State of Louisiana

Department of Environmental Quality

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

MIKE D. McDANIEL, Ph.D.
SECRETARY

CERTIFIED MAIL_____-RETURN RECEIPT REQUEST

File No.: LA0121762
AI No.: 122405 Activity No.: PER20040001

Mr. Eddie Renton, President
Mississippi River Ventures, LLC
Barge Fleeting Facility
P.O. Box 2515
Kenner, LA 70063

RE: Draft Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permit to discharge deck washwater, and stormwater runoff to the Mississippi River from an existing barge fleeting site located at River Mile 115 of the left descending bank of the Mississippi River in St. Rose, St. Charles Parish.

Dear Mr. Renton:

The Department of Environmental Quality proposes to issue for the first time a LPDES permit with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and special conditions listed in the attached DRAFT PERMIT. Please note that this is a DRAFT PERMIT only and as such does not grant any authorization to discharge. Authorization to discharge in accordance with this permitting action will only be granted after all requirements described herein are satisfied and by the subsequent issuance of a FINAL PERMIT.

Upon issuance of a final permit, monitoring results should be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form per the schedule specified. Copies to be submitted to the regional office should be sent to the Southeast Regional Office, Office of Environmental Compliance, 201 Evans Road, Bldg. 4, Suite 420, New Orleans, Louisiana 70123-5230.

This Office will publish the enclosed public notice one time in a local newspaper of general circulation and the Office of Environmental Services Public Notice Mailing List. In accordance with LAC 33:IX.6521.A, the applicant shall receive and is responsible for paying the invoice from the above mentioned newspaper. LAC 33:IX.6521.A states: "...The costs of publication shall be borne by the applicant."

The invoice, fee rating sheets, and a copy of the fee regulations will be sent under a separate cover letter as applicable. A copy of the entire Louisiana Water Quality Regulations may be obtained from the DEQ Office of Environmental Assessment, Post Office Box 4314, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4314, (225) 219-3236.

Should you have any questions concerning any part of the DRAFT PERMIT, public notice requirements, or fee, please contact Kelli Hamilton, Office of Environmental Services, at the address on the preceding page, telephone (225) 219-3106. All future correspondence regarding this permit shall use the Agency Interest (AI) number 122405 and LPDES permit number LA0121762.

Sincerely,

Jesse Chang

Jesse Chang, Environmental Scientist Manager
Industrial Water Permits Section

klh

Attachment(s) including dated public notice, and statement of basis

c: cover letter only:

Cheryl LeJeune
Water & Waste Permits Division

c: cover letter and fee sheet:

Ms. Gayle Denino
Office of Management & Finance

c: cover letter, dated public notice, permit (I-II),
and statement of basis:

Permit Compliance Unit
Office of Environmental Compliance

Kelli Hamilton
Water & Waste Permits Division

c: cover letter, fee sheet, permit, and all
attachments:

IO-W File

PUBLIC NOTICE
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (LDEQ)
MISSISSIPPI RIVER VENTURES, LLC
BARGE FLEETING FACILITY
DRAFT WATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

The LDEQ, Office of Environmental Services, is accepting written comments on a draft Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permit prepared for Mississippi River Ventures, LLC, Barge Fleeting Facility, P.O. Box 2515, Kenner, LA 70063. **The facility is located at River Mile 115 of the left descending bank of the Mississippi River, on the batture at 10353 River Road, in St. Rose, St. Charles Parish.**

The principal discharge from this existing source is made into the Mississippi River, waters of the state classified for primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, propagation of fish and wildlife, and drinking water supply. Under the SIC Code 4491, the applicant proposes to discharge deck washwater, and stormwater runoff from an existing barge fleeting facility.

During the preparation of this permit, it has been determined that the discharge will have no adverse impact on the existing uses of the receiving waterbody. As with any discharge, however, some change in existing water quality may occur.

Written comments, written requests for a public hearing, or written requests for notification of the final decision regarding this permit action may be submitted to Ms. Soumaya Ghosn at LDEQ, Public Participation Group, P.O. Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313. **Written comments and/or written requests must be received by 12:30 p.m., Monday, February 6, 2006.** Written comments will be considered prior to a final permit decision.

If LDEQ finds a significant degree of public interest, a public hearing will be held. LDEQ will send notification of the final permit decision to the applicant and to each person who has submitted written comments or a written request for notification of the final decision.

The application, draft permit, and statement of basis are available for review at the LDEQ, Public Records Center, Room 127, 602 North 5th Street, Baton Rouge, LA. Viewing hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday (except holidays).

Inquiries or requests for additional information regarding this permit action should be directed to Kelli Hamilton, LDEQ, Permits Division, P.O. Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313, phone (225) 219-3106.

Persons wishing to be included on the LDEQ permit public notice mailing list should contact Ms. Soumaya Ghosn in writing at LDEQ, P.O. Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313, phone (225) 219-3276, or by email at maillistrequest@ldeq.org.

Permit public notices can be viewed on the LDEQ Permits public Web page at WWW.deq.state.la.us/news/PubNotice/.

Alternatively, individuals may elect to receive the permit public notices via email by subscribing to the LDEQ permits public notice List Server at http://www.state.la.us/ldbc/listservpage/ldeq_pn_listserv.htm.

All correspondence should specify AI Number 122405, Permit Number LA0121762, and Activity Number PER20040001.

Publication Date: January 5, 2006

form_1016_r00

Public Notice
Scheduled for Publication

The notice associated with the following:

Re: Request for Public Comment on a Draft Water Discharge Permit for Mississippi River Ventures, LLC
Barge Fleeting Facility
Agency Interest (AI) No. 122405, LA0121762, PER20040001

is scheduled to publish in the following paper (s)

Newspaper(s)	Scheduled Publication Date*
St. Charles Herald-Guide, of Boutte, LA	Thursday, January 5, 2006

*In accordance with **LAC 33:IX.6521.A**, the applicant is responsible for payment of all costs of publication. Newspaper will bill applicant directly. Questions regarding publication or payment may be directed to:*

DEQ Office of Environmental Services, Public Participation Group Staff:

Name: Calvin Fair

Phone: 225-219-3283

Email: ***Calvin.Fair@LA.GOV***

Comments:

***Actual date of publication is pending confirmation of publication by newspaper(s)**

DRAFT

PERMIT NUMBER
LA0121762
AI No.: 122405

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

Mississippi River Ventures, LLC
Barge Fleeting Facility
P.O. Box 2515
Kenner, LA 70063

Type Facility: barge fleeting site

Location: River Mile 115 of the left descending bank of the Mississippi River in St. Rose St. Charles 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.

DRAFT

Issued on_____

_____
Chuck Carr Brown, Ph. D.
Assistant Secretary

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

Outfall 001, the discharge of deck washwater and stormwater runoff

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

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
			Other Units (lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)	(mg/L, UNLESS STATED)		
STORET Code	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type

See Part II, Paragraphs J, K, and L.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oil materials, nor of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge.

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.

A. The Department of Environmental Quality reserves the right to impose more stringent discharge limitations or additional restrictions, if necessary, to maintain the water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies.

B. 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.

C. 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.

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

E. <u>24-HOUR ORAL REPORTING: DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITATION VIOLATIONS</u>

Under the provisions of Part III.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.

Pollutant(s): None

F. <u>FLOW MEASUREMENT "ESTIMATE" SAMPLE TYPE</u>

If the flow measurement sample type in Part I is specified as "estimate", flow measurements shall not be subject to the accuracy provisions established at Part III.C.6 of this permit. The daily flow value may be estimated using best engineering judgement.

G. 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

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

H. PERMIT REOPENER CLAUSE

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903, this permit may be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitations issued or approved under sections 301(b)(2)(c) and (D); 304(b)(2); and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent standard or limitations so issued or approved:

1. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or

2. Controls any pollutant not limited in the permit; or

3. Require reassessment due to change in 303(d) status of waterbody; or

4. Incorporates the results of any total maximum daily load allocation, which may be approved for the receiving water body.

I. BILGE AND/OR SLOPS WATERS

The direct discharge of bilge and/or slops waters is not permitted. When specified in the permit, bilge and/or slops waters may be treated for discharge through the appropriate outfall.

J. BARGE BMP

General requirements for barges or ships, as applicable, carrying all types of cargo and/or supporting any activity, (i.e., barge/ship washing, work barges/ships, bunkering barges/ships, midstream refueling barges/ships, barges/ships carrying coal, coke, grain, rock, chemical, or any other cargo) are described in the following.

Best Management Practices (BMP) shall be used to prevent the discharge of contaminated waters or cargo and shall be at least equivalent to the following:

1. Louisiana Administrative Code Title 33:IX.9 Spill Prevention and Control (SPC) does apply to all tanks and equipment mounted on barge/ship surfaces as well as to any tanks on shore. All pumps, tanks, vessels or other equipment on work or washwater barges/ships shall be placed on impervious decks and provided with spill containment systems such as curbs, gutters, sumps or absorbents and drip pans capable of retaining spills of oil and other materials.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

2. With respect to work and washwater barge/ship surfaces, LAC 33:IX.907.F.1 referring to containment is modified to include a requirement that the containment volume must be sufficient to contain the volume of the largest tank or vessel on the barge/ship surface, or 35% of the total volume of all tanks or vessels mounted on the barge/ship surface, whichever is larger.

3. If applicable, the facility SPC plan is required to be prepared and implemented within 180 days of the final permit effective date.

4. **Wastewaters generated in the process of washing barge/ship deck surfaces may be discharged provided a.) residual oil and other contaminants that may be present on the deck surface are removed before the washing takes place, by means of absorbents or other appropriate methods that prevent oil and other contaminants from entering the waterway; and b.) if a cleaning agent is used in the wash process, it is one that is biodegradable; and c) if a sheen is present, a sample must be taken and tested for compliance with the following parameters prior to discharge: TOC - 50 mg/L; Oil and Grease - 15 mg/L; and pH of 6.0 - 9.0 s.u.**

K. Solids Accumulation in Barges, Vessels, Containers, Sumps, etc.

Subject equipment must be kept clean at a frequency necessary to prevent excessive solids accumulation and/or cross contamination of different categories of materials handled. Documentation is required for the procedures.

L. CONDITIONS FOR BARGES

1. Each rig or barge shall have clearly marked identification on the vessel to allow personnel to determine the identity of the operating equipment.

2. A written log of all sites where barge washdown is carried out shall be kept as part of the conditions of this permit. This log should contain the barge name, location, the presence or absence of a sheen, receiving waterbody, date of work performed, and commodity washed from the rig. This log is to be kept at the operator's main place of business and shall be provided to DEQ upon request.

3. Mississippi River Ventures, LLC's office personnel are to furnish locations of each operating barge upon request of Department personnel.

4. Only the materials specifically listed in Attachment I may be transferred. No other materials shall be transferred without prior written approval of the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division. This approval may require a permit modification.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

5. Only permitted washwaters may be discharged. Wash waters from any type of container, drum, truck, etc., that is not clearly listed in the permit shall not be discharged.

6. Rain water or river water that gradually seeps into the permittee's barges that never contained any cargo, may be pumped out and discharged without sampling provided there is no sheen and no visible indication of any other contamination, other than minimal amounts of rust, in the water discharged. If a sheen is present, a sample must be taken and tested for compliance with the following parameters prior to discharge:

   TOC - 50 mg/L; Oil and Grease - 15 mg/L; and pH of 6.0-9.0 s.u.

   The discharge of rainwater from barges/ships that contained coal and/or coke is prohibited.

7. The permitted barges shall operate only at River Mile 115 of the left descending bank of the Mississippi River in St. Charles Parish. This Office is to be notified in writing prior to operating barges at any other location.

8. Inadvertent spills and/or releases of cargo products directly into the River from handling equipment, such as, but no limited to, clamshell buckets, shall be minimized to the extent practicable by a) maintaining all equipment in accord with manufacturer's specifications and good engineering practice; and b) frequent cleanup of accumulations of spilled cargo.

M. 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:

1. For sampling frequencies less than or equal to once per month, one DMR form per month (summarize monitoring results monthly) must be prepared and submitted quarterly.

2. For quarterly or once per 3 months sampling frequencies, one DMR form per quarter must be prepared and submitted quarterly.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

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

4. For annual or 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

Duplicate copies of DMR's (one set of originals and one set of copies) signed and certified as required by LAC 33:IX.2503.B, **and any violations of the conditions of the permit as well as** all other reports (one set of originals) required by this permit shall be submitted to the Permit Compliance Unit, and the appropriate DEQ regional office (one set of copies) at the following addresses:

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

Southeast Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance
Surveillance Division
201 Evans Road
Bldg. 4, Suite 420
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123-5230

Attachment I

The facility may transfer any biodegradable grain products, including but not limited to the following list:

soybeans
soybean pellets
soybean meal
corn
corn pellets
corn meal
whole wheat
hulled rice
alfalfa pellets
barley
whole oats
fish meal

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.

   b. General Permits. General permits expire five years after the effective date. Unless otherwise specified in the general permit, or notified by the Secretary or his designee, a permittee must submit an NOI/application for the permitted activity.

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 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.

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 and Waste 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.

   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.

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.

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) will 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 and ended
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.

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.

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. Transfers by modification. Except as provided in LAC 33: IX.2901.B, 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.

b. Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under LAC 33:IX.2901.A, any LPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

(1) The current permittee notifies the state administrative authority at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date in Section D.3.b.(2) below;

(2) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them;

(3) The state administrative authority does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of his or her intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. A modification under this subsection may also be a minor modification under LAC 33:IX.2905. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in Section D.3.b.(2) of these standard conditions.

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.state.la.us/enforcement/index.htm

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://www.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/surveillance;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.

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 and Waste 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

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.

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. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, additional definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. LEQA means the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

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

17. Monthly Average (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 means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

19. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

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

21. 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.

    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.