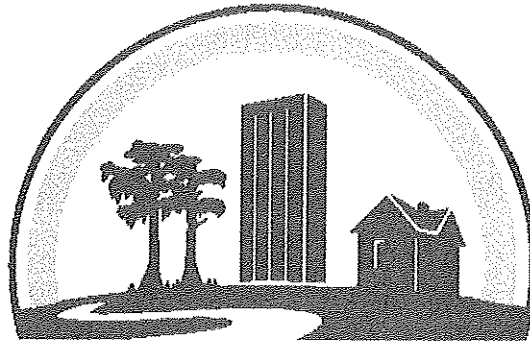


PERMIT NUMBER: LAG780000
AGENCY INTEREST NO.: 86162
ACTIVITY NO.: PER20160001



DEQ
LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Water Discharge Permit

MASTER GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER LAG780000
CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION DEBRIS AND WOODWASTE LANDFILLS

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. 30:2003, *et seq.*), rules and regulations effective or promulgated under the authority of said Acts, this Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) General Permit is issued. This permit authorizes persons who meet the requirements of Part I.A herein and who have been approved by this Office to discharge to waters of the State waste water as described in Part I.A., from construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfills in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, and III of this permit.

This permit shall become effective on October 1, 2017

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

Issued on September 26, 2017

Elliott B. Vega
Assistant Secretary

PART I

SECTION A. APPLICABILITY

All persons operating a source or conducting an activity that results in the discharge of construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill wastewater, maintenance and repair shop floor washwater, treated sanitary wastewater, and/or non-contact storm water as described below are eligible for coverage under this general permit and may become permittees authorized to discharge upon written notification by this Office of coverage under this general permit. Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this general permit shall be made using form C&D-G or an approved equivalent form which may be obtained via the internet by following the path Water » Permits » LPDES Forms. » LPDES Permit Application Forms. Should electronic NOIs become effective during the term of the permit, the Department may suspend the use of paper NOIs. Notification of this will be posted on the public website at www.deq.louisiana.gov. Existing facilities not previously covered under an individual or general permit for construction and demolition landfills and proposed facilities must submit an NOI immediately. Proposed facilities desiring coverage under this permit must submit an NOI at least ninety (90) days prior to the anticipated commencement of a discharge. Existing facilities not previously covered under an individual or general permit for a construction and demolition landfill and proposed facilities shall submit proof of public notice indicating their intent to be covered under this general permit within sixty (60) days after the NOI seeking coverage is determined administratively complete. (Existing facilities with a valid individual or general LPDES permit which covers these discharges are not required to public notice their intent to seek coverage under this permit since the individual permit has already been public noticed. This exception does not apply to facilities proposing any changes that were not previously public noticed.) The public notice shall be published in the local newspaper, or in the absence of a local newspaper, a newspaper of general circulation at that location, a public notice using the format included in the NOI, announcing the intent to seek coverage under the general permit. An affidavit proving publication along with a copy of the public notice and the date of publication shall be provided to this Office by the applicant. **If the applicant does not public notice the intent to seek coverage under this permit and submit proof of publication within sixty (60) days of administrative approval of the NOI by this Office, the NOI will be considered withdrawn by the applicant and authorization to discharge will not be granted unless a new NOI and proof of publication are submitted.** Any permittee covered by an individual permit may submit a NOI and request that the individual permit be canceled if the permitted source or activity is also eligible for coverage by this general permit; upon notification of coverage by this LPDES permit, the individual permit will automatically be canceled.

Dischargers who are currently permitted under the current LPDES version of this permit that expires on September 30, 2017, are not required to submit a new NOI. These permitted dischargers will be extended coverage under the reissued LPDES permit; notification of coverage will be sent to each permittee after permit finalization in accordance with 40 CFR 122.28 (b)(2)(vi). Per LAC 33:IX.2701.H. and LAC 33:IX.2903.A.1, the permittee shall notify this Office of changes in facility operations from that of the previous permit. Changes resulting in a need for permit modification to the currently issued coverage of the LAG780000 to the facility will require a new NOI. This NOI must be public noticed as described in the preceding paragraph. The modification of coverage must be approved by this Office prior to facility alterations being commenced.

Facilities covered by this general permit include:

Construction debris defined in LAC 33:VII.115 and woodwaste landfills (see Permit Part II.A.3 and A.29), regulated under LAC 33:VII.D.721 and listed under SIC code 4953, that receive non-hazardous waste generally considered not water-soluble, including but not limited to metal, concrete, brick, asphalt, roofing materials (shingles, sheet rock, plaster), or lumber from a construction or demolition project.

1. This General Permit shall **not** apply to:
 - a. facilities that receive construction debris materials containing friable asbestos, white goods, furniture, trash, or treated lumber. The admixture of construction and demolition debris with more than five percent by volume of paper associated with such debris or any other type of solid waste (excluding woodwaste or yard waste) will result in a classification as other than construction/demolition debris by this Office,
 - b. facilities which discharge process wastewater and storm water into a municipal treatment system if the municipality has agreed to allow the facility to discharge into the municipal treatment system,
 - c. facilities which receive wastewater generated off-site of a landfill facility, including wastewater generated off-site from washing vehicles or from waste transfer stations,
 - d. wastewater discharges from land application sites or land treatment units, surface impoundments, underground injection wells, waste piles, salt dome formations, salt bed formations, underground mines or caves as these terms are defined in 40 CFR 257.2 and 260.10,
 - e. discharges of contaminated ground water or wastewater from recovery pumping wells,
 - f. facilities which have limits assigned to them in the Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan or an approved Waste Load Allocation that are different from those in this permit,
 - g. discharges at operations classed as new sources or new dischargers, if the discharge will cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards (LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9),
 - h. 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),

- i. discharges of wastewater determined by this Office to present an environmental risk or potential risk of discharging pollutants other than those intended to be regulated by this permit,
 - j. discharges which cause or contribute to the violation of a state water quality standard, or
 - k. discharges to waterbodies that are designated as outstanding natural resource waterbodies.
 - l. Landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437 if the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A C&D landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is covered by this permit if the CWT facility discharges the C&D landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from this landfill only with wastewater from other C&D landfills.
2. This general permit may not apply to:
- a. facilities in significant non-compliance with a previously issued LPDES permit,
 - b. facilities which have previously been in violation of state water quality regulations, or
 - c. facilities which are located in an environmentally sensitive area.

This Office reserves the right to issue these facilities an individual industrial permit with more appropriate limitations and conditions.

SECTION B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

During the period beginning with the written notification of 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 landfill wastewater, maintenance and repair shop wastewater, storm water, and treated sanitary wastewater from their facilities as specified in Appendix A attached to the permit coverage authorization and in accordance with the limitations on the following pages.

**SCHEDULE A: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS
FOR DISCHARGES OF LANDFILL WASTEWATER ¹ FROM A
CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION DEBRIS AND WOODWASTE LANDFILL**

The permittee should refer to **Appendix A of the permit coverage authorization** to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitations page(s) that applies to each outfall.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency ²	Sample Type
Flow – MGD	Report	Report	1/month	Measure
BOD ₅	37 mg/l	140 mg/l	1/month	Grab
TSS	27 mg/l	88 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Ammonia	4.9 mg/l	10 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Alpha Terpineol	0.016 mg/l	0.033 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Benzoic Acid	0.071 mg/l	0.12 mg/l	1/month	Grab
p-Cresol	0.014 mg/l	0.025 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Phenol	0.015 mg/l	0.026 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Zinc (Total)	0.11 mg/l	0.20 mg/l	1/month	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units) ³	6.0 min	9.0 max	1/month	Grab

¹ See definition, Part II.A.10.

² When discharging.

³ The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units. The permittee shall report both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

SCHEDULE A (continued)

Solids, Oil, Toxics, and Foam: There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oil materials, nor of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge (LAC 33:IX.1113.B).

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

At the point of discharge prior to mixing with other waters.

SCHEDULE B: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SHOP FLOOR WASHWATER

The permittee should refer to **Appendix A of the permit coverage authorization** to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitations page(s) that applies to each outfall.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency ¹	Sample Type
Flow - (MGD)	Report	Report	1/3 months	Estimate
TSS	----	45 mg/l	1/3 months	Grab
Oil & Grease	----	15 mg/l	1/3 months	Grab
COD	200 mg/l	300 mg/l	1/3 months	Grab
pH – allowable range (standard units) ²	6.0 min	9.0 max	1/3 months	Grab

¹ When discharging.

² The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units. The permittee shall report both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

Soaps and/or Detergents: Keep inventory records of the quantity and type of each Soap and/or Detergent used and a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for each material used. Retain the inventory records and the SDSs at the facility for three years after the date of a particular entry. No DMR reporting is required for Soaps and/or Detergents [LAC 33:IX.2701.J.2].

Solids, Oil, Toxics, and Foam: There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oil materials, nor of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge (LAC 33:IX.1113.B).

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

At the point of discharge prior to mixing with other waters.

**SCHEDULE C: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS
FOR DISCHARGES OF TREATED SANITARY WASTEWATER UNDER 5,000 GPD**

The permittee should refer to **Appendix A of the permit coverage authorization** to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Measurement Frequency ¹	Sample Type
Flow – GPD	Report	Report	1/6 months	Estimate
BOD ₅	30 mg/l	45 mg/l	1/6 months	Grab
Total Suspended Solids ²	30 mg/l	45 mg/l	1/6 months	Grab
Fecal Coliform ^{3,4} cfu/100 ml	200	400	1/6 months	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units) ⁵	6.0 min	9.0 max	1/6 months	Grab

¹ When discharging.

² If the treatment unit is an oxidation pond, the monthly average will be 90 mg/l and the weekly average is 135 mg/L. Appendix A of the permit coverage authorization states if the alternative limits apply.

³ If chlorination is chosen as a disinfection method, see Part II, Section N.

⁴ If the discharge is located in an oyster propagation area, the fecal coliform limitations will be 14 cfu/100 ml monthly average and 43 cfu/100 ml weekly average. Appendix A of the permit coverage authorization states if the more stringent limitations apply.

⁵ The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units. The permittee shall report both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

SCHEDULE C (continued)

Sanitary wastewater will not be reported as a combined outfall. It shall be monitored at the point of discharge from the treatment unit prior to mixing with any other water.

Solids, Oil, Toxics, and Foam: There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oil materials, nor of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge (LAC 33:IX.1113.B).

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

At the point of discharge prior to mixing with other waters.

**SCHEDULE D: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS
FOR NON-CONTACT STORM WATER¹ DISCHARGES FROM A
CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION DEBRIS AND WOODWASTE LANDFILL**

The permittee should refer to **Appendix A of the permit coverage authorization** to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitations page(s) that applies to each outfall.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency ²	Sample Type
Flow - (MGD)	Report	Report	1/ month	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 min	9.0 max	1/3 months	Grab

Effluent Characteristics	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration ³		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency ²	Sample Type
TSS	----	100 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Total Iron	----	1.0 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

¹ Includes storm water runoff from the cap and intermediate, daily, and final covers.

² When discharging.

³ See Benchmark Monitoring Instructions in Part II, Section N. Monitor annually for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years. See Part II, Section N for the Year 4 exception.

SCHEDULE D (continued)

All samples collected from storm water discharge outfalls shall be grab samples collected from a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation (defined as a “measurable” event), provided the interval from the preceding measurable storm is at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval is waived when the preceding measurable storm did not yield a measurable discharge, or if you are able to document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. Samples shall be collected during the first 30 minutes of the discharge during normal operating hours. If it is not practicable to take the sample during the first 30 minutes, sample during the first hour of discharge and describe why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable.

Solids, Oil, Toxics, and Foam: There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oil materials, nor of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge (LAC 33:IX.1113.B).

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

At the point of discharge prior to mixing with other waters.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS

Monitoring results for each discharge point (outfall number) listed in Appendix A of the permit coverage authorization must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). An electronic DMR reporting system (NetDMR) is available at www.deq.louisiana.gov using the following path: Water » Enforcement » NetDMR. The LDEQ requires DMRs to be electronically submitted, unless the state administrative authority gives written authorization to submit monitoring results in an alternative format. If granted, 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 electronically submitted in accordance with LAC 33:I.2101.A and B no later than the 28th day of the month following the reporting period.**

- A. For parameter(s) that require a monitoring frequency of monthly, one DMR shall be prepared for each month and all three shall be submitted quarterly with the following schedule.

For parameter(s) that require a monitoring frequency of quarterly, DMRs shall be submitted in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>DMR Submittal Date</u>
January, February, March	April 28 th
April, May, June	July 28 th
July, August, September	October 28 th
October, November, December	January 28 th

- B. For parameter(s) that require a semiannual monitoring frequency, DMRs shall be submitted in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>DMR Submittal Date</u>
January - June	July 28 th
July - December	January 28 th

- C. For parameter(s) that require an annual monitoring frequency, DMRs shall be submitted in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>DMR Submittal Date</u>
January-December	January 28 th

If approved for an alternative submittal format, duplicate sets of DMR's (one set of originals and one set of copies) signed and certified as required by LAC 33:IX.2503, and all other reports (one set of originals) required by this permit shall be submitted to the Permit Compliance Unit at the following address:

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

When reporting electronically and monitoring is not required during a certain quarter(s), use a no data indicator (NODI) code of 9 for conditional or not required. If you have a No Discharge Event at any of the monitoring outfall(s) during the reporting period, use a No Data Discharge Indicator (NODI) Code of "C". For additional information regarding NetDMR, see the LDEQ's NetDMR website: <http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/netdmr>. Permittees shall submit a DMR for each outfall identified in Appendix A attached to the permittee's cover letter for every monitoring period even if there were no discharges during a monitoring period.

PART II
OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee must comply with all applicable provisions of the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations including all of the standard conditions found in LAC 33:IX.2355. 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 Quality Regulations (LAC 33:IX.2313).

SECTION A. DEFINITIONS

1. Act: 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: any conduct, operation or process which causes or may cause the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state.
3. Construction/Demolition (C&D) Debris: nonhazardous waste generally considered not water-soluble that is produced in the process of construction, remodeling, repair, renovation, or demolition of structures, including buildings of all types (both residential and nonresidential). Solid waste that is not *C&D debris* (even if resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair, renovation, or demolition of structures) includes, but is not limited to, *regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM)* as defined in LAC 33:III.5151.B, white goods, creosote-treated lumber, and any other item not an integral part of the structure.
4. Contaminated Storm Water: storm water which comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined below in item number 11. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated storm water include (but are not limited to): the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas. (40 CFR 445.2)
5. Daily Discharge: 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 units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the 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 day.
6. Facility: 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.
7. Fecal coliform: a gram negative, non-spore forming, rod-shaped bacteria found in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals.

8. Friable Asbestos Containing Material: any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined by using the method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR, Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. If the asbestos content is less than 10 percent as determined by a method other than point counting by polarized light microscopy (PLM), verify the asbestos content by point counting using PLM, or equivalent EPA approved estimation technique, or assume the amount to be greater than one percent and treat the material as asbestos-containing material.
9. Landfill: a facility for the disposal of solid waste, other than landfarm(s) or surface impoundment(s), that disposes of solid waste by placing it on or into the land surface and usually also compacting and covering with suitable cover material to a depth and at a frequency sufficient to control disease vectors and odors and in a manner that protects human health and the environment.
10. Landfill Wastewater: all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contact storm water, contaminated ground water, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water and contact wastewater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. (40 CFR 445.2)
11. Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation: the highest allowable daily discharge.
12. mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million.
13. Monthly Average: other than for fecal coliform bacteria, discharge limitations means the highest allowable average of “daily discharge(s)” over a calendar month, 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 =

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

$$F_1+F_2+\dots+F_n$$

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.

14. NetDMR: means a web-based tool that allows facilities to electronically sign and submit LPDES discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) to the LDEQ.
15. Non-contact Storm Water: storm water which does not come in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined above in item number 10. Non-contact storm water includes storm water which flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill. (40 CFR 445.2)
16. Non-friable asbestos: any material containing more than one percent asbestos as determined by using the method specified in Appendix a, Subpart F, 40 CFR, Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
17. Office: the Office of Environmental Services within the Department of Environmental Quality.
18. Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP): a written plan on the order of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as described in EPA document 832-R-92-006 (Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities). This EPA document may be obtained by writing to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Resources (WH-556), 401 M Street, S.W., Washington D.C., 20460 or by calling (202) 260-7786. The PPP should detail 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.
19. Process Wastewater: 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.
20. Sanitary Wastewater: treated or untreated wastewaters which contain human metabolic and domestic wastes.
21. Spill Prevention and Control (SPC or SPCC) Plan: a written plan as required under LAC 33:IX. Chapter 9, detailing “contingency planning and implementation of operating procedures and best management practices to prevent and control the discharge of pollutants resulting from spill events”.
22. Standard Methods: means Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Association, Washington, DC.
23. Storm Water Runoff: aqueous surface runoff including any soluble or suspended material mobilized by naturally occurring precipitation events.
24. Total Suspended Solids (TSS): the amount of solid material suspended in water commonly expressed as a concentration in terms of mg/l.

25. Unauthorized Discharge: a continuous, intermittent or one-time discharge, whether intentional, anticipated, or unanticipated, from any source, permitted or unpermitted, which is in contravention of any provision of the act or of any permit terms and conditions, or of any applicable regulation, compliance schedule, variance or exception of the administrative authority.
26. Waters of the State: all surface waters within the state of Louisiana and, on the coastline of Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, all surface waters extending therefrom 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.
27. 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 discharges” measured during a calendar week divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that week. The weekly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the “daily discharges” over a calendar week.
28. White Goods: discarded domestic and commercial appliances, such as refrigerators, ranges, washers, and water heaters.
29. Woodwaste: yard trash and types of waste typically generated by land and right-of-way clearing operations, sawmills, plywood mills, and woodyards associated with the lumber and paper industry, such as wood residue, cutoffs, wood chips, sawdust, wood shavings, bark, wood refuse, wood-fired boiler ash, and plywood or other bonded material that contains only polyurethane, phenolic-based glues or other glues that are approved specifically by the administrative authority. Uncontaminated, un-treated or un-painted lumber or wooden pallets are considered woodwaste under this definition.
30. Yard Trash: vegetative matter resulting from landscaping, maintenance, or land-clearing operations, including tree and shrubbery leaves and limbs, grass clippings, and flowers (LAC 33:VII.115).
31. 25-Year, 24-Hour Precipitation Event: the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with the probable recurrence interval of once in twenty-five years as defined by the National Weather Service and Technical Paper No. 40, “Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the U.S.”, May 1961, or equivalent regional or rainfall probability information developed therefrom.

SECTION B. 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 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 “minor” industrial facilities that are eligible for coverage under this permit. The effluent limitations and other conditions are determined to be sufficient to assure protection to state waters. Pursuant to LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9, new source discharges or new discharges of wastewater from a facility whose discharges are in compliance with the general permit requirements should not adversely impact water quality of 303(d) listed impaired water bodies nor should they cause or contribute to the violation of state water quality standards in receiving water bodies throughout the state, including 303(d) listed impaired water bodies.

In order to assure that the conditions of LAC 33:IX.1113 and LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9 are met, this Office will conduct a thorough evaluation of eligibility for each NOI that is submitted for permit coverage and prepare a permit statement of basis to document the Agency’s determination. The evaluation includes determining which LDEQ basin subsegment the facility discharges will enter; whether TMDLs or WLAs are applicable to the discharges; the route of the facility’s discharges to the receiving stream; the designated uses of the receiving water body; the potential impact to threatened and endangered species; and the facility’s compliance history (if applicable), in order to determine eligibility for coverage under the general permit. A statement of basis is prepared to clearly document the findings of the eligibility determination.

Discharges from “minor” industrial facilities which are determined to be eligible for permit coverage and 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 PART II, Sections D and G, measures can be taken by the permitting authority to prohibit any discharge that is not protective of state water quality standards.

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

SECTION C. CHANGE IN STATUS

Prior written authorization or issuance of an individual permit from the Office of Environmental Services is required to discharge wastewater from the facility if the landfill contents become more than five (5) percent by volume of paper associated with construction and/or demolition projects or any other type of solid waste (excluding woodwaste or yard waste). Issuance of an individual permit is required to discharge wastewater if this Office deems it necessary to reclassify the site as other than a Type III landfill (construction/demolition debris and woodwaste).

SECTION D. PERMIT REOPENER CLAUSE

This permit may be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitations issued or approved under sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D); 304(b)(2); and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act or more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future to maintain the water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies based upon additional water quality studies and/or TMDLs, if the effluent standard, limitations, water quality studies or TMDLs so issued or approved:

- a) Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
- b) Controls any pollutant not limited in the permit; or
- c) Requires reassessment due to change in 303(d) status of waterbody; or
- d) Incorporates the results of any total maximum daily load allocation, which may be approved for the receiving water body.

The LDEQ reserves the right to modify or revoke and reissue this permit based upon any changes to established TMDLs for this discharge, or to accommodate for pollutant trading provisions in approved TMDL watersheds as necessary to achieve compliance with water quality standards. 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 E. FACILITY CHANGES

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

SECTION F. EXTENDED COVERAGE

Should this permit expire before it is reissued, this Office will administratively extend the permit to discharge to current permittees until such time that a new general permit is issued. When the general permit is renewed, permittees will either be automatically issued the new permit or instructed on how to obtain coverage under the new permit.

SECTION G. 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 H. COMBINED OUTFALLS

Appendix A of the permit coverage authorization indicates the effluent limitations schedule that applies to each outfall. Sanitary wastewater shall not be reported as a combined outfall. It shall be monitored at the point of discharge from the treatment unit and prior to mixing with any other water.

SECTION I. 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, the permit does not relieve the permittee from obtaining proper approval from the landowner for appropriate easements and rights of way.

SECTION J. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

Solids, sludges, biosolids, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be properly disposed of in compliance with applicable state laws, regulations, and permit requirements, and in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering the waters of the state. The permittee may need to contact the Water Permits Division of the Office of Environmental Services, at (225) 219-9371, for information on regulations and permits to dispose of this material.

SECTION K. 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.

The Department 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 some dischargers and receiving water bodies have resulted in monthly average effluent limitations of 5 mg/l CBOD₅ 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 L. ACCEPTANCE OF EXPANDED C&D WASTE

The Department has the authority to issue Emergency and Administrative Orders as a result of a natural disaster such as hurricanes, floods, etc. Such an order may authorize the disposal of material not included in the definition of construction/demolition debris included in Section A. Definitions. The permittee should be aware that any facility accepting additional material, or expanded waste as outlined in an Emergency and Administrative Order, may not be eligible for coverage under this general permit. If the facility chooses to operate under the Administrative Order, alternative LPDES permit coverage will be required. The facility is required to notify the department of all wastes being accepted as part of the Emergency and Administrative Order. Based on the information provided the Department will determine what permit coverage is acceptable for these facilities.

SECTION M. STORM WATER PROVISIONS

1. This section applies to all stormwater discharges from the facility, either through permitted outfalls or through outfalls which are not listed in the permit or as sheet flow.
2. Any runoff leaving the developed areas of the facility, other than the permitted outfall(s), exceeding 50 mg/L TOC, 15 mg/L Oil and Grease, or having a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 standard units shall be a violation of this permit. Any discharge in excess of these limitations, which is attributable to offsite contamination, shall not be considered a violation of this permit. A visual inspection of the facility shall be conducted and a report made annually as described in Paragraph 4 below.
3. All new permittees shall prepare, implement, and maintain a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) within six (6) months of the effective date of the final permit. Existing permitted facilities must prepare, implement, and maintain a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

(SWPPP) within 60 days of the effective date of the final permit. The terms and conditions of the SWPPP shall be an enforceable Part of the permit. EPA document 833-R-92-002 (Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities) may be used as a guidance and may be obtained by writing to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Resources (RC-4100), 401 M Street, S.W., Washington D.C. 20460 or by calling (202) 260-7786.

4. The following conditions are applicable to all facilities and shall be included in the SWPPP for the facility.
 - a. The permittee shall develop a site map with the following identified.
 - The size of the property in acres;
 - The location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
 - Directions of storm water flow (use arrows);
 - Locations of all existing structural control measures;
 - Locations of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of the facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether the waters have TMDLs established for them;
 - Locations of all storm water conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
 - Locations of potential pollutant sources;
 - Locations of all storm water monitoring points;
 - Locations of storm water inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall No. 1, No. 2, etc.), indicating if one or more outfalls are treated as “substantially identical” and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;
 - i. Municipal separate storm sewer systems, where the facility’s storm water discharges to them;
 - ii. Locations and descriptions of all non-storm water discharges;
 - iii. Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
 - Fueling stations;
 - Vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
 - Loading/unloading areas;
 - Locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
 - Liquid storage tanks;
 - Processing and storage areas;
 - Immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;
 - Transfer areas for substances in bulk; and
 - Machinery; and
 - iv. Locations and sources of run-on to the site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

- b. The SWPPP must document the location and type of control measures installed and implemented at the site in order to minimize and/or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges; any control measures required by TMDLs, and any agreed-upon endangered species or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)-related requirements. Describe how the control measures were selected and how the control measures at the site address the reduction of pollutant loading at the site.

The permittee must select, design, install, and implement control measures including BMPs, in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications in order to control pollutant sources located at the site. Note that a permittee may deviate from such manufacturer's specifications where justification is provided for such deviation; documentation of the rationale must be included in the part of the SWPPP that describes the control measures. If control measures are found not to be achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, the control measures must be modified as expeditiously as practicable.

The following must be considered when selecting and designing control measures:

- preventing storm water from contacting with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from storm water;
 - the use of control measures in combination rather than in isolation is more effective for minimizing pollutants in storm water discharges;
 - assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures that will achieve the limits in this permit;
 - minimizing impervious areas at the facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination;
 - attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
 - conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from storm water runoff and improve water quality; and
 - using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.
- c. The permittee must conduct annual comprehensive site inspections while covered under this permit. Annual, as defined in this Part, means once during each calendar year beginning with the year the facility is authorized to discharge under this permit. The permittee is waived from the requirement of performing a comprehensive site inspection for an inspection period, as previously defined above, if discharge authorization was obtained after October 1. The permittee is required to perform a comprehensive site inspection during the next inspection year and annually for the remainder of the permit term. If the facility's permit coverage is administratively continued after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must continue performing these inspections until the facility is no longer covered by the permit.

Annual comprehensive site inspections must be conducted by qualified personnel with the participation of at least one storm water pollution prevention team member. Comprehensive site inspections must cover all areas of the facility affected by the requirements in this permit, including the areas identified in the SWPPP as potential pollutant sources where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, any areas where control measures are used to comply with the effluent limits and areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years. The inspections must also include a review of monitoring data collected. Inspectors must consider the results of the past year's visual and analytical monitoring when planning and conducting inspections. Inspectors must examine the following:

- Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with storm water;
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers;
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; and
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.

Storm water control measures required by this permit must be observed to ensure that they are functioning correctly. If discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected. The annual comprehensive site inspection may also be used as one of the routine site inspections, as long as all components of both types of inspections are included.

Documentation of the findings of each comprehensive site inspection must be maintained onsite with the SWPPP. At a minimum, this documentation must include the following:

- a) The date of the inspection;
- b) The name(s) and title(s) of the personnel making the inspection;
- c) Findings from the examination of areas of the facility identified above;
- d) All observations relating to the implementation of the control measures including:
 - i. Previously unidentified discharges from the site;
 - ii. Previously unidentified pollutants in existing discharges;
 - iii. Evidence of or the potential for pollutants entering the drainage system;
 - iv. Evidence of pollutants discharging for receiving waters at all facility outfall(s) and the condition of and around the outfall, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring, and
 - v. Additional control measures needed to address any conditions requiring corrective action identified during the inspection.
- e) Any required revisions to the SWPPP resulting from the inspection;

- f) Any incidents of noncompliance observed or a certification stating the facility is in compliance with this permit (if there is no noncompliance); and
- g) A statement, signed and certified.

The EPA has developed an Annual Report Form that can be downloaded and used when performing a comprehensive site inspection. It is available at http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/msgp2008_appendixi.pdf. If the permittee chooses to use it, it should be completed and kept with the SWPPP, and it should not be sent as an Annual Report to the LDEQ nor the EPA since this permit does not require completion nor submittal of an Annual Report.

- d. Any location where reportable quantities leaks or spills have previously occurred are to be documented in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall contain a description of the potential pollutant sources, including, the type and quantity of material present and what action has been taken to assure stormwater precipitation will not directly contact the substances and result in contaminated runoff.
- e. Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (e.g. a tank overflow or leakage), natural condition of (e.g. precipitation), or other circumstances which result in significant amounts of pollutants reaching surface waters, the SWPPP should include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow and total quantity of pollutants which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each condition or circumstance.
- f. The permittee shall maintain for a period of three years a record summarizing the results of the inspection and a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP and 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 SWPPP.
- g. The summary report and the following certification shall be signed in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503. The summary report is to be attached to the SWPPP and provided to the Department upon request.

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

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

- h. The permittee shall make available to the Department, upon request, a copy of the SWPPP and any supporting documentation.
5. The following shall be included in the SWPPP, if applicable.
- a. The permittee shall utilize all reasonable methods to minimize any adverse impact on the drainage system including but not limited to:
 - i. maintaining adequate roads and driveway surfaces;
 - ii. removing debris and accumulated solids from the drainage system; and
 - iii. cleaning up immediately any spill by sweeping, absorbent pads, or other appropriate methods.
 - b. All spilled product and other spilled wastes shall be immediately cleaned up and disposed of according to all applicable regulations, Spill Prevention and Control (SPC) plans or Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans (LAC 33:IX.Chapter 9). Use of detergents, emulsifiers, or dispersants to clean up spilled product is prohibited except where necessary to comply with State or Federal safety regulations (i.e., requirement for non-slippery work surface). In all such cases, initial cleanup shall be done by physical removal and chemical usage shall be minimized.
 - c. All equipment, parts, dumpsters, trash bins, petroleum products, chemical solvents, detergents, or other materials exposed to stormwater shall be maintained in a manner which prevents contamination of stormwater by pollutants.
 - d. All waste fuel, lubricants, coolants, solvents, or other fluids used in the repair or maintenance of vehicles or equipment shall be recycled or contained for proper disposal. Spills of these materials are to be cleaned up by dry means whenever possible.
 - e. All storage tank installations (with a capacity greater than 660 gallons for an individual container, or 1,320 gallons for two or more containers in aggregate within a common storage area) shall be constructed so that a secondary means of containment is provided for the entire contents of the largest tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation. Diked areas should be sufficiently impervious to contain spills.
 - f. All diked areas surrounding storage tanks or stormwater collection basins shall be free of residual oil or other contaminants so as to prevent the accidental discharge of these materials in the event of flooding, dike failure, or improper draining of the diked area. All drains from diked areas shall be equipped with valves that shall be kept in the closed condition except during periods of supervised discharge.
 - g. All check valves, tanks, drains, or other potential sources of pollutant releases shall be inspected and maintained on a regular basis to assure their proper operation and to prevent the discharge of pollutants.

- h. The permittee shall assure compliance with all applicable regulations promulgated under the Louisiana Solid Waste and Resource Recovery Law and the Hazardous Waste Management Law (L.R.S. 30:2151, etc.). Management practices required under above regulations shall be referenced in the SWPPP.
 - i. The permittee shall amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in the facility or change in the operation of the facility that materially increases the potential for the ancillary activities to result in a discharge of significant amounts of pollutants.
 - j. If the SWPPP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of preventing the release of significant amounts of pollutants to water of the state, then the specific objectives and requirements of the SWPPP shall be subject to modification to incorporate revised SWPPP requirements.
6. Facility specific SWPPP Conditions:
- a. **Drainage Area Site Map.** Document in the SWPPP where the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: active and closed landfill cells or trenches, active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff, and leachate collection and handling systems.
 - b. **Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.** Document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; earth and soil moving; waste hauling and loading or unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials, including daily, interim, and final cover material stockpiles, as well as, temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.
 - c. **Good Housekeeping Measures.** As part of your good housekeeping program, consider providing protected materials storage areas for pesticides, herbicides, fertilizer, and other significant materials.
 - d. **Preventative Maintenance Program.** As part of the preventative maintenance program, maintain the following: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with storm water; the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary), to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

- e. **Erosion and Sediment Control Plan:** Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., consider temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have gotten final covers but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.
- f. **Record Keeping and Internal Reporting:** Keep records with the SWPPP of the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. For land application sites track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.
- g. **Inspections:**
 - 1. **Inspections of Active Sites:** Inspect operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least once every 7 days. Focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, conduct inspections at least once every month.
 - 2. **Inspections of Inactive Sites:** Inspect inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.
- 7. **Other Controls:** There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oil materials, nor of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. Off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste materials or sediments, and the generation of dust must be minimized. Tracking or blowing of raw, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas must be minimized. As appropriate to protect the stream bed, velocity dissipation devices must be placed at discharge location and along the length of any outfall channel to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course so that natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g. no significant changes in the hydrological regime of the receiving water).

SECTION N. BENCHMARK MONITORING INSTRUCTIONS

Benchmark monitoring is primarily for the permittee’s use in determining the overall effectiveness of its SWPPP controls related to protection of water quality. Benchmark values are not limitations and exceedance of a benchmark value does not, in and of itself, constitute a violation of the permit. While exceedance of a benchmark value does not automatically indicate that violation of a water quality standard has occurred in the receiving water, it can indicate areas where improvement of the SWPPP may be necessary or identify facilities that may need more specific controls placed into the permit. As incentive for the permittee to improve its SWPPP and to avoid the cost of monitoring, a waiver of monitoring in Year 4 is available if the discharge is below benchmark values in Year 2 of the permit.

Benchmark monitoring shall be conducted in Year 2 (12 months from the effective date of the permit) and Year 4 (36 months from the effective date of the permit). Waivers from benchmark monitoring are available to facilities whose discharges are below benchmark values during Year 2. Thus, there is an incentive for facilities to improve the effectiveness of their SWPPPs in eliminating discharges of pollutants and avoid the cost of monitoring. After collection of 4 quarterly samples from a particular storm water outfall during Year 2, if the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter in that sample does not exceed the benchmark, the monitoring requirements for that parameter (for that particular outfall) have been fulfilled for the permit term. For averaging purposes, use a value of zero for any individual sample parameter which is determined to be less than the method detection limit. For sample values that fall between the method detection level and the quantitation limit (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), use a value halfway between zero and the quantitation limit.

Effluent Characteristic	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
TSS	100 mg/l
Total Iron	1.0 mg/l

Exceedances Caused by Natural Background Conditions

Following the first 4 quarters of benchmark monitoring, if the average concentration of a pollutant exceeds a benchmark value, and the permittee determines that exceedances of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background, the permittee is not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring provided that:

- The average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background;
- The permittee documents and maintains with the SWPPP the supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. The permittee must include in the supporting rationale any data previously collected by the permittee or others (including literature studies) that

- describe the levels of natural background pollutants in the storm water discharge; and
• The permittee notifies LDEQ on the final quarterly benchmark monitoring report that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels.

Natural background pollutants include those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or groundwater. This natural background exception could apply to parameters such as metals derived from natural mineral deposits and nutrients attributable to background soil, vegetation, or wildlife sources. Facilities must use the same sample collection, preservation, and analysis methods for natural background monitoring as required for benchmark monitoring.

The permittee can claim this exception if (1) natural background pollutant concentrations are greater than the corresponding benchmark value, and (2) there is no net facility contribution of the pollutant

(i.e., average concentration detected in runoff from all facility outfalls required to be monitored under the permit for 4 separate monitoring events minus the average natural concentration of the parameter for 4 separate monitoring events does not exceed zero). For example, if a facility determines that the natural background concentration of TSS from an undisturbed watershed is 200 mg/L, they can claim an exemption from further benchmark monitoring if the average of their four benchmark samples is equal to or lower than 200 mg/L. In this example, if the average of their four benchmark samples is greater than 200 mg/L, the facility could not claim this exception. The monitoring performed to determine the natural background concentration of a pollutant must be conducted concurrently with the facility's regular quarterly benchmark monitoring and the samples must be collected from a non-human impacted reference site upstream of the facility or a non-human impacted reference site in a comparable stream within the same watershed. The sample should be taken in the thalweg (the lowest point of the stream bed) of a flowing stream or mid-stream at a depth of 1 m or mid-depth (if total depth is less than 1 m).

The permittee must document the basis for concluding that benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. This explanation must include any data previously collected by the facility staff or others that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in the facility's receiving waters. The permittee must notify LDEQ in writing when submitting its monitoring data that it is claiming the exception for natural background pollutant levels and provide a summary of the natural background conditions that justify the exception. The full justification for the exception must be kept on-site with the facility's SWPPP and supporting documents and records, and made available to LDEQ on request.

LDEQ may review a permittee's determination that a benchmark exceedance is based solely on natural background concentrations, and disallow the exception if it finds the documentation inadequate.