DEQ
LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Water Discharge Permit

MASTER GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER LAG420000
SHORT-TERM AND EMERGENCY DISCHARGES
AI NUMBER: 173392

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, this Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) General Permit is issued. This permit authorizes persons who meet the requirements of Part I.A and have been approved by the Office to discharge to waters of the State wastewaters from short-term and emergency discharges in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on April 1, 2012

This permit shall expire five (5) years from the effective date of the permit.

Issued on February 14, 2012

S L Phillips

Sam L. Phillips
Assistant Secretary

SECTION A. APPLICABILITY

Coverage under this general permit is available for discharges from emergency or abnormal situations and/or short-term discharges. Types of situations in which this general permit may be utilized include, but are not limited to: abnormal discharges associated with natural disasters; discharges associated with or resulting from fires, explosions, etc; and discharges that will occur one-time or for a limited duration (e.g. a few weeks or a couple of months).

Emergency discharges include but are not limited to: treated sanitary wastewater and/or dewatering of oxidation ponds discharges; stormwater discharges; hydrostatic test wastewater; utility wash waters, including but not limited to pavement and building washdown waters with or without soaps and detergents; equipment and vehicle wash water; potable water treatment plant filter backwash, clarifier blowdown, water softening, iron and manganese removal, and disinfection of source water; discharges of landfill wastewater from a construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill related to post-emergency clean up; non-contact stormwater discharges from a construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill related to post-emergency clean up; emergency discharges related the preparation for natural disasters or the clean-up of natural disasters or in emergency situations, such as hurricanes, fires, or explosions; and other emergency wastewater discharges which can be controlled by the limitations in this permit.

Short-term discharges include but are not limited to: treated sanitary wastewater and/or dewatering of oxidation ponds discharges; stormwater discharges; hydrostatic test wastewater; utility wash waters, including but not limited to pavement and building washdown waters with or without soaps and detergents; chlorinated water from swimming pool and fountain dewatering; gray water; bridge washing activities; exterior vehicle and equipment wash water; pressure washing activities of parking lots or building exteriors; water from flushing of water well and water distribution systems; hydroblasting; and other short term wastewater discharges which can be controlled by the limitations in this permit.

This general permit shall cover facilities that intend to discharge wastewater for periods of no greater than one hundred eighty (180) days. The permittee is covered under the terms and conditions of this general permit for 180 days after authorization, after which time the authorization to discharge under this permit will expire. Permittees authorized to discharge in abnormal or emergency situations under this permit who wish to discharge for periods greater than 180 days must submit a new notice of intent to discharge under this permit before the completion of the previous 180 days of coverage 72 hours prior to the expiration date of the general permit authorization. Permittees with coverage for short term discharges may have authorizations with durations less than one hundred eighty (180) days (e.g. 1 or 2 months).

Permittees issued this general permit within 180 days of the expiration date, may continue to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit for 180 days after authorization to discharge under this permit. **If a short-term discharge is going to exceed 180 days, then the discharge is no longer short-term and the permittee should apply for the appropriate LPDES permit.**

All persons operating a source or conducting an activity that results in a discharge as described above and who meet all eligibility conditions may be covered under this general permit and will become permittees authorized to discharge upon the receipt of a hand-delivered, correctly completed Notice of Intent (NOI) by the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division or 72 hours after the postmark date on the envelope that contains the correctly completed NOI.

Each NOI received to request authorization under this LPDES general permit will be evaluated by the DEQ to assess the reasonable potential for the discharge of pollutants from the facility to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards for any known impairments. Coverage under the general permit may be denied and regulation under an individual permit required if more stringent limitations than the limitations contained in the general permit are required for protection of a receiving stream.

Submission of an NOI is an acknowledgement that the conditions of this general permit are applicable to the proposed discharge, and that the applicant agrees to comply with the conditions of this general permit. The applicant's signature on the NOI certifies that the applicant qualifies for coverage under the permit and agrees to comply with all terms and conditions of the authorization to discharge to waters of the State of Louisiana. Unless notified otherwise by the Secretary or his designee, eligible owners/operators are authorized to discharge wastewaters under the terms and conditions of this permit. Permittees authorized to discharge under Schedule H – Other Wastewater Discharges of this general permit shall contact the appropriate Regional Office 24 hours prior to discharge in accordance with Part I, Section B, Schedule H of the permit. Permittees authorized to discharge under Schedule H – Other Wastewater Discharges of this general permit and that will discharge into sensitive hydrological subsegments listed in the joint Memorandum between LDEQ and USFWS shall contact the USFWS 24 hours prior to discharge in accordance with Part I, Section B, Schedule H of the permit.

Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this general permit shall be made using form STED-G or an approved equivalent. The STED-G form and other approved NOI forms may be obtained from the LDEQ Internet website at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/. Go through the following links to find the NOI form: INFO ABOUT Water – Permits – LPDES Permits, Information, and Applications – LPDES Forms – LPDES Permit Application Forms – General Permit Notices of Intent – STED-G form (or other approved form). This notice of intent shall be signed in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503 and shall be sent to this Office.

If circumstances change in the future at a permitted facility that result in the addition or elimination of permitted outfalls, or a change in the composition of effluent from a permitted outfall, the permittee is required to notify the Water Permits Division of the elimination/change of any outfalls that were identified in the NOI or the addition of outfalls that were not identified in the NOI that was submitted for general permit coverage. Notification of the addition or elimination/change of permitted outfalls, or a change in the composition of effluent from a permitted outfall, must be made in writing and must be accompanied by a site diagram that clearly illustrates and identifies current outfall locations at the site applicable to the general permit.

A printed hard copy of this permit may be obtained by contacting LDEQ's Water Permits Division at (225) 219-9371, or a copy can be downloaded from the LDEQ Internet website at www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/. Go through the following links to find the permit: INFO ABOUT Water – Permits – LPDES Permits, Information, and Applications – LPDES General Permits – LAG420000.

Authorization to discharge under this permit does not relieve the permittee of any liability for damages to public or private property nor relieve the permittee of any liability for violating Water Quality Standards. DEQ reserves the right to take enforcement action as the situations warrant. For example, DEQ may take enforcement action if it is determined that the permittee had not taken appropriate action to prevent the emergency or abnormal situation or if it is determined that the permittee could have done more to minimize or prevent the discharge. The permittee must take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize the discharge, to mitigate or minimize the impact of the discharge, and to monitor the discharge and receiving water body to assess the impact of the discharge.

When flow limits are stipulated for a wastewater type, the stated flow limits are the maximum daily discharge of that type of wastewater from the entire facility that will be permitted under this general permit. Facilities that are expected to discharge more wastewater than the maximum daily discharge that is allowed under this general permit must apply for permit coverage under an individual facility-specific or a general LPDES permit.

Short-term or emergency discharges of the following wastewaters are covered by this general permit:

1. treated sanitary wastewater and/or dewatering of oxidation ponds discharges;

2. stormwater discharges;

3. hydrostatic test wastewater;

4. utility wash waters, including but not limited to pavement and building washdown waters with or without soaps and detergents;

5. potable water treatment plant filter backwash, clarifier blowdown, water softening, iron and manganese removal, and disinfection of source water;

6. discharges of landfill wastewater from a construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill related to post-emergency clean up;

7. non-contact stormwater discharges from a construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill related to post-emergency clean up;

8. emergency discharges related the preparation for natural disasters or the clean-up of natural disasters or in emergency situations, such as hurricanes, fires, or explosions; and

9. other short-term or emergency wastewater discharges which can be controlled by the limitations in this permit including, but not limited to, chlorinated water from swimming pools and fountain dewatering, gray water, bridge washing activities, exterior vehicle and equipment wash water, pressure washing activities of parking lots or building exteriors, water from flushing of water wells, and hydroblasting.

Coverage under the Short-Term and Emergency Discharge General Permit is not intended to replace LPDES permits for reoccurring or on-going discharges nor is the general permit intended to cover facilities with existing LPDES permits.

This general permit **shall not** apply to:

1. discharges which are likely to have unauthorized adverse effects upon threatened or endangered species, or on the critical habitat for these species as determined in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS);
2. discharges which adversely affect properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, unless they are in compliance with requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and any necessary activities to avoid, or minimize impacts have been coordinated with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer *(for questions, the operator should contact the Section 106 Review Coordinator, Office of Cultural Development, P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804, or telephone (225) 342-8170);*

3. discharges of wastewater determined by this Office to present an environmental risk, or potential risk of discharging pollutants other than those intended to be regulated by this permit;

4. facilities that intend to have long – term discharges (i.e. reoccurring or on-going activities);

5. discharges that are mixed with other, non-covered discharge types unless those other discharges are in compliance with another LPDES permit;

6. facilities which discharge substances that are not addressed by pollution prevention plan requirements or would not be adequately regulated by the effluent limitations in this permit; and

7. discharges which have limits assigned to them in the Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan or by an approved Waste Load Allocation which are different from the limits contained in this permit.

This general permit **may not** apply to:

1. discharges from facilities not in compliance with a previously issued individual or general wastewater discharge permit;

2. discharges from facilities which have previously been in violation of state water quality regulations;

3. discharges from facilities which are located in an environmentally sensitive area;

4. discharges which cause or contribute to the violation of a state water quality standard;

5. discharges into water bodies designated by the State pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act; and

6. discharges from surface impoundments at refineries, organic and inorganic chemical manufacturing facilities, and hazardous waste landfills.

The Department may deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual or other general LPDES permit based on a review of the NOI or other information. This Office reserves the right to issue such facilities an individual or other general LPDES permit with more appropriate limitations and conditions.

SECTION B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

During the period beginning with coverage under this permit or authorization to discharge under this general permit (no greater than 180 days or unless extended), all permittees covered under this general permit are authorized to discharge wastewater as specified in Appendix A attached to this permit. Specific other conditions applicable to the wastewater discharge will be identified in Appendix A attached to this permit.

Schedule A: Treated Sanitary Wastewater and / or Dewatering of Oxidation Ponds less than 5000 GPD

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY[1]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow - GPD	Report	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Estimate
BOD_5	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
TSS[2]	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Oil & Grease[3]	---	15 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Fecal Coliform Colonies/100 mL[4, 5]	200	400	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
pH, s.u.	6.0 (min)	9.0 (max)	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

1 If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

2 For an oxidation pond treatment unit, the Monthly Average is 90 mg/L and the Daily Maximum is 135 mg/L.

3 Required only for discharges which include food service waste.

4 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 discharge.

5 If this discharge is located in an oyster propagation area, the Fecal Coliform limitation will be 43 colonies/100 ml Daily Maximum. Instructions will be given in the cover letter of this permit if this more stringent Fecal Coliform limitation is required.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or 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. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

Schedule B: Uncontaminated Stormwater Discharges and Utility Wash Water without soaps and/or detergents[1]

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY[2]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Estimate
TOC	----	50 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Oil and Grease	----	15 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

1 See Part II, Section W Best Management Practices (BMP) - Washdown Wastewaters.

2 If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or 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. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

Schedule C: Utility Wash Waters with Soaps and/or Detergents[2]

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location. **The permittee must contact the appropriate MS4 or municipality to determine any pretreatment requirements prior to discharge.**

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY[1]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Estimate
TSS	----	45 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
COD [3]	200 mg/L	300 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Oil and Grease	----	15 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Soaps and/or Detergents [4]	N/A	N/A	Record	Inventory Calculation

1 If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

2 See Part II, Section W Best Management Practices (BMP) - Washdown Wastewaters.

3 If process wastewater is combined with storm water, the COD limitation shall be 125 mg/L Daily Maximum (no Monthly Average limitation is set).

4 You must document in a monthly inventory record the quantity and type of any Soap and/or Detergent that you use during each calendar month. Your inventory records should contain this information for each month beginning one month after the effective date of your permit coverage. Do not submit your inventory records to LDEQ when you submit your DMRs and do not report on your DMRs the quantity of Soap and/or Detergent used during the reporting period. A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each material used shall be available upon the initial use of a product. The permittee must keep the inventory records, the MSDS for each Soap and/or Detergent used, and copies of the facility's DMR records on file at the permitted facility.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than

trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or 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. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

Schedule D: Hydrostatic Testing and Vessel Testing Wastewaters[1]

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY[2,3]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD) [5]	Report	Report	Once prior to discharge or weekly	Estimate
TSS [4,5]	----	90 mg/L	Once prior to discharge or weekly	Grab
Oil and Grease [5]	----	15 mg/L	Once prior to discharge or weekly	Grab
TOC [5]	----	50 mg/L	Once prior to discharge or weekly	Grab
Benzene [5]	----	50 µg/L	Once prior to discharge or weekly	Grab
Total BTEX [5,6]	----	250 µg/L	Once prior to discharge or weekly	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units) [5]	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	Once prior to discharge or weekly	Grab

1 All "heels" or free liquids must be removed from a container **before** washing, rinsing or conducting a hydrostatic test on the storage tank, vessel, or similar container.

2 If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

3 For discharge of wastewater from the hydrostatic testing of new pipes, vessels, and/or tanks, approval may be requested from the appropriate regional office to sample and run analysis for the required parameters at the time of discharge (i.e., not prior to discharge). Current regional office address and telephone numbers are available on the LDEQ website at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/62/Default.aspx.

4 The background concentration of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) will be allowed in the discharge if the effluent is being returned to the same water source from which the intake water was obtained. In these cases, the permit limitations will be 90 mg/L plus the concentration of TSS in the intake water. The TSS concentration of the

intake water shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) along with the concentration of TSS in the effluent.

5 Flow, TSS, Oil and Grease, and pH shall be measured on discharges from all new and existing pipelines, flowlines, vessels, or tanks. In addition, Total Organic Carbon (TOC) shall be measured on discharges from existing pipelines, flowlines, vessels, or tanks which have previously been in service; (i.e., those which are not new). Benzene and Total BTEX shall be measured on discharges from existing pipelines, flowlines, vessels, or tanks which have been used for the storage or transportation of liquid or gaseous petroleum hydrocarbons.

6 BTEX shall be measured as the sum of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, ortho-xylene, meta-xylene, and para-xylene, as quantified using the methods prescribed by the latest approved 40 CFR 136.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or 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. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

No discharge shall generate a flow condition within any drainage conveyance or water body which, either alone or in concert with storm water runoff, represents a threat to public safety by virtue of discharge velocity.

Additives such as corrosion inhibitors, bactericides, and dyes may not be added to the test water to be discharged without prior written approval from this Office. Written requests for approval must include toxicity data for each additive proposed for use, as well as a clear description of the proposed discharge including projected volumes of wastewaters and additive levels in the wastewaters.

There shall be no discharge of PCBs. **Proof that PCBs are not present in the pipe is required for all pipelines which have been in use for transmission of *natural gas*.** Such proof shall consist of a statement, signed by a responsible company official, certifying that *either* the pipeline has been tested for, and found to be free of PCBs, *or* that compressors or other equipment that contained PCBs were never used on the pipeline. If the permittee cannot furnish such certification, then the discharge water must be tested for PCBs prior to any discharge, in accordance with the methods prescribed by the latest approved 40 CFR 136, and the results submitted to the Water Permits Division. For certification purposes, analytical concentrations less than 0.2 µg/L are considered non-detects.

Schedule E: Potable Water Treatment Plant Filter Backwash, Clarifier Blowdown, Water Softening, Iron and Manganese Removal, and Disinfection of Source Water

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [1]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids [2,3]	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Clarifying Agents Used [4]	Report	Report	Record	Inventory Calculations
Chlorides [2,5]	----	250 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Total Recoverable Iron [2,6]	---	Report mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

1 If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

2 Limitations and monitoring requirements for TSS, Chlorides, and Total Recoverable Iron are not applicable to discharges comprised exclusively of water treatment clarifier sludge and/or clarifier blowdown (not combined with any other untreated waste source, including demineralizer and softener wastes), so long as the discharge is to the source stream.

3 Unless notified by this Office, TSS monitoring from filter backwash, clarifier sludge, or clarifier blowdown (higher water content than sludge) is only required when it is discharged to a receiving water body that is different from the intake water body (so long as it is not combined with demineralizer and softener wastes). If the permittee meets the conditions of this footnote, the permittee shall specify "N/R" (not required) for TSS in the Remarks section on the DMR.

4 Each type of Clarifying Agent used shall be listed separately on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) along with the total amount used and the *monthly average* during the monitoring period. Additionally, a Material Safety Data Sheet for each clarifying agent used shall be kept on file at the plant.

5 The chlorides limitation shall only be applicable at facilities that use a sodium

chloride solution to regenerate filters and discharge wastewater from the sodium chloride treatment process treated by a system designed to meet the 250 mg/l daily maximum end-of-pipe chlorides limitation. Facilities that do not utilize a sodium chloride solution during the source water treatment process shall specify "N/R" (not required) for chlorides in the Remarks section on the DMR. Facilities that do utilize a sodium chloride solution during the source water treatment process but do not discharge wastewater from the sodium chloride treatment process shall specify "N/R" (not required) for chlorides in the Remarks section on the DMR.

6 Wastewater discharged as a result of iron and manganese removal from source water shall be monitored for Total Recoverable Iron if an iron removal treatment unit is used.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or 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. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which have the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. For all parameters <u>except</u> Chlorides, the use of dilution (see Permit Part III, Section A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

Schedule F: Discharges of Landfill Wastewater[2] from a Construction/Demolition Debris and Woodwaste Landfill

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [1]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow – MGD	Report	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Estimate
TSS	27 mg/l	88 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
BOD_5[3]	37 mg/l	140 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Ammonia	4.9 mg/l	10 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Alpha Terpineol	0.016 mg/l	0.033 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Benzoic Acid	0.071 mg/l	0.12 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
p-Cresol	0.014 mg/l	0.025 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Phenol	0.015 mg/l	0.026 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Zinc (Total)	0.11 mg/l	0.20 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

1 If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

2 Including, but not limited to, cell dewatering wastewater, contaminated storm water and vehicle wash water, see Storm Water Provisions, Part II, Section AF, and definition, Part II, Section A.26.

3 If this discharge is into a stream that is impaired for dissolved oxygen, a 10 mg/l monthly average and 15 mg/l daily maximum may be required. Instructions will be given in the cover letter if this more stringent BOD_5 applies.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or 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. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

Schedule G: Non-Contact Stormwater[2] Discharges from a Construction/Demolition Debris and Woodwaste Landfill

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [1]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow - (MGD)	Report	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Estimate
TOC	-----	50 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Oil & Grease[3]	----	15 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
TSS	----	100 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Iron, Total Recoverable	----	1.0 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

1 If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

2 Includes storm water runoff from the cap and intermediate, daily, and final covers; see Storm Water Provisions, Part II, Section AF, and definition, Part II, Section A.30.

3 Hexane extraction method 1664A or 5520B required.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or 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. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.2469.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

Schedule H: Other Wastewater Discharges

The permittee shall notify the appropriate Regional Office 24 hours prior to the commencement of discharge for wastewater covered by Schedule H. Current regional office address and telephone numbers are available on the LDEQ website at: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/62/ Default.aspx. **The permittee that will discharge into sensitive hydrological subsegments shall notify the USFWS 24 hours prior to the commencement of discharge for wastewater covered by Schedule H.** The current Memorandum between LDEQ and USFWS are available on the LDEQ website at:
http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=ITZz1mphHoU%3d&tabid=243

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation pages and effluent limitation parameters ID numbers that apply to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

ID	EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT[1] FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
1	Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Estimate
2	BOD_5 / $CBOD_5$[2]	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
3	BOD_5 / $CBOD_5$[2]	10 mg/L	15 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
4	BOD_5 / $CBOD_5$[2]	5 mg/L	7.5 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
5	Ammonia-Nitrogen (NH_3-N)	4 mg/L	8 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
6	Ammonia-Nitrogen (NH_3-N)	2 mg/L	4 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
7	Dissolved Oxygen	5 mg/L (min)	---	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
8	COD	---	100 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
9	COD[3]	---	300 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
10	TSS[4]	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
11	TSS[5]	---	90 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
12	TSS	15 mg/L	23 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
13	TSS	5 mg/L	7.5 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
14	Oil & Grease	---	15 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

ID	EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT[1] FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
15	Fecal Coliform Colonies/100 mL[6]	200	400	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
16	TOC	---	50 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
17	Total BTEX[7]	---	250 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
18	Total Dissolved Solids	---	500 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
19	Chlorides	---	250 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
20	Sulfates	---	250 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
21	Total Nitrogen	---	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
22	Total Phosphorous	---	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
23	Total Residual Chlorine	---	0.2 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
24	Temperature (Freshwater)	---	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
25	Temperature (Estuarine & Coastal Waters)	---	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
26	pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
27	Total Antimony	---	759 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
28	Total Arsenic	---	190 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
29	Total Beryllium	---	380 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
30	Total Cadmium	---	380 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
31	Total Chromium	---	475 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
32	Total Copper	---	1139 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
33	Total Lead	---	380 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
34	Total Mercury	---	129.1 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
35	Total Nickel (Fresh water)	---	759 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
36	Total Selenium	---	152 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
37	Total Silver	---	152 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
38	Total Thallium	---	759 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
39	Total Zinc	---	949 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
40	Total Cyanide	---	1,200 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
41	Acrolein	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
42	Acrylonitrile	---	242 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
43	Benzene	---	136 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

ID	EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT[1] FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
44	Bromoform	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
45	Carbon Tetrachloride	---	38 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
46	Chlorobenzene	---	28 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
47	Chlorodibromomethane	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
48	Chloroethane	---	268 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
49	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
50	Chloroform	---	46 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
51	Dibromochloromethane	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
52	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	---	163 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
53	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	---	44 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
54	1,4-Dichlorobenzene {*p*-Dichlorobenzene}	---	28 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
55	1,1-Dichloroethane	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
56	1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC)	---	211 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
57	1,1-Dichloroethylene {1,1-dichloroethene}	---	25 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
58	1,2-*trans*-Dichloroethylene {1,2-dichloroethene}	---	54 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
59	1,2-Dichloropropane	---	230 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
60	1,3-Dichloropropene {1,3-Dichloropropylene}	---	44 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
61	Ethylbenzene	---	108 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
62	Methyl Bromide {Bromomethane}	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
63	Methyl Chloride {Chloromethane}	---	190 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
64	Methylene Chloride	---	89 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
65	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
66	Tetrachloroethylene	---	56 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
67	Toluene	---	80 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
68	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	---	54 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
69	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	---	54 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
70	Trichloroethylene {Trichloroethene}	---	54 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

ID	EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT[1] FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
71	Vinyl Chloride	---	268 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
72	2-Chlorophenol {o-Chlorophenol}	---	98 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
73	2,4-Dichlorophenol	---	112 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
74	2,4-Dimethylphenol	---	36 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
75	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol {4,6-Dinitro-o-phenol} {4,6-Dinitro-2-methyl phenol}	---	277 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
76	2,4-Dinitrophenol	---	123 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
77	2-Nitrophenol	---	69 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
78	4-Nitrophenol	---	124 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
79	p-Chloro-m-cresol {Parachlorometacresol}	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
80	Pentachlorophenol	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
81	Phenol	---	26 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
82	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
83	Acenaphthene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
84	Acenapthylene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
85	Anthracene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
86	Benzidine	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
87	Benzo(a)anthracene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
88	Benzo(a)pyrene	---	61 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
89	3,4-Benzofluoranthene {Benzo(b)fluoranthene}	---	61 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
90	Benzo(ghi)perylene	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
91	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
92	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
93	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
94	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
95	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	---	279 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
96	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

ID	EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT[1] FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
97	Benzyl butyl phthalate {Butyl benzyl phthalate}	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
98	2-Chloronaphthalene	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
99	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
100	Chrysene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
101	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
102	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
103	Diethyl phthalate	---	203 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
104	Dimethyl phthalate	---	47 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
105	Di-n-butyl phthalate	---	57 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
106	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	---	285 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
107	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	---	641 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
108	Di-n-octyl phthalate	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
109	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
110	Fluoranthene	---	68 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
111	Fluorene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
112	Hexachlorobenzene	---	28 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
113	Hexachlorobutadiene	---	49 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
114	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
115	Hexachloroethane	---	54 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
116	Ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
117	Isophorone	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
118	Naphthalene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
119	Nitrobenzene	---	68 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
120	N-nitrosodimethylamine	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
121	N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
122	N-nitrosodiphenylamine	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
123	Phenanthrene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
124	Pyrene	---	67 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
125	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	---	140 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
126	Aldrin	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

ID	EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT[1] FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
127	Alpha-BHC	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
128	Beta-BHC	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
129	Delta-BHC	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
130	Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
131	Chlordane	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
132	4,4'-DDT	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
133	4,4'-DDE	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
134	4,4'-DDD	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
135	Dieldrin	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
136	Endosulfan-α	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
137	Endosulfan-β	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
138	Endosulfansulfate	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
139	Endrin	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
140	Endrin aldehyde	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
141	Heptachlor	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
142	Heptachlor Epoxide	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
143	Total PCBs	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
144	PCB-1016	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
145	PCB-1221	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
146	PCB-1232	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
147	PCB-1242	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
148	PCB-1248	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
149	PCB-1254	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
150	PCB-1260	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
151	Toxaphene	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
152	2,3,7,8-Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)	---	0.00002 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

1 If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

2 $CBOD_5$ limitations are required when NH_3-N limits are placed in the permit. BOD_5 limitations are required when NH_3-N limits are not placed in the permit.

3 If process wastewater is combined with storm water, the COD limitation shall be 125 mg/L Daily Maximum (no Monthly Average limitation is set).

4 For discharges from ponds the monthly average is 90 mg/L and the daily maximum is 135 mg/L.

5 The background concentration of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) will be allowed in the discharge if the effluent is being returned to the same source from which the intake water was obtained. In these cases, the permit limitations will be 90 mg/L plus the concentration of TSS in the intake water. The TSS concentration of the intake water shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) along with the concentration of TSS in the effluent.

6 If this discharge is located in an oyster propagation area, the Fecal Coliform limitation will be 14 colonies/100 ml monthly average and 43 colonies/100 ml daily maximum. Instructions will be given in the cover letter of this permit if this more stringent Fecal Coliform limitation is required.

7 Total BTEX shall be measured as the sum of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, ortho-xylene, meta-xylene, and para-xylene, as quantified using the methods prescribed by the latest approved 40 CFR 136.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or 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. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

SECTION C. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in Appendix A attached to the cover letter from LDEQ that authorizes coverage under the general permit. Unless specified otherwise in Appendix A, samples shall be taken before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other wastestream, body of water, or substance (immediately after exiting the treatment mechanism, if treatment is applied). A facility – specific Appendix A will be attached to each cover letter that authorizes facility – specific discharges under this general permit.

2. Provisions must be made during the installation of the treatment unit for obtaining a proper sample.

3. Proper sampling techniques shall be used to ensure that analytical results are representative of pollutants in the discharge.

4. If a discharge is found to be in violation of specified limits, the permittee will be subject to enforcement action, including civil penalties, and may be required to obtain an individual permit.

5. All monitoring records must be retained for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample measurements. The permittee shall make available to this Office, upon request, copies of all monitoring data required by this permit.

   Records of monitoring information shall include the following:

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

6. Monitoring results for each discharge point (outfall number) listed in Appendix A attached to the permittee's cover letter must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1 or an approved substitute). If there is no discharge event at any outfall(s) during the sampling period, write "No Discharge" in the upper right corner of the DMR. Permittees shall submit a DMR for each outfall identified in Appendix A attached to the permittee's cover letter for every monitoring period even if there were no discharges during a monitoring period.

   For daily maximum and monthly average discharge limitations, the permit stipulates that monitoring shall occur once prior to discharge, once per discharge (1/discharge) or weekly. For discharges that exceed one week, one sample per week must be collected. Laboratory results for each regulated parameter in the discharge shall be

averaged for each sample analyzed during the month and summarized on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. DMR General Instruction Number 5 defines "Average" as the arithmetic average (geometric average for bacterial parameters) of all sample measurements for each parameter obtained during the "Monitoring Period". **Note that Daily Maximum values cannot be averaged. If more than one sample is collected during a monitoring period, the Daily Maximum value that is reported on the DMR is the highest value recorded for a particular parameter during the monitoring events that occurred for that reporting period.** The permittee must complete one DMR form each month for each outfall even if there were no discharges from the outfall. Submit a DMR postmarked by the 28th day of the following month.

The "Monthly Average" concentration that is reported on the DMR form is calculated using one formula when flow is not measured as a continuous record and is calculated using a different formula when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer. Section F.17 of the *Standard Conditions* section of the permit explains which formula should be used and how to calculate "Monthly Average" concentrations when flow is not measured as a continuous record versus when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer.

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503.A and B, DMRs must be signed and certified by an authorized person. Be aware that LDEQ will accept laboratory results only from "LDEQ accredited" laboratories (see *Standard Conditions,* Section C.10).

Discharge Monitoring Reports shall be submitted to the Enforcement Division, Office of Environmental Compliance, Department of Environmental Quality, P. O. Box 4312, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312. **DMRs may be either hand delivered, postmarked, or electronically submitted in accordance with LAC 33:I.2101.A and B no later than the 28th day of the month following the reporting period. For DMRs mailed to LDEQ, one set of original DMRs plus one set of copies should be mailed to the Enforcement Division.** Mailing addresses for the different Department offices are posted on the LDEQ web page at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/. Go through the following links to find the current mailing addresses: ABOUT – Contact Information – Scroll down to **Mailing Addresses**.

PART II
DEFINITIONS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The permittee must comply with all applicable provisions of the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations including standard conditions found in LAC 33:IX.2701. This Office has established the following definitions and requirements in accordance with those regulations. The definition of other terms may be found in the Louisiana Water Pollution Control Regulations (LAC 33:IX.2313).

SECTION A. DEFINITIONS

For definitions of monitoring and sampling terminology see *Standard Conditions*, Section F.

Additional definitions:

1. *Act*: means Act 449 of the 1979 Louisiana Legislature which established Section 2001, et seq. of Title 30 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 and any subsequent amendment to these Sections.

2. *Activity*: means any conduct, operation or process which causes or may cause the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state.

3. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5): means the amount of oxygen required by bacteria during the decay of organic and nitrogenous material.

4. *Bypass*: means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

5. *Clarifier Blowdown:* means water discharged from a clarifier for the purpose of reducing the suspended solids concentration.

6. *Clarifier Sludge*: sludge from the clarifier that has less water content than clarifier blowdown that is discharged for the purpose of removing solids from the bottom of the clarifier. Same as clarifier blowdown with less water content.

7. *Chemical oxygen demand (COD):* means the amount of oxygen organic matter can consume in wastewater. It is expressed as the amount of oxygen consumed from a chemical oxidant in mg/L.

8. *Commingled Discharges*: means waste streams that are mixed prior to final discharge and can not be sampled separately as internal outfalls.

9. *Construction/Demolition (C&D) Debris*: nonhazardous waste generally considered not water-soluble that is produced in the process of construction, remodeling, repair, renovation, or demolition of structures, including buildings of all types (both residential and nonresidential). Solid waste that is not C&D debris (even if

resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair renovation, or demolition of structures) includes, but is not limited to, *regulated asbestos containing material (RACM)* as defined in LAC 33:III.5151.B, white goods, creosote, treated lumber, and any other item not an integral part of the structure.

10. *Contaminated Storm Water*: means storm water which comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined below in item number 11. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated storm water include (but are not limited to): the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

11. *Discharge*: when used without qualification means the "discharge of a pollutant".

12. *Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)*: The form used (including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications) to report self-monitoring results of effluent discharges by NPDES permittees and permittees in delegated states. EPA Form 3320-1 is the DMR form that must be used by permittees in the state of Louisiana (LPDES permittees) to report self-monitoring results.

13. *Effluent*: means wastewater discharged to the waters of the state.

14. *Effluent Limitations*: means any applicable state or federal quality or quantity limitation which imposes any restriction or prohibition on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants which are discharged into the waters of the state.

15. *Emergency Discharge:* includes but is not limited to: abnormal discharges associated with natural disasters and discharges associated with or resulting from fires, explosions.

16. *Facility*: means a pollution source, or any public or private property or site and all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances and improvements, where any activity is conducted which discharges or may result in the discharge of pollutants into waters of the State.

17. *Facility-specific*: means any fixed location at which the activities covered by this permit occur. A fixed location may have several discharge points at that location.

18. *Fecal coliform*: means a gram negative, non-spore forming, rod-shaped bacteria found in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals.

19. *Filter Backwash*: means water from the reverse flow through a filter used to unclog or clean the filter media.

20. *Friable Asbestos Containing Material:* any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined by using the method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR, Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. If the asbestos content is less than 10 percent as determined by a method other than point counting by polarized light microscopy (PLM), verify the asbestos content by point counting using PLM, or equivalent EPA approved estimation technique, or assume the amount to be greater than one percent and treat the material as asbestos-containing material.

21. *General Permit*: means an LPDES permit authorizing a category of similar discharges within a geographical area.

22. *Gray Water:* means galley, bath, and shower water, as well as wastewater from lavatory sinks, laundry, interior deck drains, water fountains, and shop sinks.

23. *Hydrostatic Test*: is a leakage determination test that is conducted on a hollow object or piece of equipment by filling the tested item with water and subjecting it to pressure.

24. *Hydrostatic Test Wastewater*: water that has been used to conduct a hydrostatic test.

25. *Internal Outfalls*: means sampling points already in existence in a combined effluent outfall that are positioned such as to allow the different wastewater streams to be sampled before they combine.

26. *Iron and Manganese Removal Wastewater*: means wastewater from the backwashing of filters after oxidizing chemicals have been added to the source water to precipitate iron and manganese. Also the water discharge from the dewatering of lime or lime and soda ash sludge used to remove iron and manganese.

27. *Landfill*: means a facility for the disposal of solid waste, other than landfarm(s) or surface impoundment(s), that disposes of solid waste by placing it on or into the land surface and usually also compacting and covering with suitable cover material to a depth and at a frequency sufficient to control disease vectors and odors and in a manner that protects human health and the environment.

28. *Landfill Wastewater*: means all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated ground water, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water and contact wastewater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. (40 CFR 445.2)

29. Material Safety Data Sheet: means a compilation of information required under the OSHA Communication Standard on the identity of hazardous chemicals, health, and physical hazards, exposure limits, and precautions.

30. MSDS: see Material Safety Data Sheet.

31. Minor Facility: means any facility not classified as a major facility by the administrative authority.

32. *Non-contaminated Storm Water*: means storm water which does not come in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined above in item number 26. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water which flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill. (40 CFR 445.2)

33. *Non-friable asbestos:* any material containing more than one percent asbestos as determined by using the method specified in Appendix a, Subpart F, 40 CFR, Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

34. *Office*: means the Office of Environmental Services within the Department of Environmental Quality.

35. *Operator*: means the person or legal entity responsible for the operation and/or maintenance of a facility with a discharge covered by the Title 33 regulations.

36. *Outfall*: means the point at which wastewater or storm water from a facility is monitored prior to mixing with other waters. An outfall can be identified either at the point that effluent or storm water discharges by pipe from a treatment plant or treatment system **or** the point at which effluent or storm water discharges into a drainage ditch on the property, into a roadside ditch, into a storm drain, or directly into a receiving water body such as a creek, coulee, stream, bayou, canal, or river.

37. *Owner*: means the person or legal entity holding legal title to a facility with a discharge covered by the Title 33 regulations.

38. *Person*: means an individual, municipality, public or private corporation, partnership, firms, the United States Government and any agent or subdivision thereof, or any other juridical person.

39. *Petroleum*: means crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, fuel oils, gasoline additives stored and used in conjunction with gasoline storage, petroleum lubricants, petroleum solvents and petroleum derived asphalts.

40. *Pollutant*: means any substance introduced into the waters of the state by any means that would tend to degrade the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of such environment.

41. *Process Wastewater*: means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. Process wastewater may include interior or exterior washing of plant trucks or product receptacles.

42. *Reportable Quantity (RQ) Release*: means for oil, as defined at 40 CFR Part 110, "the amount of oil that violates applicable water quality standards or causes a film or sheen upon or a discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines."

43. *Sanitary wastewater*: means treated or untreated wastewaters which contain human metabolic and domestic wastes.

44. *Secretary*: means the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

45. *Short Term Discharge:* discharges that will occur one-time or for a limited duration.

46. *Standard Methods*: means Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Association, Washington, DC.

47. *State Administrative Authority*: means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Quality or his designee or the appropriate assistant secretary or his designee.

48. *Total Organic Carbon (TOC)*: means the amount of various organic matter in a range of oxidation states. It is direct expression of total organic content. TOC measurement is independent of the oxidation state of the organic content and does not measure other organically bound elements or inorganics that can contribute to the oxygen demand measured by BOD and COD.

49. *Total suspended solids (TSS)*: means the amount of solid material suspended in water commonly expressed as a concentration in terms of mg/L.

50. *Unauthorized Discharge*: means a continuous, intermittent or one-time discharge, whether intentional, anticipated, or unanticipated, from any source, permitted or unpermitted, which is in contravention of any provision of the Act or of any permit terms and conditions, or of any applicable regulation, compliance schedule, variance or exception of the administrative authority.

51. *Utility Wash Water*: means wash water, excluding internal and external vehicle wash water. This wastewater may include wash water from the washing of uncontaminated tanks or vessels, items at a rental store, warehouse floors, etc. with or without soaps and/or detergents.

52. *Vessel Testing Wastewater*: means, **after removing all "heels" or free liquids from a pipe, pipeline, flowline, storage tank, vessel or similar conduit or container**, wastewater generated by cleaning or rinsing either the interior or the exterior surface of a new conduit or container; wastewater generated by cleaning or rinsing either the interior or the exterior of a conduit or container that has been used to contain, transfer, transport, or store natural gas, crude oil, liquid or gaseous petroleum hydrocarbons, or materials of similar nature; or wastewater generated during the hydrostatic test of either a new or a petroleum contaminated conduit or container.

53. *Water Softening Wastewater*: means water discharged from the recharging of the zeolite media with a brine solution in an ion exchange column used to soften water. Also the water discharged from the dewatering of lime or lime and soda ash sludge used to soften water.

54. *White Goods*: means discarded domestic and commercial appliances, such as refrigerators, ranges, washers, and water heaters.

55. *Woodwaste*: yard trash and types of waste typically generated by land and right-of-way clearing operations, sawmills, plywood mills, and woodyards associated with the lumber and paper industry, such as wood residue, cutoffs, wood chips, sawdust, wood shavings, bark, wood refuse, wood-fired boiler ash, and plywood or other bonded material that contains only polyurethane, phenolic-based glues or other glues that are approved specifically by the administrative authority. Uncontaminated, un-treated or un-painted lumber or wooden pallets are considered woodwaste under this definition.

56. *Yard Trash*: means vegetative matter resulting from landscaping, maintenance, or land-clearing operations, including tree and shrubbery leaves and limbs, grass clippings, and flowers (LAC 33:VII.115).

SECTION B. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

The permittee shall be in compliance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements specified herein on the date of authorization of coverage under this general permit. If a discharge is found to be in violation of specified limits, the permittee will be subject to enforcement action, including civil penalties, and may be required to obtain an individual permit.

SECTION C. OTHER DISCHARGES

This permit does not in any way authorize the permittee to discharge a pollutant not limited or monitored for in the permit, not normally associated with the activity represented in the notice of intent, or from a source not eligible for coverage under this general permit.

SECTION D. FACILITY CHANGES

The authorization to discharge in accordance with this general permit may be terminated at the discretion of this Office if a change or alteration of the permitted facility, or process(es), occurs that affects or has the potential to affect the discharge rate or composition of the effluent. Prior to any such change in the discharge rate or composition of effluent from an outfall covered by this general permit, the permittee must submit written notification to this Office and receive from this Office authorization to discharge at that altered rate or composition.

SECTION E. COVERAGE UNDER SUBSEQUENT PERMITS

This general permit expires five years after the effective date. Should this general permit expire before it is reissued, this Office will administratively extend the permit authorization to discharge for permittees that were covered prior to the expiration date and the permittee is within the one hundred eighty (180) day coverage period, until such time that a new general permit is issued or until the one hundred eighty (180) day coverage expires. Upon reissuance or replacement of this permit, the permittee must comply with the requirements for obtaining coverage under the new permit to maintain authorization to discharge.

SECTION F. TERMINATION OF AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

This Office reserves the right to revoke the authorization to discharge in accordance with this general permit as it applies to any person and/or require such person to apply for and obtain an individual permit if:

1. the covered source or activity is a significant contributor to pollution or creates other environmental problems;

2. the permittee is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit;

3. conditions or standards have changed so that the source or activity no longer qualifies for this general permit, or

4. the discharge limitations contained in this permit are not in accordance with the Water Quality Management Plan.

SECTION G. STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

LAC 33:IX.1113 describes numerical and general criteria that apply to all water bodies of the State. Criteria are elements of the water quality regulations which set limitations on the permissible amounts of a substance or other characteristics of state waters. The General Criteria, as described in the Louisiana Administrative Code, limit discharges to maintain aesthetics, color, turbidity, the biologic and aquatic community integrity, and many other elements in the receiving water body. Any noncompliance with the General or Numerical Criteria is not authorized under this permit.

Discharges from facilities permitted under LPDES general permits typically consist of low volume flows, and discharges that are intermittent in nature. This general permit is applicable to very specific types of facilities and allows very limited types of discharges that specifically occur at industrial facilities that are eligible for coverage under this permit. The effluent limitations and other conditions are determined to be sufficient to assure protection to state waters. Pursuant to LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9 new source discharges or new discharges of wastewater from a facility whose discharges are in compliance with the general permit requirements should not adversely impact water quality of 303(d) listed impaired water bodies nor should they cause or contribute to the violation of state water quality standards in receiving water bodies throughout the state, including 303(d) listed impaired water bodies. Discharges from industrial facilities which are authorized under this general permit will not negatively impact the water quality of receiving streams because permitted facilities are required to be in compliance with the general permit requirements immediately upon coverage by the permit. In accordance with Definitions and Other Requirements, Sections F and H, measures can be taken by the permitting authority to prohibit any discharge that is not protective of state water quality standards.

LDEQ will review and evaluate each NOI submitted in accordance with the State Antidegradation Policy to assess eligibility for coverage under the general permit. Through the analysis of each discharge, its effects upon the receiving water body, the characteristics of the receiving water body in combination with other water quality factors (including point source discharges in near proximity), LDEQ will determine if the discharge is eligible for coverage. If LDEQ determines the discharge will have reasonable potential to adversely impact water quality, coverage under the general permit will not be granted.

SECTION H. REQUIRING AN INDIVIDUAL PERMIT OR AN ALTERNATIVE GENERAL PERMIT

1. Applicants who fail to meet all permit eligibility conditions are not authorized and will be provided written notice of ineligibility. These operators may pursue coverage under an individual permit or alternative general permit by submitting the appropriate application form.

2. The State Administrative Authority may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual LPDES permit or an alternative LPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the State Administrative Authority to take action under this paragraph. Where the State Administrative Authority requires a discharger authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual LPDES permit, the State Administrative Authority shall notify the discharger in writing that a permit application or alternative general permit application is required. This notification shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the discharger to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of issuance or denial of the individual LPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. The State Administrative Authority may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If a discharger fails to submit in a timely manner an application as required by the State Administrative Authority under this paragraph, then the applicability of this permit to the permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by the State Administrative Authority for application submittal.

3. Any discharger authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. In such cases, the permittee shall submit an individual application in accordance with the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2515.B.3.c., with reasons supporting the request, to the State Administrative Authority at the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Services, P. O. Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313, ATTN: Water Permits Division. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the permittee are adequate to support the request.

4. In order to appropriately cover all discharges that might occur at a facility, a permittee authorized to discharge under this LPDES permit might also need coverage under an individual LPDES permit or other LPDES general permits for discharges that occur at the facility/site that are not authorized by this general permit. The permittee shall maintain appropriate permit coverage for the permitted facility/site and shall maintain compliance with all effective LPDES permits issued to the facility/site.

5. When an individual LPDES permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to this permit, or the discharger is authorized to discharge under an alternative LPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to that LPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. **When an individual LPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative LPDES general permit, that owner or operator then becomes ineligible for authorization to discharge under this general permit, unless the State Administrative Authority determines that specific discharges from the owner or operator's facility may be authorized by this permit.**

SECTION I. COMBINED OUTFALLS

If two or more different wastewater types are to be discharged from a single outfall point, then that outfall shall be subject to all the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements that apply to each separate wastewater type (effluent schedule). If an effluent characteristic (monitoring parameter) is listed in more than one outfall schedule that applies to the combined outfall, then the more stringent numerical effluent limitation and/or monitoring requirement for that parameter must be met.

Laboratory analysis shall be conducted for all of the limited parameters (effluent characteristics) contained in each of the applicable outfall schedules. If different outfall schedules contain different daily maximum values or different monitoring frequencies then the most stringent value or frequency is applicable to the discharges from the outfall.

SECTION J. PROPERTY RIGHTS

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.

SECTION K. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

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

SECTION L. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of these rules and regulations, or the application thereof, is held invalid, the remaining provisions 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.

SECTION M. PERMIT REOPENER CLAUSE

If there is evidence indicating that the discharges authorized by this permit cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of water quality standard, the discharge may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with Definitions and Other Requirements, Sections G and H of this permit, or the permit may be modified to include different requirements and /or limitations.

SECTION N. 24-HOUR ORAL REPORTING: DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITATION VIOLATIONS

Under the provisions of Standard Conditions, Section D.6.b. of this permit, violations of daily maximum limitations for the following pollutants shall be reported to the Office of Emergency Response. Notification of all violations of daily maximum limitations for these parameters must be reported to the Office of Environmental Compliance Single Point of Contact (SPOC) within 24 hours upon discovering the unauthorized discharge or release. Notification can be made by email or orally utilizing any **one** of the following procedures: (1) use the Online Incident Reporting report and procedures found at www.deq.louisiana.gov/apps/forms/irf/forms/; (2) use a direct email addressed to spoc@la.gov; or (3) verbally notify LDEQ by calling the LDEQ Hotline at (225) 342-1234, which is manned 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, or by calling the LDEQ-SPOC at (225) 219-3640 which is manned during normal office hours (M-F, 8:00 am – 4:30 pm). The online notification procedure removes the need to make a verbal call to the LDEQ Hotline or the SPOC phone number and allows the notification to be submitted directly to the SPOC electronically. The Excursion Form found at www.deq.louisiana.gov/apps/forms/irf/forms/ may be completed and emailed to spoc@la.gov to satisfy the 24-hour reporting requirement. Under the provisions of Standard Conditions, Section D.6.d of this permit, the facility must also submit a Written Notification Report within seven (7) days after submitting the 24-hour electronic or verbal notification of any LPDES permit limit excursion. Written notification Reports may be either faxed or mailed to the LDEQ, Office of Environmental Compliance,

Inspection Division. Written Notification Reports should be **either** faxed to (225) 219-4044 or (225) 219-3695, **or** mailed to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, ATTN: Inspection Division SPOC, Unauthorized Discharge Notification Report, P. O. Box 4312, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312.

METALS, CYANIDE, TOTAL PHENOLS

Antimony
Arsenic
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Copper
Lead
Mercury
Nickel
Selenium
Silver
Thallium
Zinc
Total Cyanide
Total Phenols

DIOXIN

2,3,7,8-TCDD

VOLATILE COMPOUNDS

Acrolein
Acrylonitrile
Benzene
Bromoform
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chlorodibromomethane
Chloroethane
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether
Chloroform
Dichlorobromomethane
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropylene
Ethylbenzene

Methyl Bromide
Methyl Chloride
Methylene Chloride
1,1,2,2-Tetra-Chloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
1-2-Trans-Dichloroethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichlorethylene
Vinyl Chloride

ACID COMPOUNDS

Phenol
2-Nitrophenol
4-Nitrophenol
2,4-Dinitrophenol
4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol
P-Chloro-M-Cresol
Pentachlorophenol
2-Chlorophenol
2,4-Dichlorophenol
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol

BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS

1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
2-Chloronaphthalene
2,4-Dinitrotoluene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine
3,4-Benzofluoranthene
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether
Acenaphthene
Acenaphthylene
Anthracene
Benzidine
Benzo (a) Anthracene
Benzo (a) Pyrene

Benzo, (g,h,i) Perylene
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene
Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) Methane
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether
Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate
Chrysene
Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene
Diethyl Phthalate
Dimethyl Phthalate
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate
Fluoranthene
Fluorene
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Hexachloroethane
Ideno (1,2,3-c,d) Pyrene
Isophorone
Naphthalene
Nitrobenzene
N-Nitrosodimethylamine
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
Phenanthrene
Pyrene

PESTICIDES/HERBICIDES

Alpha-Endosulfan
Beta-Endosulfan
Endosulfan Sulfate
Aldrin
Alpha-BHC
Beta-BHC
Gamma-BHC
Delta-BHC
Dieldrin
4,4'-DDE
4,4'-DDD
4,4'-DDT
Heptachlor
Endrin Aldehyde
Heptachlor Epoxide

Chlordane
Toxaphene
PCB-1242
PCB-1254
PCB-1221
PCB-1232
PCB-1248
PCB-1260
PCB-1016
Endrin

SECTION O. 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.

NONCONVENTIONAL	MQL (µg/L)
Phenolics, Total Recoverable (4AAP)	5

METALS AND CYANIDE	MQL (µg/L)
Antimony (Total)	60
Arsenic (Total)	5
Beryllium (Total)	0.5
Cadmium (Total)	1
Chromium (Total)	10
Chromium (3+)	10
Chromium (6+)	10
Copper (Total)	3
Lead (Total)	2
Mercury (Total)	0.005
Molybdenum (Total)	30
Nickel (Total) Freshwater	5
Nickel (Total) Marine	5
Selenium (Total)	5
Silver (Total)	0.5
Thallium (Total)	0.5
Zinc (Total)	20
Cyanide (Total)	10

DIOXIN	MQL (µg/L)
2,3,7,8-TCDD	0.00001

VOLATILE COMPOUNDS	MQL (µg/L)
Acrolein	50
Acrylonitrile	20
Benzene	10
Bromoform	10
Carbon Tetrachloride	2
Chlorobenzene	10
Chlorodibromomethane	10
Chloroethane	50
2-Chloroethylvinylether	10
Chloroform	10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	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 [Bromomethane]	50
Methyl Chloride [Chloromethane]	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

ACID COMPOUNDS	MQL (µg/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	5
Phenol	10
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	10

BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS	MQL (µg/L)
Acenaphthene	10
Acenaphthylene	10
Anthracene	10
Benzidine	50
Benzo(a)anthracene	5
Benzo(a)pyrene	5
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	10
Benzo(ghi)perylene	20
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	5
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
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	10
2-Chloronapthalene	10
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	10
Chrysene	5
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	5
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	5
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
Fluoranthene	10
Fluorene	10
Hexachlorobenzene	5
Hexachlorobutadiene	10
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10
Hexachloroethane	20
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene [2,3-o-Phenylene Pyrene]	5
Isophorone	10
Naphthalene	10
Nitrobenzene	10
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	50
n-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	20
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	20
Phenanthrene	10
Pyrene	10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10

PESTICIDES	MQL (µg/L)
Aldrin	0.01
Alpha-BHC	0.05
Beta-BHC	0.05
Gamma-BHC [Lindane]	0.05
Delta-BHC	0.05
Chlordane	0.2
4,4'-DDT	0.02
4,4'-DDE [p,p-DDX]	0.1
4,4'-DDD [p,p-TDE]	0.1
Dieldrin	0.02
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.01
Beta-Endosulfan	0.02
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.1
Endrin	0.02
Endrin Aldehyde	0.1
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide [BHC-Hexachlorocyclohexane]	0.01
PCB-1242	0.2
PCB-1254	0.2
PCB-1221	0.2
PCB-1232	0.2
PCB-1248	0.2
PCB-1260	0.2
PCB-1016	0.2
Toxaphene	0.3

The permittee may develop an effluent specific method detection limit (MDL) in accordance with Appendix B to 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901). For any pollutant for which the permittee determines an effluent specific MDL, the permittee shall send to this Office a report containing QA/QC documentation, analytical results, and calculations necessary to demonstrate that the effluent specific 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 this Office, the effluent specific MQL may be utilized by the permittee for all future Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements.

SECTION P. FORMULA USED TO CALCULATE MONTHLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION

The "Monthly Average" concentration that is reported on the DMR form is calculated using one formula when flow is not measured as a continuous record and is calculated using a different formula when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer. Standard Conditions, Section F.17 of the permit explains which formula should be used and how to calculate "Monthly Average" concentrations when flow is not measured as a continuous record versus when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer.

SECTION Q. OXIDATION PONDS

If the permittee is closing or under going closure of an oxidation pond under this permit, then all applicable rules and regulations relative to the proper closure of sanitary sewer oxidation ponds shall be followed. This permit only authorizes the permittee to dewater this facility.

SECTION R. FLOW CONDITION

The discharge shall not generate a flow condition within any drainage conveyance or waterbody which, either alone or in concert with storm water runoff, represents a threat to public safety, aquatic life, or channel integrity by virtue of discharge velocity.

SECTION S. PCBs

For hydrostatic tests, proof that PCBs are not present in the pipe is required for all pipelines which have been in use for the transmission of natural gas. Such proof shall be submitted to this Office with the notice of intent and shall consist of a statement, signed by a responsible company official, stating that the pipeline has been tested for, and found to be free of, PCBs, or that compressor or other equipment that contained PCBs were never used on the pipeline. If the permittee cannot furnish such certification, then the discharge water must be tested for PCBs using the methods prescribed by the latest approved 40 CFR 136, and the results shall be submitted to the regional office indicated on the cover letter accompanying this permit along with other parameters as required by Part II, Section N of this permit.

SECTION T. SITE RUNOFF

This permit does not in any way authorize the permittee to discharge a pollutant not listed or quantified in the notice of intent or as otherwise authorized in the permit. Any runoff leaving the permitted site, other than the permitted outfalls, exceeding 50 mg/l Total Organic Carbon (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.

SECTION U. BRIDGE MAINTENANCE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) FOR HYDROCLEANING ACTIVITIES

1. Perform all hydrocleaning operations in a manner to minimize the discharge of hydrocleaning debris into the receiving water, which shall include the following:

    a. Removing by hand all loose rust and debris from each section of the bridge components prior to hydrocleaning;
    b. Scraping and removing all large accumulations of nesting material and pigeon waste prior to hydrocleaning; and
    c. Installing mesh screening in drainage areas to protect marine traffic from any materials that may become loose during hydrocleaning activities; hydrocleaning per the specification of each section using 3,500 to 5,000 psi while monitoring screening covers to prevent pooling of water;

2. All debris collected as a result of the hydrocleaning activity shall be properly disposed of in accordance with the Solid Waste Regulations. Loose rust, debris, nesting material, and pigeon waste can be disposed of as ordinary household waste.

3. Any changes to the proposed work activities shall be approved by the Department prior to commencement of the hydrocleaning.

SECTION V. SURFACE DRINKING WATER PROTECTION AREA

If an unauthorized discharge from bridge maintenance, hydrocleaning, or hydroblasting activities is to a receiving stream with a designated use listed as "drinking water supply", the discharger shall notify the nearby drinking water treatment facility immediately, but in no case later than one (1) hour after learning of the discharge, after learning of the unauthorized discharge. The notification shall be by telephone or other means of rapid communication.

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.

SECTION W. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP) - WASHDOWN WASTEWATERS

For facilities discharging wastewaters from equipment repair area washdown, shop floor washdown, and/or dock washdown (all with or without soaps and/or detergents), the following BMPs shall be implemented and shall be documented in a written plan which is maintained onsite at the facility (and provided to this Office upon request).

1. All washing shall be conducted either without soaps and detergents or with biodegradable soaps used in minimal amounts. The use of non-biodegradable or emulsifying soaps and detergents, cleaners containing potentially hazardous chemicals, and solvents is prohibited.

2. If the washing activity takes place on an impermeable surface (such as concrete or asphalt paving), any dirt and other dry substances in the area where the washing operation is to be conducted and the subsequent drainage path shall be picked up by dry means immediately prior to commencing the washing operation.

3. Any spills, drips of fluids, or other contamination to the washing area and the subsequent drainage area shall be picked up by dry means prior to the beginning of the washing operation. The use of detergents, emulsifiers, or dispersants to clean up spilled contaminants is prohibited except where necessary to comply with State and Federal safety regulations (e.g., requirement for non-slippery work surface). In all such cases, initial cleanup shall be done by physical removal and chemical usage shall be minimized.

SECTION X. DEICING/ANTI-ICING OPERATIONS

Perform all deicing/anti-icing operations in a manner to minimize the discharge of deicing/anti-icing chemicals into the receiving water. Facilities which conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall maintain a record of the types (including the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, as estimated to the best of your knowledge. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), salt, and/or sand because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters.

SECTION Y. SANITARY DISCHARGE

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 discharge. Please be aware, concentrations of Total Residual Chlorine above 0.01 mg/L can cause or contribute to

significant toxicity in receiving streams and biomonitoring testing. It is the permittee's responsibility to assure that no Total Residual Chlorine remains in the effluent after dechlorination in order to prevent toxicity in the receiving stream.

The Department of Environmental Quality reserves the right to impose more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future to maintain water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies based upon water quality studies. These studies may indicate the need for more advanced wastewater treatment. Studies of similar discharges and receiving water bodies have resulted in monthly average effluent limitations of 5 mg/L $CBOD_5$ and 2 mg/L NH_3-N. Therefore, prior to upgrading or expanding this facility, the permittee should contact the Department to determine the status of the work being done to establish future effluent limitations and additional permit conditions.

SECTION Z. FLOW MEASUREMENT

The flow monitoring sample type for the effluent schedules contained in this general permit is specified as "estimate". Therefore, the permittee shall not be subject to the accuracy provisions for flow measurement established in the *Standard Conditions*, Section C.6 of this permit. When collecting samples for permit compliance purposes, the flow may be estimated using best engineering judgment. [LAC 33:IX.2701]

SECTION AA. STATE LAWS

1. 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.

2. No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

SECTION AB. POLLUTION PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

The following pollution prevention activities shall be implemented at all facilities authorized to discharge under this general permit. The permittee is not required to have a written storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for the activities described below except as described in Sections AC and AF; however, the operator of the facility is required to implement any of the following pollution prevention activities that are applicable to operations that occur at the permitted facility. Facilities covered under this permit and which have industrial storm water permit coverage under the MSGP must have a written SWPPP that meets the requirements of the MSGP. In addition to the pollution prevention requirements described below, a facility that is authorized to discharge industrial storm water in accordance with the requirements of the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) must also have a written site-specific SWPPP that satisfies the appropriate industrial sector-specific requirements for that particular facility.

Chemical Storage:

a. All storage tank installations (including double-walled tanks) 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 (LAC 33:IX.907.F.1).

b. 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 position except during periods of supervised discharge.

c. 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.

d. Where a Spill Prevention and Control (SPC) plan is required in accordance with LAC 33:IX. Chapter 9, the Pollution Prevention Plan shall include the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) procedures or refer to them by reference.

General Housekeeping:

a. 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.

b. All spilled product or other spilled wastes shall be immediately cleaned up and disposed of according to all applicable regulations (SPC or SPCC). 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. Any vehicle or equipment that is in a state of disrepair which increases the potential for contaminating the discharge water (such as vehicle leaking fluids) shall be stored in a designated area. Furthermore, efforts shall be made to prevent the contamination of surface and ground water from such

vehicles by means of drip pans, repairs, etc.

d. Procedures shall be established for the handling of discarded batteries, waste automotive fluids and any other product that may be used and accrued at the facility (i.e., paints, solvents, etc.). Such procedures shall specifically describe the method(s) to prevent stormwater and wastewater contact with these materials.

Washing Activities:

a. All washing activities resulting in discharges shall be conducted either without soaps and detergents or with biodegradable soaps used in minimal amounts. The use of non-biodegradable soaps and detergents, tire cleaners containing potentially hazardous chemicals, and solvents in discharges authorized by this permit is prohibited. Washing with soaps shall not be performed on the lot without adequate treatment for the wastewater stream. All washwaters using soaps and/or detergents are subject to the requirements and limitations in Schedule C.

b. When washing at a location other than a washrack, any spills, drips of automotive fluids, or other contamination to the washing area and/or the subsequent drainage area shall be picked up by dry means prior to the beginning of the washing operation, and the washing must be done without the use of soaps and/or detergents. Cosmetic washing of the exterior of vehicles without the use of soaps and/or detergents is not subject to the requirements and limitations in Schedules B and C.

Prior to steam cleaning, parts must be drained of all fluids, oils and other fluids which must be disposed of properly. Steam cleaning of parts and vehicle shall be performed in an area so that the wastewater from this activity is directed into the wash rack or other appropriate treatment system.

SECTION AC. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

This section applies to facilities that discharge stormwater and may require a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). If a SWPPP is necessary, the requirement will be specified in Appendix A of the cover letter from LDEQ that authorizes coverage under the general permit.

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. The purpose of the pollution prevention plan is to identify potential sources of pollution that would reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater and identify the practices that will be used to prevent or reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges.

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 (SWPPP) within fourteen (14) days of the within 14 days of the date permit authorization is granted. The terms and conditions of the SWPPP shall be an enforceable Part of the permit. EPA document 833-R-92-006 (Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities) may be used as a guidance and may be obtained by writing to the Water Resource Center (RC_4100), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington D.C. 20460 or by calling (202) 566-1729 or via the Wetlands Helpline (800) 832-7828.

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

   a. The permittee shall conduct an inspection of the facility site at least one time during the time the permittee is authorized to discharge 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 SWPPP 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 SWPPP. The SWPPP 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 SWPPP 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 SWPPP, 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.

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 SWPPP and provided to the Department upon request.

f. "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."

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

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

5. The following shall be included in the SWPPP, 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.

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) except where the cleanup practice does not result in a discharge and does not leave residues exposed to future storm events. 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.

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 SWPPP 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 SWPPP 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 SWPPP

shall be subject to modification to incorporate revised SWPPP requirements.

SECTION AD. REPORTING TO REGIONAL OFFICES FOR HYDROCLEANING AND HYDROBLASTING ACTIVITIES

The permittee shall notify the regional office where the discharge will occur before commencement of hydrocleaning and/or hydroblasting activities. Current regional office address and telephone numbers are available on the LDEQ website at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/62/ Default.aspx. This notification must include the following information:

1. the location of the proposed site;
2. a list of outfalls at the site along with a U. S. G. S. Quadrangle Map and site diagram showing the discharge points and the effluent pathway into receiving waters; and
3. the approximate date of start up.

Notification of termination of hydrocleaning and/or hydroblasting activities must be made in writing to this Office and to the appropriate regional office where the discharge occurred. The permittee shall also submit to this Office a final report of all hydrocleaning and/or hydroblasting activities performed. The report shall include the start and end dates of the hydrocleaning activities, a listing of the areas that were hydrocleaned and/or hydroblasted, the estimated discharge to the receiving waters, and any solid waste accumulated and the method of disposal.

SECTION AE. CHEMICAL ADDITIVES

Chemical additives or soaps and/or detergents may not be added to the hydroblasting water without prior approval from this Office. Toxicity data for each additive must be submitted prior to approval. This approval may require a permit modification.

SECTION AF. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION / DEMOLITION DEBRIS AND WOODWASTE LANDFILLS

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for the facility must be prepared and implemented within 14 days of the date permit authorization is granted. If a SWPPP is necessary, the requirement will be specified in Appendix A of the cover letter from LDEQ that authorizes coverage under the general permit. Copies of the plan should **not** be submitted to this Office unless specifically requested by the Agency. Your SWPPP must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. EPA has developed guidance entitled "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices," EPA #832/R-92-006, September 1992, to assist permittees in developing and implementing pollution prevention measures. A printed hard copy may be obtained by contacting EPA's Water Resource Center at phone (202) 260-7786 or email *center.water-resource@epa.gov*.

Use of a registered professional engineer for SWPPP preparation is not required by the permit, but may be independently required under state law and/or local ordinance. Your SWPPP must: identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from your facility; identify the structural, non-structural and other controls which you will use to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility; and assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

1. Contents of Plan

a. Pollution Prevention Team

You must identify the staff individual(s) (by name or title) that comprise the facility's storm water Pollution Prevention Team. Your Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for assisting the facility/plant manager in developing, implementing, maintaining and revising the facility's SWPPP. Responsibilities of each staff individual on the team must be listed.

b. Site Description

Your storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) must include the following:

i. *Activities at Facility.* Description of the nature of the industrial activity(ies) at your facility;

ii. *General Location Map.* A general location map (e.g., U.S.G.S. quadrangle, or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and the receiving waters within one mile of the facility;

iii. *A legible site map identifying the following:*

- directions of storm water flow (e.g., use arrows to show which ways storm water will flow);
- locations of all existing structural BMPs, see Section 1.f below;
- locations of all surface water bodies;
- locations of potential pollutant sources identified below under Section 1.d and where significant materials are exposed to precipitation;
- locations where major spills or leaks identified below under Section 1.e have occurred;
- locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, and liquid storage tanks;
- locations of active and closed landfill cells or trenches;
- locations of active and closed land application areas;
- locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred;

- locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff;
- locations of storm water outfalls and an approximate outline of the area draining to each outfall;
- location and description of non-storm water discharges;
- locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; the location of transfer of substance in bulk; and machinery;
- location and source of runon from adjacent property containing significant quantities of pollutants of concern to the facility (an evaluation of how the quality of the runon impacts your storm water discharges may be included); and
- flows with a significant potential to cause soil erosion must be identified.

iv. *Provide a narrative description of the potential pollutant(s) associated with any of the following:*

- fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide application
- earth/soil moving activities
- waste hauling and loading/unloading activities
- outdoor storage of significant materials including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas
- exposure of active and inactive landfill areas
- uncontrolled leachate flows

v. *Sediment and Erosion Control Plan:* You must provide details on temporary stabilization methods used to control erosion from:

- materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate and final cover;
- inactive areas of the landfill;
- any landfill area that has received a final cover until vegetation has established itself;
- Examples of temporary stabilization methods include temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on stockpile areas and inactive landfill areas.

c. Receiving Waters and Wetlands

You must provide the name of the nearest receiving water(s), including ditches, intermittent streams, dry sloughs, arroyos and the areal extent and description of wetland or other special aquatic sites that may receive discharges from your facility.

d. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

You must provide a narrative description of the potential pollutants associated with any of the following: fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide application, earth/soil moving; waste hauling and loading/unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems. You must also identify each separate area at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each separate area identified, the description must include:

i. *Activities in Area.* A list of the activities (e.g., material storage, equipment fueling and cleaning, cutting steel beams); and

ii. *Pollutants.* A list of the associated pollutant(s) or pollutant parameter(s) (e.g., crankcase oil, iron, biochemical oxygen demand, pH, etc.) for each activity. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of three (3) years before being covered under this permit and the present.

iii. *Record Keeping and Internal Reporting:* You must implement and maintain a tracking system for all types of wastes disposed of in each cell and trench of the landfill.

e. Spills and Leaks

You must clearly identify areas where potential spills and leaks, which can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, can occur, and their accompanying drainage points. You must provide a list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred, within the three (3) years preceding the date of application for permit coverage, at areas at the facility that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance. Your list must include a description of the causes of each spill or leak, the actions taken to respond to each release, and the actions taken to prevent similar such spills or leaks in the future. Your list should also be updated if significant spills or leaks occur in exposed areas of your facility during the time you are covered by the permit.

Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under LAC 33:I.3931 Reportable Quantity List for Pollutants, which incorporates by reference and modifies requirements of Section 311 of the CWA (see 40 CFR 110 and 40 CFR 117.3) and 40 CFR 302.4 (CERCLA Hazardous Substances). Significant spills may also include releases of oil or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting requirements and releases of materials that are not classified as oil or a hazardous substance.

f. Sampling Data

You must provide a summary of any existing storm water discharge sampling data taken at your facility. All storm water sampling data collected during the term of this permit must also be summarized and included in this part of the SWPPP.

g. Controls

i. *Description of Existing and Planned BMPs.* Describe the type and location of existing non-structural and structural best management practices (BMPs), for each of the areas identified in Part II.P.1.d, where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. For areas where BMPs are not currently in place, you must describe appropriate BMPs that you will use to control pollutants in storm water discharges. Selection of BMPs should take into consideration:

- the quantity and nature of the pollutants, and their potential to impact the water quality of receiving waters;
- opportunities to combine the dual purposes of water quality protection and local flood control benefits (including physical impacts of high flows on streams - e.g., bank erosion, impairment of aquatic habitat, etc.);
- opportunities to offset the impact of impervious areas of the facility on ground water recharge and base flows in local streams (taking into account the potential for ground water contamination).

ii. *BMP Types to be Considered:* You must describe how each of the following non-structural BMPs, structural BMPs, and other BMPs are or will be implemented at the facility. If you determine that one or more of these BMPs are not appropriate for your facility, you must include an explanation of why it is not appropriate. The BMP examples listed below are not intended to be an exclusive list of BMPs that you may use. You are encouraged to keep abreast of new BMPs or new applications of existing BMPs to find the most cost-effective means of permit compliance for your facility. If BMPs are being used or planned at the facility which are not listed here (e.g., replacing a chemical with a less toxic alternative, adopting a new or innovative BMP, etc.), include descriptions of them in this section of the SWPPP.

- Non-Structural BMPs

  Good Housekeeping: You must keep all exposed areas of the facility in a clean, orderly manner where such exposed areas could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges. Common problem areas include: around trash containers; storage areas and loading docks. Measures must also include: a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials; routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.

  Minimizing Exposure: Where practicable, industrial materials and activities should be protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff. NOTE: Eliminating exposure at all industrial areas may make the facility eligible for the LAC 33:IX.2341.G "No Exposure" exclusion from needing to have permit coverage.

  Preventive Maintenance: You must have a preventive maintenance program which includes timely inspection and maintenance of containers used for outdoor chemical and significant materials storage to prevent leaking or rupture; all elements of the leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with storm water; the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking and erosion); storm water management devices, (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting, testing, maintaining and repairing facility equipment and systems to avoid breakdowns or failures that may result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

Spill Prevention and Response Procedures: You must describe the procedures to be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks. Those procedures, and necessary spill response equipment, must be made available to those employees that may cause or detect a spill or leak. Where appropriate, you must explain existing or planned material handling procedures, storage requirements, secondary containment, and equipment (e.g., diversion valves), which are intended to minimize spills or leaks at the facility. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks must be consistent with applicable RCRA regulations at 40 CFR Part 264, 40 CFR Part 265, and applicable sections of the Louisiana Hazardous Waste Regulations, Part V.

Routine Facility Inspections: In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site evaluation required under Part II.EE.6, you must have qualified facility personnel inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. The inspections must include an evaluation of existing storm water BMPs at both active and inactive sites.

For operating landfills, inspections must be conducted at least once every 7 days to ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. Qualified personnel must inspect areas of landfills that have not been finally stabilized, areas used for storage of material/wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization and structural control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. For stabilized sites, conduct inspections at least once every month.

For inactive landfills, inspections must be conducted at least quarterly by qualified personnel to inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed landfill areas.

If deficiencies in the implementation of your SWPPP are discovered during an inspection, those deficiencies must be corrected as soon as practicable but not later than within 14 days of the inspection. You must document in your SWPPP the results of your inspection and the corrective actions you took in response to any deficiencies or opportunities for improvement that you identify.

Employee Training: You must describe the storm water employee training program for the facility. The description should include the topics to be covered, such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices, and must identify periodic dates (e.g.,

every 6 months during the months of July and January) for such training. You must provide employee training for all employees that work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, and for employees that are responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP (e.g., inspectors, maintenance people). The employee training should inform them of the components and goals of your SWPPP.

- Structural BMPs

Sediment and Erosion Control: You must identify the areas at your facility which, due to topography, land disturbance (e.g., construction), or other factors, have a potential for significant soil erosion. You must describe the structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization BMPs that you will be implementing to limit erosion from materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate and final cover; from inactive areas of the landfill;
from any landfill or open dump area that has received a final cover but where vegetation has not yet established itself; and from areas where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

Management of Runoff: You must describe the traditional storm water management practices (permanent structural BMPs other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) that currently exist or that are planned for your facility. These types of BMPs typically are used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. All BMPs that you determine are reasonable and appropriate, or are required by a State or local authority, or are necessary to maintain eligibility for the permit (see Part I.A - Limitations on Coverage) must be implemented and maintained. Factors to consider when you are selecting appropriate BMPs should include: 1) the industrial materials and activities that are exposed to storm water, and the associated pollutant potential of those materials and activities; and 2) the beneficial and potential detrimental effects on surface water quality, ground water quality, receiving water base flow (dry weather stream flow), and physical integrity of receiving waters. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils, avoiding wetlands and floodplains, if possible. Structural BMPs may require a separate permit under section 404 of the CWA before installation begins.

Example BMPs: BMPs you could use include but are not limited to: storm water detention structures (including wet ponds); storm water retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff onsite; and sequential systems (which

combine several practices).

- Other Controls

  There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oily materials, nor of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. Off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste materials or sediments, and the generation of dust must be minimized. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas must be minimized. As appropriate to protect the stream bed, velocity dissipation devices must be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course so that natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g., no significant changes in the hydrological regime of the receiving water).

2. Maintenance

All BMPs you identify in your SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition. If site inspections required by Part II.P.1.g identify BMPs that are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of storm water controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable. In the case of non-structural BMPs, the effectiveness of the BMP must be maintained by appropriate means (e.g., spill response supplies available and personnel trained, etc.).

3. Non-Storm Water Discharge Test Certification

a. Your SWPPP must include a certification that all discharges (i.e., outfalls) have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water. The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater. The certification must be signed in accordance with Part III.D.10 of this permit, and include:

   i. the date of any testing and/or evaluation;

   ii. identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site;

iii. a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges;

iv. a description of the evaluation criteria or testing method used; and

v. a list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test and/or evaluation.

b. You do not need to sign a new certification if one was already completed for either the 1992 Baseline Industrial General Permit, the 1995 Multi-Sector General Permit, or the 2006 Multi-Sector General Permit and you have no reason to believe conditions at the facility have changed.

c. If you are unable to provide the certification required (testing and/or evaluation for non-storm water discharges), you must notify the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) 180 days after submitting an NOI to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification must describe:

i. reason(s) why certification was not possible;

ii. the procedure of any test and/or evaluation attempted;

iii. the results of such test and/or evaluation or other relevant observations; and

iv. potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer.

d. A copy of the notification must be included in the SWPPP at the facility. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the State, which are not authorized by an LPDES permit, are unlawful and must be terminated.

4. Copy of Permit Requirements

You must include a copy of the permit requirements (attaching a copy of this permit is acceptable) in your SWPPP.

5. Applicable State, Tribal or Local Plans

Your SWPPP must be consistent (and updated as necessary to remain consistent) with applicable State, Tribal and/or local storm water, waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations to the extent these apply to your facility and are more stringent than the requirements of this permit.

6. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

a. Frequency and Inspectors

Operating landfills must conduct inspections at least once every 7 days. Inspections must be conducted at least once every month at stabilized sites. Inactive landfills must conduct inspections at least quarterly. The inspections must be done by qualified personnel provided by you. The qualified personnel you use may be either your own employees or outside consultants that you have hired, provided they have the knowledge and skills to assess conditions at your facility that could impact storm water quality and assess the effectiveness of the BMPs you have chosen to use to control the quality of your storm water discharges. If you decide to conduct more frequent inspections, your SWPPP must specify the frequency of inspections.

b. Scope of the Compliance Evaluation

Your inspections must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, as identified in Part II.P.1.b.iv, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred within 3 years preceding the inspection. Inspectors should look for: a) industrial materials, residue or trash on the ground that could contaminate or be washed away in storm water; b) leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or similar containers; c) offsite tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site; d) tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; e) waste loading/unloading areas; f) erosion from daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as from temporary waste storage areas; g) uncontrolled leachate flows; h) failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems; and i) for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Storm water BMPs identified in your SWPPP must be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they must be inspected to see whether BMPs are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected if possible.

c. Follow-up Actions

Based on the results of the inspection, you must modify your SWPPP as necessary (e.g., show additional controls on the site map and/or revise description of controls) to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified. You must complete revisions to the SWPPP within 14 calendar days following the inspection. If existing BMPs need to be

modified or if additional BMPs are necessary, implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event. If implementation before the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, they must be implemented as soon as practicable.

d. Compliance Evaluation Report

You must insure a report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP is completed and retained as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date permit coverage expires or is terminated. Major observations should include: the location(s) of discharges of pollutants from the site; location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained; location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection. You must retain a record of actions taken in accordance with this permit's Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. The inspection reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where an inspection report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit. Both the inspection report and any reports of follow-up actions must be signed in accordance with Part III.D.10 of this permit.

e. Credit as a Routine Facility Inspection

Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under Part II.P.1.b.vii, your annual compliance evaluation may also be used as one of the Part II.P.1.b.vii routine inspections.

7. Maintaining Updated SWPPP

You must amend the SWPPP whenever:

there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at your facility which has a significant effect on the discharge, or potential for discharge, of pollutants from your facility; during inspections or investigations by you or by local, State, Tribal or Federal officials it is determined the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under Part II.P.1.b.iv, or is otherwise not achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in discharges from your facility.

8. Signature, Plan Review and Making Plans Available

   a. You must sign your SWPPP in accordance with the Signatory Requirements in Part III.D.10, and retain the plan on-site at the facility covered by this permit (see Part III.C for records retention requirements).

   b. You must keep a copy of the SWPPP on-site or locally available to the LDEQ for review at the time of an on-site inspection. You must make your SWPPP available upon request to the LDEQ, a State, Tribal or local agency approving storm water management plans, or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharge from the site. Also, in the interest of public involvement, the LDEQ encourages you to make your SWPPPs available to the public for viewing during normal business hours.

   c. The LDEQ may notify you at any time that your SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. The notification will identify provisions of this permit which are not being met, as well as the required modifications. Within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of such notification, you must make the required changes to the SWPPP and submit to the LDEQ a written certification that the requested changes have been made.

   d. You must make the SWPPP available to the USFWS or NMFS upon request.

SECTION AG. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR GRAY WATER

1. Attempts must be made to route gray water to an existing wastewater collection system or wastewater treatment system whenever possible.

2. Discharges of gray water shall be made directly into a ditch, drainage or waterbody where feasible.

3. Human contact with gray water discharges shall be avoided to the greatest extent possible.

4. Surface application of gray water shall not be used for irrigation of food plants.

5. The discharge of gray water may not contain human waste or any chemicals derived from activities such as cleaning car parts, washing greasy or oily rags, disposing of waste solutions, or soiled or infectious garments.

6. The application of gray water shall be managed to minimize standing water on the ground surface.

7. Any gray water storage tank must be covered to restrict access and to eliminate habitat for mosquitoes or other vectors.

8. The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, has given written authorization for the discharge.

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 the 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. 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 facts, or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time; or

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;

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, nor does it authorize any injury to private or public property, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

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.

14. Facilities Requiring Approval from Other State Agencies
In accordance with La. R.S.40.4(A)(6) the plans and specifications of all sanitary sewerage treatment systems, both public and private, must be approved by the Department of Health and Hospitals state health officer or his designee. It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, both municipal and private to operate a sanitary sewage treatment facility without proper authorization from the state health officer.

In accordance with La. R.S.40.1149, it is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, both municipal and private, operating a sewerage system to operate that system unless the competency of the operator is duly certified by the Department of Health and Hospitals state health officer. Furthermore, it is unlawful for any person to perform the duties of an operator without being duly certified.

In accordance with La. R.S.48.385, it is unlawful for any industrial wastes, sewage, septic tanks effluent, or any noxious or harmful matter, solid, liquid or gaseous to be discharged into the side or cross ditches or placed upon the rights-of-ways of state highways without the prior written consent of the Department of Transportation and Development chief engineer or his duly authorized representative and of the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals.

15. The standards provided in Chapter 11 – Surface Water Quality Standards are official regulations of the state, and any person who discharges pollutants to the waters of the state in such quantities as to cause these standards to be violated shall be subject to the enforcement procedures of the state as specified in R.S. 30:2025.

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.

   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 an 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. Publicly owned treatment works utilizing waste stabilization ponds/oxidation ponds are not subject to the 85 percent removal rate for Total Suspended Solids.

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) 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 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

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. The permittee or designated laboratory shall have an adequate analytical quality assurance/quality control program to produce defensible data of known precision and accuracy. All quality control measures shall be assessed and evaluated on an on-going basis and quality control acceptance criteria shall be used to determine the validity of the data. All method specific quality control as prescribed in the method shall be followed. If quality control requirements are not included in the method, the permittee or designated laboratory shall follow the quality control requirements as prescribed in the Approved Edition (40 CFR Part 136) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastes, Sections 1020A and 1020B. 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.

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 is 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 La. 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, Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (LELAP) 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 (LELAP) accredited 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 Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program and a list of labs that have applied for accreditation are available on the department website located under DIVISIONS → PERMIT SUPPORT SERVICES → LABORATORY ACCREDITATION at the following link:

       http://www.deq.louisiana.gov

       Questions concerning the program may be directed to (225) 219-9800.

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: (1)the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under LAC 33:IX.2903.A.2.b) by the permittee and new owner submitting a Name/Ownership/Operator Change Form (NOC-1 Form) and approved by LDEQ (LAC 33:I.Chapter 19); or (2) 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.

The NOC-1 form can be found at the following link: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/assistance/NOC-1%20FORM%20Jan%2025,%202006.pdf

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/92-500s 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 (SPOC) as follows:

(1) by the Online Incident Reporting screens found at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/66/Default.aspx ;or
(2) by e-mail utilizing the Incident Report Form and instructions found at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/66/Default.aspx;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:I.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**."

Written reports (LAC 33:I.3925) should be mailed to:

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Post Office Box 4312
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312
ATTENTION: EMERGENCY AND RADIOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION – SPOC
"UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REPORT"

The Written Notification Report may also be faxed to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Compliance, Emergency and Radiological Services Division at: (225)-219-4044.

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 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 La. 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, La. 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. 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 La. R.S.49:1001 et seq.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. LEQA means the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

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

under the Clean Water Act in accordance with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and all applicable federal regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. Sewage sludge means any solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of municipal wastewater or domestic sewage. *Sewage sludge* includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment, scum, domestic septage, portable toilet pumpings, Type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR Part 159), and sewage sludge products. *Sewage sludge* does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.

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

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

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

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

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

26. The term GPD shall mean gallons per day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

36. Sanitary Wastewater Term(s):

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

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

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

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