permit the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Outfall 001, treated process wastewater including treated contact stormwater, treated truck washwater and treated sanitary wastewater from internal outfalls 101, 201, and 301 (**estimated flow** is 38 MGD).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic		Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
		(lbs/day)	other units (specify)			
	Storet Code	Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.(mg/l)	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow-MGD	50050	---	Report	Report	1/day	Measure[1]
BOD_5	00310	---	---	30 mg/l	1/day	Grab
TSS	00530	---	---	60 mg/l	1/day	Grab
Oil & grease	00552	---	---	15 mg/l	1/day	Grab
COD	70027	---	---	150 mg/l	1/day	Grab
TOC	00680	---	---	Report mg/l	1/day	Grab
pH (Standard Units)[2]	00400	---	---	---	1/day	Grab
METALS (ug/l)				Daily Max. (ug/l)		
Total Antimony	01097	---	---	549	1/month	Grab
Total Arsenic	01002	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Total Beryllium	01012	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Total Cadmium	01027	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Total Chromium	01034	---	---	150	1/month	Grab
Total Copper	01042	---	---	500	1/month	Grab
Total Lead	01051	---	---	150	1/month	Grab
Total Mercury	71900	---	---	10	1/month	Grab
Total Nickel	01067	---	---	500	1/month	Grab
Total Selenium	01147	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Total Silver	01077	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Total Thallium	01059	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Total Zinc	01092	---	---	686	1/month	Grab
Total Cyanide	00720	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS (ug/l)						
Acrolein	34210	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Acrylonitrile	34215	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Benzene	34030	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Bromoform	32104	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Carbon Tetrachloride	32102	---	---	38	1/month	Grab
Chlorobenzene	34301	---	---	28	1/month	Grab
Chlorodibromomethane	34306	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Choroethane	34311	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	34576	---	---	100	1/month	Grab

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Effluent Characteristic	Storet Code	Discharge Limitations (lbs/day) Monthly Avg.	Discharge Limitations other units (specify) Monthly Avg.	Discharge Limitations other units (specify) Daily Max.	Monitoring Requirements Measurement Frequency[1]	Monitoring Requirements Sample Type
Chloroform	32106	---	---	46	1/month	Grab
Dichlorobromomethane	32101	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
1,1-Dichloroethane	34496	---	---	59	1/month	Grab
1,2-Dichloroethane	34531	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
1,1-Dichloroethylene	34501	---	---	25	1/month	Grab
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	34546	---	---	54	1/month	Grab
1,2-Dichloropropane	34541	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
1,3-Dichloropropylene	34561	---	---	44	1/month	Grab
Ethylbenzene	34371	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Methyl Bromide	34413	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Methyl Chloride	34418	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Methylene Chloride	34423	---	---	89	1/month	Grab
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	34516	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Tetrachloroethylene	34475	---	---	56	1/month	Grab
Toluene	34010	---	---	80	1/month	Grab
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	34506	---	---	54	1/month	Grab
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	34511	---	---	54	1/month	Grab
Trichloroethylene	39180	---	---	54	1/month	Grab
Vinyl Chloride	39175	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
ACID COMPOUNDS(ug/l)						
2-Chlorophenol	34586	---	---	98	1/month	Grab
2,4-Dichlorophenol	34601	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
2,4-Dimethylphenol	34606	---	---	36	1/month	Grab
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	34657	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
2,4-Dintrophenol	34616	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
2-Nitrophenol	34591	---	---	69	1/month	Grab
4-Nitrophenol	34646	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Parachlorometacresol	34452	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Pentachlorophenol	39032	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Phenol	34694	---	---	26	1/month	Grab
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	34621	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
BASE NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (ug/l)						
Acenaphthene	34205	---	---	59	1/month	Grab
Acnapthylene	34200	---	---	59	1/month	Grab
Anthracene	34220	---	---	59	1/month	Grab
Benzidine	39120	---	---	1.19	1/month	Grab
Benzo(a)anthracene	34526	---	---	59	1/month	Grab
Benzo(a)pyrene	34247	---	---	61	1/month	Grab
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	34530	---	---	61	1/month	Grab
Benzo(ghi)perylene	34521	---	---	100	1/month	Grab

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Effluent Characteristic	Storet Code	Discharge Limitations (lbs/day) Monthly Avg.	Discharge Limitations other units (specify) Monthly Avg.	Discharge Limitations other units (specify) Daily Max.	Monitoring Requirements Measurement Frequency[1]	Monitoring Requirements Sample Type
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	34242	---	---	59	1/month	Grab
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	34273	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) Methane	34278	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Bis(chloroisopropyl) ether	34283	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	39100	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	34636	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	34292	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
2-Chloronaphthalene	34581	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	34641	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Chrysene	34320	---	---	59	1/month	Grab
Dibenzo(a,h,) anthracene	34556	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	34536	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	34566	---	---	44	1/month	Grab
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	34571	---	---	28	1/month	Grab
3,3-Dichlorobenzidiene	34631	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Diethyl phthalate	34336	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Dimethyl phthalate	34341	---	---	47	1/month	Grab
Di-n-butyl phthalate	39110	---	---	57	1/month	Grab
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	34611	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	34626	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Di-n-octyl Phthalate	34596	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
1,2-Diphenolhydrazine	34346	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Fluoranthene	34376	---	---	68	1/month	Grab
Fluorene	34381	---	---	59	1/month	Grab
Hexachlorobenzene	39700	---	---	3.7	1/month	Grab
Hexachlorobutadiene	34391	---	---	49	1/month	Grab
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	34386	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Hexachloroethane	34396	---	---	54	1/month	Grab
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	34403	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Isophorone	34408	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Naphthalene	34696	---	---	59	1/month	Grab
Nitrobenzene	34447	---	---	68	1/month	Grab
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	34438	---	---	100	1/month	Grab

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Effluent Characteristic	Storet Code	Discharge Limitations (lbs/day) Monthly Avg.	Discharge Limitations other units (specify) Monthly Avg.	Discharge Limitations other units (specify) Daily Max.	Monitoring Requirements Measurement Frequency[1]	Monitoring Requirements Sample Type
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	34428	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	34433	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
Phenanthrene	34461	---	---	59	1/month	Grab
Pyrene	34469	---	---	67	1/month	Grab
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	34551	---	---	100	1/month	Grab
PESTICIDES (ug/l)						
Aldrin	39330	---	---	0.59	1/month	Grab
Alpha-BHC	39337	---	---	10	1/month	Grab
Beta-BHC	39338	---	---	10	1/month	Grab
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	39340	---	---	10	1/month	Grab
Delta-BHC	34259	---	---	10	1/month	Grab
Chlordane	39350	---	---	2.8	1/month	Grab
4,4-DDT	39300	---	---	1.32	1/month	Grab
4,4-DDE	39320	---	---	2.82	1/month	Grab
4,4-DD	39310	---	---	2.4	1/month	Grab
Dieldrin	39380	---	---	0.74	1/month	Grab
Alpha Endosulfan	34361	---	---	10	1/month	Grab
Beta Endosulfan	34356	---	---	10	1/month	Grab
Endosulfan Sulfate	34351	---	---	10	1/month	Grab
Endrin	39390	---	---	5	1/month	Grab
Endrin Aldehyde	34366	---	---	10	1/month	Grab
Heptachlor	39410	---	---	1.03	1/month	Grab
Heptachlor Epoxide	39420	---	---	10	1/month	Grab
PCBs[3]		---	---	---	1/month	Grab
Toxaphene	39400	---	---	0.27	1/month	Grab
DIOXIN (ug/l)						
2,3,7,8-Tetrachloro-Dibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)	34675	---	---	$2.0e^{-05}$	1/6months	Grab

QUALITY (PERCENT% UNLESS STATED)

	30-Day Avg. Min.	7-Day Min.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Biomonitoring [5]				
Daphnia pulex				
STORET TEM3D[4]	Report	Report	1/Year	24-hr. composite
STORET TOM3D	Report	Report	1/Year	24-hr. composite
STORET TQM3D	Report	Report	1/Year	24-hr. composite
Pimephales promelas				
STORET TEM6C[4]	Report	Report	1/Year	24-hr. composite
STORET TOM6C	Report	Report	1/Year	24-hr. composite
STORET TQM6C	Report	Report	1/Year	24-hr. composite

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

If a test failure has occurred and the required retests have been performed, the test results are to be reported on the DMR as follows:

	Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing				
	Storet	Monthly Avg.	7-Day	Measurement	Sample
	Code	**Minimum**	**Minimum**	**Frequency**	**Type**
Retest #1	22415	Report[4]	Report[4]	As required	24-hr.composite
Retest #2	22416	Report[4]	Report[4]	As required	24-hr.composite

1 Includes totalizing meter or totalizer.
2 The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units at all times subject to the following continuous monitoring pH range excursion provisions.
3 There shall be no discharge of PCBs.
4 Species Quality Reporting Units: Pass = 0, Fail = 1.
5 See Part II, Section C. Whole Effluent Toxicity.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location:

Outfall 001, at the point of discharge from the last treatment unit prior to mixing with other waters.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of the permit the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Outfall 101, treated sanitary wastewater from the sewage treatment facility located northeast of the administration area, (**estimated flow** is 0.002 MGD).
Outfall 201, treated sanitary wastewater from the sewage treatment facility located southwest of the administration area, (**estimated flow** is 0.002 MGD).
Outfall 301, treated sanitary wastewater from the sewage treatment facility located by the truck wash area, (***estimated flow*** *is 0.002 MGD*).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic		**Discharge Limitations**			**Monitoring Requirements**	
		(lbs/day)	other units (specify)			
	Storet Code	Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow-MGD	50050	---	Report	Report	1/6 months	Estimate
Fecal Coliform colonies/100ml [1]	74055	---	200	400	1/6 months	Grab

[1] See Part II, Section A, Paragraph 7.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location:

Outfall 001, at the point of discharge from the last treatment unit prior to mixing with other waters.

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PART II

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the standard conditions required in all permits and listed in Part III, the office has established the following additional requirements in accordance with the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations.

SECTION A. GENERAL STATEMENTS

1. The Department of Environmental Quality reserves the right to impose more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future to maintain the water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies based upon water quality studies.

2. This permit does not in any way authorize the permittee to discharge a pollutant not listed or quantified in the application or limited or monitored for in the permit.

3. Authorization to discharge pursuant to the conditions of this permit does not relieve the permittee of any liability for damages to state waters or private property. For discharges to private land, this permit does not relieve the permittee from obtaining proper approval from the landowner for appropriate easements and rights of way.

4. For definitions of monitoring and sampling terminology see Part III, Section F.

5. 24-hour Oral Reporting: Daily Maximum Limitation Violations

   Under the provisions of Part III Section D.6.e.(3) of this permit, violations of daily maximum limitations for the following pollutants shall be reported orally to the Office of Environmental Compliance within 24 hours from the time the permittee became aware of the violation followed by a written report in five days.

   Pollutants: Priority Pollutants limited in Part I

6. The permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements specified for discharges in accordance with the following schedule:

   EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE PERMIT

7. Future water quality studies may indicate potential toxicity from the presence of residual chlorine in the treatment facility's effluent. Therefore, the permittee is hereby advised that a future Total Residual Chlorine Limit may be required if chlorine is used as a method of disinfection. In many cases, this becomes a NO MEASURABLE Total Residual Chlorine Limit. If such a limit were imposed, the permittee would be required to provide for dechlorination of the effluent prior to a discharge.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)
8. DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS

Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1 or an approved substitute). All monitoring reports must be retained for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample measurement. The permittee shall make available to this Department, upon request, copies of all monitoring data required by this permit.

If there is a no discharge event at any of the monitored outfall(s) during the reporting period, enter "No Discharge" in the upper right corner of the Discharge Monitoring Report.

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms shall be prepared and submitted for each outfall per the instructions and submission schedules below:

A. For monitoring frequencies once per month or more often (i.e. 1/week, 1/day, 1/batch, 1/discharge event), one DMR form per month (summarize monitoring results monthly) must be prepared and submitted quarterly.

B. For once per quarter monitoring frequencies, one DMR form per quarter must be prepared and submitted quarterly.

C. For once per 6 months monitoring frequencies, one DMR form per six month period must be prepared and submitted semi-annually.

D. For once per year monitoring frequencies, one DMR form per year must be submitted annually.

Quarterly Submission Schedule

Monitoring Period	DMR Due Date
January, February, March	April 28th
April, May, June	July 28th
July, August, September	October 28th
October, November, December	January 28th

Semiannual Submission Schedule

Monitoring Period	DMR Due Date
January - June	July 28th
July – December	January 28th

Annual Submission Schedule

Monitoring Period	DMR Due Date
January-December	January 28th

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Duplicate copies of DMRs (one set of originals and one set of copies) signed and certified as required by LAC 33:IX.2503, and all other reports (one set of originals) required by this permit shall be submitted to the Permit Compliance Unit at the following address:

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Compliance
Enforcement Division
Post Office Box 4312
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4312
Attention: Permit Compliance Unit

11. There shall be no discharge within one mile upstream of any drinking water intake. The permittee is responsible for determining the existence and the location of the nearest drinking water intake prior to each discharge.

12. MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVEL (MQL)

If any individual analytical test result is less than the minimum quantification level listed below, a value of zero (0) may be used for that individual result for the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements.

NONCONVENTIONAL	MQL (ug/l)
Phenolics, Total Recoverable (4AAP)	5
Chlorine (Total Residual)	100
3-Chlorophenol	10
4-Chlorophenol	10
2,3-Dichlorophenol	10
2,5-Dichlorophenol	10
2,6-Dichlorophenol	10
3,4-Dichlorophenol	10
2,4-D	10
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	4

METALS AND CYANIDE	MQL (ug/l)
Antimony (Total)	60
Arsenic (Total)	10
Berylium (Total)	5
Cadmium (Total)	1
Chromium (Total)	10
Chormium (3+)	10
Chromium (6+)	10

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

METALS AND CYANIDE (continued)

Copper (Total)	10
Lead (Total)	5
Mercury (Total)	0.2
Nickel (Total)	5
Selenium (Total)	5
Silver (Total)	2
Thallium (Total)	10
Zinc (Total)	20
Cyanide (Total)	20

DIOXIN	MQL (ug/l)
2,3,7,8-TCDD	0.00001

VOLATILE COMPOUNDS	MQL (ug/l)
Acrolein	50
Acrylonitrile	50
Benzene	10
Bromoform	10
Carbon Tetrachoride	10
Chlorobenzene	10
Chlorodibromomethane	10
Chloroethane	50
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	10
Chloroform	10
Dichlorobromomethane	10
1,1- Dichloroethane	10
1,2- Dichloroethane	10
1,1- Dichloroethylene	10
1,2- Dichloropropane	10
1,3- DIchloropropylene	10
Ethylbenzene	10
Methyl Bromide	50
Methyl Chloride	50
Methylene Chloride	20
1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane	10
Tetrachloroethylene	10
Toluene	10
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	10
1,1,2- Trichloroethane	10
Trichloroethylene	10
Vinyl Chloride	10

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

ACID COMPOUNDS	MQL (ug/l)
2-Chlorophenol	10
2,4-Dichlorophenol	10
2,4-Dimethylphenol	10
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol [2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol]	50
2,4-Dinitrophenol	50
2-Nitrophenol	20
4-Nitrophenol	50
p-Chloro-m-Cresol [4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol]	10
Pentachlorophenol	50
Phenol	10
2,4,6- Trichlorophenol	10

BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS	MQL (ug/l)
Acenaphthene	10
Acenaphthylene	10
Anthracene	10
Benzidine	50
Benzo(a)anthracene	10
Benzo(a)pyrene	10
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	10
Benzo(ghi)perylene	20
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	10
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) Methane	10
Bis(2-chloroethyl) Ether	10
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) Ether	10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	10
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	10
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	10
2-Chloronapthalene	10
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	10
Chrysene	10
Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene	20
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	50
Diethyl Phthalate	10
Dimethyl Phthalate	10
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	10
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	10
Di-n-octyl Phthalate	10
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	20

OTHER REQUIREMENTS *(continued)*

BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (continued)	
Fluoranthene	10
Fluorene	10
Hexachlorobenzene	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	10
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10
Hexachloroethane	20
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene [2,3-o-Phenylene Pyrene]	20
Isophorone	10
Naphthalene	10
Nitrobenzene	10
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	50
n-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	20
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	10
Phenanthrene	10
Pyrene	10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10
PESTICIDES	MQL (ug/l)
Aldrin	0.05
Alpha-BHC	0.05
Beta-BHC	0.05
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.05
Delta-BHC	0.2
4,4'-DDT	0.1
4,4'-DDE	0.1
4,4'-DDD	0.1
Dieldrin	0.1
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.1
Beta-Endosulfan	0.1
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.1
Endrin	0.1
Endrin Aldehyde	0.1
Heptachlor	0.05
Heptachlor Epoxide (BHC-Hexachlorocyclo hexane)	0.05
PCB-1242	1.0
PCB-1254	1.0
PCB-1221	1.0
PCB-1232	1.0
PCB-1248	1.0
PCB-1260	1.0
PCB-1016	1.0
Toxaphene	5.0

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

The permittee may develop an effluent specific method detection limit (MDL) in accordance with Appendix B to 40 CFR136. For any pollutant for which the permittee determines an effluent specific MDL, the permittee shall send to the EPA Region 6 NPDES Permits Branch (6WQ-P) a report containing QA/QC documentation, analytical results, and calculations necessary to demonstrate that the effluent specifice MDL was correctly calculated. An effluent specific minimum quantification level (MQL) shall be determined in accordance with the following calculation:

$$MQL = 3.3 \times MDL$$

Upon written approval by EPA Region 6 NPDES Permits Branch (6WQ-P), the effluent specific MQL may be utilized by the permittee for all future Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

SECTION B. STORMWATER DISCHARGES

1. This section applies to all stormwater discharges from the facility, either through permitted outfalls or through outfalls which are not listed in the permit or as sheet flow.

2. Any runoff leaving the developed areas of the facility, other than the permitted outfall(s), exceeding 50 mg/L TOC, 15 mg/L Oil and Grease, or having a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 standard units shall be a violation of this permit. Any discharge in excess of these limitations, which is attributable to offsite contamination shall not be considered a violation of this permit. A visual inspection of the facility shall be conducted and a report made annually as described in Paragraph 4 below.

3. The permittee shall prepare, implement, and maintain a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) within six (6) months of the effective date of the final permit. The terms and conditions of the SWP3 shall be an enforceable Part of the permit. EPA document 833-R-92-002 (Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities) may be used as a guidance and may be obtained by writing to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Resources (RC-4100), 401 M Street, S.W., Washington D.C. 20460 or by calling (202) 260-7786.

4. The following conditions are applicable to all facilities and shall be included in the SWP3 for the facility.

   a. The permittee shall conduct an annual inspection of the facility site to identify areas contributing to the storm water discharge from developed areas of the facility and evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the SWP3 are adequate and have been properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed.
   b. The permittee shall develop a site map which includes all areas where stormwater may contact potential pollutants or substances which can cause pollution. Any location where reportable quantities leaks or spills have previously occurred are to be documented in the SWP3. The SWP3 shall contain a description of the potential pollutant sources, including, the type and quantity of material present and what action has been taken to assure stormwater precipitation will not directly contact the substances and result in contaminated runoff.
   c. Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (e.g. a tank overflow or leakage), natural condition of (e.g. precipitation), or other circumstances which result in significant amounts of pollutants reaching surface waters, the SWP3 should include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow and total quantity of pollutants which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each condition or circumstance.
   d. The permittee shall maintain for a period of three years a record summarizing the results of the inspection and a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWP3 and the permit, and identifying any incidents of noncompliance. The summary report should contain, at a minimum, the date and time of inspection, name of inspector(s), conditions found, and changes to be made to the SWP3.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

e. The summary report and the following certification shall be signed in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503. The summary report is to be attached to the SWP3 and provided to the Department upon request.

"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."

Signatory requirements for the certification may be found in Part III, Section D.10 of this permit.

f. The permittee shall make available to the Department, upon request, a copy of the SWP3 and any supporting documentation.

5. The following shall be included in the SWP3, if applicable.

a. The permittee shall utilize all reasonable methods to minimize any adverse impact on the drainage system including but not limited to:
   i. maintaining adequate roads and driveway surfaces;
   ii. removing debris and accumulated solids from the drainage system; and
   iii. cleaning up immediately any spill by sweeping, absorbent pads, or other appropriate methods.
   iv. any oil field waste spilled or tracked in any area draining to outfall 002 shall be cleaned-up immediately, including but not limited to, landfarm equipment moving from one cell to the another.

b. All spilled product and other spilled wastes shall be immediately cleaned up and disposed of according to all applicable regulations, Spill Prevention and Control (SPC) plans or Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans. Use of detergents, emulsifiers, or dispersants to clean up spilled product is prohibited except where necessary to comply with State or Federal safety regulations (i.e., requirement for non-slippery work surface). In all such cases, initial cleanup shall be done by physical removal and chemical usage shall be minimized.

c. All equipment, parts, dumpsters, trash bins, petroleum products, chemical solvents, detergents, or other materials exposed to stormwater shall be maintained in a manner which prevents contamination of stormwater by pollutants.

d. All waste fuel, lubricants, coolants, solvents, or other fluids used in the repair or maintenance of vehicles or equipment shall be recycled or contained for proper disposal. Spills of these materials are to be cleaned up by dry means whenever possible.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

e. All storage tank installations (with a capacity greater than 660 gallons for an individual container, or 1,320 gallons for two or more containers in aggregate within a common storage area) shall be constructed so that a secondary means of containment is provided for the entire contents of the largest tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation. Diked areas should be sufficiently impervious to contain spills.

f. All diked areas surrounding storage tanks or stormwater collection basins shall be free of residual oil or other contaminants so as to prevent the accidental discharge of these materials in the event of flooding, dike failure, or improper draining of the diked area. All drains from diked areas shall be equipped with valves which shall be kept in the closed condition except during periods of supervised discharge.

g. All check valves, tanks, drains, or other potential sources of pollutant releases shall be inspected and maintained on a regular basis to assure their proper operation and to prevent the discharge of pollutants.

h. The permittee shall assure compliance with all applicable regulations promulgated under the Louisiana Solid Waste and Resource Recovery Law and the Hazardous Waste Management Law (L.R.S. 30:2151, etc.). Management practices required under above regulations shall be referenced in the SWP3.

i. The permittee shall amend the SWP3 whenever there is a change in the facility or change in the operation of the facility which materially increases the potential for the ancillary activities to result in a discharge of significant amounts of pollutants.

j. If the SWP3 proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of preventing the release of significant amounts of pollutants to water of the state, then the specific objectives and requirements of the SWP3 shall be subject to modification to incorporate revised SWP3 requirements.

6. Facility Specific SWP3 Conditions:

a. The permittee shall maintain levees around the equalization ponds to minimize erosion.
b. The permittee shall maintain the slope of the treatment cells so that stormwater drains into the runoff containment areas and does not collect on the treatment cell surface.
c. The permittee shall not apply wastewater to the land during stormwater events.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

SECTION C. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (48 HR ACUTE NOEC: FRESHWATER)

1. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions in this section.

APPLICABLE TO OUTFALL(S):	**001**
REPORTED ON DMR AS OUTFALL:	**001**
CRITICAL DILUTION:	**0.42%**
EFFLUENT DILUTION SERIES:	**0.18%, 0.24%, 0.32%, 0.42%, 0.57%**
COMPOSITE SAMPLE TYPE:	**Defined at PART I**
TEST SPECIES/METHODS:	**40 CFR Part 136**

Daphnia pulex acute static renewal 48-hour definitive toxicity test using EPA-821-R-02-012, or the latest update thereof. A minimum of five (5) replicates with ten (10) organisms per replicate must be used in the control and in each effluent dilution of this test.

Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) acute static renewal 48-hour definitive toxicity test using EPA-821-R-02-012, or the latest update thereof. A minimum of five (5) replicates with ten (10) organisms per replicate must be used in the control and in each effluent dilution of this test.

b. The NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration) is defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which lethality that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur.

c. This permit may be reopened to require whole effluent toxicity limits, chemical specific effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity.

d. Test failure is defined as a demonstration of statistically significant sub-lethal or lethal effects to a test species at or below the effluent critical dilution.

2. PERSISTENT LETHALITY

The requirements of this subsection apply only when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution. Significant lethal effects are herein defined as a statistically significant difference at the 95% confidence level between the survival of the appropriate test organism in a specified effluent dilution and the control (0% effluent).

a. The permittee shall conduct a total of two (2) additional tests for any species that demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution. The two additional tests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive months. The permittee shall not substitute either of the two additional tests in lieu of routine toxicity testing, unless the specified testing frequency for the species demonstrating

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

significant lethal effects is monthly. The full report shall be prepared for each test required by this section in accordance with procedures outlined in item 4 of this section and submitted with the period discharge monitoring report (DMR) to the permitting authority for review.

b. If one or both of the two additional tests demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, the permittee shall initiate Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) requirements as specified in item 5 of this section. The permittee shall notify the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Services in writing within 5 days of the failure of any retest, and the TRE initiation date will be the test completion date of the first failed retest. A TRE may be also required due to a demonstration of intermittent lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, or for failure to perform the required retests.

c. If one or both of the two additional tests demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, the permittee shall henceforth increase the frequency of testing for this species to once per quarter for the life of the permit.

d. The provisions of item 2.a are suspended upon submittal of the **TRE Action Plan**.

3. REQUIRED TOXICITY TESTING CONDITIONS

a. Test Acceptance

The permittee shall repeat a test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, if the procedures and quality assurance requirements defined in the test methods or in this permit are not satisfied, including the following additional criteria:

i. Each toxicity test control (0% effluent) must have a survival equal to or greater than 90%.

ii. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the control (0% effluent) for the Daphnia pulex survival test and Fathead minnow survival test.

iii. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the critical dilution, unless significant lethal effects are exhibited for the Daphnia pulex survival test and Fathead minnow survival test.

Test failure may not be construed or reported as invalid due to a coefficient of variation value of greater than 40%. A repeat test shall be conducted within the required reporting period of any test determined to be invalid.

b. Statistical Interpretation

For the Daphnia pulex survival test and the Fathead minnow survival test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a statistically significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be in accordance with the methods for determining the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) as described in EPA-821-R-02-012, or the most recent update thereof.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

If the conditions of Test Acceptability are met in Item 3.a above and the percent survival of the test organism is equal to or greater than 90% in the critical dilution concentration and all other concentrations, the test shall be considered to be a passing test, and the permittee shall report an NOEC of not less than the critical dilution for the DMR reporting requirements found in Item 4 below.

c. Dilution Water

i. Dilution water used in the toxicity tests will be receiving water collected as close to the point of discharge as possible but unaffected by the discharge. The permittee shall substitute synthetic dilution water of similar pH, hardness and alkalinity to the closest downstream perennial water for;

A. toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges to receiving water classified as intermittent streams; and

B. toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions.

ii. If the receiving water is unsatisfactory as a result of instream toxicity (fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of item 3.a), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:

A. a synthetic dilution water control which fulfills the test acceptance requirements of item 3.a was run concurrently with the receiving water control;

B. the test indicating receiving water toxicity has been carried out to completion (i.e., 48 hours);

C. the permittee includes all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the full report and information required by item 4 below; and

D. the synthetic dilution water shall have a pH, hardness and alkalinity similar to that of the receiving water or closest downstream perennial water not adversely affected by the discharge, provided the magnitude of these parameters will not cause toxicity in the synthetic dilution water.

d. Samples and Composites

i. The permittee shall collect two flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples from the outfall(s) listed at item 1.a above. A 24-hour composite sample consists of a minimum of 4 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals representative of a 24-hour operating day and combined proportional to flow or a sample continuously collected proportional to flow over a 24-hour operating day.

ii. The permittee shall collect a second 24-hour composite sample for use during the 24-hour renewal of each dilution concentration for both tests. The permittee must collect the 24-hour composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 36 hours. The permittee must have initiated the toxicity test within 36 hours after the collection of the last portion

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

of the first 24-hour composite sample. Samples shall be chilled to 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping and/or storage.

iii. The permittee must collect the 24-hour composite samples such that the effluent samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage or other potentially toxic substance discharged on an intermittent basis.

iv. If the flow from the outfall(s) being tested ceases during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must collect an effluent composite sample volume during the period of discharge that is sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with daily renewal of effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days. The effluent composite sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report required in item 4 of this section.

4. REPORTING

a. A valid test must be submitted during each reporting period. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this Part in accordance with the Report Preparation Section of EPA-821-R-02-012, for every valid or invalid toxicity test initiated, whether carried to completion or not. The permittee shall retain each full report pursuant to the provisions of Part III.C of this permit. For any test which fails, is considered invalid, or which is terminated early for any reason, the full report must be submitted for agency review. The permittee shall submit the first full report to:

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Compliance
P. O. Box 4312
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4312
Attn: Permit Compliance Unit

b. The permittee shall report the following results of each valid toxicity test on the subsequent monthly DMR for that reporting period in accordance with Part III.D of this permit. Submit retest information clearly marked as such with the following month's DMR. Only results of valid tests are to be reported on the DMR. The permittee shall submit the Table I summary sheet with each valid test.

i. Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow)

A. If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TEM6C.

B. Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOM6C.

C. Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQM6C.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

ii. Daphnia pulex

A. If the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TEM3D.

B. Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOM3D.

C. Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQM3D.

iii. The permittee shall report the following results for all VALID toxicity retests on the DMR for that reporting period.

A. Retest #1 (STORET 22415): If the first monthly retest following failure of a routine test for either test species results in an NOEC for survival less than the critical dilution, report a "1"; otherwise, report a "0."

B. Retest #2 (STORET 22416): If the second monthly retest following failure of a routine test for either test species results in an NOEC for survival less than the critical dilution, report a "1"; otherwise, report a "0."

If, for any reason, a retest cannot be performed during the reporting period in which the triggering routine test failure is experienced, the permittee shall report it on the following reporting period's DMR, and the comments section of both DMRs shall be annotated to that effect. If retesting is not required during a given reporting period, the permittee shall leave these DMR fields blank.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

The permittee shall submit the toxicity testing information contained in Table 1 of this permit with the DMR subsequent to each and every toxicity test reporting period. The DMR and the summary table should be sent to the address indicated in 4.a. The permittee is not required to send the first complete report nor summary tables to EPA.

5. TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION (TRE)

a. Within ninety (90) days of confirming lethality in any retest, the permittee shall submit a **Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Action Plan and Schedule** for conducting a TRE. The **TRE Action Plan** shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A Toxicity Reduction Evaluation is an investigation intended to determine those actions necessary to achieve compliance with water quality-based effluent limits by reducing an effluent's toxicity to an acceptable level. A TRE is defined as a step-wise process which combines toxicity testing and analyses of the physical and chemical characteristics of a toxic effluent to identify the constituents causing effluent toxicity and/or treatment methods which will reduce the effluent toxicity. The **TRE Action Plan** shall lead to the successful elimination of effluent toxicity at the critical dilution and include the following:

i. Specific Activities. The plan shall detail the specific approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE. The approach may include toxicity characterizations, identifications and confirmation activities, source evaluation, treatability studies, or alternative approaches. When the permittee conducts Toxicity Characterization Procedures the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the documents **"Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA-600/6-91/003)** and **"Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA-600/6-91/005)**, or alternate procedures. When the permittee conducts Toxicity Identification Evaluations and Confirmations, the permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents **"Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080)** and **"Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081)**, as appropriate;

The documents referenced above may be obtained through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by phone at 1-800-553-6847, or by writing:

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

ii. Sampling Plan (e.g., locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, preservation, etc.). The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity test, toxicity characterization, identification and confirmation procedures, and conduct chemical specific analyses when a probable toxicant has been identified;

Where the permittee has identified or suspects specific pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical specific analyses for the identified and/or suspected pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity. Where lethality was demonstrated within 24 hours of test initiation, each 24 hour composite sample shall be

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

analyzed independently. Otherwise the permittee may substitute a composite sample, comprised of equal portions of the individual 24 hour composite samples, for the chemical specific analysis;

iii. Quality Assurance Plan (e.g., QA/QC implementation, corrective actions, etc.); and

iv. Project Organization (e.g., project staff, project manager, consulting services, etc.).

b. The permittee shall initiate the **TRE Action Plan** within thirty (30) days of plan and schedule submittal. The permittee shall assume all risks for failure to achieve the required toxicity reduction.

c. The permittee shall submit a quarterly **TRE Activities Report**, with the Discharge Monitoring Report in the months of January, April, July and October, containing information on toxicity reduction evaluation activities including:

i. any data and/or substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity;

ii. any studies/evaluations and results on the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity; and

iii. any data which identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet no significant lethality at the critical dilution.

The **TRE Activities Report** shall be submitted to the following addresses:

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Compliance
P.O. Box 4312
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4312
Attn: Permit Compliance Unit

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
Water Enforcement Branch
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202

d. The permittee shall submit a Final Report on Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Activities no later than twenty-eight (28) months from confirming lethality in the retests, which provides information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in reduction of effluent toxicity to no significant lethality at the critical dilution. The report will also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.

A copy of the Final Report on Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Activities shall also be submitted to the above addresses.

e. Quarterly testing during the TRE is a minimum monitoring requirement. EPA recommends that permittees required to perform a TRE not rely on quarterly testing alone to ensure success in the TRE, and that additional screening tests be performed to capture toxic samples for identification of toxicants. Failure to identify the specific chemical compound causing toxicity test failure will normally result in a permit limit for whole effluent toxicity limits per federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(v).

TABLE 1
SUMMARY SHEET
Daphnia pulex ACUTE SURVIVAL TEST RESULTS

PERMITTEE:_____
FACILITY SITE:_____
NPDES PERMIT NUMBER:_____ WP PERMIT NUMBER:_____
OUTFALL IDENTIFICATION:_____
OUTFALL SAMPLE IS FROM _____ SINGLE _____ MULTIPLE DISCHARGE
BIOMONITORING LABORATORY:_____
DILUTION WATER USED:_____ RECEIVING WATER _____ LAB WATER
CRITICAL DILUTION _____ % DATE TEST INITIATED_____

1. LOW-FLOW LETHALITY:

Is the mean survival at 48 hours significantly less (p=0.05) than the control survival for the low flow or critical dilution?

_____YES _____NO

DILUTION SERIES RESULTS

TIME OF READING	REP	0%					
24-HOUR							
48-HOUR							
MEAN							

2. Are the test results to be considered valid? _____yes _____no
   If _X_no (test invalid) , what reasons for invalidity?

3. Is this a retest of a previous invalid test? _____yes _____no
   Is this a retest of a previous test failure? _____yes _____no

4. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration) for Daphnia pulex:

NOEC _____% EFFLUENT

$LC_{50}48$ _____% EFFLUENT

TABLE 1
SUMMARY SHEET
Pimephales promelas ("fathead minnow") ACUTE SURVIVAL TEST

PERMITTEE:_____
FACILITY SITE:_____
NPDES PERMIT NUMBER:_____ WP PERMIT NUMBER:_____
OUTFALL IDENTIFICATION:_____
OUTFALL SAMPLE IS FROM _____SINGLE _____MULTIPLE DISCHARGE
BIOMONITORING LABORATORY:_____
DILUTION WATER USED:_____ RECEIVING WATER _____LAB WATER
CRITICAL DILUTION _____% DATE TEST INITIATED_____

1. LOW-FLOW LETHALITY:

Is the mean survival at 7 days significantly less (p=0.05) than the control survival at the low-flow or critical dilution? _____yes _____no

DILUTION SERIES RESULTS

TIME OF READING	REP	0%					
24-HOUR							
48-HOUR							
MEAN							

2. LOW-FLOW NON-LETHALITY:

Is the mean dry weight (growth) at 7 days significantly less (p=0.05) than the control's dry weight (growth) for the low-flow or critical dilution? _____yes _____no

3. Are the test results to be considered valid? _____yes _____no
If _X_no (test invalid) , what reasons for invalidity?

4. Is this a retest of a previous invalid test? _____yes _____no
Is this a retest of a previous test failure? _____yes _____no

5. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration) for Pimephales:

a. NOEC SURVIVAL = _____% effluent

b. NOEC GROWTH = _____% effluent

PART III
STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR LPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Introduction
In accordance with the provisions of LAC 33:IX.2701, et seq., this permit incorporates either expressly or by reference ALL conditions and requirements applicable to Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits (LPDES) set forth in the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (LEQA), as amended, as well as ALL applicable regulations.

2. Duty to Comply
The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

3. Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions
   a. LA. R. S. 30:2025 provides for civil penalties for violations of these regulations and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides for criminal penalties for violation of any provisions of the LPDES or any order or any permit condition or limitation issued under or implementing any provisions of the LPDES program. (See Section E. Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions for additional details).

   b. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the State Administrative Authority under LA. R. S. 30:2025 for violating a permit condition or limitation implementing any of the requirements of the LPDES program in a permit issued under the regulations or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

4. Toxic Pollutants
   a. Other effluent limitations and standards under Sections 301, 302, 303, 307, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act. If any applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, the state administrative authority shall institute proceedings under these regulations to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

   b. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Duty to Reapply
   a. Individual Permits. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The new application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the state administrative authority. (The state administrative authority shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.) Continuation of expiring permits shall be governed by regulations promulgated at LAC 33:IX.2321 and any subsequent amendments.

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b. General Permits. General permits expire five years after the effective date. The 180-day reapplication period as defined above is not applicable to general permit authorizations. Reissued general permits may provide automatic coverage for permittees authorized under the previous version of the permit, and no new application is required. Requirements for obtaining authorization under the reissued general permit will be outlined in Part I of the new permit. Permittees authorized to discharge under an expiring general permit should follow the requirements for obtaining coverage under the new general permit to maintain discharge authorization.

6. Permit Action
This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903, 2905, 2907, 3105 and 6509. The causes may include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Noncompliance by the permittee with any condition of the permit;

b. The permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant f acts, or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time;

c. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination;

d. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge; or

e. Failure to pay applicable fees under the provisions of LAC 33: IX. Chapter 13;

f. Change of ownership or operational control;

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

7. Property Rights
This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

8. Duty to Provide Information
The permittee shall furnish to the state administrative authority, within a reasonable time, any information which the state administrative authority may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the state administrative authority, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

9. Criminal and Civil Liability
Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypassing" and "Upsets", nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. Any false or materially misleading representation or concealment of information required to be reported by the provisions of the permit, the Act, or applicable regulations, which avoids or effectively defeats the regulatory purpose of the Permit may subject the Permittee to criminal enforcement pursuant to La. R.S. 30:2025.

10. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability
Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

11. State Laws
Nothing in this 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 Clean Water Act.

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12. Severability
If any provision of these rules and regulations, or the application thereof, is held to be invalid, the remaining provisions of these rules and regulations shall not be affected, so long as they can be given effect without the invalid provision. To this end, the provisions of these rules and regulations are declared to be severable.

13. Dilution
A permittee shall not achieve any effluent concentration by dilution unless specifically authorized in the permit. A permittee shall not increase the use of process water or cooling water or otherwise attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve permit limitations or water quality.

SECTION B. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1. Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense
It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

2. Duty to Mitigate
The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with the permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

3. Proper Operation and Maintenance

   a. The permittee shall 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 a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

   b. The permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff which is duly qualified to carry out operation, maintenance and other functions necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit.

4. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

   a. ***Bypass***. The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

   b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which 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 Section B.4.c. and 4.d of these standard conditions.

   c. Notice

      (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

      (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6, (24-hour notice) and Section D.6.e. of these standard conditions.

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d. Prohibition of bypass

(1) Bypass is prohibited, and the state administrative authority may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(b) 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 which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and,

(c) The permittee submitted notices as required by Section B.4.c of these standard conditions.

(2) The state administrative authority may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects, if the state administrative authority determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section B.4.d(1) of these standard conditions.

5. Upset Conditions

a. Upset. 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.

b. 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 requirements of Section B.5.c. are met. 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.

c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and

(3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required by LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6.b.ii. and Section D.6.e.(2) of these standard conditions; and

(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required by Section B.2 of these standard conditions.

d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

6. Removed Substances
Solids, sewage sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or wastewater control shall be properly disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the state and in accordance with environmental regulations.

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7. Percent Removal
For publicly owned treatment works, the 30-day average percent removal for Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Total Suspended Solids shall not be less than 85 percent in accordance with LAC 33:IX.5905.A.3. and B.3.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Inspection and Entry
The permittee shall allow the state administrative authority 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 the law to:

a. 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 permit.

Enter upon the permittee's premises where a discharge source is or might be located or in which monitoring equipment or records required by a permit are kept for inspection or sampling purposes. Most inspections will be unannounced and should be allowed to begin immediately, but in no case shall begin more than thirty (30) minutes after the time the inspector presents his/her credentials and announces the purpose(s) of the inspection. Delay in excess of thirty (30) minutes shall constitute a violation of this permit. However, additional time can be granted if the inspector or the Administrative Authority determines that the circumstances warrant such action; and

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that the department or its authorized representative determines are necessary for the enforcement of this permit. For records maintained in either a central or private office that is open only during normal office hours and is closed at the time of inspection, the records shall be made available as soon as the office is open, but in no case later than the close of business the next working day;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

e. Sample Collection

(1) When the inspector announces that samples will be collected, the permittee will be given an additional thirty (30) minutes to prepare containers in order to collect duplicates. If the permittee cannot obtain and prepare sample containers within this time, he is considered to have waived his right to collect duplicate samples and the sampling will proceed immediately. Further delay on the part of the permittee in allowing initiation of the sampling will constitute a violation of this permit.

(2) At the discretion of the administrative authority, sample collection shall proceed immediately (without the additional 30 minutes described in Section C.1.a. above) and the inspector shall supply the permittee with a duplicate sample.

f. It shall be the responsibility of the permittee to ensure that a facility representative familiar with provisions of its wastewater discharge permit, including any other conditions or limitations, be available either by phone or in person at the facility during all hours of operation. The absence of such personnel on-site who are familiar with the permit shall not be grounds for delaying the initiation of an inspection except in situations as described in Section C.1.b. of these standard conditions. The permittee shall be responsible for providing witnesses/escorts during inspections. Inspectors shall abide by all company safety rules and shall be equipped with standard safety equipment (hard hat, safety shoes, safety glasses) normally required by industrial facilities.

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g. Upon written request copies of field notes, drawings, etc., taken by department personnel during an inspection shall be provided to the permittee after the final inspection report has been completed.

2. Representative Sampling
Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. All samples shall be taken at the outfall location(s) indicated in the permit. The state administrative authority shall be notified prior to any changes in the outfall location(s). Any changes in the outfall location(s) may be subject to modification, revocation and reissuance in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903.

3. Retention of Records
Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR 503), the permittee shall 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, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the state administrative authority at any time.

4. Record Contents
Records of monitoring information shall include:

a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
d. The time(s) analyses were begun;
e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
f. The analytical techniques or methods used;
g. The results of such analyses; and
h. The results of all quality control procedures.

5. Monitoring Procedures

a. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. This includes procedures contained in the latest EPA approved edition of the following publications:

(1) "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water". This publication is available from the American Public Health Association, Publication Sales, P. O. Box 753, Waldorf, MD 20604-0573, Phone number (301) 893-1894, Fax number (301) 843-0159.

(2) "Annual Book of Standards, Vols 1101-1103, Water I, Water II, and Atmospheric Analysis". This publication is available from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, Phone number (610) 832-9500.

(3) "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, Revised, March 1983," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-84-128677.

b. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instruments at intervals frequent enough to insure accuracy of measurements and shall maintain appropriate records of such activities.

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c. An adequate analytical quality control program, including the analyses of sufficient standards, spikes, and duplicate samples to insure the accuracy of all required analytical results shall be maintained by the permittee or designated commercial laboratory. General sampling protocol shall follow guidelines established in the "Handbook for Sampling and Sample Preservation of Water and Wastewater, 1982" U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-83-124503. General laboratory procedures including glassware cleaning, etc. can be found in the "Handbook for Analytical Quality Control in Water and Wastewater Laboratories, 1979," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory. This publication is available from the Environmental Protection Agency, Phone number (513) 569-7562. Order by EPA publication number EPA-600/4-79-019.

6. Flow Measurements
Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than 10% from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:

a. "A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow, 1975," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number COM-75-10683.

b. "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits, Volumes 1 and 2," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA, 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-273 535.

c. "NPDES Compliance Flow Measurement Manual," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-82-131178.

7. Prohibition for Tampering: Penalties
a. LA R.S. 30:2025 provides for punishment of any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit.

b. LA R.S. 30:2076.2 provides for penalties for 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.

8. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee
If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) or, in the case of sludge use and disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the state administrative authority.

9. Averaging of Measurements
Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the state administrative authority in the permit.

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10. Laboratory Accreditation

a. LAC 33:I.Subpart 3, Chapters 45-59 provide requirements for an accreditation program specifically applicable to commercial laboratories, wherever located, that provide chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department, by contract or by agreement, and the data is:

(1) Submitted on behalf of any facility, as defined in R.S.30:2004;
(2) Required as part of any permit application;
(3) Required by order of the department;
(4) Required to be included on any monitoring reports submitted to the department;
(5) Required to be submitted by contractor
(6) Otherwise required by department regulations.

b. The department laboratory accreditation program is designed to ensure the accuracy, precision, and reliability of the data generated, as well as the use of department-approved methodologies in generation of that data. Laboratory data generated by commercial environmental laboratories that are not accredited under these regulations will not be accepted by the department. Retesting of analysis will be required by an accredited commercial laboratory.

Where retesting of effluent is not possible (i.e. data reported on DMRs for prior month's sampling), the data generated will be considered invalid and in violation of the LPDES permit.

c. Regulations on the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program and a list of labs that have applied for accreditation are available on the department website located at:

http://www.deq.state.la.us/laboratory/index.htm.

Questions concerning the program may be directed to (225) 765-0582.

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Facility Changes
The permittee shall give notice to the state administrative authority as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or

b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under LAC 33:IX.2703.A.1.

c. For Municipal Permits. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Section 301, or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit. In no case are any new connections, increased flows, or significant changes in influent quality permitted that will cause violation of the effluent limitations specified herein.

2. Anticipated Noncompliance
The permittee shall give advance notice to the state administrative authority of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers
This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the state administrative authority. The state administrative authority may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. (See LAC 33:IX.2901; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)

A permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under LAC 33:IX.2903. A.2.b), or a minor modification made (under LAC 33:IX.2905) to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

4. Monitoring Reports
Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Part I or Part II of this permit.

The permittee shall submit properly completed Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) on the form specified in the permit. Preprinted DMRs are provided to majors/92-500's and other designated facilities. Please contact the Permit Compliance Unit concerning preprints. Self-generated DMRs must be pre-approved by the Permit Compliance Unit prior to submittal. Self-generated DMRs are approved on an individual basis. Requests for approval of self-generated DMRs should be submitted to:

Supervisor, Permit Compliance Unit
Office of Environmental Compliance
Post Office Box 4312
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312

Copies of blank DMR templates, plus instructions for completing them, and EPA's LPDES Reporting Handbook are available at the department website located at:

http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2276

5. Compliance Schedules
Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

6. Requirements for Notification

a. Emergency Notification
As required by LAC 33.I.3915, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that does cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall notify the hotline (DPS 24-hour Louisiana Emergency Hazardous Materials Hotline) by telephone at (225) 925-6595 (collect calls accepted 24 hours a day) immediately (a reasonable period of time after taking prompt measures to determine the nature, quantity, and potential off-site impact of a release, considering the exigency of the circumstances), but in no case later than one hour after learning of the discharge. (An emergency condition is any condition which could reasonably be expected to endanger the health and safety of the public, cause significant adverse impact to the land, water, or air environment, or cause severe damage to property.) Notification required by this section will be made regardless of the amount of discharge. Prompt Notification Procedures are listed in Section D.6.c. of these standard conditions.

A written report shall be provided within seven calendar days after the notification. The report shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.d. of these standard conditions and any additional information in LAC 33:I.3925.B.

b. Prompt Notification
As required by LAC 33:I.3917, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that exceeds a reportable quantity specified in LAC 33:I.Subchapter E, but does not cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall promptly notify the department within 24 hours after learning of the discharge. Notification should be made to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division Single Point of Contact (SPOC) in accordance with LAC 33:I.3923.

In accordance with LAC 33:I.3923, prompt notification shall be provided within a time frame not to exceed 24 hours and shall be given to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division Single Point of Contact (SPOC) as follows:

(1) by the Online Incident Reporting screens found at http://www3.deq.louisiana.gov/surveillance/irf/forms/ ;or
(2) by e-mail utilizing the Incident Report Form and instructions found at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=279;or
(3) by telephone at (225) 219-3640 during office hours, or (225) 342-1234 after hours and on weekends and holidays.

c. Content of Prompt Notifications. The following guidelines will be utilized as appropriate, based on the conditions and circumstances surrounding any unauthorized discharge, to provide relevant information regarding the nature of the discharge:

(1) the name of the person making the notification and the telephone number where any return calls from response agencies can be placed;

(2) the name and location of the facility or site where the unauthorized discharge is imminent or has occurred, using common landmarks. In the event of an incident involving transport, include the name and address of the transporter and generator;

(3) the date and time the incident began and ended, or the estimated time of continuation if the discharge is continuing;

(4) the extent of any injuries and identification of any known personnel hazards that response agencies may face;

(5) the common or scientific chemical name, the U.S. Department of Transportation hazard classification, and the best estimate of amounts of any and all discharged pollutants;

(6) a brief description of the incident sufficient to allow response agencies to formulate their level and extent of response activity.

d. Written Notification Procedures. Written reports for any unauthorized discharge that requires notification under Section D.6.a. or 6.b., or shall be submitted by the discharger to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division SPOC in accordance with LAC 33:IX.3925 within seven calendar days after the notification required by D.6.a. or 6.b., unless otherwise provided for in a valid permit or other department regulation. Written notification reports shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

(1) the name, address, telephone number, Agency Interest (AI) number (number assigned by the department) if applicable, and any other applicable identification numbers of the person, company, or other party who is filing the written report, and specific identification that the report is the written follow-up report required by this section;

(2) the time and date of prompt notification, the state official contacted when reporting, the name of person making that notification, and identification of the site or facility, vessel, transport vehicle, or storage area from which the unauthorized discharge occurred;

(3) date(s), time(s), and duration of the unauthorized discharge and, if not corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue;

(4) details of the circumstances (unauthorized discharge description and root cause) and events leading to any unauthorized discharge, including incidents of loss of sources of radiation, and if the release point is subject to a permit:

(a) the current permitted limit for the pollutant(s) released;and
(b) the permitted release point/outfall ID.

(5) the common or scientific chemical name of each specific pollutant that was released as the result of an unauthorized discharge, including the CAS number and U.S. Department of Transportation hazard classification, and the best estimate of amounts of any and all released pollutants (total amount of each compound expressed in pounds, including calculations);

(6) a statement of the actual or probable fate or disposition of the pollutant or source of radiation and what off-site impact resulted;

(7) remedial actions taken, or to be taken, to stop unauthorized discharges or to recover pollutants or sources of radiation.

(8) Written notification reports shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division SPOC by mail or fax. The transmittal envelope and report or fax cover page and report should be clearly marked "**UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REPORT**."

Please see LAC 33:I.3925.B for additional written notification procedures.

e. Twenty-four Hour Reporting. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and; steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24hours:

(1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see LAC 33:IX.2701.M.3.b.);

(2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;

(3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the state administrative authority in Part II of the permit to be reported within 24 hours (LAC 33:IX.2707.G.).

7. Other Noncompliance
The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section D.4., 5., and 6., at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.e.

8. Other Information
Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the state administrative authority, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

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9. Discharges of Toxic Substances
In addition to the reporting requirements under Section D.1-8, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant:

i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4 -dinitro-phenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC33:IX.2501.G.7; or
(4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F; or

ii. which exceeds the reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.

b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant:

i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

(1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
(2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
(3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2501.G.7; or
(4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F; or

ii. which exceeds the reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.

10. Signatory Requirements
All applications, reports, or information submitted to the state administrative authority shall be signed and certified.

a. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation - by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

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

(b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to ensure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and

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accurate information for permit application requirements; and the authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

NOTE: DEQ does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in Section D.10.a.(1)(a). The agency will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the state administrative authority to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under Section D.10.a.(1)(b) rather than to specific individuals.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
(3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency - by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes:
(a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
(b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

b. All reports required by permits and other information requested by the state administrative authority shall be signed by a person described in Section D.10.a., or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Section D.10.a. of these standard conditions;
(2) 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, (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or an individual occupying a named position; and,
(3) The written authorization is submitted to the state administrative authority.

c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Section D.10.b. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section D.10.b. must be submitted to the state administrative authority prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

d. Certification. Any person signing a document under Section D.10. a. or b. above, shall 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."

11. Availability of Reports
All recorded information (completed permit application forms, fact sheets, draft permits, or any public document) not classified as confidential information under R.S. 30:2030(A) and 30:2074(D) and designated as such in accordance with these regulations (LAC 33:IX.2323 and LAC 33:IX.6503) shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying during normal working hours in accordance with the Public Records Act, R.S. 44:1 et seq.

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Claims of confidentiality for the following will be denied:

a. The name and address of any permit applicant or permittee;
b. Permit applications, permits, and effluent data.
c. Information required by LPDES application forms provided by the state administrative authority under LAC 33:IX.2501 may not be claimed confidential. This includes information submitted on the forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

SECTION E. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF PERMIT CONDITION

1. Criminal

a. Negligent Violations
The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who negligently violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provision in a permit issued under the LPDES by the secretary, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the LPDES is subject to a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, 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 $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

b. Knowing Violations
The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under 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.

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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 (also known as Daily 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.

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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. 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)

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

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

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

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

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

27. Weekly average, (also known as 7-day 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.

28. 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.

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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.

FACT SHEET

as required by LAC 33:IX.2411, for draft **Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. LA0065501; AI 8469; PER20060001** to discharge to waters of the **State of Louisiana** as per LAC 33:IX.2311.

The **permitting authority** for the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) is:

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services
P. O. Box 4313
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4313

I. THE APPLICANT IS: Clean Harbors White Castle, LLC
Clean Harbors White Castle Landfarm
52735 Clark Road
White Castle, LA 70788

II. PREPARED BY: Angela Marse

DATE PREPARED: August 7, 2006

III. PERMIT ACTION: LPDES permit LA0065501, AI8469

LPDES application received:	March 1, 2006
LPDES permit issued:	September 1, 2001
LPDES permit expired:	August 31, 2006

IV. FACILITY INFORMATION:

A. The application is for the discharge of treated contact stormwater, treated truck washwater, and treated sanitary wastewater from a privately owned non-hazardous waste land treatment facility serving industrial customers in southeast Louisiana.

B. The facility is located on Clark Road (off Hwy. 1), three miles south of White Castle, Iberville Parish.

C. The process wastewater treatment facility consists of equalization, aeration, and/or reapplication via land farming technique. Wastes are applied to eight treatment cells by subsurface injection or direct application. Microorganisms in soil degrade pollutants in waste. Each cell has a runoff containment area (ROCA) in the center. The ROCAs drain to the perimeter ditch around the landfarm area. The water is pumped from the perimeter ditch into the equalization basin outside the landfarm area. Wastewater is tested before being discharged. If necessary, it is re-injected for further biodegrading. Three sanitary wastewater treatment facilities consist of aeration followed by chlorine disinfection.

E. Outfall 001

Discharge Location:	Latitude 30°11'29" North Longitude 91°06'47" West
Description:	treated contact stormwater, treated truck washwater, and treated sanitary wastewater

Estimated Flow: 38 MGD

Type of Flow Measurement which the facility is currently using: Estimate based on pump specifications

Outfall 101

Discharge Location: Latitude 30°10'19" North
Longitude 91°06'08" West

Description: treated sanitary wastewater

Estimated Flow: <.005 MGD

Type of Flow Measurement which the facility is currently using: Estimate using DHH standard

Outfall 201

Discharge Location: Latitude 30°10'15" North
Longitude 91°06'04" West

Description: treated sanitary wastewater

Estimated Flow: <.005 MGD

Type of Flow Measurement which the facility is currently using: Estimate based on DHH standard

Outfall 301

Discharge Location: Latitude 30°10'15" North
Longitude 91°05'57" West

Description: treated sanitary wastewater

Estimated Flow: <0.005 MGD

Type of Flow Measurement which the facility is currently using: Estimate based on DHH standard

V. RECEIVING WATERS:

The discharge is by pipe into the Mississippi River in segment 070301. This segment is listed not the 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies.

The **critical low flow** (7Q10) of the Mississippi River is 141,955 cfs.

The **hardness value** is 153mg/l and the **fifteenth percentile value for TSS** is 32 mg/l.

The designated uses and degree of support for Segment 070301 of the Mississippi River Basin are as indicated in the table below[1/]:

Overall Degree of Support for Segment	Degree of Support of Each Use						
Full	Primary Contact Recreation	Secondary Contact Recreation	Propagation of Fish & Wildlife	Outstanding Natural Resource Water	Drinking Water Supply	Shell fish Propagation	Agriculture
	Full	Full	Full	N/A	Full	N/A	N/A

[1/] The designated uses and degree of support for Segment 070301 of the Mississippi River Basin are as indicated in LAC 33:IX.1123.C.3, Table (3) and the 2004 Water Quality Management Plan, Water Quality Inventory Integrated Report, Appendix A, respectively.

Section 303 (d) of the Clean Water Act as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, and EPA's regulations at 40 CFR 130 require that each state identify those waters within its boundaries not meeting water quality standards and develop plans for those waterbodies to meet water quality standards. Segment 070301, the Mississippi River from Monte Sano Bayou to Head of Pass, Mississippi River Basin is not on the 2004 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies. No Total Daily Maximum Load (TMDL) Studies will be performed for this Segment.

VI. ENDANGERED SPECIES:

The receiving waterbody, Subsegment 070301 of the Mississippi River Basin, is listed in Section II.2 of the Implementation Strategy as requiring consultation with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) as habitat for the *Pallid Sturgeon*, which is listed as an endangered species. LDEQ, as instructed by the FWLS in a letter dated October 21, 2005 from Watson (FWS) to Gautreaux (LDEQ), has sent this draft permit to the FWLS for review and consultation.

VII. HISTORIC SITES:

The discharge is from an existing facility location, which does not include an expansion beyond the existing perimeter. 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.

VIII. PUBLIC NOTICE:

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 modification 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

IX. PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITS:

A site visit to Clean Harbors White Castle Landfarm was conducted June 26, 2006 by permits personnel. The facility accepts solid, liquid, and sludge non-hazardous industrial wastes. Wastes are worked into the surface by injection (6-8 inches below the surface) or mechanical means to minimize contact with stormwater. Facility personnel indicated most of the wastes received at the facility contain high organic compound concentrations. Microorganisms in the soil degrade these organic compounds resulting in conversion of wastes to more innocuous compounds like CO_2 and H_2O).

The previous permit contained BOD_5 (biochemical oxygen demand) and COD (chemical oxygen demand) effluent limits. BOD_5 is the amount of oxygen required by bacteria to oxidize biologically degradable matter (such as organic compounds) found in wastes. If a facility uses a type of biological treatment for wastes or wastewater, BOD_5 is an acceptable measure of oxygen demand in the wastestream. COD uses an oxidant to react with both organic and inorganic components of a sample. Generally speaking, COD requirements should be used when effluent is likely to contain inorganic compounds. These compounds would not register on a TOC (total organic carbon) test, and may not be biologically available (so they would not show up on a BOD test). Since Clean Harbors can treat wastes with high concentrations of organic compounds, TOC monitoring and reporting has been included in the proposed permit. (Since TOC only measures organic carbons of a compound it is important to retain the COD limit as well.) Monitoring all three oxygen related parameters will give better overall look at the effectiveness of the treatment process.

Since issuance of previous permit, regulations for the Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) Category have been promulgated by EPA. They are not applicable to land application sites. Thus, these regulations are not applicable to Clean Harbors White Castle. Limits will remain the same as those in the previous permit (with the exception of some pesticides, Benzidine, and Hexachlorobenzene as detailed further in this discussion). The previous permit limits are based on a comparison of OCPSF Guidelines, LDEQ/EPA Technical Data [Empirical Data,1990], and Water Quality Based Effluent Limits (WQBL).

The previous permit required metals monitoring 1/day when discharging. A file review indicated this was to ensure high metal concentrations were not discharged in the effluent as the facility has no treatment for metals. A DMR review for the calendar years 2004 and 2005 did not indicate any exceedences for metals or any other priority pollutants. The discharge is also intermittent,

sometimes going several months between discharges. For these reasons, the Department has reduced frequency of metals monitoring from 1/day to 1/month. Thus, all priority pollutants will be monitored 1/month.

The site plan submitted in the application contains 4 internal outfalls. Three are for sanitary wastewater and require monitoring of fecal coliform. The other is for exterior truck wash only. This washwater is collected and sent to the equalization basins. Therefore, it will be monitored with other process wastewaters at outfall 001. (Interior truck washwater is collected and sent to the treatment cells for treatment and ultimately discharged through outfall 001 as well.)

Flow rates reported in the application were 1.28 MGD long term average and 13 MGD maximum daily discharge. The previous permit used an expected flow of 13 MGD. A DMR review consistently showed the average and maximum flows between 25 and 38 MGD. Since the facility only discharges intermittently, the higher number is more reflective of facility operations. (Facility personnel agreed as per email sent from Clean Harbors personnel to Permits personnel on June 8, 2006 and again on the facility site visit June 26,2008.) The max and the average were the same on DMRs. Using 38 MGD to calculate WQBLs, some pesticide effluent limitations and effluent limits for Benzidine and Hexochlorobenzene are more stringent in the proposed permit.

Final Effluent Limits:

OUTFALL 001

Final limits shall become effective on the effective date of the permit and expire on the expiration date of the permit.

Effluent Characteristic	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Basis
BOD_5	---	30mg/l	Previous LPDES Permit.
TSS	---	60 mg/l	Previous LPDES Permit.
COD	---	150 mg/l	Previous LPDES Permit.
TOC	---	Report mg/l	Best Professional Judgment based on stormwater discharges and the nature of wastewater types received at the facility.
Oil and Grease	---	15 mg/l	Previous LPDES Permit.

Priority Pollutants

Effluent Characteristic	Monthly Avg. (ug/l)	Daily Max. (ug/l)	Basis
METALS			
Antimony	---	549	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
Arsenic	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
Beryllium	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
Cadmium	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
Chromium (Total)	---	150	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
Copper (Total)	---	500	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
Lead (Total)	---	150	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
Mercury	---	10	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
Nickel (Total)	---	500	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
Selenium	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
Silver	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
Thallium	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
Zinc (Total)	---	686	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
Cyanide (Total)	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
VOLATILES			
Acrolein	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Acrylonitrile	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Benzene	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Bromoform	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Carbon Tetrachloride	---	38	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Chlorobenzene	---	28	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Chlorodibromomethane	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Chloroethane	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)

2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Chloroform	---	46	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Dichlorobromoethane	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
1,1-Dichloroethane	---	59	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
1,2-Dichloroethane	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
1,1-Dichloroethylene	---	25	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
1,2-Dichloropropane	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
1,3-Dichloropropylene	---	44	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Ethylbenzene	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Methyl Bromide	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Methyl Chloride	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Methylene Chloride	---	89	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Tetrachloroethylene	---	56	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Toluene	---	80	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	---	54	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
1,1,1-Trichlorethane	---	54	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	---	54	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Trichloroethylene	---	54	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Vinyl Chloride	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
DIOXIN	---		
2,3,7,8-TCDD	---	2.0^{e-05}	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LAC33:IX.713.C)
ACIDS			
2-Chlorophenol	---	98	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
2,4-Dichlorophenol	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
2,4-Dimethylphenol	---	36	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)

4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
2,4-Dinitrophenol	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
2-Nitrophenol	---	69	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
4-Nitorphenol	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
P-Chloro-m-cresol	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Pentachlorophenol	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Phenol	---	26	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
BASE NEUTRALS			
Acenaphthene	---	59	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Acenaphthylene	---	59	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Anthracene	---	59	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Benzidine	---	1.19	BPJ. Water Quality Based Limit.
Benzo(A)Anthracene	---	59	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Benzo(A)Pyrene	---	61	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	---	61	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Benzo(ghi)perylene	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Benzo(K)Fluoranthene	---	59	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Bis(2-Chlorethyl)ether	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Bis(chloroisopropyl)ether	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Butylbenzyl Pthalate	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
2-Chloronaphthalene	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)

Chrysene	---	59	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	---	44	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	---	28	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Diethylphthalate	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
Dimethylphthalate	---	47	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	---	57	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
Di-n-octyl Phthalate	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Fluoranthene	---	68	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Fluorene	---	59	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Hexachlorobenzene	---	3.7	BPJ. Water Quality Based Effluent Limits.
Hexachlorbutadiene	---	49	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Hexachloroethane	---	54	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Isophorone	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Naphthalene	---	59	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Nitrobenzene	---	68	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)

N-Nitorsodiphenylamine	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Phenanthrene	---	59	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
Pyrene	---	67	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (OCPSF Guidelines)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	---	100	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit.
PESTICIDES AND PCBS			
Aldrin	---	0.59	BPJ. Water Quality Based Limit.
Alpha-BHC	---	10	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Beta-BHC	---	10	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Gamma-BHC(Lindane)	---	10	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Delta-BHC	---	10	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Chlordane	---	2.8	BPJ. Water Quality Based Limit.
4-4'-DDT	---	1.32	BPJ. Water Quality Based Limit.
4-4'-DDE	---	2.82	BPJ. Water Quality Based Limit.
4-4'-DDD	---	2.4	BPJ. Water Quality Based Limit.
Deildrin	---	0.74	BPJ. Water Quality Based Limit.
Alpha-Endosulfan	---	10	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Beta-Endosulfan	---	10	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Endosulfan Sulfate	---	10	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Endrin	---	5	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Endrin Aldehyde	---	10	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Heptachlor	---	1.03	BPJ. Water Quality Based Limit.
Heptachlor Epoxide	---	10	BPJ. Technology-based limit from the previous permit. (LDEQ/EPA 1990)
Toxaphene	---	0.27	BPJ. Water Quality Based Limit.
PCB(Total)	---	---	No discharge.*

* There are no discharge provisions in place for PCBs. In previous LWDPS permits, the Office of Water Resources did not allow the discharge of PCBs. This condition was to prevent PCB contamination and the resultant legal ramifications such as those in the Sibley Lake/Tennessee Gas Pipeline incident. For this reason, the proposed permit limit is based on the MQL. If any individual analytical test result for PCB's is less than the minimum quantification level, then a value of zero (0) shall be used for the DMR calculations and reporting requirements.

Other Effluent Limitations:

1) pH

According to LAC 33:IX.3705.A.1., POTW's must treat to at least secondary levels. Therefore, in accordance with LAC 33:IX.5905.C, the pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units at any time.
The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units at any time. (Limits as established through BPJ considering BCT for similar waste streams in accordance with LAC 33:IX.5905.C.)

2) Solids and Foam

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts in accordance with LAC 33:IX.1113.B.7.

3) Toxicity Characteristics

Whole effluent biomonitoring is the most direct measure of potential toxicity which incorporates the effects of synergism of the effluent components and receiving stream water quality characteristics. Biomonitoring of the effluent is, therefore, required as a condition of this permit to assess potential toxicity. LAC33:IX.1121.B.3. provides for the use of biomonitoring to monitor the effluent for protection of State waters.

According to the *Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards* (2001) chronic toxicity tests shall generally be required of those discharges with potential toxicity (LAC 33:1113.B.5). However, equivalent acute toxicity testing in lieu of chronic testing for minor facilities or discharges that have a critical dilution of five percent or less is acceptable. This is the case for Clean Harbors White Castle Facility. Furthermore, EPA's Region 6 Post-Third Round Toxics Strategy requires where available data show reasonable potential to cause lethality, the permit shall require a whole effluent toxicity (WET) limit. A review of Clean Harbors White Castle Facility's biological testing data did not indicate a WET limit was necessary in the proposed permit.

The permittee shall submit the results of any biomonitoring testings performed in accordance with the LPDES Permit No. LA0065501, Part II, Section C for the organisms indicated below.

TOXICITY TESTS	FREQUENCY
Acute static renewal 48-hour acute test Using *Daphia pulex* (EPA-821-R-02-012)	1/year*
Acute static renewal 48-hour acute test Using fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) (EPA-821-R-02-012)	1/year*

Dilution Series – The permit requires five (5) dilutions in addition to the control (0% effluent) to be used in toxicity tests. These additional concentrations shall be 0.18%, 0.24%, 0.32%, 0.42%, and 0.57%. The low-flow effluent concentration (critical low-flow dilution) is defined as 0.42% effluent. The critical dilution is calculated in Appendix B-1 of this fact sheet. Results of all dilutions shall be documented in a full report according to the test method publication mentioned in **Part II Section C** under Whole Effluent Toxicity. This full report shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance as contained in the Reporting Paragraph located in **Part II Section C** of the permit.

The permit may be reopened to require effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity if biomonitoring data show actual or potential ambient toxicity to be the result of the permittee's discharge to the receiving stream or waterbody. Modification or revocation of the permit is subject to the provisions of LAC 33:IX.2903. Accelerated or intensified toxicity testing may be required in accordance with Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.

* An acute critical dilution of less than 1% shall have an established monitoring frequency of once/year.

Final Effluent Limits:

OUTFALLS 101, 201, 301

Final limits shall become effective on the effective date of the permit and expire on the expiration date of the permit.

1) **Fecal Coliform**

The discharge from this facility is into a water body which has a designated use of Primary Contact Recreation. According to LAC 33:IX.1113.C.5.b.i, the fecal coliform standards for this water body are 200/100 ml and 400/100 ml. Therefore, the limits of 200/100 ml (Monthly Average) and 400/100 ml (Weekly Average) are proposed as Fecal Coliform limits in the permit. These limits are being proposed through Best Professional Judgement in order to ensure that the water body standards are not exceeded, and due to the fact that existing facilities have demonstrated an ability to comply with these limitations using present available technology.

X. PREVIOUS PERMITS:

LPDES Permit No. LA0065501: Issued: September 1, 2001
Expires: August 31, 2006

Outfall 001

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg.	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Report	Report	1/day	Estimate
BOD_5	---	30 mg/l	1/day	Grab
TSS	---	60 mg/l	1/day	Grab
Oil & grease	---	15 mg/l	1/day	Grab
COD	---	150 mg/l	1/day	Grab

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg.	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Antimony	---	549ug/l	1/day	Grab
Arsenic	---	100ug/l	1/day	Grab
Beryllium	---	100ug/l	1/day	Grab
Cadmium	---	100ug/l	1/day	Grab
Chromium (Total)	---	150ug/l	1/day	Grab
Copper (Total)	---	500ug/l	1/day	Grab
Lead (Total)	---	150ug/l	1/day	Grab
Mercury	---	10ug/l	1/day	Grab
Nickel (Total)	---	500ug/l	1/day	Grab
Selenium	---	100ug/l	1/day	Grab
Silver	---	100ug/l	1/day	Grab
Thallium	---	10ug/l	1/day	Grab
Zinc (Total)	---	686ug/l	1/day	Grab
Cyanide (Total)	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Acrolein	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Acrylonitrile	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Benzene	---	100gu/l	1/month	Grab
Bromoform	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Carbon Tetrachloride	---	38ug/l	1/month	Grab
Chlorobenzene	---	28ug/l	1/month	Grab
Chlorodibromomethane	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Chloroethane	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Chloroform	---	46ug/l	1/month	Grab
Dichlorobromomethane	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
1,1-Dichloroethane	---	59ug/l	1/month	Grab
1,2-Dichloroethane	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
1,1,-Dichloroethylene	---	25ug/l	1/month	Grab
1,1-Dichloropropane	---	54ug/l	1/month	Grab
1,3-Dichloropropylene	---	44ug/l	1/month	Grab
Ethylbenzene	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Methyl bromide	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Methyl chloride	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Methylene chloride	---	89ug/l	1/month	Grab
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Tetrachloroethylene	---	56ug/l	1/month	Grab
Toluene	---	80ug/l	1/month	Grab
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	---	54ug/l	1/month	Grab
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	---	54ug/l	1/month	Grab
Trichloroethylene	---	54ug/l	1/month	Grab
Vinyl chloride	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
2,3,7,8-TCDD	---	$2.0e^{-05}$	1/6 months	Grab
2-Chlorophenol	---	98ug/l	1/month	Grab
2,4-Dichlorphenol	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
2,4-Dimethylphenol	---	36ug/l	1/month	Grab
4,6-Dinitro-O-cresol	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
2,4-Dinitropheno l	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
2-Nitrophenol	---	69ug/l	1/month	Grab

4-Nitrophenol	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
P-Chloro-M-cresol	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Pentachlorphenol	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Phenol	---	26ug/l	1/month	Grab
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Acenaphthene	---	59ug/l	1/month	Grab
Acenphthylene	---	59ug/l	1/month	Grab
Anthracene	---	59ug/l	1/month	Grab
Benzidine	---	3.47ugl	1/month	Grab
Benzo(a)anthracene	---	59ug/l	1/month	Grab
Benzo(a)pyrene	---	61ug/l	1/month	Grab
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	---	61ug/l	1/month	Grab
Benzo (ghi)perylene	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	---	59ug/l	1/month	Grab
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Bis(chloroisopropyl) Ether	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
2-Chloronaphthalene	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Chrysene	---	59ug/l	1/month	Grab
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	---	44ug/l	1/month	Grab
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	---	28ug/l	1/month	Grab
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Diethyl phthalate	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Dimethyl phthalate	---	47ug/l	1/month	Grab
Di-n-butyl phthalate	---	57ug/l	1/month	Grab
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Fluoranthene	---	68gu/l	1/month	Grab
Fluorene	---	59ug/l	1/month	Grab
Hexachlorobenzene	---	10.9ug/l	1/month	Grab
Hexachlorobutadiene	---	49ug/l	1/month	Grab
Hexachloro-Cyclopentadiene	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Hexachloroethane	---	54ug/l	1/month	Grab
Ideno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Isophorone	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Naphthalene	---	59ug/l	1/month	Grab
Nitrobenzene	---	68ug/l	1/month	Grab
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab

Phenanthrene	---	59ug/l	1/month	Grab
Pyrene	---	67ug/l	1/month	Grab
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	---	100ug/l	1/month	Grab
Aldrin	---	1.74ug/l	1/month	Grab
Alpha-BHC	---	10ug/l	1/month	Grab
Beta-BHC	---	10ug/l	1/month	Grab
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	---	10ug/l	1/month	Grab
Delta-BHC	---	10ug/l	1/month	Grab
Chlordane	---	8.25ug/l	1/month	Grab
4-4'-DDT	---	3.88	1/month	Grab
4-4'-DDE	---	8.25ug/l	1/month	Grab
4-4"-DDD	---	7.05ug/l	1/month	Grab
Dieldrin	---	2.17ug/l	1/month	Grab
Alpha-endosulfan	---	10ug/l	1/month	Grab
Beta-endosulfan	---	10ug/l	1/month	Grab
Endosulfan Sulfate	---	10ug/l	1/month	Grab
Endrin	---	5ug/l	1/month	Grab
Endrin Aldehyde	---	10ug/l	1/month	Grab
Heptachlor	---	3.04ug/l	1/month	Grab
Heptachlor Epoxide	---	10ug/l	1/month	Grab
Toxaphene	---	0.78ug/l	1/month	Grab
PCB-1242	---	*3	1/month	Grab
PCB-1254	---	*3	1/month	Grab
PCB-1221	---	*3	1/month	Grab
PCB-1232	---	*3	1/month	Grab
PCB-1248	---	*3	1/month	Grab
PCB-1260	---	*3	1/month	Grab
PCB-1016	---	*3	1/month	Grab
PCBs (Total)	---	*3	1/month	Grab

*3 – no discharge

Outfalls 101, 201, 301

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Avg.	Weekly Avg.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	---	Report	1/6months	Estimate
Fecal coliform	---	400	1/6months	Grab

The permit contains biomonitoring.

XI. ENFORCEMENT AND SURVEILLANCE ACTIONS:

A) Inspections

A review of the files indicates the following most recent inspection was performed for this facility.

Date – October 18, 2005
Inspector - LDEQ
Findings and/or Violations -

1. LPDES records and reports were satisfactory.
2. The SPCC Plan was satisfactory.
3. No discharges from any outfalls were observed.
4. Levee system had not eroded.
5. No odors were present at the site.

B) Compliance and/or Administrative Orders

A review of the files indicates no recent enforcement actions administered against this facility.

C) DMR Review

A review of the discharge monitoring reports for the period beginning January, 2004 through December, 2005 revealed no violations.

XII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The Department of Environmental Quality reserves the right to impose more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future to maintain the water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies based upon water quality studies.

At present, the **Monitoring Requirements, Sample Types, and Frequency of Sampling** as shown in the permit are based on the previous permit and compliance history.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The permittee shall prepare, implement, and maintain a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SW3) within six (6) months of the effective date of the final permit. The terms and conditions of the SWP3 shall be an enforceable part of the permit. EPA document 833-R-92-002 (Stormwater Management for Industrial Activities) may be used as a guidance and obtained by writing to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Resources (RC-4100), 401 M Street, S.W., Washington D.C. 20460 or by calling (202) 260-7786.

XIII TENTATIVE DETERMINATION:

On the basis of preliminary staff review, the Department of Environmental Quality has made a tentative determination to issue a permit for the discharge described in this Statement of Basis.

XIV REFERENCES:

Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan / Continuing Planning Process, Vol. 8, "Wasteload Allocations / Total Maximum Daily Loads and Effluent Limitations Policy," Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, 2005.

Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan / Continuing Planning Process, Vol. 5, "Water Quality Inventory Section 305(b) Report," Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, 1998.

Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 33 - Environmental Quality, Part IX - Water Quality Regulations, Chapter 11 - "Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards", Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, 2004.

Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 33 - Environmental Quality, Part IX - Water Quality Regulations, Subpart 2 - "The LPDES Program", Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, 2004.

Low-Flow Characteristics of Louisiana Streams, Water Resources Technical Report No. 22, United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, 1980.

Index to Surface Water Data in Louisiana, Water Resources Basic Records Report No. 17, United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, 1989.

LPDES Permit Application to Discharge Wastewater, Clean Harbors White Castle, LLC,Clean Harbors White Castle, LLC, March 1, 2006.

APPENDIX I

Numeric Toxic Limits: In comparing Technology-Based Effluent Limits and Water Quality Based Effluent Limits, the following parameters indicated Water Quality Based Limits were more stringent and thus more protective of the receiving stream. The parameters with Water Quality Based Effluent Limits are the same as in the previous permit. However, some pesticides, benzidine and hexachlorobenzene are more stringent than the previous permit. (This is a result of increased flow discussed in Section IX. Proposed Permit Limits.) Please see Appendix B-1, Water Quality Screen Spreadsheet.

Pollutant	Water Quality Based Limit [1]	Drinking Water Source
Benzidine	3.47	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	10.9	Yes
Aldrin	1.74	Yes
Chlordane	8.25	Yes
4'-4'-DDT	3.88	Yes
4'-4'-DDE	3.88	Yes
4'-4'-DDD	8.25	Yes
Deildrin	7.05	Yes
Heptachlor	3.04	Yes
Toxaphene	0.78	Yes

1/ The water quality based limit is the maximum allowable instream concentration for that pollutant to be in compliance with water quality standards.

The following steps were used in evaluating the potential toxicity of the analyzed pollutants (see Appendix B-1):

i. An evaluation of the applicability of the effluent data.

Results of the PPS were entered and compared to EPA's Minimum Quantification Levels (MQL's) to determine the potential presence of the respective toxic pollutant. Those pollutants with reported laboratory Method Detection Levels (MDL's) which exceed their respective EPA MQL's are determined to be reasonably present in the effluent and an evaluation of their potential toxicity is determined. Those pollutants with MDLs less than the MQL are determined to be not potentially present in the effluent and eliminated from further evaluation.

ii. Calculation of permit limits based on applicable water quality standards.

Applicable water quality criteria are listed in the Appendix B-1 in Columns 12-14. These values were used to calculate the Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for each of the toxic pollutants. The WLA is the maximum allowable concentration of a pollutant necessary to meet the respective water quality criteria. The WLAs are calculated as described in the State's Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards, dated October 30, 1995, as follows (**Benzidine** is used as the example pollutant for the following calculations):

Complete Mix Balance Model for Waste Load Allocation

Qe	=	plant effluent, MGD = 38
Qr	=	critical flow of receiving stream, 141,955 **cfs**
Fs	=	MZ, ZID flow fraction, LAC 33:IX.1115.D.7 and 8 (**MZ = 1, and ZID = 0.1**)
Cr	=	numerical criteria value from LAC 33:IX.1113, Table 1
Cu	=	ambient instream concentration for pollutant. In the absence of accurate supporting data, assume Cu = 0
WLA	=	concentration for pollutant at end-of-pipe based on aquatic life and human health numerical criteria (site specific dilution type)
LTA	=	long term average, units same as WLA
WQBL	=	effluent water quality based limit.

Dilution factor $= \dfrac{Qe}{(QrFs + Qe)}$

Dilution factor (human health) $= \dfrac{38}{(366748)(0.6463)(1.0) + 38}$

$= 0.00016$

WLA = (Cr/Dilution factor) - (FsQrCu/Qe)

WLA_{hh} = (Cr/Dilution factor) - (FsQrCu/Qe)

WLA_{hh} = (0.00008/0.00016) - [(0.1)(366748)(0)/38] = 0.5

iv. Calculation of Long Term Averages (LTA's) and Permit Limits.

Comparison of the reported effluent data (converted to the 95th percentile) to the calculated effluent limitations. Long term averages are listed in the Appendix B-1 in Columns 15-17.

Long term averages are calculated for each WLA (based on aquatic and human health criteria). The LTA's are calculated as follows:

$LTA_a = WLA_a \times 0.32$
$LTA_c = WLA_c \times 0.53$
$LTA_h = WLA_h$

$LTA_{human\ health} = 0.5$

A comparison of each LTA is made and the lowest (most restrictive) is selected to calculate the effluent limitations. The most limiting LTA is listed in Appendix B-1, Column 18.

Calculation of permit limits if aquatic life LTA is more limiting:

Daily Average = $Min(LTA_a, LTA_c) \times 1.31$
Daily Maximum = $Min(LTA_a, LTA_c) \times 3.11$

If human health LTA is more limiting:
Daily Average = LTA_h
Daily Maximum = 0.5 x 2.38 = 1.19ug/l

BIOMONITORING FREQUENCY RECOMMENDATION AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Permit Number: **LA0065501**
Facility Name: **Clean Harbors White Castle, LLC**
Previous Critical Dilution: **0.42%** Proposed Critical Dilution: **0.42% (10:1 ACR)**
Date of Review: **05/11/06** Name of Reviewer: **Kim Gunderson**

Recommended Frequency by Species:

***Pimephales promelas* (Fathead minnow): Once/Year[1]**
***Daphnia pulex* (water flea): Once/Year[1]**

Recommended Dilution Series: **0.18%, 0.24%, 0.32%, 0.42%, and 0.57%**

Number of Tests Performed during previous 5 years by Species:

***Pimephales promelas* (Fathead minnow): 14**
***Daphnia pulex* (water flea): 14**
***Daphnia magna* (water flea): N/A – Testing of species was not required**
***Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea): N/A – Testing of species was not required**

Number of Failed Tests during previous 5 years by Species:

***Pimephales promelas* (Fathead minnow): No failures on file during last 5 years**
***Daphnia pulex* (water flea): No failures on file during last 5 years**
***Daphnia magna* (water flea): N/A – Testing of species was not required**
***Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea): N/A – Testing of species was not required**

Failed Test Dates during previous 5 years by Species:

***Pimephales promelas* (Fathead minnow): No failures on file during last 5 years**
***Daphnia pulex* (water flea): No failures on file during last 5 years**
***Daphnia magna* (water flea): N/A – Testing of species was not required**
***Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea): N/A – Testing of species was not required**

Previous TRE Activities: **N/A – No previous TRE Activities**

Additional Requirements (including WET Limits) Rationale / Comments Concerning Permitting:

Clean Harbors White Castle, LLC (formerly known as Safety-Kleen (White Castle), Inc.) owns and operates a commercial non-hazardous industrial waste landfarm in White Castle, Iberville Parish, Louisiana. NPDES Permit LA0065501, effective September 1,

[1] An acute critical dilution of less than 1% shall have an established monitoring frequency of once per year.

2001, contained freshwater acute biomonitoring as an effluent characteristic of Outfall 001 for *Daphnia pulex* and *Pimephales promelas*. The effluent series consisted of 0.18%, 0.24%, 0.32%, 0.42%, and 0.57% concentrations, with the 0.42% effluent concentration being defined as the critical dilution. The testing was to be performed quarterly. Data on file indicate that the permittee has complied with the biomonitoring requirements contained in LA0065501 with no toxicity failures in the last five years.

It is recommended that freshwater acute biomonitoring continue to be an effluent characteristic of Outfall 001 (discharge of 13 MGD of treated contact stormwater, truck washwater and sanitary wastewater) in LA0065501. The effluent dilution series shall be 0.18%, 0.24%, 0.32%, 0.42%, and 0.57% concentrations, with the 0.42% effluent concentration being defined as the critical dilution (the 10:1 Acute-to-Chronic ratio has been implemented because the critical dilution is less than 5%). Since the proposed critical dilution is less than 1% (10:1 ACR), the biomonitoring frequency shall be once per year for *Daphnia pulex* and *Pimephales promelas*.

This recommendation is in accordance with the LDEQ/OES Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards, EPA Region 6 Post-Third Round Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Frequencies (Revised June 30, 2000), and the Best Professional Judgement (BPJ) of the reviewer.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Angela Marse

FROM: Brian Baker

DATE: May 9, 2006

RE: Stream Flow and Water Quality Characteristics for Mississippi River, receiving water for Clean Harbors White Castle (Permit No. LA0065501, AI: 8469)

Determinations of water quality characteristics for Outfall 001 were taken from ambient monitoring station No. 319 on the Mississippi River east of Plaquemines, Louisiana, at Plaquemines Ferry Landing, midstream.

The following results for TSS and hardness were obtained:

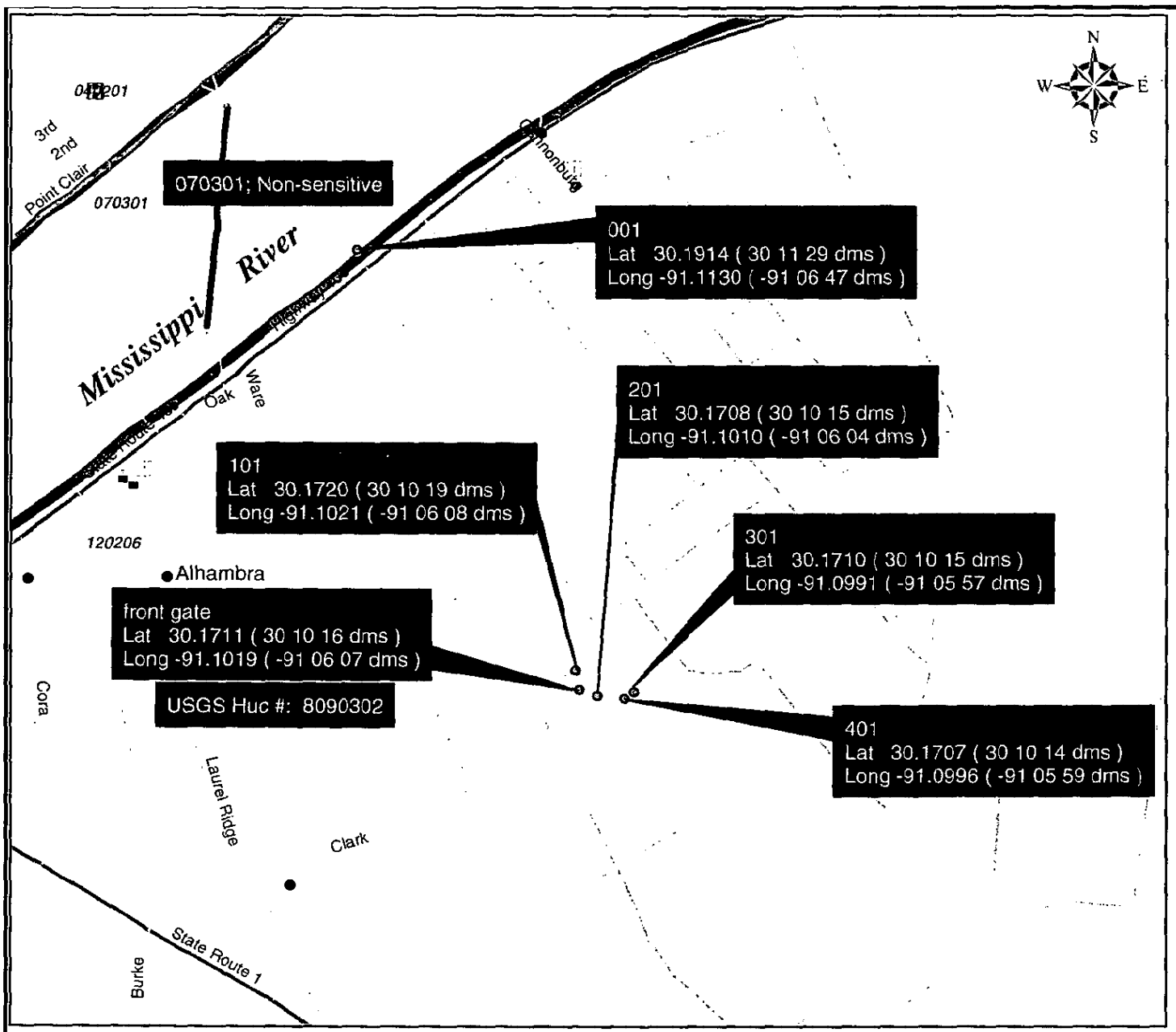
Average hardness	=	153.42 mg/l
15th percentile TSS	=	32.00 mg/l

The harmonic mean of the Mississippi River is 366,748 cfs and the 7Q10 at this location has been determined to be 141,955 cfs.

If you have additional questions or comments, please contact me at 2-3469.

BMB:bmb

Clean Harbors White Castle, LLC - LA0065501 / AI# 8469



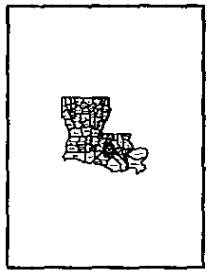
Legend

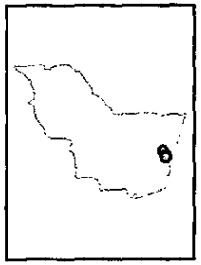
SITE
- Front Gate
- Outfall
- Parish Boundary

Community Site
- airport/airfield
- building
- cemetery
- church
- civil (city/parish/ward)
- hospital
- park
- post office
- populated place
- city/town
- school

ROAD TYPE
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State/Parish Hwy
- Local/Rural Road
- 4WD Passable
- Specialty Road
- Ferry Crossing
- Trail/Alley
- Private Road

- HUC 2002
- Subsegments 2002
- Waterbody
- Wetland
- Stream
- Intermittent Stream





0 0.5 1 Miles

LDEQ Disclaimer:
The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) has made every reasonable effort to ensure quality and accuracy in producing this map or data set. Nevertheless, the user should be aware that the information on which it is based may have come from any of a variety of sources, which are of varying degrees of accuracy. Therefore, LDEQ cannot guarantee the accuracy of this map or data set, and does not accept any responsibility for the consequences of its use.

Creation Date: May 4, 2006 (Revised on 5/19/06); MAP# 2006-02-090; Created By: Debbie Bissett
Data Sources: Sites provided by Clean Harbors White Castle, LLC; 2002 USGS HUC 2002 LDEQ Subsegments; 2000 Census TigerLine Roads; 1999 ESRI Places; 1999 LDOTD Parish Boundaries; 1999 ESRI/GDT Waterbodies; 1998 USGS GNIS Community/Airport/Cemetery; Wetlands from USGS 1:100000 DLGs; 1:24000 USGS DRGs; 1996 LAC 33:IX.Chapter 23; 1999 Lakes and Mississippi River digitized from USGS 1:24000 DRGs; 1996 LADEQ Water Quality Inventory
This map is intended for LADEQ internal use only.

LDEQ-EDMS Document 35513176, Page 72 of 253

wqsmodn.wk1 | Date: 11/02 | *Appendix B-1* | Page 1
Developer: Bruce Fielding | Time: 02:07 PM
Software: Lotus 4.0 | **LA0065501**
Revision date: 6/05/00

Input variables:

Receiving Water Characteristics:

Receiving Water Name=	***Mississippi River***	Dilution:	
		ZID Fs =	0.0333333
Critical flow (Qr) cfs=	**141955**	MZ Fs =	0.3333333
Harm. mean/avg tidal cfs=	**366748**	*Critical Qr (MGD)=*	91745.517
Drinking Water=1 HHNPCR=2	**1**	Harm. Mean (MGD)=	237029.23
Marine, 1=y, 0=n		ZID Dilution =	0.0122732
Rec. Water Hardness=	**153**	MZ Dilution =	0.001241
Rec. Water TSS=	**32**	HHnc Dilution=	0.000414
Fisch/Specific=1,Stream=0		*HHc Dilution=*	0.0001603
Diffuser Ratio=		ZID Upstream =	80.478523
		MZ Upstream =	804.78523
		MZhhnc Upstream=	2414.3557

Effluent Characteristics:

Permittee=	**Clean Harbors White Castle**		
Permit Number=	**LA0065501**	*MZhhc Upstream=*	6237.6114
Facility flow (Qef),MGD=	**38**	ZID Hardness=	—
		MZ Hardness=	—
Outfall Number =	1	ZID TSS=	—
Eff. data, 2=lbs/day		MZ TSS=	—
MQL, 2=lbs/day			
Effluent Hardness=	N/A	Multipliers:	
Effluent TSS=	N/A	WLAa --> LTAa	0.32
WQBL ind. 0=y, 1=n		WLAc --> LTAc	0.53
Acute/Chr. ratio 0=n, 1=y	1	LTA a,c-->WQBL avg	1.31
Aquatic,acute only1=y,0=n		LTA a,c-->WQBL max	3.11
		LTA h --> WQBL max	2.38
Page Numbering/Labeling		WQBL-limit/report	2.13
Appendix	Appendix B-1	WLA Fraction	1
Page Numbers 1=y, 0=n	1	WQBL Fraction	1
Input Page # 1=y, 0=n	1		
		Conversions:	
Fischer/Site Specific inputs:		ug/L-->lbs/day Qef	0.31692
Pipe=1,Canal=2,Specific=3		ug/L-->lbs/day Qeo	0
Pipe width, feet		ug/L-->lbs/day Qr	1183.9047
ZID plume dist., feet		*lbs/day-->ug/L Qeo*	3.1553704
MZ plume dist., feet		lbs/day-->ug/L Qef	3.1553704
HHnc plume dist., feet		diss-->tot 1=y0=n	1
HHc plume dist., feet		Cu diss->tot1=y0=n	1
		cfs-->MGD	0.6463
Fischer/site specific dilutions:			
D Dilution =	—	Receiving Stream:	
F/specific MZ Dilution =	—	*Default Hardness=*	25
F/specific HHnc Dilution=	—	Default TSS=	10
F/specific HHc Dilution=	—	99 Crit., 1=y, 0=n	1

Toxicity Dilution Series:

Biomonitoring dilution:	0.0124103
Dilution Series Factor:	0.75
	Percent Effluent
Dilution No. 1	1.655%
Dilution No. 2	1.2410%
Dilution No. 3	0.9308%
Dilution No. 4	0.6981%
Dilution No. 5	0.5236%

Partition Coefficients; Dissolved-->Total

METALS	FW
Total Arsenic	2.2235782
Total Cadmium	3.5491213
Chromium III	5.2825237
Chromium VI	1
Total Copper	3.5607804
Total Lead	6.6
Total Mercury	2.7851594
Total Nickel	3.1747562
Total Zinc	4.5355339

Aquatic Life, Dissolved
Metal Criteria, ug/L

METALS	ACUTE	CHRONIC
Arsenic	339.8	147.9
Cadmium	50.414464	1.4115989
Chromium III	777.36935	252.17058
Chromium VI	15.712	10.582
Copper	27.507443	17.666801
Lead	102.27995	3.985703
Mercury	2.04	0.012
Nickel	2028.2903	225.2579
Zinc	164.09482	149.84346

Site Specific Multiplier Values:

CV =	—
N =	—
WLAa --> LTAa	—
WLAc --> LTAc	—
LTA a,c-->WQBL avg	—
LTA a,c-->WQBL max	—
LTA h --> WQBL max	—

(*1) Toxic Parameters	(*2) Cu Instream Conc. ug/L	(*3) Effluent /Tech (Avg) ug/L	(*4) Effluent /Tech (Max) ug/L	(*5) MQL ug/L	(*6) Effluent 1=No 95% 0=95 %	(*7) 95th % estimate Non-Tech ug/L	(*8) Numerical Criteria Acute FW ug/L	(*9) Chronic FW ug/L	(*10) HHDW ug/L	(*11) HH Carcinogen Indicator "C"
NONCONVENTIONAL										
Total Phenols (4AAP)				5			700	350	5	
3-Chlorophenol				10					0.1	
4-Chlorophenol				10			383	192	0.1	
2,3-Dichlorophenol				10					0.04	
2,5-Dichlorophenol				10					0.5	
2,6-Dichlorophenol				10					0.2	
3,4-Dichlorophenol				10					0.3	
2,4-Dichlorophenocy-acetic acid (2,4-D)				—					100	
2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophen-oxy) propionic acid (2,4,5-TP, Silvex)				—					10	
METALS AND CYANIDE										
Total Arsenic			100	10	0		755.57187	328.86722	111.17891	
Total Cadmium			100	1	0		178.92704	5.0099356	35.491213	
Chromium III			150	10	0		4106.472	1332.0971	264.12619	
Chromium VI			150	10	0		15.712	10.582	50	C
Total Copper			500	10	0		97.947963	62.907597	3560.7804	
Total Lead			150	5	0		675.0477	26.30564	330	
Total Mercury			10	0.2	0		5.6817252	0.0334219	5.5703188	
Total Nickel			500	40	0		6439.327	715.13891		
Total Zinc			686	20	0		744.25763	679.62008	22677.67	
Total Cyanide			100	20	0		22.36	5.2	663.8	
DIOXIN										
2,3,7,8 TCDD; dioxin			0.00002	1.00E-05	0.00E+00				7.10E-07	C
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS										
Benzene			100	10	0		2249	1125	1.1	C
Bromoform			100	10	0		2930	1465	3.9	C
Bromodichloromethane			100	10	0				0.2	C
Carbon Tetrachloride			38	10	0		2730	1365	0.22	C
Chloroform			46	10	0		2890	1445	5.3	C
Dibromochloromethane			10	10	0				0.39	C
1,2-Dichloroethane(EDC)			100	10	0		11800	5900	0.36	C
1,1-Dichloroethylene			25	10	0		1160	580	0.05	C
1,3-Dichloropropylene			44	10	0		606	303	9.86	
Ethylbenzene			100	10	0		3200	1600	2390	
Methyl Chloride			100	50	0		55000	27500		
Methylene Chloride			89	20	0		19300	9650	4.4	C
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-ethane			100	10	0		932	466	0.16	C

(*1) Toxic Parameters	(*12) WLAa Acute	(*13) WLAc Chronic	(*14) WLAh HHDW	(*15) LTAa Acute	(*16) LTAc Chronic	(*17) LTAh HHDW	(*18) Limiting A,C,HH	(*19) WQBL Avg	(*20) WQBL Max	(*21) WQBL Avg	(*22) WQBL Max	(*23) Need WQBL?
	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	lbs/day	lbs/day	
NONCONVENTIONAL												
Total Phenols (4AAP)	57034.966	282024.83	12076.778	18251.189	149473.16	12076.778	12076.778	12076.778	28742.733	3827.3726	9109.1469	no
3-Chlorophenol	—	—	241.53557	—	—	241.53557	241.53557	241.53557	574.85466	76.547453	182.18294	no
4-Chlorophenol	31206.274	154710.76	241.53557	9986.0078	81996.705	241.53557	241.53557	241.53557	574.85466	76.547453	182.18294	no
2,3-Dichlorophenol	—	—	96.614228	—	—	96.614228	96.614228	96.614228	229.94186	30.618981	72.873175	no
2,5-Dichlorophenol	—	—	1207.6778	—	—	1207.6778	1207.6778	1207.6778	2874.2733	382.73726	910.91469	no
2,6-Dichlorophenol	—	—	483.07114	—	—	483.07114	483.07114	483.07114	1149.7093	153.09491	364.36588	no
3,4-Dichlorophenol	—	—	724.60671	—	—	724.60671	724.60671	724.60671	1724.564	229.64236	546.54881	no
2,4-Dichlorophenocy-acetic acid (2,4-D)	—	—	241535.57	—	—	241535.57	241535.57	241535.57	574854.66	76547.453	182182.94	no
2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophen-oxy) propionic acid (2,4,5-TP, Silvex)	—	—	24153.557	—	—	24153.557	24153.557	24153.557	57485.466	7654.7453	18218.294	no
METALS AND CYANIDE												
Total Arsenic	61562.88	264996.35	268536.61	19700.122	140448.06	268536.61	19700.122	25807.159	61267.379	8178.805	19416.858	no
Total Cadmium	14578.711	4036.9321	85723.902	4665.1876	2139.574	85723.902	2139.574	2802.842	6654.0752	888.27668	2108.8095	no
Chromium III	334589.28	1073384.1	637958.69	107068.57	568893.6	637958.69	107068.57	140259.82	332983.25	44451.144	105529.05	no
Chromium VI	1280.1906	8526.8193	311930.57	409.66098	4519.2142	311930.57	409.66098	536.65588	1274.0456	170.07698	403.77055	no
Total Copper	7980.6553	50690.013	8600551.2	2553.8097	26865.707	8600551.2	2553.8097	3345.4907	7942.3482	1060.2529	2517.089	no
Total Lead	55001.89	21196.696	797067.38	17600.605	11234.249	797067.38	11234.249	14716.866	34938.514	4664.0692	11072.714	no
Total Mercury	462.93858	26.930884	13454.301	148.14034	14.273368	13454.301	14.273368	18.698113	44.390176	5.9258058	14.068134	no
Total Nickel	524666.85	576248.37	—	167893.39	305411.64	—	167893.39	219940.35	522148.45	69703.494	165479.29	no
Total Zinc	60641.012	547627.82	54774638	19405.124	290242.75	54774638	19405.124	25420.712	60349.936	8056.3322	19126.102	no
Total Cyanide	1821.8598	4190.0832	1603313.1	582.99513	2220.7441	1603313.1	582.99513	763.72362	1813.1149	242.03929	574.61236	no
DIOXIN												
2,3,7,8 TCDD; dioxin	—	—	4.43E-03	—	—	4.43E-03	4.43E-03	4.43E-03	1.05E-02	1.40E-03	3.34E-03	no
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS												
Benzene	183245.2	906508.39	6862.4725	58638.464	480449.44	6862.4725	6862.4725	6862.4725	16332.685	2174.8548	5176.1544	no
Bromoform	238732.07	1180475.4	24330.584	76394.263	625651.94	24330.584	24330.584	24330.584	57906.791	7710.8488	18351.82	no
Bromodichloromethane	—	—	1247.7223	—	—	1247.7223	1247.7223	1247.7223	2969.579	395.42814	941.11898	no
Carbon Tetrachloride	222436.37	1099896.8	1372.4945	71179.638	582945.33	1372.4945	1372.4945	1372.4945	3266.5369	434.97096	1035.2309	no
Chloroform	235472.93	1164359.7	33064.64	75351.338	617110.62	33064.64	33064.64	33064.64	78693.844	10478.846	24939.653	no
Dibromochloromethane	—	—	2433.0584	—	—	2433.0584	2433.0584	2433.0584	5790.6791	771.08488	1835.182	no
1,2-Dichloroethane(EDC)	961446.57	4754132.9	2245.9001	307662.9	2519690.4	2245.9001	2245.9001	2245.9001	5345.2422	711.77066	1694.0142	no
1,1-Dichloroethylene	94515.087	467355.43	311.93057	30244.828	247698.38	311.93057	311.93057	311.93057	742.39475	98.857036	235.27975	no
1,3-Dichloropropylene	49375.985	244152.93	23815.407	15800.315	129401.05	23815.407	15800.315	20698.413	49138.98	6559.741	15573.126	no
Ethylbenzene	260731.27	1289256.4	5772700.1	83434.008	683305.88	5772700.1	83434.008	109298.55	259479.76	34638.897	82234.327	no
Methyl Chloride	4481318.8	22159094	—	1434022	11744320	—	1434022	1878568.8	4459808.4	595356.03	1413402.5	no
Methylene Chloride	1572535.5	7775827.5	27449.89	503211.36	4121188.6	27449.89	27449.89	27449.89	65330.738	8699.4192	20704.618	no
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-ethane	75937.984	375495.92	998.17782	24300.155	199012.84	998.17782	998.17782	998.17782	2375.6632	316.34251	752.89519	no

Appendix B-1
Clean Harbors White Castle
LA0065501

(*1) Toxic Parameters	(*2) Cu Instream Conc. ug/L	(*3) Effluent /Tech (Avg) ug/L	(*4) Effluent /Tech (Max) ug/L	(*5) MQL ug/L	(*6) Effluent 1=No 95% 0=95 %	(*7) 95th % estimate Non-Tech ug/L	(*8) Numerical Criteria Acute FW ug/L	(*9) Chronic FW ug/L	(*10) HHDW ug/L	(*11) HH Carcinogen Indicator "C"
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS (cont'd)										
Tetrachloroethylene			56	10	0		1290	645	0.65	C
Toluene			80	10	0		1270	635	6100	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane			54	10	0		5280	2640	200	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane			54	10	0		1800	900	0.56	C
Trichloroethylene			54	10	0		3900	1950	2.8	C
Vinyl Chloride			100	10	0				1.9	C
ACID COMPOUNDS										
2-Chlorophenol			98	10	0		258	129	0.1	
2,4-Dichlorophenol			100	10	0		202	101	0.3	
BASE NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS										
Benzidine			100	50	0		250	125	0.00008	C
Hexachlorobenzene			28	10	0				0.00025	C
Hexachlorabutadiene			49	10	0		5.1	1.02	0.09	C
PESTICIDES										
Aldrin			10	0.05	0		3		0.00004	C
Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma BHC, Lindane)			10	0.05	0		0.9515	0.21	0.11	C
Chlordane			10	0.2	0		2.4	0.0043	0.00019	C
4,4'-DDT			10	0.1	0		1.1	0.001	0.00019	C
4,4'-DDE			10	0.1	0		52.5	10.5	0.00019	C
4,4'-DDD			10	0.1	0		0.03	0.006	0.00027	C
Dieldrin			10	0.1	0		0.2374	0.0557	0.00005	C
Endosulfan			10	0.1	0		0.22	0.056	0.47	
Endrin			5	0.1	0		0.0864	0.0375	0.26	
Heptachlor			10	0.05	0		0.52	0.0038	0.00007	C
Toxaphene			10	5	0		0.73	0.0002	0.00024	C
Other Parameters:										
Fecal Colif. (col/100ml)										
Chlorine							19	11		
Ammonia										
Chlorides							343			
Sulfates										
Goldbook Values:										

(*1) Toxic Parameters	(*12) WLAa Acute	(*13) WLAc Chronic	(*14) WLAh HHDW	(*15) LTAa Acute	(*16) LTAc Chronic	(*17) LTAh HHDW	(*18) Limiting A,C,HH	(*19) WQBL Avg	(*20) WQBL Max	(*21) WQBL Avg	(*22) WQBL Max	(*23) Need WQBL?
	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	lbs/day	lbs/day	
Tetrachloroethylene	105107.29	519731.47	4055.0974	33634.334	275457.68	4055.0974	4055.0974	4055.0974	9651.1318	1285.1415	3058.6367	no
Toluene	103477.72	511673.62	14733670	33112.872	271187.02	14733670	33112.872	43377.862	102981.03	13747.312	32636.748	no
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	430206.6	2127273	483071.14	137666.11	1127454.7	483071.14	137666.11	180342.61	428141.61	57154.179	135686.64	no
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	146661.34	725206.71	3493.6224	46931.629	384359.56	3493.6224	3493.6224	3493.6224	8314.8212	1107.1988	2635.1331	no
Trichloroethylene	317766.24	1571281.2	17468.112	101685.2	832779.04	17468.112	17468.112	17468.112	41574.106	5535.994	13175.666	no
Vinyl Chloride	—	—	11853.362	—	—	11853.362	11853.362	11853.362	28211.001	3756.5674	8940.6303	no
ACID COMPOUNDS												
2-Chlorophenol	21021.459	103946.29	241.53557	6726.8669	55091.536	241.53557	241.53557	241.53557	574.85466	76.547453	182.18294	no
2,4-Dichlorophenol	16458.662	81384.308	724.60671	5266.7717	43133.683	724.60671	724.60671	724.60671	1724.564	229.64236	546.54881	no
BASE NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS												
Benzidine	20369.631	100723.15	0.4990889	6518.2819	53383.272	0.4990889	0.4990889	0.4990889	1.1878316	0.1581713	0.3764476	yes
Hexachlorobenzene	—	—	1.5596528	—	—	1.5596528	1.5596528	1.5596528	3.7119738	0.4942852	1.1763987	yes
Hexachlorabutadiene	415.54047	821.90094	561.47502	132.97295	435.6075	561.47502	132.97295	174.19456	413.54587	55.205741	131.06096	no
PESTICIDES												
Aldrin	244.43557	—	0.2495445	78.219382	—	0.2495445	0.2495445	0.2495445	0.5939158	0.0790856	0.1882238	yes
Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma BHC, Lindane)	77.526815	169.2149	686.24725	24.808581	89.683896	686.24725	24.808581	32.499241	77.154686	10.299659	24.451863	no
Chlordane	195.54846	3.4646765	1.1853362	62.575506	1.8363845	1.1853362	1.1853362	1.1853362	2.8211001	0.3756567	0.894063	yes
4,4'-DDT	89.626376	0.8057852	1.1853362	28.68044	0.4270662	1.1853362	0.4270662	0.5594567	1.3281758	0.177303	0.4209255	yes
4,4'-DDE	4277.6225	8460.7449	1.1853362	1368.8392	4484.1948	1.1853362	1.1853362	1.1853362	2.8211001	0.3756567	0.894063	yes
4,4'-DDD	2.4443557	4.8347114	1.6844251	0.7821938	2.562397	1.6844251	0.7821938	1.0246739	2.4326228	0.3247397	0.7709468	yes
Dieldrin	19.343001	44.882237	0.3119306	6.1897605	23.787586	0.3119306	0.3119306	0.3119306	0.7423948	0.098857	0.2352797	yes
Endosulfan	17.925275	45.123973	1135.2172	5.736088	23.915706	1135.2172	5.736088	7.5142753	17.839234	2.3814241	5.65361	no
Endrin	7.0397444	30.216946	627.99248	2.2527182	16.014981	627.99248	2.2527182	2.9510609	7.0059536	0.9352502	2.2203268	no
Heptachlor	42.368832	3.0619839	0.4367028	13.558026	1.6228515	0.4367028	0.4367028	0.4367028	1.0393527	0.1383999	0.3293916	yes
Toxaphene	59.479322	0.161157	1.4972667	19.033383	0.0854132	1.4972667	0.0854132	0.1118913	0.2656352	0.0354606	0.0841851	yes
Other Parameters:												
Fecal Colif. (col/100ml)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	no
Chlorine	1548.0919	8863.6376	—	495.38942	4697.7279	—	495.38942	648.96014	1540.6611	205.66845	488.26632	no
Ammonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	no
Chlorides	27947.133	—	—	8943.0827	—	—	8943.0827	11715.438	27812.987	3712.8567	8814.4919	no
Sulfates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	no
Goldbook Values:												

Invoice No._____

LOUISIANA WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FEE SYSTEM
RATING WORKSHEET
PERMIT NO: LA0065501; AI8469; PER20060001

1 a. Company Name: Clean Harbors White Castle, LLC
b. Facility Name: Clean Harbors White Castle Facility

2. Local Mailing Address: 52735 Clark Road
White Castle, LA 70788

3. Billing Address (If different):
4. Facility Location: Clark Road (off Hwy. 1), three miles south of White Castle
a. Parish: Iberville

5. Facility Type: privately owned non-hazardous industrial landfarm

a. Treatment Process Used:

6. Products Produced:
a. Raw materials stored or used:
b. By-products produced:

7. Primary SIC Code: 4953
a. Other SIC Codes:
8. Fac. Manager: Scott Kuhn
a. Telephone: (803) 691-3426

9. Owner:
a. Telephone:

10. Env. Contact: Tammy Morton
a. Telephone: (225) 778-3625

11. State Permit No.: a. Date Issued: b. New: Modified:	12. LPDES Permit No. LA0065501 a. Effective Date: September 2001 b. Expiration Date: August 31, 2006

13. Number and Identification of Outfalls: Four; 001, 101, 201, 301

14. Number of Injection Wells:

15. Water Source(s):

16. Receiving Water(s): thence into the Mississippi River

Is receiving water:

a. Public Water Supply Yes (x) No ( )
b. Designated Water Quality Limited Yes ( ) No (x)
c. In Compliance with Water Quality Standards Yes (x) No ( )

17. River Basin: Mississippi River 18. Basin Segment No. 070301

Federal Tax I. D. No.: 56-2295210

Initials of Rater: awm

TOTAL RATING POINTS ASSIGNED 195

Invoice No._____

ANNUAL FEE RATING WORKSHEET - MUNICIPAL
PERMIT NO: LA0065501; AI8469; PER20060001

1. FACILITY COMPLEXITY DESIGNATION
Primary SIC 4953
Complexity Designation =

____	I	(0 points)
____	II	(10 points)
____	III	(20 points)
x	IV	(30 points)
____	V	(40 points)
____	VI	(50 points)

COMPLEXITY DESIGNATION POINTS 30

2. FLOW VOLUME AND TYPE

A. Wastewater Type I
Is total Daily Average Discharge greater than 60 mgd?
_____Yes, then points = 200
_____No, then
Points = 0.5 X Total Daily Average Discharge (mgd)
Points = 0.5 X _____ =
Total points =

B. Wastewater Type II
Is total Daily Average Discharge greater than 5 mgd?
x Yes, then points= 50
___ No, then
Points = 10 X Total Daily Average Discharge (mgd)
Points = 10 X _____ =
Total points = 50

C. Wastewater Type III
Is total Daily Average Discharge greater than 25 mgd?
x Yes, then points= 50
____ No, then
Points = 2 X Total Daily Average Discharge (mgd)
Points = 2 X _____ =
Total points = _____

FLOW VOLUME AND TYPE POINTS 50

3. POLLUTANTS

A. BOD_5 or $CBOD_5$
Daily Average Load =
8.34 lb/gal x 38 MGD x
30 mg/l = 9506 lb/day

_____	50 lb/day	(0 points)
_____	> 50 - 500	(5 points)
_____	> 500 - 1000	(10 points)
_____	> 1000 - 3000	(20 points)
_____	> 3000 - 5000	(30 points)
x	> 5000 lb/day	(40 points)

COD or
Daily Average Load =

_____	100 lb/day	(0 points)
_____	> 100 - 500	(5 points)
_____	> 500 - 1000	(10 points)
_____	> 1000 - 5000	(20 points)
_____	> 5000 - 10000	(30 points)
_____	> 10000 lb/day	(40 points)

BOD OR COD DEMAND POINTS 40
(whichever is greater)

Invoice No._____

ANNUAL FEE RATING WORKSHEET - MUNICIPAL
PERMIT NO: LA0065501; AI8469; PER20060001

B. TSS
Daily Average Load =

8.34 lb/gal x 38 MGD x 60 mg/l = 19015 lb/day

_____	≤ 100 lb/day	(0 points)
_____	> 100 - 500	(5 points)
_____	> 500 - 1000	(10 points)
_____	> 1000 - 5000	(20 points)
_____	> 5000 - 10000	(30 points)
__x__	> 10000 lb/day	(40 points)

TSS POINTS __40__

C. AMMONIA
Daily Average Load =

_____	≤ 200 lb/day	(0 points)
_____	> 200 - 500	(5 points)
_____	> 500 - 1000	(10 points)
_____	> 1000 - 5000	(20 points)
_____	> 5000 - 10000	(30 points)
_____	> 10,000 lb/day	(40 points)

AMMONIA POINTS __N/A__

TOTAL POLLUTANT POINTS __80__

4. TEMPERATURE (HEAT LOAD)
Heat Load = Average Summer flow (mgd) X □T X 0.00834
where □T = Permit Limit (Max. Temp.) -70□
Heat Load = _____(mgd) X _____ X 0.00834 = _____Billion BTU
Heat Load =

_____	≤ 4 billion BTU	(0 points)
_____	> 4-20 billion BTU	(5 points)
_____	> 20-100 billion BTU	(10 points)
_____	> 100-200 billion BTU	(15 points)
_____	> 200 billion BTU	(20 points)

HEAT LOAD POINTS __N/A__

5. POTENTIAL PUBLIC HEALTH IMPACTS
Is the receiving water to which the wastewater is discharged or a water body to which it is a tributary used as a drinking water supply source within 50 miles downstream?
_____No (0 points)
__x__Yes, then . . .Complexity Designation

_____	I, II	(0 points)
_____	III	(5 points)
__x__	IV	(10 points)
_____	V	(20 points)
_____	VI	(30 points)

POTENTIAL PUBLIC HEALTH IMPACT POINTS __10__

6. MAJOR/MINOR FACILITY DESIGNATION
Has your facility been designated a Major Facility by the administrative authority?
__x__Yes, then Points = __25__
_____No, then

Were effluent limitations assigned to the discharge based on water quality factors in the receiving stream?
_____No, then Points = __0__
_____Yes, then Points = __5__

TOTAL MAJOR/MINOR POINTS__25__

TOTAL RATING POINTS ASSIGNED__195__