LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TLC AIR MONITORING

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1.0. TLC Monitoring Program Introduction

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) has been working to promote environmental justice in Louisiana for almost 30 years. The LDEQ began fostering relationships with underserved communities by bringing them together with their industrial neighbors to listen to issues involving health, the environment, and community assistance. The Temporary Located Community (TLC) Air Monitor Program exemplifies the agency's efforts in this undertaking. This program has allowed LDEQ to expand its outreach to underserved communities and to respond meaningfully and effectively to their concerns.

TLC Air Monitors collect ambient air quality data in neighborhoods using EPA approved methods and protocols, for at least one year. The data is collected and relayed to LDEQ's website, https://airquality.deq.louisiana.gov/Data, providing real-time data on the extent of outdoor pollution and air quality pollution trends of certain regulated pollutants. TLC Air Monitors are ambient air monitoring trailers/shelters that are equipped to monitor continuously for "area-specific" regulated air pollutants and can be physically relocated to other locations across Louisiana. Unlike LDEQ's network of federally required (CFR Title 40) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) stationary monitoring network, TLC Air Monitors are not federally mandated. LDEQ's Office of Environmental Assessment "designs and operates" the TLC Air Monitors according to EPA's approved methods for monitoring for NAAQS.

LDEQ also deploys the Mobile Air Monitoring Lab (MAML) to support the TLC Air Monitoring Program. The MAML is a self-contained mobile laboratory capable of real-time sampling and analysis. The vehicles are mounted on a 35-foot truck chassis with a custom body equipped with several innovative technologies that enhance the Department's air monitoring resources. The MAML and TLC Air Monitors also serve as an educational opportunity for LDEQ to invite the public to tour the resources being dedicated to their community. A tour of a TLC air monitor station is available upon request, whereas tours of the MAML are regularly offered at emergency response meetings, high schools, universities, and fairs such as Earth Day.

Today, LDEQ collects data in three neighborhood locations, including St. Rose, Marrero and Waggaman. Community partners assist in determining which pollutants to monitor for and the site location. The Louisiana Department of Health (LDH) partners through their Environmental Public Health Tracking (EPHT), which further publicizes the data and educates the community concerning health risks.

LDEQ regularly meets with various community groups as it conducts its business of environmental stewardship. For example, in 2016, the Secretary of LDEQ initiated and held meetings with environmental interest groups to hear concerns from citizens of St. Rose, regarding their community and homes, and toured local facilities operating within or near the community. LDEQ committed to installing a temporary air monitor in their community with the assistance of local industry. The St. Rose air monitoring system began obtaining data continuously for sulfur dioxide (SO2) and hydrogen sulfide (H2S) and upon event for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in May 2018. Thus, TLC Ambient Air Monitoring began.

These locally-led, community-driven solutions help to improve environmental protection and have become a key component in LDEQ's mission to protect human health and the environment in Louisiana.

1.1 TLC Monitoring Program

Temporarily Located Community (TLC) Air Monitors are ambient air monitoring trailers/shelters that are equipped to monitor continuously for "area-specific" regulated air pollutants and can be physically relocated to other locations across Louisiana. Unlike LDEQ's network of federally required (CFR Title 40) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) stationary monitoring network, TLC Air Monitors are not federally mandated. LDEQ's Office of Environmental Assessment "designed and operates" the TLC Air Monitors according to EPA's approved methods for monitoring for NAAQS. LDEQ's monitoring data is available to the public (https://airquality.deq.louisiana.gov/Data) and provides timely data on the extent of outdoor pollution and air quality pollution trends of certain regulated air pollutants.

EPA does not collect TLC air monitoring data from Louisiana as they do for the NAAQS monitoring that is required from Louisiana and other states or local entities and tribes. The NAAQS monitoring data can be found on EPA's website at EPA's Air Quality System (https://www.epa.gov/aqs). All TLC monitoring data is captured by a data logger and relayed to LDEQ's Air Monitoring Data & AQI webpage (https://airquality.deq.louisiana.gov/Data) where the community can view air quality data in near real-time.

TLC Air Monitors collect ambient air quality data in neighborhoods using EPA approved methods and protocols, for at least six months. The data is collected, archived, and relayed to our website. LDEQ has collected data in three neighborhood locations, including St. Rose, Marrero and Waggaman. Community partners are involved with site location and the pollutant(s) of concern that will be monitored. Our Louisiana Department of Health (LDH) partner through their Environmental Public Health Tracking (EPHT) further publicizes the data and educates the community concerning health risks. Often LDEQ will receive odor complaints but the results of the ambient air quality monitoring demonstrates that values are well below standards for health concerns.

Section 1.2 shows future locations by Parish that LDEQ is considering for temporary community monitoring. LDEQ takes into account the measure of industry burden in an area, air pollutants specific to the area, and the history of community complaints or public ambient air quality concerns. The length of time where TLC air monitoring will be located rests primarily on the subsequent ambient air quality data captured and trends observed, community satisfaction, adequate data collected for the best health assessment, and the discretion of the Secretary of LDEQ. TLC monitoring will typically occur for at least six months or more.

LDEQ hopes to continue TLC monitoring until every citizen feels confident in the air quality where their families live.

1.2. TLC Air Monitor Locations

LDEQ Monitor ID *(Name)*	**TLC Monitor Location**	**Demographic Indicators*** *(within 1 mi radius of monitor)*	**Monitored Regulated Air Pollutant**
St. Rose Monitor	302 Adams St. St. Rose, LA 70087 (St. Charles Parish)	Population: 3,917 57% Minority Population 29% Low Income 13% over the age of 65	SO_2 - Continuous H_2S - Continuous VOC – 24 hours every 6th day; 25 minutes when triggered
Marrero Monitor	328 Marrero Rd. Marrero, LA 70072 (Jefferson Parish)	Population: 7,899 57% Minority Population 49% Low Income 13% over the age of 65	$PM_{2.5}$ – 24 hrs every 3rd day SO_2 - Continuous H_2S - Continuous VOC – 24 hrs every 6th day; 25 minutes when triggered
Jefferson Parish Monitor	519 Azalea Dr. Westwego, LA 70094 (Jefferson Parish)	Population: 5,939 69% Minority Population 38% Low Income 13% over the age of 65	SO_2 - Continuous H_2S - Continuous
Future TLC Monitoring Locations** (By Parish)			
Alexandria, LA (Rapides Parish) Site location to TBD		Population: 46,180 64% Minority Population 24% Low Income 16% over the age of 65	Regulated air pollutant(s) that will be monitored, in a community, are determined using community input, population demographics, and environmental indicators for air quality, including but not limited, to indicators such as traffic and proximity to permitted air facilities.
New Orleans (Orleans Parish) Location to TBD		Population: 390,144 62% Minority Population 25% Low Income 13% over the age of 65	
Shreveport, LA (Caddo Parish) Location to TBD		Population: 187,112 64% Minority Population 25% Low Income 15% over the age of 65	
**Data collected using EJScreen 1 mile parameter of monitor location's center and https://www.census.gov for future monitoring locations.*			
***Selection of site locations involves working collaboratively with the citizens, local and state government & elected officials, and other community stakeholders. Site selection takes into account the extent of industry burden in an area, air pollutants specific to the area, and the history of community complaints or public concerns and ultimately, the availability of infrastructure, such as utilities to support monitoring.*			

2.0. TLC Monitoring Site, St. Rose, LA 70087

St. Rose is a census-designated place (CDP) in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana. St. Rose is on the east bank of the Mississippi River, two miles (3 km) north of the Jefferson Parish border and is part of the Greater New Orleans metropolitan area. The area is comprised of the properties of several former plantations. St. Rose derived its name from St. Rose Plantation, located near the present-day intersection of River Road, and Louisiana Highway 626. Further down River Road was Cedar Grove Plantation, which once stood at the present site of International Matex Tank Terminals. Others include Fairfield, Patterson, Luke, and LaBranche Plantations. The population for the CDP was 8,122 in the 2010 census, although the American Community Survey (ACS) estimates (2013-2017) shows it as 7,965. Of the population, 48% are White, 46% are Black, and 6% are other races. 14% are Hispanic. 17.5% live in poverty. Of the very poor residents (below half the poverty level), 48.3% are 17 years or younger, and 15.2% are over the age of 65. EJ Indexes for the state percentile range from 73 to 95, with the highest being the index for Hazardous Waste Proximity (92 Regional and 88 National).

The primary issue concerns pungent, acrid odors that reportedly caused the burning of eyes, nose and throat; nausea; and headaches, among other things. This has also caused the community to be concerned about what other chemicals are present that they are breathing but cannot smell. One facility, a tank terminal operation, is suspected to be the main source of the odors (see next section). The primary goal is to bring an end to the odors. This continuous monitoring is always vigilant and allows for backtracking analysis of odor events. The meteorological data provides inspectors accurate localized wind conditions at the time of an odor complaint. The community is provided with an in-depth analysis of the air toxins found in their community. As the odors and fears are abated, the communities experience an increase in their quality of life.

Sometime in June of 2014, LDEQ began to receive complaints of odors from the residents living in St. Rose, LA. The odors were described as smelling like rotten eggs, petroleum products, and hydrogen sulfide.

LDEQ's Office of Environmental Compliance's Southeast Regional Surveillance team called and visited citizens, made site visits to area industry, and sniffed out odors with handheld air monitoring devices; LDEQ's Office of Environmental Assessment Air Field Services set up for more extensive monitoring by deploying the agency's Mobile Air Monitoring Laboratory (MAML) to the area for continuous air monitoring. Through interviews, investigations, and air quality data monitoring, science and technical knowledge were used to determine the source of odors.

2.1. St. Rose History

History in St. Rose, LA.

After the Civil War in 1873, Palmer Elkins, a free man of color, purchased property, tracts 8, 9, & 10 for $943.50. M. Elkins was the President of the St. Mary Benevolent Association and helped to educate freed men of color. In 1880, he asked several freed men of color to rear their families and receive training for a living in Elkinsville, also known as Freetown. (*https://historicalmarkerproject.com/markers/HM1W87_elkinsville-freetown-historical_Saint-Rose-LA.html. The St. Charles Parish government erected the historical marker designating four streets in St. Rose as "Elkinsville" October 2016.*

At the entrance to First Street, for many years, the residents of Elkinsville lived in what might be called today a gated community, with the black residents forced behind a locked gate with a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew. "They had two big cypress columns and a gate," she recalled, with the gate only coming down in the 1940s. Quote from: Virginia Vinnett Harris
(https://www.stcharlesparish-la.gov/departments/economic-development-and-tourism/parish-history/town-histories/st-rose-town-history#:~:text=Rose%20derived%20its%20name%20from,the%20Americas%2C%20survived%20until%201904.)

2.2. St. Rose Demographics

Extreme Heat†

Extreme summer heat is increasing in the United States, and climate projections indicate that extreme heat events will be more frequent and intense in coming decades. Extremely hot weather can cause illness or even death. Knowing how hot it gets in your area can help you prepare for extremely hot temperatures and prevent heat related illness.

St. Charles County had **53 Days** with maximum temperatures above 90°F during May–September 2016.

53 Days

with temperatures above 90°F

Heat-related death or illnesses are preventable if you follow a few simple steps.

- Stay cool.
- Stay hydrated.
- Stay informed.

Discover the data | Learn more about this topic

† 2016 data from the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network

Heart Attacks†

The environment is one of several factors that can lead to an increased risk for heart disease. High levels of air pollution and extreme hot and cold temperatures have been linked to increases in heart disease and deaths from heart attacks. A heart attack happens when a part of the heart muscle dies or gets damaged because of reduced blood supply.

In 2017, there were

- **Less than 10 deaths** from heart attacks in St. Charles County.
- **1,698 deaths** from heart attacks in Louisiana.

Discover the data | Learn more about this topic

† 2017 data from the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network

Access To Parks†

Having access to places for physical activity, like parks, encourages people to get active and do so more often. The closer you live to a park, the more likely you are to walk or bike there. Walking and biking to parks can decrease air pollution and car crashes, which in turn, can reduce chronic disease rates and traffic-related injuries.

In 2015,

18% of people living in **St. Charles County** lived within half a mile of a park.

27% of people living in **Louisiana** lived within half a mile of a park.

Discover the data | Learn more about this topic

† 2015 data from the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network

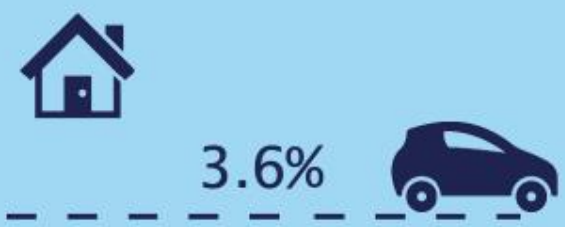
Proximity To Highways†

Traffic-related air pollution is a major cause of unhealthy air quality, especially in urban areas. Many health problems have been linked to exposure to traffic-related air pollution. The closer your home or school is to a major highway, the more likely you and your family are to be exposed to traffic-related air pollution.

In 2011, **3.6%** of the population of St. Charles County lived within 150 meters* of a major highway.

In 2011, **0.0%** of St. Charles County public schools (preK-4th grade) were sited within 150 meters* of a major highway.

* 150 meters is about 2 blocks.



of St. Charles County population that live within 150m of a highway

Discover the data | Learn more about this topic

† 2011 data from the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network

EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)

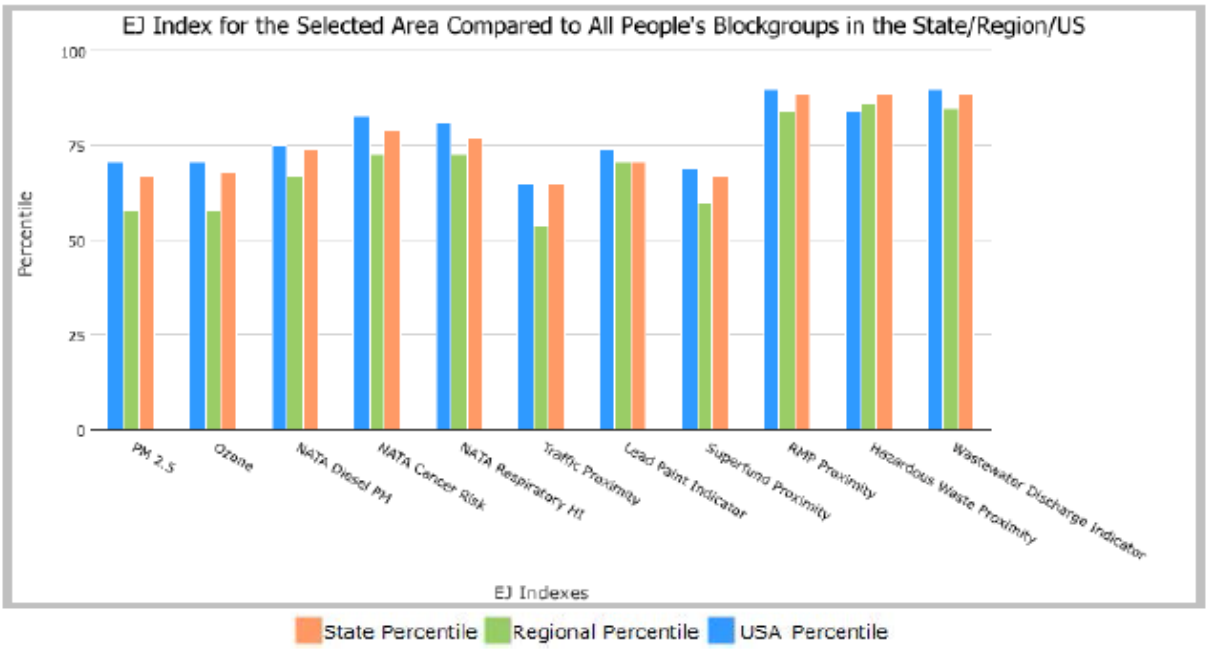
1 miles Ring Centered at 29.954606,-90.325910, LOUISIANA, EPA Region 6

Approximate Population: 3,917

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

St Rose Monitor

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
EJ Indexes			
EJ Index for PM2.5	67	58	71
EJ Index for Ozone	68	58	71
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	74	67	75
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	79	73	83
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	77	73	81
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	65	54	65
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	71	71	74
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	67	60	69
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	89	84	90
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	89	86	84
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	89	85	90



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)

1 miles Ring Centered at 29.954606,-90.325910, LOUISIANA, EPA Region 6

Approximate Population: 3,917

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

St Rose Monitor

Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	2

EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)

1 miles Ring Centered at 29.954606,-90.325910, LOUISIANA, EPA Region 6

Approximate Population: 3,917

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

St Rose Monitor

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in µg/m³)	8.28	8.62	39	8.37	41	8.3	47
Ozone (ppb)	38.9	36.8	91	39.4	53	43	24
NATA* Diesel PM (µg/m³)	0.685	0.454	82	0.401	80-90th	0.479	80-90th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	73	51	92	36	95-100th	32	95-100th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.76	0.61	92	0.45	95-100th	0.44	95-100th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	45	330	32	400	26	750	23
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.078	0.21	36	0.17	52	0.28	34
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.036	0.086	40	0.081	46	0.13	32
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	2.7	0.9	91	0.82	93	0.74	94
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	3	0.75	95	0.75	95	4	84
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.013	27	82	9.8	81	14	81
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	43%	40%	59	44%	52	36%	66
Minority Population	57%	41%	70	51%	57	39%	71
Low Income Population	29%	40%	34	37%	39	33%	48
Linguistically Isolated Population	0%	2%	63	6%	36	4%	45
Population With Less Than High School Education	11%	16%	38	16%	43	13%	55
Population Under 5 years of age	5%	7%	41	7%	35	6%	44
Population over 64 years of age	13%	14%	50	13%	60	15%	49

* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

EJSCREEN is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJSCREEN outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

NEPAssist Report
307 Adams St 70057

Project Location	30.000147,-90.48715
Within 1 mile of an Ozone 8-hr (1997 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of an Ozone 8-hr (2008 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a Lead (2008 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a SO2 1-hr (2010 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM2.5 24hr (2006 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM2.5 Annual (1997 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM2.5 Annual (2012 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM10 (1987 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a Federal Land?	no
Within 1 mile of an impaired stream?	no
Within 1 mile of an impaired waterbody?	no
Within 1 mile of a waterbody?	yes
Within 1 mile of a stream?	yes
Within 1 mile of an NWI wetland?	Available Online
Within 1 mile of a Brownfields site?	no
Within 1 mile of a Superfund site?	no
Within 1 mile of a Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) site?	yes
Within 1 mile of a water discharger (NPDES)?	yes
Within 1 mile of a hazardous waste (RCRA) facility?	yes
Within 1 mile of an air emission facility?	yes
Within 1 mile of a school?	yes
Within 1 mile of an airport?	no
Within 1 mile of a hospital?	no
Within 1 mile of a designated sole source aquifer?	no
Within 1 mile of a historic property on the National Register of Historic Places?	no
Within 1 mile of a Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) site?	no
Within 1 mile of a Land Cession Boundary?	no
Within 1 mile of a tribal area (lower 48 states)?	no

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2.3. St. Rose Complaints

Month	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January		0	6	0	0	0
February		0	2	0	1	0
March		0	7	1	3	2
April		0	11	0	1	0
May		0	1	0	1	1
June		61	3	0	0	1
July	1	5	0	0	2	-
August	2	8	0	1	5	-
September		40	0	1	0	-
October	1	36	0	3	1	-
November		3	0	4	0	-
December		2	0	12	0	-
Total	4	155	30	22	14	4

LDEQ worked with International Matex Tank Terminals (IMTT), who had been identified as one of the potential odor sources for sulfur containing compounds. The community complaints dropped 80% from 2014 to 2015 after IMTT made feedstock changes; but complaints began a resurge in 2016. In 2016, the new Secretary of LDEQ initiated and held meetings with environmental interest groups at the agency's headquarters to hear their concerns, visited concerned citizens, of St. Rose, in their community and homes, and toured local facilities operating within or near the community.

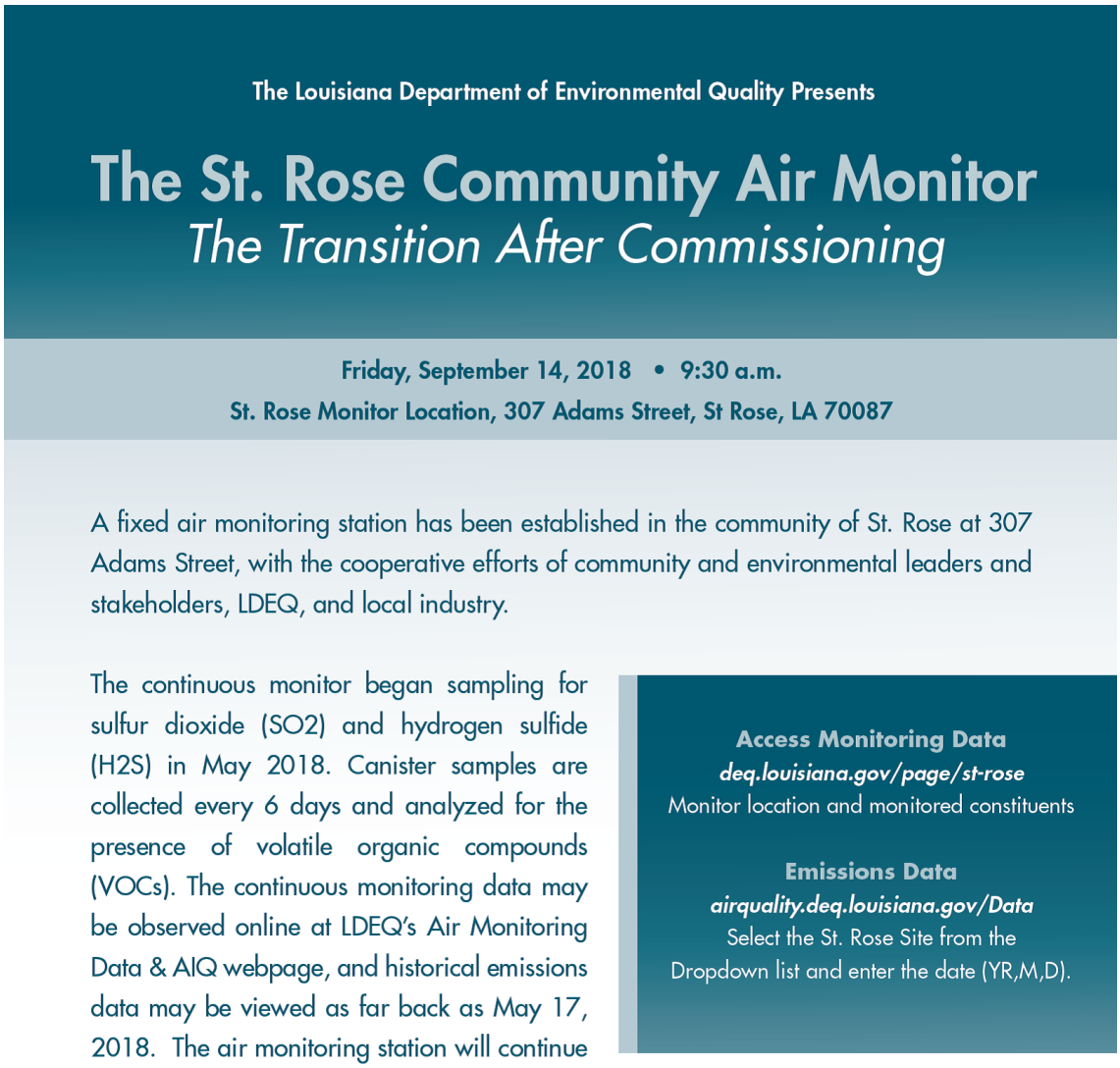
LDEQ committed to the community to install a temporary air monitor in their community with the assistance of industry. In addition to LDEQ's air monitoring, EPA NEIC conducted a multi-media audit in November of 2015, EPA NEIC returned to the terminal in January 2016 with a GMAP van to monitor for methane, CO, SO2, and BTEX. (This chronology of monitoring events may be found online using LDEQ's Electronic Data Management System, Agency Interest No. 4885). LDEQ also worked with IMTT to take "good-neighbor" by being select in storing products with a foul odor; and self-imposing installation of additional emissions controls (not required by law/regulations), a turnaround for control device bake-out, forming an odor patrol team of employees, and establishing a 24-hour hotline for the community to call in with complaints.

LDEQ worked with the community, local government, and industry to find a site in the community to monitor ambient air quality, continuously. The St. Rose air monitoring system began obtaining data continuously for sulfur dioxide (SO2) and hydrogen sulfide (H2S) and upon event for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in May 2018. (See Table 2. Temporarily Located Community Air Monitors). Thus Temporarily Located Community Air Monitors, TLC Air Monitors or TLCAM, began. Once the TLC Air Monitors were commissioned, LDEQ invited the community, industry and local and state elected officials to view the system and get training on where to find the monitoring data and understand what the data means. A copy of the flyer that was sent out to St. Rose environmental stakeholders informing them of a community meeting and its agenda, is below, The St. Rose Community Air Monitor – The Transition After Commissioning.

2.4. St. Rose Supporting Information & Communication Efforts

https://deq.louisiana.gov/page/st-rose

2.4.a. The St. Rose Community Air Monitor – The Transition After Commissioning



Pictures from the St. Rose Community Air Monitoring: The Transition After Commissioning

2.5. St. Rose Monitor - Website Information

https://deq.louisiana.gov/page/st-rose

St. Rose

Street Level Map of Site

View North of Site

View South of Site

View East of Site

View West of Site

St. Rose Sampling Site

Site Information

EPA AQS Number	N/A
State	Louisiana
Parish	St. Charles
City	St. Rose
Address	307 Adams Street
Latitude & Longitude	Lat: 29.954183 Long: -90.326449
Date Sampling Began	May 2018
MSA Represented	New Orleans

Station Type and Parameters Monitored

Pollutant Measured	Station Type	Sampling Method	Operating Schedule
SO_2	SPMS	U. V. Fluorescence	Continuous
H2S	SPMS	U.V. Fluorescence	Continuous
VOC	SPMS	Canisters, Trigger Canisters	24 hours every 6th day, 25 minutes when triggered

3.0. TLC Monitoring Site, Marrero, LA 70072

Marrero is a CDP in Jefferson Parish, LA. Marrero is on the south side (referred to as the "West Bank") of the Mississippi River, within the Greater New Orleans MSA. It is home to the Barataria Preserve of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park & Preserve. Marrero was named in honor of the Louisiana politician and founder of Marrero Land Company, Louis H. Marrero. The area was originally referred to and shown on maps as "Amesville", after the Boston businessman Oakes Ames, who purchased much of the land following the Civil War. In February 1916, the U.S. Postmaster officially changed the name of the Post Office to "Marrero". The population was 33,141 at the 2010 census. Of the population for the CDP 40% are White, 52% are Black, and 6% are other race. 5% are Hispanic. 47% are low income. Of the very poor residents (below half the poverty level), 58.5% are 17 years or younger and 10.0% are over the age of 65. EJ Indexes for the state percentile range from 70 to 92 with the highest being the index for Risk Management Plan (RMP) Proximity (87 Regional and 92 National).

As with St. Rose, the predominate issue are odors. In this case, the possible offending facility is one that processes used motor oil. LDEQ inspection personnel and the LDEQ MAML has responded on numerous occasions to these odor complaints. LDEQ with the cooperation of industry worked to alleviate the problem and worked with the community to establish a TLC monitoring site. This site, with the help of industry and guidance from the community began collecting data in December 2017 and continues today.

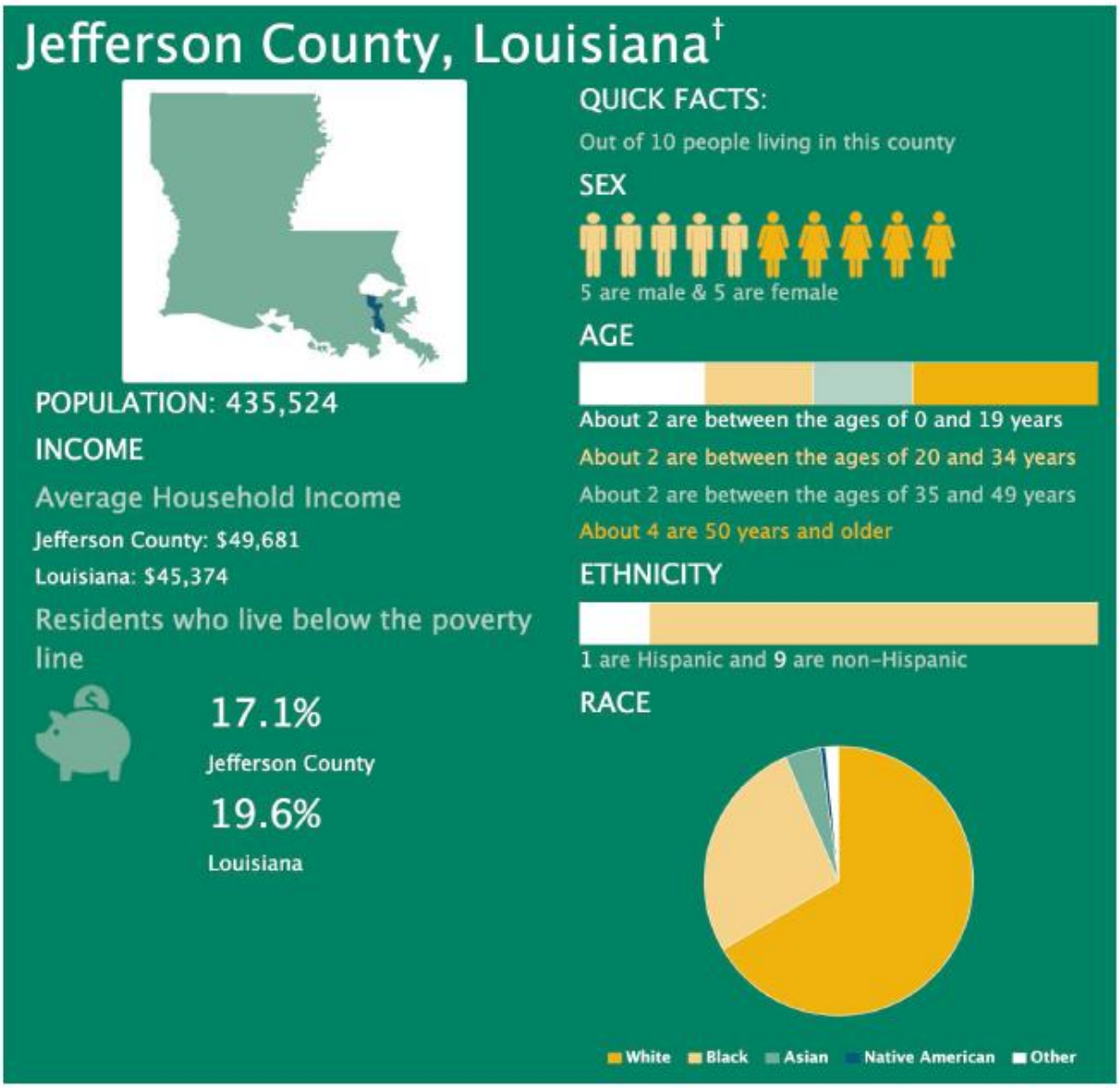
3.1. Marrero History

History in Marrero, LA.

In the 1800s the West Bank of New Orleans was a collection of fisherman and farmers, as well as outlaws looking to escape justice. For a good part of the 20th Century it was all but controlled by the Italian Mafia. It has also been home to political strongmen who controlled money and power through systems of patronage and property. The last great West Bank strongman was Sheriff Harry Lee. Before him, there was Judge Leander Perez, and before both of them there was Louis H. Marrero. (https://countryroadsmagazine.com/art-and-culture/history/louis-marrero-axeman/)

3.2. Marrero Demographics

Jefferson Parish, LA
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Environmental Public Health Tracking (https://ephtracking.cdc.gov)



Asthma†

Asthma is a chronic disease that affects the airways that carry oxygen in and out of the lungs. Asthma can cause

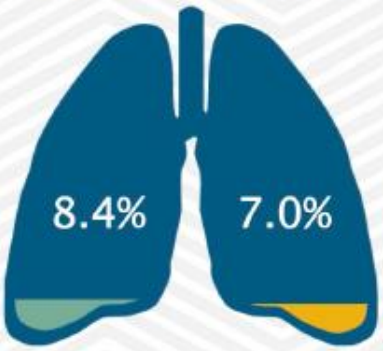
- shortness of breath,
- wheezing,
- coughing, and
- tightness in the chest.

Asthma attacks have been linked to many factors, including exposure to environmental hazards like

- allergens,
- tobacco smoke, and
- indoor and outdoor air pollution.

Asthma can be controlled by taking medication and avoiding triggers that can cause an attack.

Percent of **adults** who currently have asthma



Discover the data | Learn more about this topic

† 2016 data from the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network

Air Quality: Ground-Level Ozone†

Ozone occurs naturally in the sky and helps protect us from the sun's harmful rays. But ground-level ozone can be bad for your health and the environment. Ground-level ozone is one of the biggest parts of smog.

When ozone levels are above the national standard, everyone should try to limit their contact with it by reducing the amount of time spent outside.

Jefferson County residents were exposed to unhealthy levels of ozone for **5 Days** in 2014.

Check the EPA's Air Quality Index (AQI) at AirNow.gov to see the current air quality conditions for your location. You can use the AQI to plan your daily activities to reduce exposure to ozone.

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Discover the data | Learn more about this topic

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Air Quality: Particulate Matter†

Air pollution is a leading environmental threat to human health. Particles in the air like dust, dirt, soot, and smoke are one kind of air pollution called particulate matter. Fine particulate matter, or $PM_{2.5}$, is so small that it cannot be seen in the air. Breathing in $PM_{2.5}$ may

- lead to breathing problems,
- make asthma symptoms or some heart conditions worse, and
- lead to low birth weight.

The national standard for annual $PM_{2.5}$ levels is **12.0µg/m³**. When $PM_{2.5}$ levels are above 12, this means that air quality is more likely to affect your health.

In 2014, the annual level of $PM_{2.5}$ in **Jefferson County** was **8.0µg/m³**. *

* Micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³)

ANNUAL AMBIENT CONCENTRATION OF $PM_{2.5}$

8.0 µg/m³*

Jefferson County, Louisiana

12.0 µg/m³*

Annual National Standard

*Micrograms Per Cubic Meter (µg/m³)

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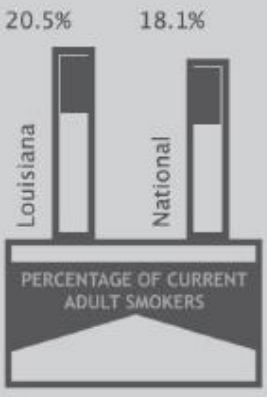
Smoking†

Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in the United States. Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body. It causes many diseases and reduces the health of smokers in general. The negative health effects from cigarette smoking account for an estimated 500,000 deaths, or nearly 1 of every 5 deaths, each year in the United States.



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Extreme Heat†

Extreme summer heat is increasing in the United States, and climate projections indicate that extreme heat events will be more frequent and intense in coming decades. Extremely hot weather can cause illness or even death. Knowing how hot it gets in your area can help you prepare for extremely hot temperatures and prevent heat related illness.

Jefferson County had **53 Days** with maximum temperatures above 90°F during May–September 2016.

Heat-related death or illnesses are preventable if you follow a few simple steps.

- Stay cool.
- Stay hydrated.
- Stay informed.

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Heart Attacks†

The environment is one of several factors that can lead to an increased risk for heart disease. High levels of air pollution and extreme hot and cold temperatures have been linked to increases in heart disease and deaths from heart attacks. A heart attack happens when a part of the heart muscle dies or gets damaged because of reduced blood supply.

In 2017, there were

- **100 deaths** from heart attacks in Jefferson County.
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Access To Parks†

Having access to places for physical activity, like parks, encourages people to get active and do so more often. The closer you live to a park, the more likely you are to walk or bike there. Walking and biking to parks can decrease air pollution and car crashes, which in turn, can reduce chronic disease rates and traffic-related injuries.

In 2015,

49% of people living in **Jefferson County** lived within half a mile of a park.

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Proximity To Highways†

Traffic-related air pollution is a major cause of unhealthy air quality, especially in urban areas. Many health problems have been linked to exposure to traffic-related air pollution. The closer your home or school is to a major highway, the more likely you and your family are to be exposed to traffic-related air pollution.

In 2011, **2.9%** of the population of Jefferson County lived within 150 meters* of a major highway.

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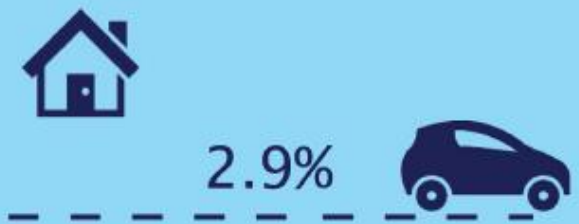

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EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)

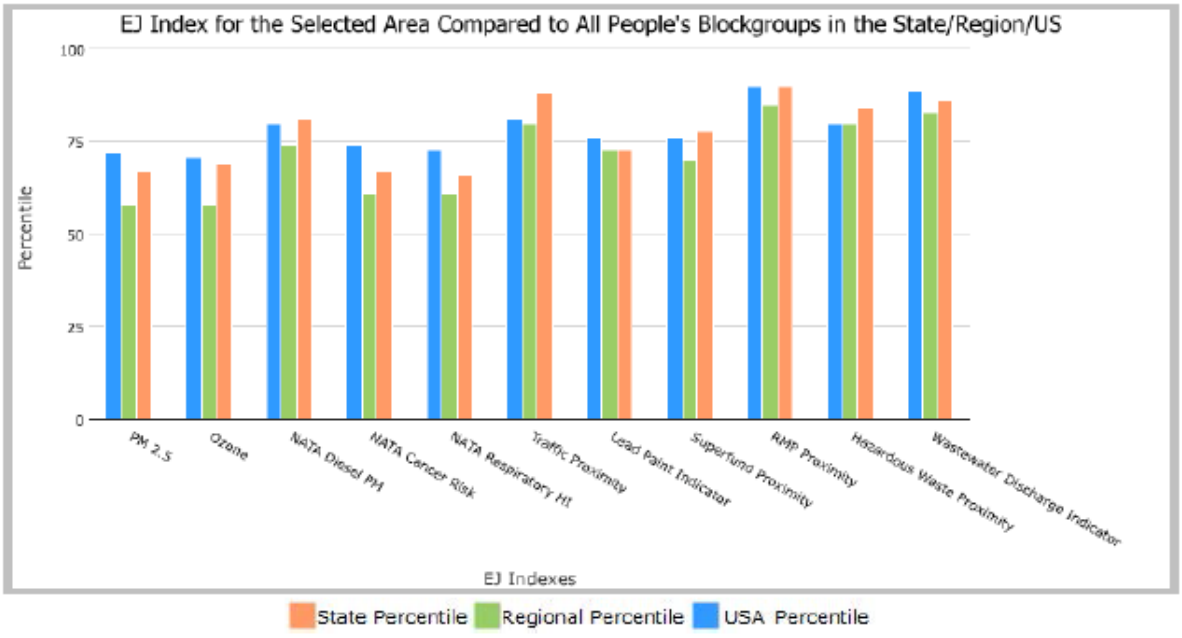
1 miles Ring Centered at 29.900300,-90.109697, LOUISIANA, EPA Region 6

Approximate Population: 7,899

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

328 Marerro Rd, Marrero LA

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
EJ Indexes			
EJ Index for PM2.5	67	58	72
EJ Index for Ozone	69	58	71
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	81	74	80
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	67	61	74
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	66	61	73
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	88	80	81
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	73	73	76
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	78	70	76
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	90	85	90
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	84	80	80
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	86	83	89



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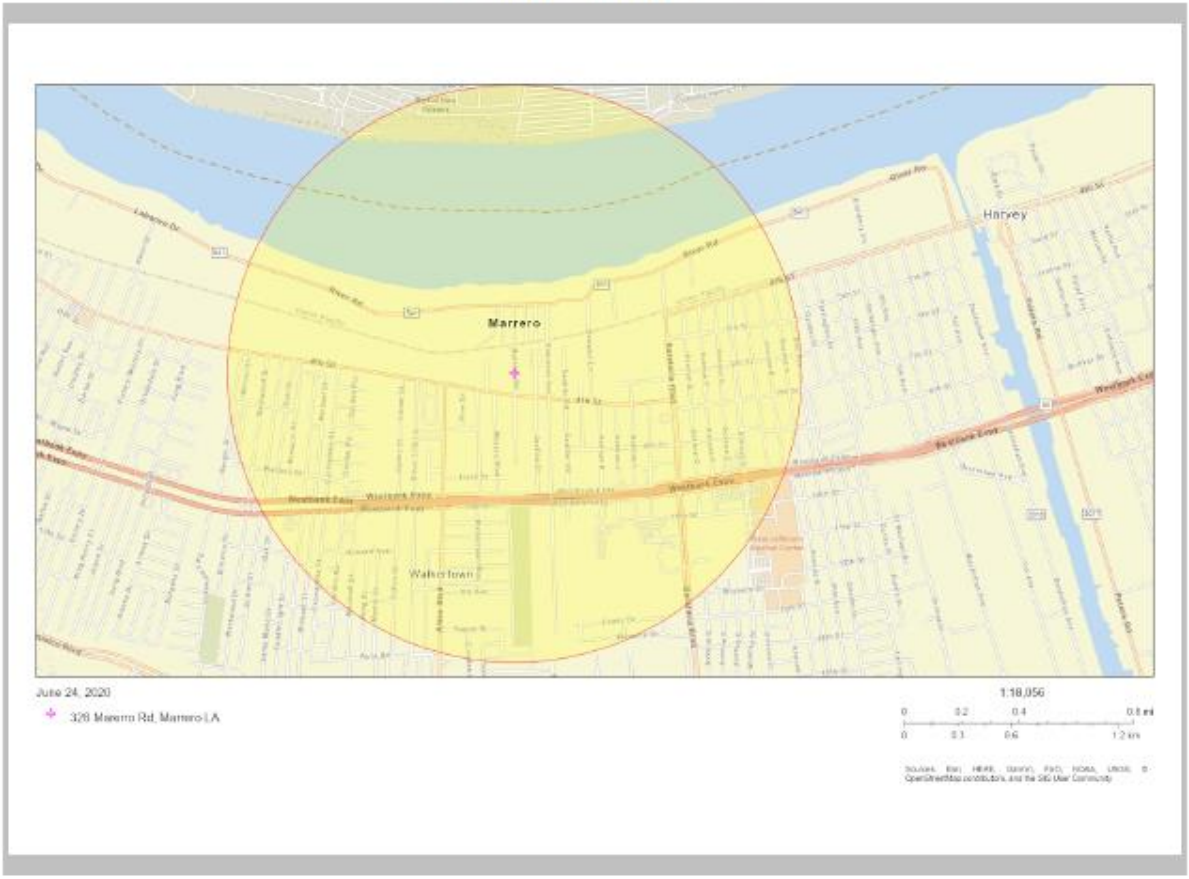

Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
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EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)

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328 Marerro Rd, Marrero LA

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in µg/m³)	7.97	8.62	12	8.37	24	8.3	37
Ozone (ppb)	38.7	36.8	80	39.4	50	43	24
NATA* Diesel PM (µg/m³)	0.888	0.454	91	0.401	95-100th	0.479	90-95th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	39	51	33	36	70-80th	32	80-90th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.52	0.61	12	0.45	70-80th	0.44	70-80th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	1000	330	93	400	90	750	81
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.42	0.21	86	0.17	86	0.28	71
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.081	0.086	68	0.081	73	0.13	59
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	4.2	0.9	97	0.82	97	0.74	98
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	2.3	0.75	91	0.75	92	4	80
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.0096	27	78	9.8	79	14	79
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	53%	40%	71	44%	64	36%	76
Minority Population	57%	41%	70	51%	57	39%	71
Low Income Population	49%	40%	68	37%	69	33%	77
Linguistically Isolated Population	4%	2%	82	6%	57	4%	66
Population With Less Than High School Education	27%	16%	84	16%	79	13%	87
Population Under 5 years of age	8%	7%	63	7%	59	6%	68
Population over 64 years of age	18%	14%	75	13%	78	15%	71

* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

EJSCREEN is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJSCREEN outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

June 24, 2020 3/3

NEPAssist Report

328 Marrero Rd (Jefferson Parish)

Project Location	29.9003,-90.109697
Within 1 mile of an Ozone 8-hr (1997 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of an Ozone 8-hr (2008 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a Lead (2008 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a SO2 1-hr (2010 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM2.5 24hr (2006 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM2.5 Annual (1997 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM2.5 Annual (2012 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM10 (1987 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a Federal Land?	no
Within 1 mile of an impaired stream?	no
Within 1 mile of an impaired waterbody?	no
Within 1 mile of a waterbody?	yes
Within 1 mile of a stream?	yes
Within 1 mile of an NWI wetland?	Available Online
Within 1 mile of a Brownfields site?	yes
Within 1 mile of a Superfund site?	no
Within 1 mile of a Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) site?	yes
Within 1 mile of a water discharger (NPDES)?	yes
Within 1 mile of a hazardous waste (RCRA) facility?	yes
Within 1 mile of an air emission facility?	yes
Within 1 mile of a school?	yes
Within 1 mile of an airport?	no
Within 1 mile of a hospital?	no
Within 1 mile of a designated sole source aquifer?	no
Within 1 mile of a historic property on the National Register of Historic Places?	no
Within 1 mile of a Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) site?	no
Within 1 mile of a Land Cession Boundary?	no
Within 1 mile of a tribal area (lower 48 states)?	no

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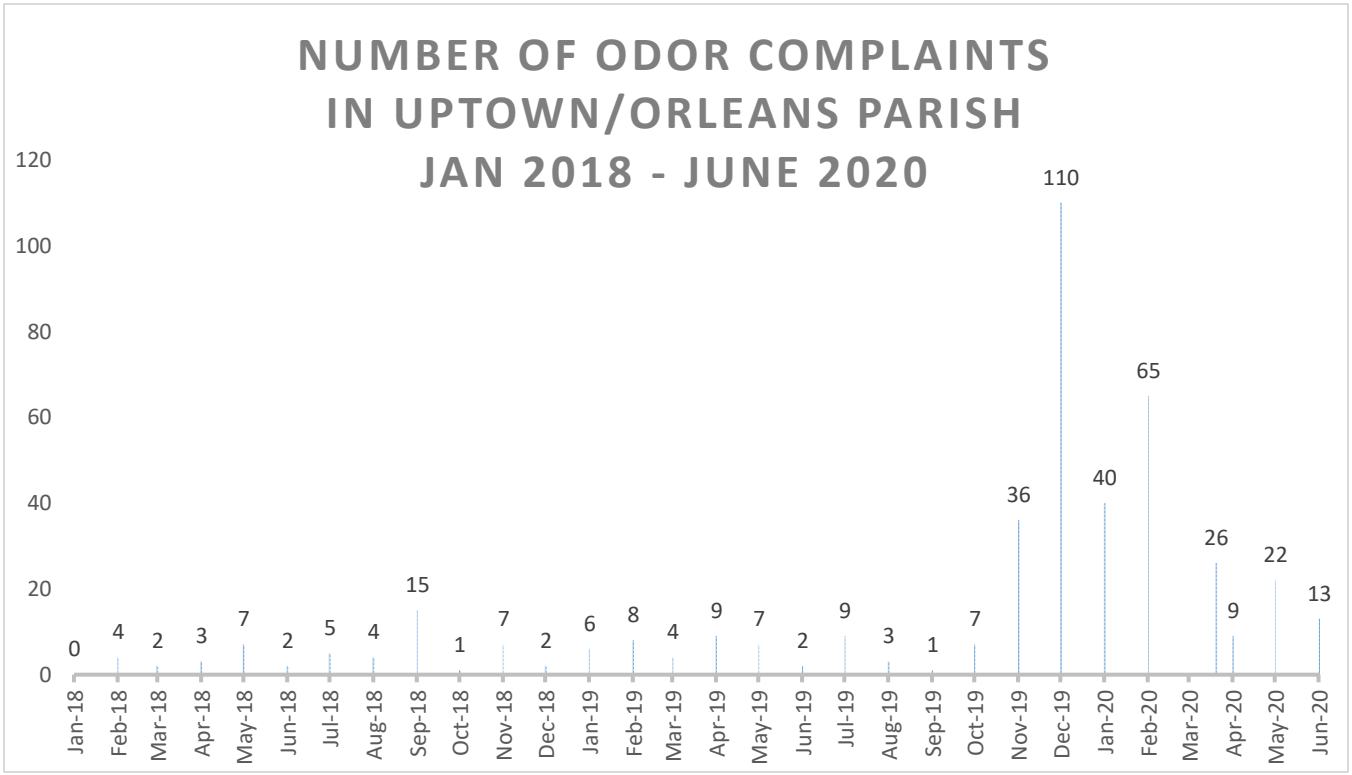
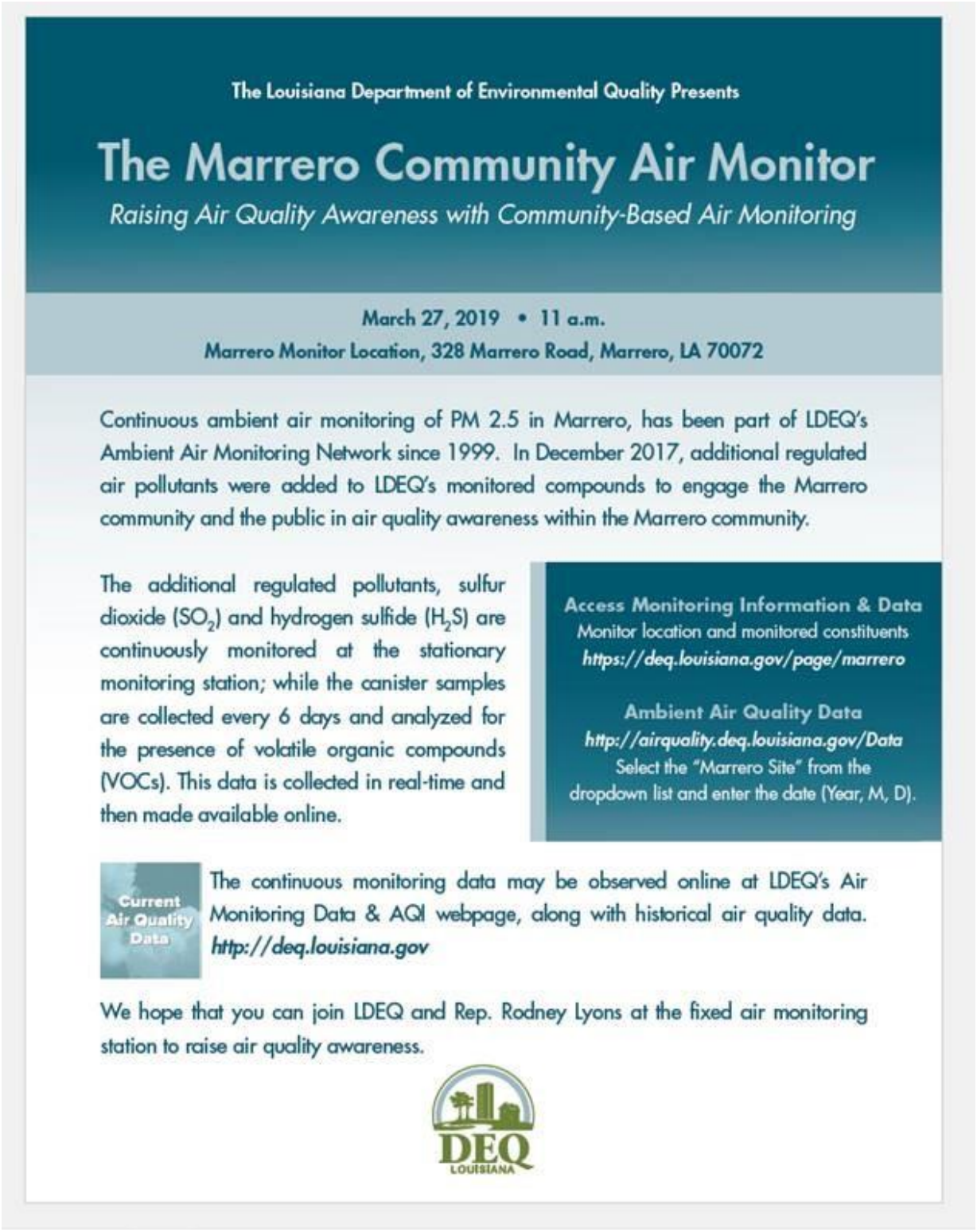
3.3. Marrero Complaints



3.4. Marrero Supporting Information & Communication Efforts

https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/page/marrero

3.4.a. The Marrero TLC Air Monitor – Raising Air Quality Awareness



3.4.b. The Marrero TLC Air Monitor – Additional Community Meeting

LDEQ's Ambient Air Monitoring Program

Friday • December 13, 2019
10:00 AM - 11:30 AM

AGENDA

I.	**10:00**	**Tour Marrero Monitoring Site (328 Marrero Rd)**
II.	**10:30**	**Regroup at LDEQ's Southeast Regional Office (201 Evans Road, Bldg 4 Suite 420)**
III.	**10:30**	**Dialogue Topics** • **Ransomware Attach Impact on Monitoring Site Data** • **Monitoring Site Location Protocol** • **MAML Uses & Capabilities**
VI.	**11:30**	**Adjournment**

3.5. Marrero Monitor - Website Information

https://deq.louisiana.gov/page/marrero

MARRERO

Street Level Map of Site

View North of Site

View South of Site

View East of Site

View West of Site

Marrero Ambient Air Monitoring Site

Site Information

EPA AQS Number	220512001
State	Louisiana
Parish	Jefferson
City	Marrero
Address	328 Marrero Road
Latitude & Longitude	Lat: 29.900070 Long: -90.109750
Date Sampling Began	PM2.5 January 1999, Others December 2017
MSA Represented	New Orleans

Station Types and Parameters Monitored

Pollutant Measured	Station Type	Sampling Method	Operating Schedule
PM 2.5	SLAMS	Sequential FRM	24 hrs every 3rd day
SO2	SPMS	U.V. Fluorescence	Continuous
H2S	SPMS	U.V. Fluorescence	Continuous
VOC	SPMS	Canisters, Trigger Canisters	24 hours every 6th day; 25 minutes when triggered

4.0. TLC Monitoring Site, Waggaman, LA 70094

Waggaman, LA, is a census-designated place and unincorporated community in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. Waggaman is on the West Bank of the Mississippi River, within the Greater New Orleans MSP. The population was 10,015 at the 2010 census. Of the population for the CDP 22% are White, 75% are Black, and 2% are other race. 2% are Hispanic. 47% are low income. Of the very poor residents (below half the poverty level), 63.7% are 17 years or younger and 12.2% are over the age of 65. EJ Indexes for the state percentile range from 80 to 97 with the highest being the index for NATA Diesel PM (92 Regional and 93 National).

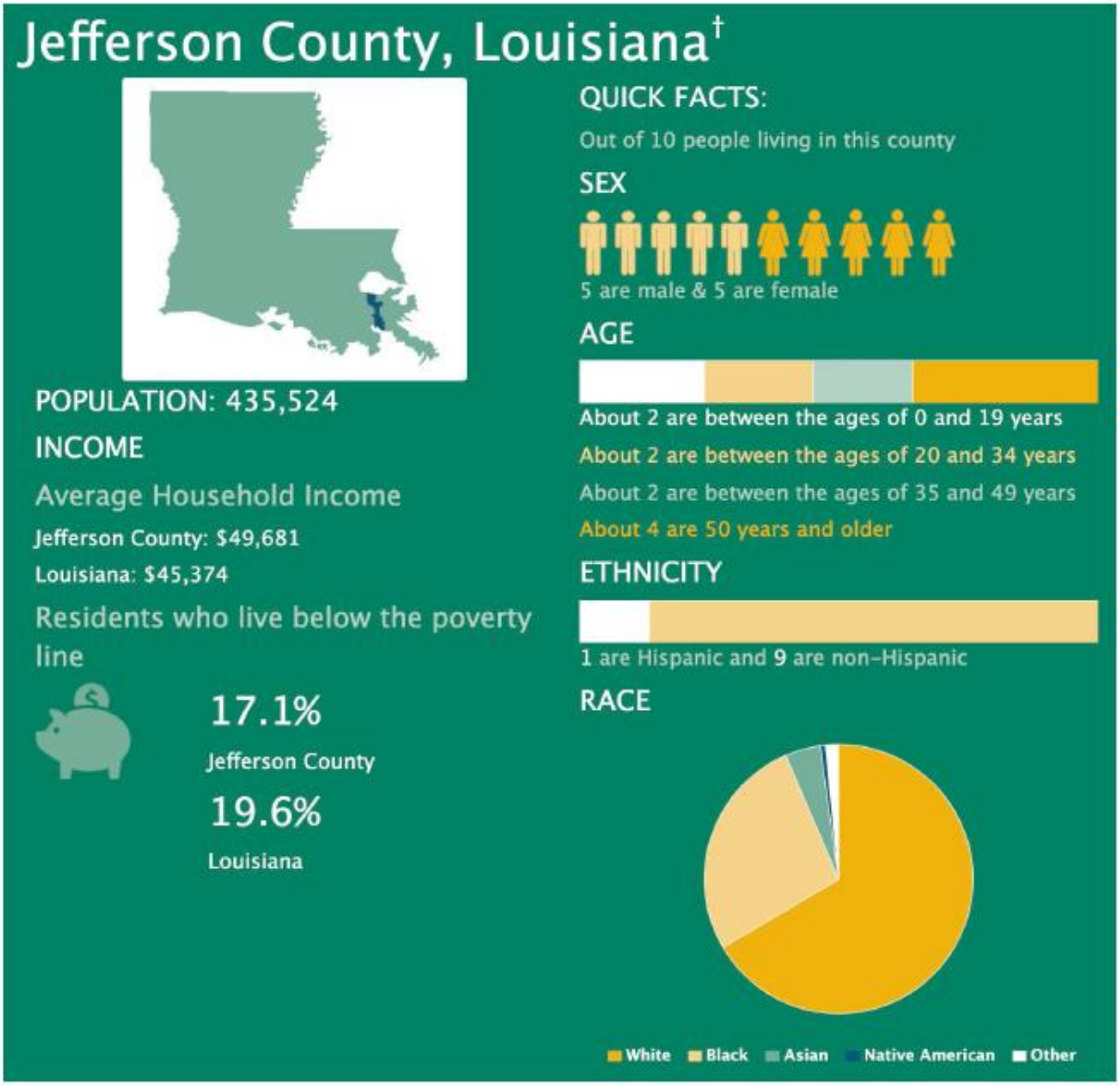
4.1. Waggaman History

History in Waggaman, LA.

The area was named for U.S. Senator George Augustus Waggaman (1782-1843) who settled in the area with his wife, Camille Arnoult, who inherited a large tract of land there. They built a large plantation which they named Avondale. The Avondale home was taken by the Mississippi River in the early 1900s.
(http://www.usacitiesonline.com/lacountywaggaman.htm)

Once again odors and the possible health effects and the quality of life issues are the main concern of the community. This time, the most likely culprit is one of three existing landfills or a combination of each. The Jefferson Parish landfill was found to have a sever leachate problem that was believed to be the possible source of the stench that not only affected the West Bank communities but also those across the Mississippi River especially in Harahan and River Ridge. LDEQ continues to work with the landfills and other facilities with the potential to emit odors to resolve the problem.

4.2. Waggaman Demographics



Asthma†

Asthma is a chronic disease that affects the airways that carry oxygen in and out of the lungs. Asthma can cause

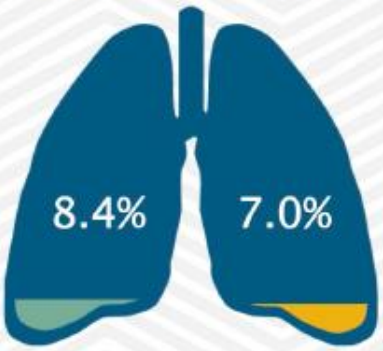
- shortness of breath,
- wheezing,
- coughing, and
- tightness in the chest.

Asthma attacks have been linked to many factors, including exposure to environmental hazards like

- allergens,
- tobacco smoke, and
- indoor and outdoor air pollution.

Asthma can be controlled by taking medication and avoiding triggers that can cause an attack.

Percent of **adults** who currently have asthma



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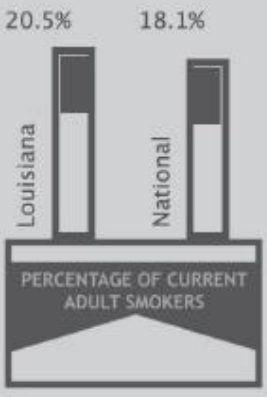

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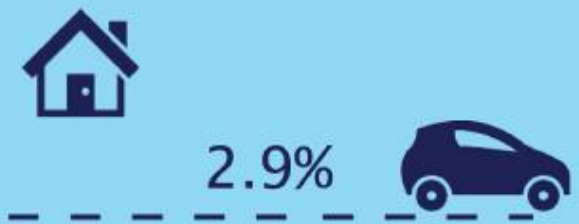

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519 Azalea Dr. Waggaman

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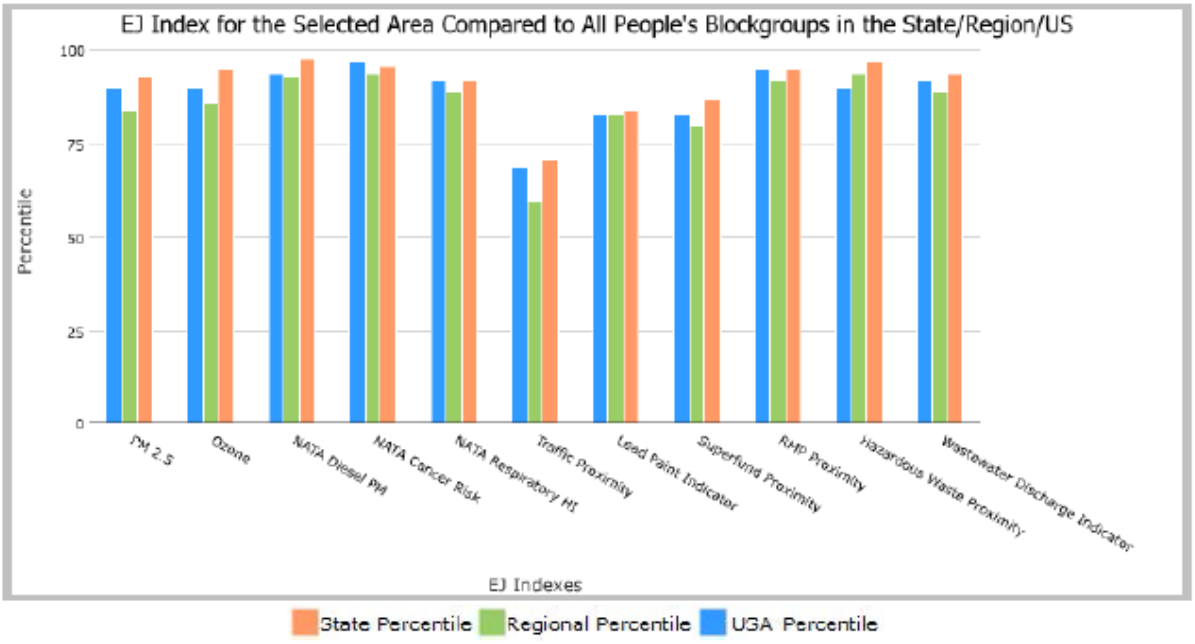

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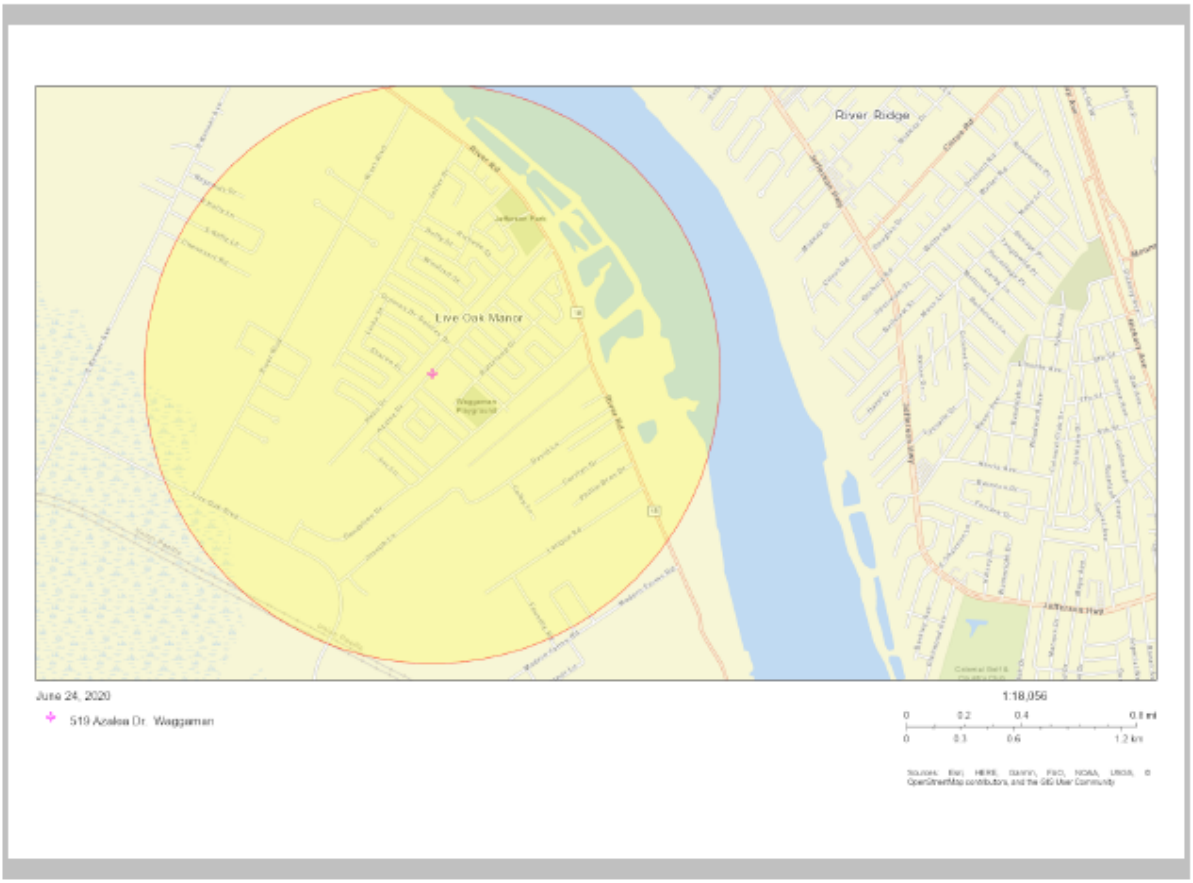

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NATA* Diesel PM (µg/m³)	0.789	0.454	88	0.401	90-95th	0.479	80-90th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	61	51	82	36	95-100th	32	95-100th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.55	0.61	26	0.45	80-90th	0.44	70-80th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	56	330	36	400	29	750	26
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.092	0.21	41	0.17	55	0.28	36
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.05	0.086	49	0.081	58	0.13	42
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	1.8	0.9	83	0.82	87	0.74	88
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	1.9	0.75	88	0.75	89	4	76
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.012	27	81	9.8	81	14	80
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	53%	40%	71	44%	64	36%	76
Minority Population	69%	41%	77	51%	67	39%	78
Low Income Population	38%	40%	51	37%	54	33%	63
Linguistically Isolated Population	2%	2%	73	6%	47	4%	56
Population With Less Than High School Education	10%	16%	36	16%	41	13%	53
Population Under 5 years of age	9%	7%	76	7%	75	6%	82
Population over 64 years of age	8%	14%	18	13%	29	15%	20

* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

NEPAssist Report

519 Azalea Dr 70094

Project Location	29.947348,-90.24091
Within 1 mile of an Ozone 8-hr (1997 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of an Ozone 8-hr (2008 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a Lead (2008 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a SO2 1-hr (2010 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM2.5 24hr (2006 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM2.5 Annual (1997 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM2.5 Annual (2012 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM10 (1987 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a Federal Land?	no
Within 1 mile of an impaired stream?	yes
Within 1 mile of an impaired waterbody?	no
Within 1 mile of a waterbody?	yes
Within 1 mile of a stream?	yes
Within 1 mile of an NWI wetland?	Available Online
Within 1 mile of a Brownfields site?	no
Within 1 mile of a Superfund site?	no
Within 1 mile of a Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) site?	yes
Within 1 mile of a water discharger (NPDES)?	yes
Within 1 mile of a hazardous waste (RCRA) facility?	yes
Within 1 mile of an air emission facility?	yes
Within 1 mile of a school?	yes
Within 1 mile of an airport?	no
Within 1 mile of a hospital?	no
Within 1 mile of a designated sole source aquifer?	no
Within 1 mile of a historic property on the National Register of Historic Places?	no
Within 1 mile of a Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) site?	no
Within 1 mile of a Land Cession Boundary?	no
Within 1 mile of a tribal area (lower 48 states)?	no

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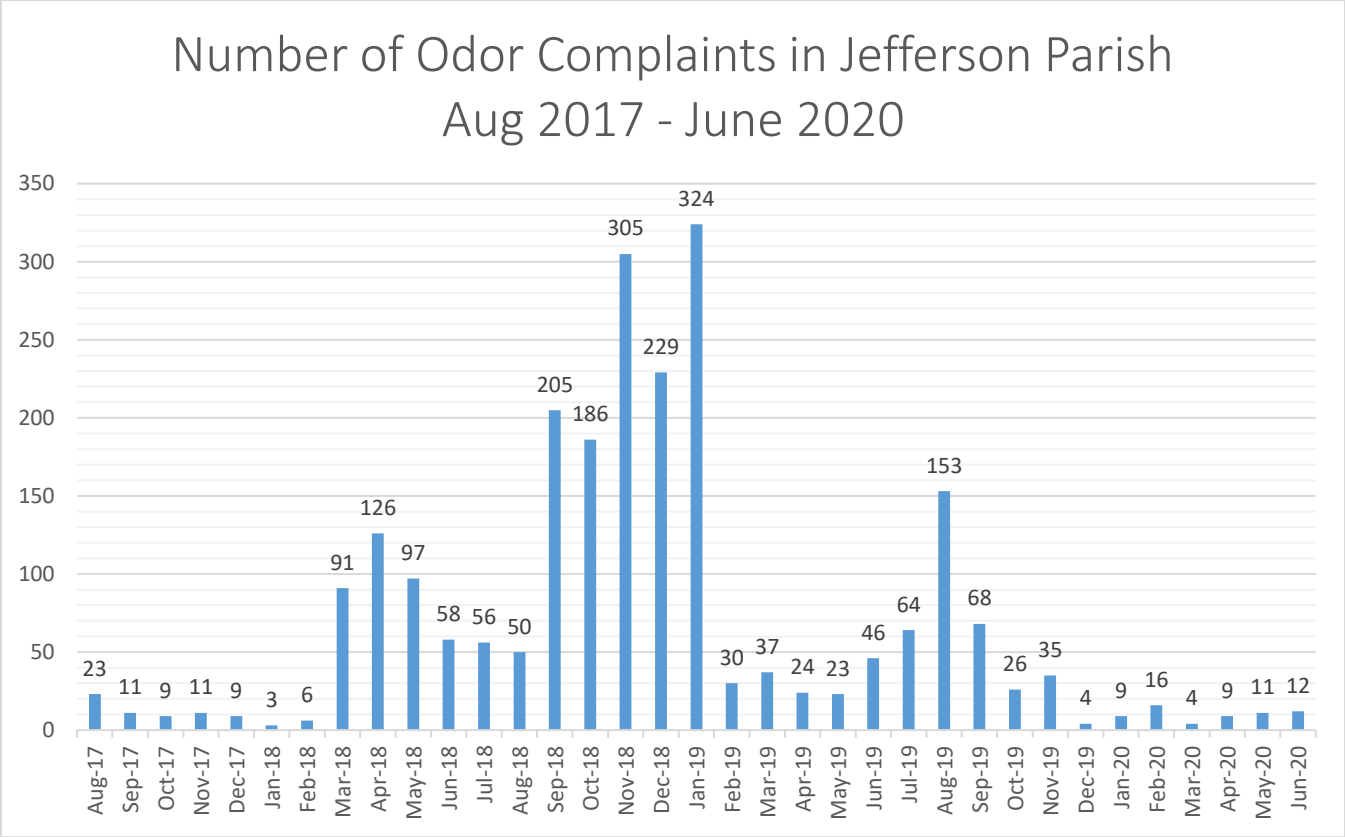
4.3. Waggaman Complaints



4.4. Waggaman Supporting Information & Communication Efforts

https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/page/river-ridge-harahan-odor-issue

LDEQ takes Tulane environmental students on a tour of Waggaman air monitoring station - https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/assets/docs/DiscoverDEQ/2020/DiscoverDEQNewsletter-Issue98-March2020.pdf

Pictures from Tulane University students and community stakeholder's tour

4.5. Waggaman Monitor - Website Information

https://deq.louisiana.gov/page/river-ridge-harahan-odor-issue

WAGGAMAN – JEFFERSON PARISH

Site Information

EPA AQS Number	N/A
State	Louisiana
Parish	Jefferson
City	Waggaman
Address	519 Azalea Dr.
Latitude & Longitude	Lat: 29.946973 Long: -90.241122
Date Sampling Began	January 24, 2020
MSA Represented	New Orleans

Station Type and Parameters Monitored

Pollutant Measured	Station Type	Sampling Method	Operating Schedule
SO_2	SPMS	U. V. Fluorescence	Continuous
H2S	SPMS	U.V. Fluorescence	Continuous

5.0. Additional Resources

https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/page/air-monitoring-sites

https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/page/ambient-air-monitoring-data-reports

5.1 Mobile Air Monitoring Lab (MAML)

https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/page/mobile-air-monitoring-lab

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality Mobile Air Monitoring Lab (MAML) is a self-contained mobile laboratory capable of real-time sampling and analysis. The vehicles have been equipped with a number of innovative technologies that enhance the Department's air monitoring resources.

The MAML will be deployed throughout the state on Special Monitoring Projects to provide instantaneous, onsite data directly relating to a multitude of air quality issues. The Department's first priority for the MAML is to provide a more proactive approach to improving Louisiana's Air Quality by ensuring compliance with our Ambient Air Standards and identifying areas of concern before any serious problems arise. Other Air Quality issues that the MAML will address include:

- Air Monitoring Support and Emergency Response following accidents, natural disasters, etc.
- Investigation of specific areas based on past and present air pollution complaints and concerns.
- Air Monitoring studies to further investigate any exceedances of Louisiana or Federal Air Quality Standards measured by the statewide Ambient Monitoring Network.
- Conduct other air quality investigations as ordered by the Department Secretary.

Articles regarding the MAML

Mobile Air Monitoring Lab responds to odor issues in Jefferson Parish - https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/assets/docs/DiscoverDEQ/2018/DiscoverDEQNewsletter-Issue81-October2018.pdf
LDEQ gets two new Mobile Air Monitoring Laboratories - https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/assets/docs/News_Releases/2019/MAMLspressrelease.11.13.19.pdf
LDEQ gets two new Mobile Air Monitoring Laboratories - https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/assets/docs/DiscoverDEQ/2019/DiscoverDEQNewsletter-Issue94-November2019.pdf
New MAMLs will play a critical role in emergency response – https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/assets/docs/DiscoverDEQ/2020/DiscoverDEQNewsletter-Issue96-January2020.pdf
Sulphur High team studies environmental impact of traffic - http://www.sulphurdailynews.com/life/sulphur-high-team-studies-environmental-impact-of-traffic/article_755ea614-02bc-11e8-949e-875fe281bf97.html
University of New Orleans students learn about DEQ's Mobile Air Monitoring Laboratory - https://deq.louisiana.gov/assets/docs/Newsletters/DiscoverDEQNewsletter-Issue54-July2016.pdf

Community Events with MAML tours

September 14, 2013 – LSU, Lafayette Master Gardener Program PlantFest (1500 – 2000 participants)

March 20, 2014 – Glen Oaks High School

July 28, 2015 – University of New Orleans (UNO) Environmental Engineering Students

September 30, 2015 & October 1, 2015 – Dutchtown Middle School (140 Students)

February 2, 2016 – Job Shadowing Day in East Baton Rouge Parish – Engineering Students from Scotlandville Magnet High School

June 28, 2016 - University of New Orleans (UNO) Environmental Engineering Students

October 10, 2017 - STEM Professional Development Day for Teachers in East Baton Rouge Parish

January 24, 2018 & January 25, 2018 – Sulphur High School in Calcasieu Parish in Samsung Solve for Tomorrow Competition

February 6, 2018 – Job Shadowing Day in East Baton Rouge Parish

Pictures from MAML tours

Bob Bailey

From: Tomeka Prioleau
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 2:56 PM
To: Chuck Brown; Denise Bennett; Gregory Langley; Jonathan McFarland; Jason Meyers; Delveccio Brown; Ngozi Asonye; Coty Rabalais; Mary Gentry; India Ambeau; Bob Bailey; David Wagenecht; Randy Creighton
Subject: STEM Professional Development Day

Importance: High

Good Afternoon,

Just wanted to say thank you so much for participating in the Professional Development Day for Teachers. The teachers said many times they learned so much and got a lot out of it. They took lots of notes and because of their questions, received lots of useful information as well as handouts and other materials they could use and pass on as well. The teachers really appreciated the openness and useful information from the talks given, the panel and from the MAML tour and hands-on demonstrations as well. They are very interested in us coming out to provide info to their students and answering their questions….one of the teachers even brought a few questions a student wanted him to ask! Even though this group was small, they seemed to get the most out of this day than any of the groups we've had from Scotlandville in the past. This experience has equipped them and they have more valuable information to share with their students. The teachers expressed their thanks for the work that we are doing here several times throughout the day…they are very grateful.

Thanks again for your help!

Until next time….

Tomeka ☺

Tomeka K. Prioleau
Office of the Secretary
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Phone: 225-219-0877 FAX: 225-325-8222
Email: Tomeka.Prioleau@la.gov Web: www.deq.louisiana.gov

5.2. Educational Tools

5.2.a. Videos:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ccO1xzhMGVA
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qhassFxEfwA

5.2.b. Enviroschool Presentation:

https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/assets/docs/About_LDEQ/enviroschool/LAAMP17.pdf

6.0. Key Partners

List of Project Partners:

Partner Name	Stakeholder Group
St. Rose Community One Voice	Community Grassroots Org
International Matex Tank Terminals	Business/Industry
St. Charles Parish President & Office	Local Government
Pastor Melvin Zeno	Faith-based
Marrero-Harvey Fire Department	Local Government
Representative Rodney Lyons – District 87	State Legislator
Representative Patrick Connick – District 84	State Legislator
Louisiana Department of Health	State Government Agency
The Louisiana Governor's Office – Climate Change Task Force	State Executive Office
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority Board	State Government Agency
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources	State Government Agency
Louisiana Department of Economic Development	State Government Agency

7.0 Results

All projects are still ongoing. However, LDEQ is happy to report there has been a decrease in complaints (see Complaint charts) as well as an increase in commendation from the community.