DEQ
LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Water Discharge Permit

FINAL

MASTER PERMIT NUMBER LAG470000

GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM AUTOMOTIVE DEALERSHIPS, PAINT AND BODY SHOPS, AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE SHOPS, MOTORCYCLE DEALERSHIPS, AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLE DEALERSHIPS

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 reissued. This permit authorizes persons who meet the requirements herein and who have been approved by this Office, to discharge to waters of the State washrack wastewater, maintenance and repair shop floor washwater, paint booth washdown and wet sanding wastewater, potentially contaminated storm water, treated sanitary wastewater (less than 5,000 GPD), and/or commingled washrack and treated sanitary wastewater from automotive dealerships, paint and body shops, automotive repair and maintenance shops, motorcycle dealerships, and recreational vehicle dealerships in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on 01 September 2009

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

Issued on 12 August 2009

Cheryl Sonnier Nolan
Assistant Secretary

GALVEZ BUILDING · 602 N. FIFTH STREET · P. O. BOX 4313 BATON ROUGE, LA 70821-4313 · PHONE (225) 219-3063

SECTION A. APPLICABILITY

Coverage under this general permit is available for discharges of washrack wastewater, maintenance and repair shop floor washwater, paint booth washdown and wet sanding wastewater, potentially contaminated storm water, sanitary wastewater, and/or commingled washrack and sanitary wastewater associated with the operation of automotive dealerships, tractor-trailer rig dealerships, motorcycle dealerships, recreational vehicle dealerships, paint and body shops, automotive exhaust system repair shops, automotive transmission repair shops, and general automotive maintenance and/or repair shops.

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 48 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 Agency 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 under the terms and conditions of this permit.

Notice of Intent to be covered under this general permit shall be made using Form ARB-G, or an equivalent, which can be downloaded from the LDEQ Internet web site 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 – ARB-G.

If activity is currently being conducted and has not been permitted, an NOI shall be submitted immediately. Dischargers who are currently permitted under the LPDES version of this permit that expires on August 31, 2009, are not required to submit a new NOI. Provided the applicability requirements of the reissued permit are met, these permitted dischargers will automatically be covered under the reissued LPDES permit; notification of coverage and a copy of the permit will be sent to each permittee after permit finalization. Permit conditions in the reissued permit are effective for these automatically-authorized permittees three (3) days after the postmark date of the notification of the facility's coverage under the reissued general permit.

Any permittee covered by an individual permit or other general permit(s) may submit form ARB-G and request that the individual permit or other permit(s) be canceled if the permitted source or activity is also eligible for coverage by this general permit. Upon approval by this Office, the permittee will be notified of coverage by this general permit and of

cancellation of the previous permit(s).

The permittee must keep a copy of the NOI that it submitted to the Water Permits Division and a copy of the general permit at the permitted facility.

If circumstances change in the future at a permitted facility that result in the addition or elimination of permitted outfalls, or a change in 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.

The permittee is required to submit a permit transfer request to the Permit Support Services either prior to or no later than 45 days after the permitted facility changes ownership/operator. The request must be made on the official LDEQ form NOC-1 which is available on the LDEQ Internet website at: www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/ - PROGRAMS – Small Business/Small Community Assistance SB/SCAP/ - Forms and Publications – Forms – Name/Operator/Owner Change Form. Any questions related to making a permit transfer should be directed to the LDEQ Permits Application Administrative Review (PAAR) Group at (225) 219-3292.

A printed hard copy of this permit may be obtained by contacting LDEQ's Water Permits Division at (225) 219-3181, 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 – LAG470000.

Facilities covered by this general permit include, but are not limited to, those which operate a source or conduct an activity that results in discharges related to operating:

1. Automotive Dealerships (SIC 5511 and 5521)
2. Dealerships that sell tractor-trailer rigs
3. Paint and Body Shops (SIC 7532)
4. Motorcycle Dealerships (SIC 5571)
5. Recreational Vehicle Dealerships (SIC 5561)
6. Automotive Repair and Maintenance Shops
7. Automotive Exhaust System Repair Shops (SIC 7533)
8. Automotive Transmission Repair Shops (SIC 7537)
9. General Automotive Repair Shops (SIC 7538)

All wastewaters covered by this permit must be treated, if necessary, to meet the effluent limitations in the applicable RLP # Outfall # before being discharged from the site of origin.

Wastewater types other than those described herein are not authorized under this general permit and discharge of such wastewaters at a site covered under this general permit will constitute a violation of the permit unless authorization to discharge has been granted under a separate LPDES permit.

Discharges of the following wastewaters are covered by this general permit:

1. washrack wastewater;
2. maintenance and repair shop floor washwater;
3. paint booth washdown and wet sanding wastewater;
4. potentially contaminated storm water;
5. treated sanitary wastewater (less than 5,000 GPD); and
6. commingled washrack and treated sanitary wastewater.

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

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

2. discharges that are mixed with other, non-covered discharge types unless those other discharges are authorized by another LPDES permit;

3. discharges of wastewaters 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;

4. discharges which are likely to have unauthorized adverse effects upon threatened or endangered species, or on the critical habitat for these species as determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;

5. 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 70804-4247 or telephone (225) 342-8170.)*

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

7. proposed discharges directly into a waterbody designated as an outstanding natural resource water, as defined in LAC 33:IX.1123.Table 3, except in accordance with LAC 33:IX.1119.C.4; and

8. discharges from operations classed as new sources or new discharges if the discharge will cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards not addressed by the terms, conditions and schedules of this general permit (LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9).

At the discretion of this Office, coverage under this general permit **may not** be available 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 into water bodies designated by the State pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act;

5. discharges into waters that are likely to contain threatened or endangered species; or

6. discharges from facilities which owe any outstanding fees or fines to the Department.

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

The LDEQ may require any discharger authorized by a general permit to apply for and obtain an individual LPDES permit. Any interested person may petition the LDEQ to take action under this Paragraph. Cases where an individual LPDES permit may be required include the following:

i. the discharger or treatment works treating domestic sewage is not in compliance with the conditions of the general LPDES permit;

ii. a change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source or treatment works treating domestic sewage;

iii. effluent limitation guidelines are promulgated for point sources covered by the general LPDES permit;

iv. a water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to such point sources is approved;

v. circumstances have changed since the time of the request to be covered so that the discharger is no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit, or

either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary;

vi. standards for sewage sludge use or disposal have been promulgated for the sludge use and disposal practice covered by the general LPDES permit; or

vii. the discharge(s) is a significant contributor of pollutants. In making this determination, the LDEQ may consider the following factors:
   (a) the location of the discharge with respect to waters of the state;
   (b) the size of the discharge;
   (c) the quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged to waters of the state; and
   (d) other relevant factors (such as, but not limited to, critical flow and harmonic mean flow determinations, environmental considerations, site operational data, designated uses, water quality characteristics and other applicable water quality and regulatory requirements).

SECTION B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

During the period beginning with coverage under this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this general permit, all permittees covered under this general permit are authorized to discharge:

washrack wastewater;

maintenance and shop floor washwater;

paint booth washdown and wet sanding wastewater;

potentially contaminated storm water;

sanitary wastewater (less than 5,000 GPD); and

commingled washrack and sanitary wastewater.

or a combination of these discharges as specified in the NOI submitted by the applicant and in accordance with the conditions that follow.

RLP 1 OUTFALL 001: WASHRACK WASTEWATER[1,2]

Outfall numbers used in the NOI must correspond to the appropriate outfall numbers in the permit. The permittee shall designate a washrack wastewater discharge point as RLP 1 Outfall 001. If more than one outfall **of this type** occurs at the facility, then each separate discharge point should be clearly identified as RLP 1 Outfall 01A, RLP 1 Outfall 01B, etc. Each outfall location for discharges of washrack wastewater shall be identified in the NOI and shall be monitored in accordance with the following table. 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	SAMPLE TYPE
FLOW (gpd)	Report	Report	1/3 months	estimate
COD[3]	----	300 mg/L	1/3 months	grab
TSS	----	45 mg/L	1/3 months	grab
Oil & Grease	----	15 mg/L	1/3 months	grab
pH – Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/3 months	grab
Visible Sheen[4]	----	No Presence	1/week	observation
Soaps and/or Detergents	Report[5]	----	1/3 months	inventory calculation

1 See *Other Conditions*, Section K.2 Washing Activities for vehicle washing.

2 The cosmetic washing of the exterior of vehicles is allowed at locations other than the washrack and is not regulated by the conditions of RLP 1 Outfall 001 provided the washing is done without the use of soaps and/or detergents.

3 The COD limitation for washwater commingled with storm water shall be a Daily Maximum Concentration of 125 mg/L (no Monthly Average limitation is set).

4 Conduct weekly visual observations to determine if a visible sheen is present at the outfall. The permittee shall keep a manual log recording the results of the weekly visual observations. No DMR reporting is required for Visible Sheen [LAC 33:IX.2701.A]; therefore, do not report Visible Sheen on the quarterly DMR form that is used to report lab analysis for other parameters (flow, COD, TSS, Oil & Grease, and pH). However, if a visible sheen is noted during an inspection, a letter of noncompliance shall be submitted in accordance with *Standard Conditions*, Section D.7. Retain the manual log at the facility. Individual entries in the manual log shall be retained for three years from the inspection date.

5 Keep inventory records of the quantity and type of each Soap and/or Detergent used and a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each material used. Retain the inventory records and the MSDSs at the facility for three years. No DMR reporting is required for Soaps and/or Detergents [LAC 33:IX.2701.J.2]; therefore, do not report Soaps and/or Detergents on the quarterly DMR form that is used to report lab analysis for other parameters (flow, COD, TSS, Oil & Grease, and pH).

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. The use of dilution (see *Standard Conditions,* Section A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

RLP 2 OUTFALL 002: MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SHOP FLOOR WASHWATER

Outfall numbers used in the NOI must correspond to the appropriate outfall numbers in the permit. The permittee shall designate a maintenance and shop floor washwater discharge point as RLP 2 Outfall 002. If more than one outfall **of this type** occurs at the facility, then each separate discharge point should be clearly identified as RLP 2 Outfall 02A, RLP 2 Outfall 02B, etc. Each outfall location for discharges of maintenance and shop floor washwater shall be identified in the NOI and shall be monitored in accordance with the following table. 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	SAMPLE TYPE
FLOW (gpd)	Report	Report	1/3 months	estimate
COD [1]	----	300 mg/L	1/3 months	grab
TSS	----	45 mg/L	1/3 months	grab
Oil & Grease	----	15 mg/L	1/3 months	grab
pH – Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/3 months	grab
Visible Sheen [2]	----	No Presence	1/week	observation
Soaps and/or Detergents	Report [3]	----	1/3 months	Inventory calculation

1 The COD limitation for washwater commingled with storm water shall be a Daily Maximum Concentration of 125 mg/L (no Monthly Average limitation is set).

2 Conduct weekly visual observations to determine if a visible sheen is present at the outfall. The permittee shall keep a manual log recording the results of the weekly visual observations. No DMR reporting is required for Visible Sheen [LAC 33:IX.2701.A]; therefore, do not report Visible Sheen on the quarterly DMR form that is used to report lab analysis for other parameters (flow, COD, TSS, Oil & Grease, and pH). However, if a visible sheen is noted during an inspection, a letter of noncompliance shall be submitted in accordance with *Standard Conditions*, Section D.7. Retain the manual log at the facility. Individual entries in the manual log shall be retained for three years from the inspection date.

[3] Keep inventory records of the quantity and type of each Soap and/or Detergent used and a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each material used. Retain the inventory records and the MSDSs at the facility for three years. No DMR reporting is required for Soaps and/or Detergents [LAC 33:IX.2701.J.2]; therefore, do not report Soaps and/or Detergents on the quarterly DMR form that is used to report lab analysis for other parameters (flow, COD, TSS, Oil & Grease, and pH).

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. The use of dilution (see *Standard Conditions,* Section A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

RLP 3 OUTFALL 003: PAINT BOOTH WASHDOWN AND WET SANDING WASTEWATER [1,2]

Outfall numbers used in the NOI must correspond to the appropriate outfall numbers in the permit. The permittee shall designate a paint booth washdown and wet sanding wastewater discharge point as RLP 3 Outfall 003. If more than one outfall **of this type** occurs at the facility, then each separate discharge point should be clearly identified as RLP 3 Outfall 03A, RLP 3 Outfall 03B, etc. Each outfall location for discharges of paint booth washdown and wet sanding wastewater shall be identified in the NOI and shall be monitored in accordance wit the following table. 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	SAMPLE TYPE
FLOW (gpd)	Report	Report	1/month	estimate

[1] The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 50 mg/L TOC, 15 mg/L Oil and Grease, or have a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 standard units. Sampling and analysis for these parameters on a regular basis is not required. However, a visual inspection of each outfall assigned this effluent schedule shall be conducted in accordance with *Other Conditions*, Section K.2 Painting Activities.

[2] Visual inspection of the paint booth washdown and wet sanding wastewater and the area where this activity is occurring shall be conducted each working day. The visual inspection shall include observation of the runoff wastewater to detect any cloudy or turbid conditions in the discharge along with any discoloring as a result of the painting operation. Should such a condition be detected, the permittee shall perform the housekeeping or treatment necessary to prevent solids from the paint booth or wet sanding areas from entering the runoff wastewater. The date, time, and condition of the wastewater and work area shall be recorded daily. A summary of the observations shall be submitted to this Office annually. See *Other Conditions*, Section K.2, Painting Activities for wet sanding, dry sanding, and paint booth discharges.

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. The use of dilution (see *Standard Conditions,* Section A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

RLP 4 OUTFALL 004: POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED STORM WATER[1]

Outfall numbers used in the NOI must correspond to the appropriate outfall numbers in the permit. The permittee shall designate a potentially contaminated storm water discharge point as RLP 4 Outfall 004. If more than one outfall **of this type** occurs at the facility, then each separate discharge point should be clearly identified as RLP 4 Outfall 04A, RLP 4 Outfall 04B, etc. Each outfall location for discharges of potentially contaminated storm water shall be identified in the NOI and shall be monitored in accordance with the following table. 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	SAMPLE TYPE
FLOW (gpd)	Report	Report	1/3 months	estimate
TOC	----	50 mg/L	1/3 months	grab
Oil & Grease	----	15 mg/L	1/3 months	grab
pH – Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/3 months	grab

[1] THIS OUTFALL IS APPLICABLE ONLY TO FACILITIES THAT HAVE BEEN INFORMED BY LDEQ STAFF THAT THE FACILITY NEEDS TO APPLY FOR PERMIT COVERAGE FOR ONE OR MORE STORM WATER OUTFALLS. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTIFIED BY LDEQ STAFF, YOU DO NOT NEED TO APPLY FOR STORM WATER PERMIT COVERAGE.

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. The use of dilution (see *Standard Conditions,* Section A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

RLP 5 OUTFALL 005: TREATED SANITARY WASHWATER (Less Than 5,000 GPD)

Outfall numbers used in the NOI must correspond to the appropriate outfall numbers in the permit. The permittee shall designate a sanitary wastewater discharge point as RLP 5 Outfall 005. If more than one outfall **of this type** occurs at the facility, then each separate discharge point should be clearly identified as RLP 5 Outfall 05A, RLP 5 Outfall 05B, etc. Each outfall location for discharges of sanitary wastewater shall be identified in the NOI and shall be monitored in accordance with the following table. 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	SAMPLE TYPE
FLOW (gpd)	----	Report	1/6 months	estimate
TSS[1]	----	45 mg/L	1/6 months	grab
BOD_5	----	45 mg/L	1/6 months	grab
Fecal Coliform Colonies/100 ml	----	400 [2&3]	1/6 months	grab
pH – Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/6 months	grab

1 For an oxidation pond treatment unit the Daily Maximum is 135 mg/L.

2 If chlorination is chosen as a disinfection method, see *Other Conditions*, Section J.

3 If this discharge is directly to a water body which is named in the LAC 33:IX.1123.Table 3, and which has a designated use of Oyster Propagation, the Fecal Coliform limitation will be 43 colonies/100 ml Daily Maximum. Instructions will be given in the cover letter of this permit if these more stringent Fecal Coliform limitations are 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 have the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (see *Standard Conditions,* Section A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

RLP 6 OUTFALL 006: COMMINGLED WASHRACK AND TREATED SANITARY WASTEWATER [1]

Outfall numbers used in the NOI must correspond to the appropriate outfall numbers in the permit. The permittee shall designate a commingled washrack and sanitary wastewater discharge point as RLP 6 Outfall 006. If more than one outfall **of this type** occurs at the facility, then each separate discharge point should be clearly identified as RLP 6 Outfall 06A, RLP 6 Outfall 06B, etc. Each outfall location for discharges of commingled washrack and sanitary wastewater shall be identified in the NOI and shall be monitored in accordance with the following table. 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	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/3 months	estimate
TSS [2]	----	45 mg/L	1/3 months	grab
BOD_5	----	45 mg/L	1/3 months	grab
COD [3]	----	300 mg/L	1/3 months	grab
Oil & Grease	----	15 mg/L	1/3 months	grab
Fecal Coliform Colonies/100 ml	----	400 [4&5]	1/3 months	grab
pH – Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/3 months	grab
Visible Sheen [6]	----	No Presence	1/week	Observation
Soaps and/or Detergents [7]	Report	----	1/3 months	Inventory Calculation

1 See *Other Conditions*, Section K.2, Washing Activities for vehicle washing.

2 For an oxidation pond treatment unit the Daily Maximum is 135 mg/L.

3 The COD limitation for washwater commingled with storm water shall be a Daily Maximum Concentration of 125 mg/L (no Monthly Average limitation is set).

4 If chlorination is chosen as a disinfection method, see *Other Conditions*, Section J.

5 If this discharge is located in an oyster propagation area, the Fecal Coliform limitation will be 43 colonies/100 ml Daily Maximum. IF THIS MORE STRINGENT FECAL COLIFORM LIMITATION IS REQUIRED, the permittee will be informed in the letter that LDEQ sends to the permittee confirming that the NOI was received and issuing an authorization number to discharge under the general permit.

6 Weekly visual observation is required when a discharge is occurring and the facility is open for business or conducting maintenance, repair, or painting activities after hours. Conduct weekly visual observations to determine if a visible sheen is present at the outfall. The permittee shall keep a manual log recording the results of the weekly visual observations. No DMR reporting is required for Visible Sheen [LAC 33:IX.2701.A]; therefore, do not report Visible Sheen on the quarterly DMR form that is used to report lab analysis for other parameters (flow, COD, TSS, Oil & Grease, and pH). However, if a visible sheen is noted during an inspection, a letter of noncompliance shall be submitted in accordance with *Standard Conditions*, Section D.7. Retain the manual log at the facility. Individual entries in the manual log shall be retained for three years from the inspection date.

7 Keep inventory records of the quantity and type of each Soap and/or Detergent used and a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each material used. Retain the inventory records and the MSDSs at the facility for three years. No DMR reporting is required for Soaps and/or Detergents [LAC 33:IX.2701.J.2]; therefore, do not report Soaps and/or Detergents on the quarterly DMR form that is used to report lab analysis for other parameters (flow, COD, TSS, Oil & Grease, and pH).

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. The use of dilution (see *Standard Conditions,* Section A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

The discharge of wastewater from painting booths or wet sanding areas is not covered by this outfall. Paint booth washdown and wet sanding wastewater should be identified as RLP 3 Outfall 003 on the NOI and the site diagram.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in the facility's NOI, and unless otherwise specified, 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).

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

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. The permittee must submit Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) in accordance with the schedules for DMR submission contained the permit. The permittee shall use the DMR from EPA No. 3320-1 or an LDEQ approved substitute. Monitoring results for each discharge point (outfall number) listed in the NOI must be reported on a DMR. Permittees shall submit a DMR for each outfall identified in the facility's NOI for every monitoring period even if there were no discharges during a monitoring period. If there is no discharge event at a permitted outfall during the sampling period, write "No Discharge" in the upper right corner of the DMR.

For weekly average and monthly average discharge limitations, when the permit stipulates that monitoring shall occur once/day, once/week, or at any frequency greater than once/month during any month, laboratory results for each regulated parameter in your 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 can not 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.** When the Outfall schedule stipulates that monitoring at an outfall shall occur once/month or more frequently, the permittee must complete one DMR form each month for that outfall even if there were no discharges from the outfall. Collect your monthly DMR forms and submit them to LDEQ on a quarterly basis.

When the permit stipulates that monitoring at an outfall shall occur 1/3 months you must complete one DMR for each quarter and submit the DMRs to LDEQ on a quarterly basis. For weekly average and monthly average discharge limitations, if samples are taken at a frequency of greater than 1/3 months, laboratory results for each regulated parameter in your discharge shall be averaged for each sample analyzed during the quarter and summarized on a 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 Max values can not 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.** When the Outfall schedule in the permit stipulates that monitoring at an outfall shall occur 1/3 months, the permittee must complete one DMR form each quarter for that outfall even if there were no discharges from that outfall during a quarter. Submit your DMR forms for these outfalls to LDEQ on a quarterly basis.

When the permit stipulates that monitoring at an outfall shall occur 1/6 months the permittee must complete one DMR every six months and submit the DMR to LDEQ on a semiannual basis. If samples are taken at a frequency of greater than 1/6 months, laboratory results for each regulated parameter in all samples analyzed during the six month period shall be summarized on a DMR form. For weekly average and monthly average discharge limitations, if samples are taken at a frequency of greater than 1/6 months, laboratory results for each regulated parameter in your discharge shall be averaged for each sample analyzed during the 6 month period and summarized on a 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 Max values can not 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. When the Outfall schedule in the permit stipulates that monitoring at an outfall shall occur 1/6 months, the permittee must complete one DMR form for that outfall for each six month monitoring period even if there were no discharges from that outfall during the six month monitoring period. Submit your DMR forms for these outfalls to LDEQ on a semiannual basis.

The schedules for quarterly and semiannual DMR submission are as follows:

QUARTERLY SUBMISSION

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

Semiannual Submission

Monitoring Period	DMR Postmark Date
January - June	July 28th
July - December	January 28th

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.

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 must be postmarked or hand delivered to LDEQ no later than the DMR Postmark Dates noted above in the Schedules for Quarterly Submission and Semiannual Submission.** 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
OTHER CONDITIONS

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):* means the amount of oxygen required by bacteria during the decay of organic and nitrogenous materials.

4. *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.

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

6. *Cosmetic washing:* means washing the exterior of vehicles or equipment without the use of soaps and/or detergents to remove dust.

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

8. *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.

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

10. *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.

11. *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.

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

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

14. *LDEQ*: means the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

15. 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.

16. MSDS: see Material Safety Data Sheet.

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

18. *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.

19. *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, bayou, canal, or river.

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

21. *Person:* means an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, state or federal agency, or any agency thereof, or an agent or employee thereof.

22. *Pollutant*: for the purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, as defined in the act, dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq., as amended, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. For the purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, as defined in the act, pollutant does not mean:

    a. Water, gas, waste, or other material that is injected into a well for disposal in accordance with a permit approved by the Department of Natural Resources or the Department of Environmental Quality; or

b. Water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by authority of the state in which the well is located, and if the state determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

23. *Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP)*: means a written plan similar to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) required under the LPDES Multi-Sector Storm Water General Permit detailing the housekeeping practices carried out at the facility on a regular basis to prevent or reduce pollution to the receiving stream from storm water runoff and process wastewater discharges.

24. *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.

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

26. *Secretary*: means the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ).

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

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

29. *Unauthorized Discharge:* means a continuous, intermittent or one-time discharge, whether intentional or unintentional, anticipated or unanticipated, from any permitted or unpermitted source, which is in contravention of any provision of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (R.S. 30:2001 et seq.) or of any permit terms and conditions, or of any applicable regulation, compliance schedule, variance or exception of the administrative authority.

SECTION B. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

The permittee shall be in compliance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements specified herein on the date 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 listed 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. COVERAGE UNDER SUBSEQUENT PERMITS

This permit expires five years after the effective date. Should this permit expire before it is reissued, this Office will administratively extend the permit to discharge for permittees that were covered prior to the expiration, until such time that coverage under a reissued permit is obtained. 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 E. 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 F. 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 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 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 *Other Conditions*, Sections E, H and O.1 measures can be taken by the permitting authority to prohibit any discharge that is not protective of state water quality standards.

SECTION G. 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 H. 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 a water quality standard, the discharger may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with *Other Conditions*, Section O of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different requirements and/or limitations.

SECTION I. 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 CWA or Section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

SECTION J. 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 dischargers and receiving water bodies have resulted in monthly average effluent limitations of 5 mg/l $CBOD_5$ and 2 mg/l NH3-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 K. POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (PPP)

Permittees who are seeking initial permit coverage for a facility shall prepare, implement, and maintain a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) within six (6) months of the date of initial coverage under this permit. Permittees granted automatic coverage under this reissued permit because of their coverage under the version of permit LAG470000 that will expire on August 31, 2009, and granted automatic coverage under this reissued permit, shall, if eligible for continuing coverage under the reissued permit, update their PPPs to comply with the requirements of the reissued permit. The PPP shall be updated within 90 days of the notification of coverage under the reissued permit. The terms and conditions of the PPP shall be an enforceable part of this permit. A copy of the PPP shall be provided to this Office and/or the LDEQ Regional Office upon request and shall be periodically updated with the changes duly recorded.

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

   a. The permittee shall conduct an annual inspection of the facility site to identify areas contributing to the storm water discharge from areas associated with industrial activity and evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan 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 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 plan and the permit, and identifying any incidents of noncompliance. The summary report should contain, at a minimum, the date and time of inspection, name of inspector(s), conditions found, and changes to be made to the PPP.

   c. 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 PPP and provided to this Office upon request.

      "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information

submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Signatory requirements for the certification may be found in *Standard Conditions*, Section D.10 of this permit.

2. The following conditions shall be addressed in addition to any other conditions identified by the permittee:

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.

b. All diked areas surrounding storage tanks or STORM WATER 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 STORM WATER shall be maintained in a manner which prevents contamination of STORM WATER 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 STORM WATER 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 washwater using soaps and/or detergents are subject to the requirements and limitations in RLP 1 Outfall 001 (washrack wastewater).

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 RLP 1 Outfall 001 (washrack wastewater).

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.

Painting Activities:

a. Wherever possible, the technologies in painting and sanding that do not require the use of water will be used, including the use of alternatives to wet sanding and water filtering systems for paint booths.

b. Wastewater from the wet sanding of vehicles may be discharged under the appropriate outfall (Part I, RLP 3 Outfall 003, Page 11 of 18) in this permit

provided appropriate methods are employed to separate and collect waste solids from the discharged wastewater. The solids shall be disposed of with other paint wastes in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Office of Environmental Services.

c. Procedures for paint booth cleanup shall be developed to minimize water contact with waste paint, paint chips and other waste products. The paint booth may be rinsed down or sprayed with water for dust control; any discharge from this activity must be covered under the appropriate outfall (Part I, RLP 3 Outfall 003, Page 11 of 18) in this permit and appropriate methods must be employed to separate and collect waste solids from the discharged wastewater.

d. Dry sanding solids shall be collected and disposed of with other paint wastes in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Office of Environmental Services.

e. The pollution prevention plan should contain a copy of the annual summary report required in Part I, RLP 3 Outfall 003, Page 11 of 18. The summary report should contain all pertinent information to demonstrate compliance and to indicate any noncompliance that may have taken place. The report may be as simple as to report the number of observations made, the number of times an unsatisfactory report was recorded, a narrative summary of what the problem was that occurred, and what corrective action(s) was/were taken.

SECTION L. 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 which 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 a combined outfall, then the more stringent numerical effluent limitation and/or monitoring requirement for that parameter must be met.

Each of the applicable outfall numbers (schedules) that accurately describe the commingled discharges in a combined outfall shall be checked separately on the NOI and the outfall location for each shall state that it is a combined outfall and state the outfall location. Laboratory analysis shall be conducted for all of the limited parameters (effluent characteristics) contained in each of the applicable outfall schedules. If the different outfall schedules contain different daily maximum values or different monitoring frequencies then the more stringent value or frequency is applicable to the outfall.

The permittee shall complete a separate DMR for each type of wastewater (RLP Outfall number) that is being discharged as combined outfalls (i.e., the permittee shall complete a separate DMR (according to the appropriate measurement frequency established in the permit) for every outfall (RLP Outfall number) that discharges through the combined outfalls).

SECTION M. SEVERABILITY

The provisions of permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held to be invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION N. MORE THOROUGH REVIEW OF SELECTED NOIS

Coverage under this general permit may not be available to facilities with a recent unsatisfactory compliance history. If compliance and/or inspection reports indicate that a facility can not be adequately regulated under this general permit then the applicant will be notified by the permitting authority of permit options available to the facility.

In accordance with *Other Conditions*, Sections E, H and O.1, the LDEQ may take measures to prohibit any discharge that is not protective of state water quality standards.

SECTION O. 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 LDEQ 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 LDEQ to take action under this paragraph. Where the LDEQ requires a discharger authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an alternate LPDES permit, the LDEQ 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 LDEQ 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 LDEQ under this paragraph, then the applicability of this permit to the permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by the LDEQ 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 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 LDEQ determines that specific discharges from the owner or operator's facility may be authorized by this permit.**

SECTION P. 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 any pollutants listed below 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, Surveillance 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: Surveillance Division SPOC, Unauthorized Discharge Notification Report, P. O. Box 4312, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312.

Pollutants: None

PART III
STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR LPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. Change of ownership or operational control;

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

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

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

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

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

11. State Laws
Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

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.

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 upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

   c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
      (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Inspection and Entry
The permittee shall allow the state administrative authority or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by the law to:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit.

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

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

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

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

e. Sample Collection
(1) When the inspector announces that samples will be collected, the permittee will be given an additional thirty (30) minutes to prepare containers in order to collect duplicates. If the permittee cannot obtain and prepare sample containers within this time, he is considered to have waived his right to collect duplicate samples and the sampling will proceed immediately. Further delay on the part of the permittee in allowing initiation of the sampling will constitute a violation of this permit.
(2) At the discretion of the administrative authority, sample collection shall proceed immediately (without the additional 30 minutes described in Section C.1.a. above) and the inspector shall supply the permittee with a duplicate sample.

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

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

2. Representative Sampling
Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. All samples shall be taken at the outfall location(s) indicated in the permit. The state administrative authority shall be notified prior to any changes in the outfall location(s). Any changes in the outfall location(s) 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 know 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 are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than 10% from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:
   a. "A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow, 1975," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number COM-75-10683.
   b. "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits, Volumes 1 and 2," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA, 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-273 535.
   c. "NPDES Compliance Flow Measurement Manual," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-82-131178.

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

   b. LA R.S. 30:2076.2 provides for penalties for any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non compliance.

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

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

10. Laboratory Accreditation
   a. LAC 33:I.Subpart 3, Chapters 45-59 provide requirements for an accreditation program specifically applicable to commercial laboratories, wherever located, that provide chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department, by contract or by agreement, and the data is:
      (1) Submitted on behalf of any facility, as defined in R.S.30:2004;
      (2) Required as part of any permit application;
      (3) Required by order of the department;
      (4) Required to be included on any monitoring reports submitted to the department;
      (5) Required to be submitted by contractor
      (6) Otherwise required by department regulations.

b. The department laboratory accreditation program, 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 → LABORATORY SERVICES 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 the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under LAC 33:IX.2903. A.2.b), or a minor modification made (under LAC 33:IX.2905) to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Requirements for Notification

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

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

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

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

(1) by the Online Incident Reporting screens found at http://www3.deq.louisiana.gov/surveillance/irf/forms/ ;or

(2) by e-mail utilizing the Incident Report Form and instructions found at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=279;or

(3) by telephone at (225) 219-3640 during office hours, or (225) 342-1234 after hours and on weekends and holidays.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) the current permitted limit for the pollutant(s) released;and

(b) the permitted release point/outfall ID.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 R.S. 30:2030(A) and 30:2074(D) and designated as such in accordance with these regulations (LAC 33:IX.2323 and LAC 33:IX.6503) shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying during normal working hours in accordance with the Public Records Act, R.S. 44:1 et seq.

Claims of confidentiality for the following will be denied:

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

SECTION E. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF PERMIT CONDITION

1. Criminal

a. Negligent Violations

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

b. Knowing Violations

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

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

c. Knowing Endangerment
The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES by the secretary, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both. A person which is an organization shall, upon conviction of violating this Paragraph, be subject to a fine of not more than one million dollars. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Paragraph, the maximum punishment shall be doubled with respect to both fine and imprisonment.

d. False Statements
The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the LPDES or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the LPDES, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Subsection, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

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

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

SECTION F. DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. LEQA means the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

26. The term GPD shall mean gallons per day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

36. Sanitary Wastewater Term(s):

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

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

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

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